

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Tolson

DATE: 9/23/55

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DONALD DUART MacLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS De MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

[REDACTED] advised 9/22/55, he had received information from a reliable source indicating that Donald Duart MacLean, while assigned to the British Embassy in Washington, was a frequent visitor at the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). MacLean was also reported to have dated two CIA stenographers. [REDACTED] indicated that logs maintained by door guards at CIA "O" Building (located in front of the Lincoln Memorial parallel to the Reflecting Pool) reflected that MacLean often entered that particular building after hours. [REDACTED] did not reveal his source in this matter.

ACTION:

For information.

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
Date: October 3, 1955

To: Director VIA LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

~~_____~~
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans -

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

A source whose reliability is unknown has advised this Bureau that Donald Duart Maclean, while assigned to the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., was a frequent visitor at the Central Intelligence Agency. Maclean was alleged to have dated two of your stenographers. Further, it was alleged that the logs kept by the door guards at your "O" Building, located in front of the Lincoln Memorial, parallel to the Reflection Pool, reflected that Maclean often entered that particular building after hours.

In view of the nature of the allegations, they are being submitted for your information. In order to determine the accuracy of our source, we would appreciate any comments you might have.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (orig and 1)

October 6, 1955.

DIRECTOR, FBI

DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

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DISAPPEARANCE OF MACLEAN'S WIFE

On September 11, 1953, Melinda Maclean and her three children left her mother's house in Ceneva, Switzerland, where they had moved from England. Later the same evening Mrs. Maclean's automobile was located in a garage in Lausanne, Switzerland. She and the three children were reportedly observed leaving a train at Schwarzach, St. Veit, Austria, from where they disappeared without leaving any trace. On November 3, 1953, Melinda Maclean's mother received a letter from her postmarked in Cairo, Egypt, on October 24, 1953. In this letter she stated that she could not do otherwise than what she had done.

BACKGROUND OF DONALD DUART MACLEAN

Maclean was born May 21, 1913, at London, England, the son of a prominent British family. Maclean received his education at Cambridge University following which he entered the Foreign Service in London, England, in 1935, where he remained until April, 1939, except for the period from September, 1938, to June, 1940, when he served in the British Embassy, Paris, France. In May, 1941, he was assigned to the British Embassy, Washington, D.C., as Second Secretary. He was promoted to First Secretary in October, 1944. He remained in Washington until October, 1949, when he became Head of the Chancery Section of the British Embassy in Cairo, Egypt. He remained at this location until May, 1950, when he was recalled to London suffering from a nervous breakdown. Maclean was under the care of a psychiatrist from May, 1950, until October of that year. On the latter date he was reassigned as

Memorandum for The Attorney General

Head of the American Department of the Foreign Office in London. He remained at this post until his disappearance in May, 1951. (b)

After the war ended, while in Washington, Maclean was in charge of the Code Room Section of the British Embassy and had the responsibility for all incoming and outgoing communications relating to political questions. During 1947 and 1948, he served as the United Kingdom Secretary to the Combined Policy Committee concerned with atomic energy matters. This committee was composed of representatives of the United States, England and Canada. During a portion of this period he possessed a nonescort pass to the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C. In October, 1947, Maclean attended a three-day declassification conference at which time discussions were limited to atomic energy information held in common by the United States, Canada and England during the war. This conference included a discussion on atomic weapons. [REDACTED]

With regard to his nervous breakdown in May, 1950, Maclean and [REDACTED] in Cairo, and reportedly been drinking heavily from January, 1950, to last of that year. The two of them, while intoxicated, broke into the apartment of two American girls in Cairo which resulted in Maclean's recall to London. The psychiatrist who treated Maclean claimed that his condition was a result of his excessive use of alcohol.

Maclean was a close friend of Burgess while at Cambridge during which time Maclean admitted to his mother he had some Communist leanings but he subsequently told her he had changed his mind. He was reportedly defended Alger Hiss and referred to himself as the British Alger Hiss. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Petrov has stated Maclean and Burgess were recruited independently of each other. Maclean and Burgess are reportedly homosexuals. (b)

BURGESS AND ALGER HISS IN BRITISH EMBASSY

Burgess was born April 16, 1911, England. Burgess received his education at Cambridge University during which period he was reported to be an active Communist. From 1933 to 1941 he was employed by the British Security Intelligence Service (BSIS). From

[REDACTED]

Memorandum for The Attorney General

August, 1950, to May, 1951, he was located in the British Embassy, Washington, D. C., and his duties were Far Eastern affairs. While at Cambridge, Burgess was reported to be a close associate of Alan Nunn May, atomic scientist convicted in England for Canadian espionage.

[REDACTED]

Burgess visited Philby in Turkey in 1948 and lived in Philby's home during Burgess' assignment in Washington, D. C. Burgess was recalled to London as a result of a protest by the State of Virginia of a violation of its traffic laws by Burgess. Upon his return to England the first part of May, 1951, Burgess re-established contact with Maclean.

BACKGROUND OF PHILBY

Harold Adrian Russell Philby, also known as "Kim" Philby, was born in Ambala, Punjab, on January 1, 1912. He obtained a scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he received a B.A. degree in 1933. While at Cambridge he joined the Cambridge University Socialist Society and has been described by his tutor as a militant Communist and probably a member of the Communist Party while at college.

Philby married Alice Friedman, nee Kollman, in Vienna on February 24, 1934, and they returned to England in May, 1934. He admitted she was a Communist when he met her.

[REDACTED]

Memorandum for The Attorney General

It is noted Burgess spent one month during the Summer of 1948 with the Philbys at their home in Istanbul. Further, Burgess lived with the Philby family in Washington, D. C., from the time of his arrival in August, 1950, until his recall in 1951. Philby has admitted he knew that Burgess travelled to New York during this period to see Alan Maclean, brother of Ronald Maclean.

ALLEGATIONS OF PETROV, SOVIET DEPUTY IN AUSTRALIA.

Vladimir Petrov stated in an article in the "United States News and World Report" issue of September 23, 1955, that he learned through his colleague, one Kislytsin, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Australia, that Burgess and Maclean were long-term agents who had each been independently recruited to work for the Soviet intelligence during their student days at Cambridge University. According to Kislytsin who was in London from 1944 to 1948, Burgess brought briefcases full of foreign office documents to the Soviet Embassy where they were photo copied and returned to him. The flight of Burgess and Maclean was planned from Moscow because they had discovered they were under investigation. When they made this discovery, Burgess and Maclean reported to their Soviet superiors in such alarm. Kislytsin assisted in planning their escape and met them upon their arrival in Moscow. He was responsible for their welfare and

Memorandum for The Attorney General

visited them often in a comfortable home outside of Moscow. Kislytsin advised Petrov they were acting as advisors to the Foreign Office in Anglo-American affairs. Kislytsin was also aware of the plan to get Mrs. Maclean to Moscow and when he read of her escape in the newspaper in Australia he recognized some of the details.

The first publication of Petrov's story appeared in the London papers on September 18, 1955, and resulted in extensive criticism of British officials. These attacks by the press resulted in the British Government promising to issue a White Paper on Friday, September 23, 1955.

DISSEMINATION ON BURGESS-MACLEAN CASE

Following the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess details concerning the disappearance and background and information reflecting these men were in a position to furnish valuable information to the Soviets were disseminated on June 18 and 19, 1951, to [redacted] Special Consultant to President Truman; the then Attorney General; [redacted] Director of Special Investigations; the Inspector General, Department of the Air Force; [redacted] the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy; [redacted] Chief, Division of Security, Office of Consular Affairs, Department of State and [redacted] Central Intelligence Agency. Upon receipt of additional information concerning Maclean and Burgess which appeared pertinent to other agencies, the information was disseminated to them. In this regard, additional data relating to Maclean's and Burgess' access to atomic information was furnished you by letters of January 5 and 12, 1954.

WHITE PAPER ISSUED BY BRITISH SEP. 23, 1955

In view of the wave of criticism which arose in England following Petrov's revelation that Burgess and Maclean were Soviet agents, the British Government was forced to issue a "White Paper" on September 23, 1955. This "White Paper" indicated that in 1949 information was received indicating that British Foreign Office information had been leaked to the Russians some years earlier. The conclusion set forth in this "White Paper" is that Maclean became aware that he was a suspect in this investigation. This was either the result of a warning he received or through his own deduction when certain "Secret" papers were withheld from him.

Memorandum for The Attorney General

The paper assumes that due to the circumstances surrounding the disappearance from England of Burgess and Maclean they are in Russia or in other territories behind the Iron Curtain. This "White Paper" indicates that prior to the appointment of these men to service in the British Government nothing was on record to show that either was unsuitable for public service. It was indicated that information had been withheld from the press because counterespionage matters depend upon secrecy for success.

POSSIBILITY OF PHILBY'S BEING IDENTIFIED

From information received by us, it is evident that British and American newspapers have the name of Philby as being involved in this case. British newspapers, on September 30, 1955, named Philby as being able to throw light on this case as he was assigned to the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., when Burgess was assigned there, and, in addition, Burgess lived with Philby in Washington, D. C.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 9/29/55

FROM : Mr. Price

Time of Call: 12:20 AM

SUBJECT: GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS;
DONALD DUART MAC LEAN;
ESPIONAGE

At 12:20 AM, Supervisor [REDACTED], Investigative Division, received a call from a complainant who refused to identify himself.

Complainant stated that he was calling with reference to the article by Milton Berliner captioned "Who Was the Mastermind in MacLean-Burgess Case?" appearing on page 37 of the 9/28/55 issue of the "Washington Daily News." Complainant stated that he felt the present and past activities of one [REDACTED] should be checked into and that possibly [REDACTED] was the individual who assisted in their escape from England.

Complainant said that friends of his had told him that [REDACTED] was a card-carrying Communist, had a reputation of being a conscientious objector, and that he knows [REDACTED] was a classmate of Burgess and MacLean at Oxford University. Complainant said because of [REDACTED] past association with Burgess and MacLean he felt that [REDACTED] had something to do with the escape of Burgess and MacLean from England" and that the above article prompted his call.

The complainant again refused to give his name and was pressed for more details at which time he said he was a Government employee and preferred to remain anonymous because of the fact he did not to be interviewed by the FBI at his office. It was explained to the complainant that interview could be arranged at his own convenience away from his office and it was felt the FBI should definitely have the benefit of all information in his possession relative to this matter. The complainant continued to refuse to give his name and stated that he would get the documents out of his trunk and call the FBI around 2 PM, Friday, 9/30/55, to arrange interview with an Agent.

Copy of the above-mentioned article enclosed along with an indices search slip on [REDACTED].

RECOMMENDATION: That this matter be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division in order that they may arrange for Agents to interview complainant when he contacts the Bureau on 9/30/55.

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'Third Man' Music All That's Needed Now

Who Was the Mastermind in MacLean-Burgess Case?

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News 37
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date 9-28-55

By MILTON BERLINER (See Editorial on next page)

A little "Third Man" music is all the MacLean-Burgess spy case needs now.

The famous case of the two missing British diplomats—both of whom served here in Washington—has been given everything from a pooh-pooh to a British white paper.

Now, with a little theme-song, it would seem to be ready for the movie thriller treatment, too, for today, the big unanswered question is:

- Who masterminded Guy Burgess and Donald Duart MacLean?

- Who helped them transmit government secrets to Russia and then helped them skip from England, right from under the noses of the British counter-espionage agents (who had been alerted) and then helped forge the various messages to which either Burgess's or MacLean's name were signed?

- Who masterminded the quiet fade-out behind the Iron Curtain of the American wife and three children of Donald MacLean? This happened at Geneva, more than three years after her husband and his co-conspirator had vanished.



GUY BURGESS



DONALD MacLEAN

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BEGINNING

The whole story, which—to put not too much lemon in the tea—has the British government a bit upset, began when MacLean and Burgess were students together at Trinity College in Cambridge, England. Both had brilliant academic records. Both showed some communist leanings while there. Both seemed to have renounced them when they left.

Mr. MacLean is the son of a former cabinet minister, Sir Donald MacLean. Young MacLean joined the diplomatic service in 1935. He served in Paris, Washington and Cairo, rising swiftly to the rank of counsellor in 1938 at 35. He was here in Washington during the World War II period.

"In May, 1950," said the recent British government white paper on the case, "while serving at Her Majesty's embassy at Cairo, Mr. MacLean was guilty of serious misconduct and suffered a form of breakdown which was attributed to overwork and excessive drinking."

"Until the breakdown, his work had remained eminently satisfactory and there was no ground whatsoever for doubting his loyalty. After recuperation and leave at home he was passed medically fit, and in October, 1950, was appointed head of the American department of the Foreign Office which, since it does not deal with the major problems of Anglo-American relations, appeared to be within his capacity."

(The opposition is likely to make a sharp point of this when the House of Commons debates the case next month.)

INQUIRY

(Also, Capt. Henry Kerby, Conservative member of Parliament, has demanded a full scale public inquiry into the case. He said both men were "known as drunks and sex perverts for years" to a great many persons. He also claimed the Foreign Office was deliberately covering up sordid details.)

Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess, who became a second secretary in Washington in 1950, was much better known here than his partner in espionage. This was because of the number of times he was arrested for reckless driving.

Mr. Burgess came to Washington with a black mark against him. Early in 1950, British security officers informed the Foreign Office that in late 1949 while on a holiday abroad Mr. Burgess had talked indiscreetly about secrets that he had official knowledge of.

"For this he was severely reprimanded," said the British white paper, adding that "apart from this lapse his service up to the time of his appointment to Washington was satisfactory."

But his work here proved unsatisfactory. Again, he drew a reprimand. This time for leaving confidential papers unattended.

In May, 1951, he was recalled to London and asked to resign, on the promise of being booted out if he didn't.

"It was at this point," said the British government, "that he (and MacLean) disappeared."

That was Friday, May 25, 1951.

Did a "third man" help their getaway?

Just 16 months before that, British authorities had received reports of a security leak.

WHITE PAPER

The white paper takes up the story from there:

"In January 1949, the security authorities received a report that certain Foreign Office information had leaked to the Soviet authorities some years earlier. The report amounted to little more than a hint and it was at the time impossible to attribute the leak to any particular individual."

"Highly secret but widespread and protracted inquiries were begun. . . . The field of suspicion had been narrowed by mid-April 1951 to two or three persons. By the beginning of May, MacLean (was) principal suspect. Even at that time, there was no legally admissible evidence."

"Arrangements were made to ensure that information of exceptional secrecy and importance should not come into his hands. Meantime, security authorities arranged to investigate his activities and contacts to obtain information which could be used as evidence. . . ."

"On May 25 the then Secretary of State, Herbert Morrison, sanctioned a proposal that the security authorities should question MacLean. Such questioning might produce no confession or voluntary statement sufficient to support a prosecution, but might serve only to alert him. . . ."

"In that event he would have been free to make arrangements to leave the country and the authorities would have had no legal power to stop him. Everything therefore depended on the interview. The security authorities were anxious to be as fully prepared as was humanly possible."

"They were also anxious that MacLean's house at Tatsfield, Kent, should be searched. This was an additional reason for delaying the proposed interview until mid-June when Mrs. MacLean, who was then pregnant, was expected to be away from home."

"It is now clear that in spite of the precautions taken by the authorities, MacLean must have become aware that he was under investigation. One explanation may be that he observed that he was no longer receiving certain types of secret papers."

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____
Date _____

"It is also possible that he detected that he was under observation. Or he may have been warned.

"Searching enquiries involving individual interrogations were made into this last possibility. Insufficient evidence was obtainable to form a definite conclusion or to warrant prosecution."

Did a "Third Man" warn them?

On May 28, 1951, Mr. MacLean failed to show up for work. The British authorities went into action.

They found that Messrs. MacLean and Burgess had left Tatsfield by car for Southampton in the late evening of Friday, May 25, had arrived at Southampton at midnight, caught the S. S. Falaise for St. Malo and disembarked there at 11:45 the next morning, leaving suitcases and some clothing on board.

TRACED

The manhunters traced the pair to Paris. There they lost sight of them. They turned their attention to Mr. MacLean's family and Mr. Burgess' mother in England for possible contacts with the missing men.

On June 7, 1951, telegrams sent from Paris were received by MacLean's mother and his wife, Melinda. The first was signed with an affectionate nickname known only to the family. All was well, it said.

The other, expressing regret at the sudden departure was signed "Donald."

Here the "third man" theme enters the picture again.

• The original telegraphic forms suggested, by handwriting and misspellings, that the telegrams had been written by a foreigner.

• Similarly, a telegram received from Rome by Burgess' mother on the same day, "had the appearance of being foreign and was certainly not that of Burgess," the white paper said. This one, short and affectionate said Burgess was leaving for a long Mediterranean holiday.

INFORMATION

The white paper continues:

"Accordingly to information given to the Foreign Office in confidence by Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. MacLean's mother-in-law, who was then living with her daughter at Tatsfield, she received on Aug. 3, 1951, two registered letters posted in St. Gallen, Switzerland, on Aug. 1. One contained a draft on the Swiss Bank Corp., London, for the sum of £1000 payable to Mrs. Dunbar; the other, a draft payable to Mrs. Dunbar for the same sum, drawn by the Union Bank of Switzerland on the Midland Bank in London.

"Both drafts remitted by a Robert Becker, whose address was

(Continued on Page 50)

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____
Date _____

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Who Was Mastermind

(Continued From Page 37)

given as the Hotel Central, Zurich. Swiss authorities could not identify Mr. Becker. Probably the name was false.

"Shortly after the receipt of these bank drafts Mrs. MacLean received a letter in her husband's handwriting. It had been posted in Reigate, Surrey on Aug. 5, 1951, and was of an affectionate, personal nature as from husband to wife. It gave no clue as to Mr. MacLean's whereabouts or the reason for his disappearance but it explained that the bank drafts, which for convenience had been sent to Mrs. Dunbar, were intended for Mrs. MacLean.

"Lady MacLean received a further letter from her son on Aug. 15, 1951. There is no doubt that it was in his own handwriting. It had been posted at Herne Hill on Aug. 11 . . .

"On Sept. 11, 1953, Mrs. MacLean, who was living in Geneva, left there by car with her three children. She had told her mother, who was staying with her, that she had unexpectedly come across an acquaintance whom she and her husband had previously known in Cairo, and that he had invited her and the children to spend the week-end with him at Territet, near Montreux. She stated that she would return to Geneva on Sept. 13 in time for the two elder children to attend school the following day.

"By Sept. 14 her mother, alarmed at her failure to return, reported the matter to Her Majesty's Consul General in Geneva and also by telephone to London.

"Security officers were at once dispatched to Geneva. Swiss police were already making intensive inquiries. On Sept. 16 Mrs. MacLean's car was found in a garage in Lausanne. She had left it on the afternoon of the 11th, saying she would return for it in a week.

"The garage hand who reported this added that Mrs. MacLean had taken her children to Lausanne's railway station. On the same day, Sept. 16, Mrs. Dunbar reported to Geneva police the receipt of a telegram purporting to come from her

daughter. The telegram explained that Mrs. MacLean had been delayed 'owing to unforeseen circumstances' and asked Mrs. Dunbar to inform the school authorities that the two elder children would be returning in a week.

"Mrs. MacLean's youngest child was referred to in this telegram by a name known only to Mrs. MacLean, her mother and other intimates.

"The telegram had been handed in at a post office in Territet at 10:58 that morning by a woman whose description did NOT agree with that of Mrs. MacLean.

• The handwriting on the telegram form was not Mrs. MacLean's and it showed foreign characteristics similar to those in the telegrams received in 1951 by Lady MacLean, Mrs. MacLean and Mrs. Bassett.

"From witnesses in Switzerland and Austria, it seems clear that the arrangements for Mrs. MacLean's departure from Geneva had been carefully planned. She went by train from Lausanne, passing the Swiss-Austrian frontier and arriving at Schwarzach St. Veit in the American Zone of Austria at approximately 9:15 on the morning of Sept. 12.

"A porter at Schwarzach St. Veit and witnesses traveling on the train established she left the train at this point. Further evidence shows that she was met at the station by an

Wash. Post and _____
Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald _____
Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____
Date _____

unknown man driving a car bearing Austrian number plates. This car was never traced. Probably it took Mrs. MacLean and the children from Schwarvach St. Veit to neighboring territory in Russian occupation, on her journey to join her husband."

The MacLeans and Burgess had vanished and with plenty of help.

However, their real whereabouts was only a matter of suspicion until Vladimir Petrov, former Third Secretary of the Russian embassy in Australia, escaped to freedom on April 3, 1954.

Said the white paper:

"Petrov states that both Messrs. MacLean and Burgess were recruited as spies for the Soviet government while students, with the intention that they should carry out their espionage tasks in the Foreign Office, and that in 1951, by means unknown to him, one or other of the two men be-

came aware that their activities were under investigation.

"This was reported by them to the Soviet Intelligence Service who then organized their escape and removal to the Soviet Union. Petrov has the impression that the escape route included Czechoslovakia and that it involved an airplane flight into that country. Upon their arrival in Russia Messrs. MacLean and Burgess lived near Moscow. They were used as advisers to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other Soviet agencies."

Mr. Petrov also said that Mr. MacLean has since been joined by his wife.

Did the same third man see the whole adventure thru? And what is he up to now?

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____
Date _____

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (original and 2)

October 4, 1955

RE: DONALD DUART MAC LEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE AONCY BURGESS

On September 29, 1955, an individual who refused to identify himself telephonically advised that in connection with the Burgess-MacLean case he thought the present and past activities of one [REDACTED] should be investigated as he may be the individual who assisted Burgess and MacLean to escape.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
This individual advised further that friends of his had told him that [REDACTED] was a card-carrying Communist, had a reputation of being a conscientious objector, and he knew that [REDACTED] was a classmate of Burgess and MacLean at Oxford University.

The above is being submitted for your information. Should you develop any data in this matter of interest to the Bureau, we would appreciate being advised.

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NOTE:

An anonymous caller stated he did not wish to identify himself because he was a Government employee and did not wish to be interviewed in his office. He promised to obtain additional documents from his trunk and would call the FBI around 2 p.m. on 9/30/55. Arrangements were made with the switchboard to have call referred to the Supervisor handling this case. This individual did not call back. Bufiles contain no information indicating [REDACTED] has ever been in this country. [REDACTED]

URGENT

DONALD DUART MACLEAN, ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R. REMYCABLE OCTOBER 3
LAST. [REDACTED] PHILBY HAS BEEN
BESIEGED WITH TELEPHONE CALLS AND VISITS FROM PRESS EVER SINCE
NAME APPEARED IN NEWSPAPERS BUT CONTINUES DECLINING TO MAKE ANY
COMMENT; THIS FOR REASON THAT HE HAS BEEN PROHIBITED FROM DOING
SO UNDER OFFICIAL SECRET ACT. HE NOW APPEARS TO BE RELIEVED
THAT NAME HAS BEEN MENTIONED IN PRESS AS HE FEELS BURDEN IS ON
THE GOVERNMENT TO REVEAL HIS POSITION AND AT THE SAME TIME
ENLIGHTEN HIM AS TO THE STRENGTH OF THEIR CASE AGAINST HIM.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THERE APPEARS TO BE
CONSIDERABLE CONCERN IN OFFICIAL BRITISH CIRCLES RE DAVID
LAWRENCE ARTICLE IN RECENT ISSUE OF U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
RE SUBJECT GIVING ADVICE ON KOREAN CONFLICT. [REDACTED]

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URGENT

DONALD DUART MACLEAN, ET AL, ESP-R. REMYCABLE SEPTEMBER 26
LAST. PRESS STILL ASKING FOR FULL IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION
THIS CASE. DAILY EXPRESS, WHICH FIRST REPORTED SUBJECT-S
DISAPPEARANCE AND WHICH HAS SINCE REGULARLY REPORTED ON THIS
CASE, CONTINUES ASKING QUESTIONS RE DELAY IN SUBJECTS,
INTERROGATION, IDENTITY THIRD MAN, AND LAXITY OF SURVEILLANCE.
[REDACTED], CONFIDENTIALLY INFORMED
WRITER THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS GRAVELY CONCERNED OVER THIS
CASE, STATING IT IS THE GRAVEST PROBLEM THEY HAVE HAD FOR A
NUMBER OF YEARS AS A PUBLIC INQUIRY WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY AFFECT
A NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS. BUREAU WILL BE IMMEDIATELY INFORMED
OF ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

URGENT

DONALD DUART MACLEAN, ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R. REMYCABLE
SEPTEMBER 30 LAST. THREE SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS NAMED PHILBY
AS BEING ABLE TO THROW LIGHT ON THIS CASE, STATING HE WAS
FIRST SECRETARY TO BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, WHEN BURGESS
THERE; THAT BURGESS LIVED IN SOME HOUSE WITH HIM FOR A TIME;
AND THAT HE RESIGNED IN SEPTEMBER, 1951, FOUR MONTHS AFTER
SUBJECTS DISAPPEARED. WHEN INTERVIEWED BY PRESS RE THIS CASE,
PHILBY REFUSED TO MAKE ANY COMMENTS WITHOUT OFFICIAL PERMISSION,
NOR COULD HE WRITE HIS STORY FOR SOME REASON. SUNDAY PICTORIAL
STATED IT HAS ASKED THE FOREIGN OFFICE ABOUT THIS NEW NAME
(PHILBY) BUT WAS TOLD THE QUESTION COULD NOT BE ANSWERED. THIS
CONFIRMS THAT PRESS SUSPICIONS PHILBY IS THE THIRD MAN BUT ARE
PRESENTLY UNABLE TO REPORT FULL STORY FOR FEAR OF LIBEL SUIT.

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BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: October 18, 1955

To: [REDACTED] (original & one)

Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Your attention is directed to the article which appeared in the September 30, 1955, issue of the "U. S. News and World Report" entitled "How Two Spies Cost U.S. a War." This article indicates that key decisions had been made by top Allied policy makers and sent to General MacArthur as secret instructions. On September 26, 1950, General MacArthur was directed to use his air forces only on tactical attacks. The next day on September 27, 1950, a decision was sent to General MacArthur that his forces-airplanes as well as troops - "would not cross the Soviet or Manchurian borders under any circumstances." On November 6, 1950, Maclean became head of the American Desk in the British Foreign Office. On November 24, 1950, the Chinese Communists attacked in Korea. The article points out the Foreign Office has admitted papers containing "exceptionally secret" information passed through Maclean's hands. The article further points out that Burgess was Second Secretary at the British Embassy in

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Letter to : ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Office of Security
Department of State

Washington, D. C., during nine months that were critical in Korea, from August, 1950, to early May, 1951, and that Burgess was one of the echelon who learned all that was going on. (✓)

The above is being brought to your attention in the event you may desire to make representations to the British Foreign Office regarding the above-mentioned article in the "U. S. News and World Report." Should you receive any information regarding this matter it would be appreciated if you would advise this Bureau.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

W. W. CUNNINGHAM

DATE: October 18,
1955

FROM :

A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT:

DONALD DUANE LACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MOYNE BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

155

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

ACTION:

1. Attached is a proposed letter to the State Department calling their attention to allegations made in the September 30, 1955, issue of "U.S. News and World Report" regarding possibility of the subjects advising Russians of UN policy decisions in the Korean conflict and suggesting that they may wish to make representations to the **British Foreign Office** in this matter.

XEROX COPY

SECTION 10

157

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

received 11/2/55
encl.

NO LAB FILE

Re: DONALD IVAN HIGGINS
GUY PRIGGINS HIGGINS
EST. 11/11 - R

File # [REDACTED]
Lab. # [REDACTED]

Examination requested by: SAC, WFO [REDACTED]

Date of reference communication: Letter 11/22/55 Date received: 11/28/55

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED]

No concl. w/10 "Robert Becker
HALL Central Zurich" with K25 & K26
Because known not suff. 2 days. Diff.
noted in w/10 & K25. More known w/10,
Specimens submitted for examination
to make definite conclusion in

Rec'd Photostat of an application for bearing the name [REDACTED]

Rec'd Photostat of an application form bearing the name [REDACTED]

Return - [REDACTED]

WORLD AS THE (Orig.)
DURING, 1914

[illegible]

October 24, 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR : MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS

Copy While in conference with the Attorney General today, he asked me to ascertain, if possible, how far the case of the British Government is to procure or rentals that would enable him to have free movement through the Atomic Energy Headquarters, whereas other persons, namely, officials of the United States Government, were closely restricted and supervised in any visits they made to Atomic Energy Headquarters.

Will you please have this done in a highly confidential manner.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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URGENT

DONALD DUART MACLEAN, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. PRIME MINISTER
TODAY ANSWERED QUOTE NO UNQUOTE TO QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS
WHETHER SELECT COMMITTEE WOULD BE APPOINTED TO LOOK INTO THIS CASE.
WHEN QUESTIONED RE PHILBY, PRIME MINISTER STATED THAT THERE
WOULD BE A DEBATE AT LATER DATE IN WHICH HE, PRIME MINISTER, WOULD PARTICIPATE.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: 9-26-55

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

162

9 8

[REDACTED]

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MELINDA MACLEAN, WIFE OF DONALD MACLEAN

On September 11, 1953, Melinda Maclean and her three children left her mother's house in Geneva, Switzerland, where they had moved from England. Later the same evening Mrs. Maclean's automobile was located in a garage in Lausanne, Switzerland. She and the three children were reportedly observed leaving a train at Schwarzach, St. Veit, Austria, from where they disappeared without leaving any trace. On November 3, 1953, Melinda Maclean's mother received a letter from her postmarked in Cairo, Egypt, on October 24, 1953. In this letter she stated that she could not do otherwise than what she had done.

BACKGROUND OF DONALD DUART MACLEAN

Maclean was born May 25, 1913, at London, England, the son of a prominent British family. Maclean received his education at Cambridge University following which he entered the Foreign Service in London, England, in 1935, where he remained until April, 1944, except for the period from September, 1938, to June, 1940, when he served in the British Embassy, Paris, France. In May, 1944, he was assigned to the British Embassy, Washington, D. C., as Second Secretary. He was promoted to First Secretary in October, 1944. He remained in Washington until October, 1948, when he became Head of the Chancery Section of the British Embassy in Cairo, Egypt. He remained at this location until May, 1950, when he was recalled to London suffering from a nervous breakdown. Maclean was under the care of a psychiatrist from May, 1950, until October of that year. On the latter date he was reassigned as Head of the American Department of the Foreign Office in London. He remained at this post until his disappearance in May, 1951.

After the war ended, while in Washington, Maclean was in charge of the Code Room Section of the British Embassy and had the responsibility for all incoming and outgoing communications relating to political questions. During 1947 and 1948 he served as the United Kingdom Secretary to the Combined Policy Committee concerned with Atomic Energy matters. This committee was composed of representatives of the United States, England, and Canada. During a portion of this period he possessed a non-escort pass to Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C.

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[REDACTED]

9 6
Memorandum for Mr. Boardman [REDACTED]

With regard to his nervous breakdown in May, 1950, Maclean and [REDACTED] had reportedly been drinking heavily from January, 1950, to May of that year. The two of them, while intoxicated, broke into the apartment of two American girls in Cairo which resulted in Maclean's recall to London. The psychiatrist who treated Maclean claimed that his condition was a result of his excessive use of alcohol.

BACGROUND OF GUY FRANCIS DE LORCY BURGESS

Burgess was born April 16, 1911, England. Burgess received his education at Cambridge University during which period he was reported to be an active Communist. From 1935 to 1938 he was employed with the British Broadcasting Corporation engaged in anti-Nazi propaganda. From 1939 to 1941 he was employed by the Security Intelligence Service (SIS). From 1941 to 1944 he was employed in the News Department of the British Broadcasting Corporation. From 1944 to 1946 he was employed in the News Department of the British Foreign Office. From 1946 to 1948 he was employed in the private office of the Minister of State. From 1948 to 1950 he was in the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office, London, England. From August, 1950, to May, 1951, he was located in the British Embassy, Washington, D. C., and his duties were Far Eastern affairs.

[REDACTED] While at Cambridge, Burgess was reported to be a close associate of Alan Nunn May, atomic scientist, convicted in England for Canadian espionage.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

[REDACTED]

Burgess visited Philby in Turkey in 1948 and lived in Philby's home during Burgess' assignment in Washington, D. C. Burgess has attended official gatherings at CIA with Philby and was no doubt acquainted with many of Philby's activities while in Washington. Burgess was recalled to London as a result of a protest by the State of Virginia of a violation of its traffic laws by Burgess. Upon his return to England the first part of May, 1951, Burgess re-established contact with Maclean.

BACKGROUND OF HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

Harold Adrian Russell Philby also known as "Kim" Philby was born in Ambala, Punjab, on January 1, 1912, the son of Harry Saint John Bridger Philby, a member of the Indian Civil Service. The elder Philby was interned for a short time during World War II due to his anti-British and pacifist statements. ()

"Kim" Philby attended Westminster School from 1924 to 1929 and then obtained a scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he received a B.A. degree in 1930. While at Cambridge he joined the Cambridge University Socialist Society and has been described by his tutor as a militant Communist and probably a member of the Communist Party while at college. ()

[REDACTED]

In November, 1934, Philby entered into a short-lived business to form a press agency known as London Continental News Limited. Late in 1934 Philby became Assistant Editor of "Review of Reviews," and in 1936 he became editor of "Britain and Germany," a magazine intended to stimulate trade between those countries. ()

[REDACTED]


Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

ALLEGATIONS OF VLADIMIR PETROV, MVD AGENT WHO DEFECTED IN AUSTRALIA,
APRIL, 1954

Petrov stated in an article in the "United States News and World Report" issue of September 23, 1955, that he learned through his colleague in Australia one Kislytsin, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Australia that Burgess and Maclean were long-term agents who had each been independently recruited to work for the Soviet intelligence during their student days at Cambridge University. According to Kislytsin who was in London from 1945 to 1948, Burgess brought briefcases full of Foreign Office documents to the Soviet Embassy where they were photographed and returned to him. The flight of Burgess and Maclean was planned from Moscow because they had discovered they were under investigation. When they made this discovery Burgess and Maclean reported to their Soviet superiors in much alarm. Kislytsin assisted in planning their escape and met them upon their arrival in Moscow. He was responsible for their welfare and visited them often in a comfortable home outside of Moscow. Kislytsin advised Petrov they were acting as advisors to the Foreign Office on Anglo-American affairs. Kislytsin was also aware of the plan to get Mrs. Maclean to Moscow and when he read of her escape in the newspaper in Australia he recognized some of the details.

The first publication of Petrov's story appeared in the London papers on September 14, 1955, and resulted in extensive criticism of British officials. These attacks by the press resulted in the British Government promising to issue a White Paper on Friday, September 23, 1955.

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Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

By cable dated September 21, 1955, the Legat, London, advised that the White Paper prepared by MI-5 was being submitted to the Cabinet on that date for approval. It contains a summary of Petrov's disclosure, background information regarding subjects and complete summary of all developments in instant case.

By cable dated 9-22-55, the Legat, London, advised that this White Paper was considered by the Cabinet on 9-21-55 and no substantial amendments were introduced. This paper was published on 9-23-55.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: 9-26-55

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Maclean and Burgess were educated at Cambridge University during which time Burgess reportedly active Communist and Maclean had Communist leanings. Maclean in Foreign Service from 1935 until his disappearance. He was stationed in the British Embassy, Washington, D. C., 1944-48. During 1947-48 he served as British Secretary to the Combined Policy Committee concerned with atomic energy matters composed of representatives of the U.S., England and Canada. During this period he had non-escort pass to Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C. He had nervous breakdown in May, 1950, while assigned to British Embassy, Cairo, Egypt. He was under treatment of psychiatrist for the ensuing 6 months. Served American Section Foreign Office, October, 1950 - May, 1951.

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Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

Vladimir Petrov, KVD agent who defected Australia in April, 1954, published story first appearing London newspapers September 1, 1955, reflecting subjects to be long-term Soviet agents who were recruited during their college days at Cambridge University. According to Petrov, they proceeded Moscow upon their escape from England and were acting as advisors to the Russian Foreign Office on Anglo-American affairs. The published story has resulted in criticism of British officials. (P)

ACTION:

The foregoing is for your information. A more detailed memorandum is attached.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: Oct. 25, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

170

Maclean served in British Embassy, Washington, from May 1944 to September 1949. Burgess assigned British Embassy, Washington, August 1950 to 5/1/51. (S)

Observation: In retrospect, it would have been better to advise White House and State Dept. on a very high level most confidentially of this info so that they could regulate their dealings with the British Embassy accordingly. (S)

The Attorney General (original & 1)

October 28, 1955

Director, FBI

**DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R**

Reference is made to my memorandum of October 6, 1955, relating to this case. Referenced memorandum pointed out that dissemination was made to the White House and interested Government agencies on June 18 and 19, 1951, following the subjects' disappearance from England on May 25, 1951.

NOVEMBER 2, 1955

[REDACTED] LEGAL ATTACHE (ORIGINAL)
LONDON, ENGLAND

DONALD DUART MACLEAN; GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS, ESPIONAGE - R.
PUBLIC IDENTIFICATION OF PHILBY AS INDIVIDUAL WHO MAY HAVE TIPPED
OFF BURGESS AND MACLEAN AND REQUESTS OF BUREAU FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT
AGENCIES FOR INFORMATION ON PHILBY'S ROLE IN CASE MAKE IT NECESSARY
THAT BUREAU FURNISH INFORMATION ON PHILBY TO CERTAIN HIGH U.S.
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. BUREAU PLANS TO ADVISE CERTAIN HIGH-LEVEL
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF PHILBY'S ROLE. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

HOOVER

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: 10-5-55

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

174

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

DISAPPEARANCE OF MACLEAN'S WIFE

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Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

leaving any trace. On November 3, 1953, Melinda Maclean's mother received a letter from her postmarked in Cairo, Egypt, on October 24, 1953. In this letter she stated that she could not do otherwise than what she had done.

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Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

BACKGROUND OF PHILBY

Harold Adrian Russell Philby also known as "Kim" Philby was born in Ambala, Punjab, on January 1, 1912. He obtained a scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he received a B.A. degree in 1933. While at Cambridge he joined the Cambridge University Socialist Society and has been described by his tutor as a militant Communist and probably a member of the Communist Party while at college.

ALLEGATIONS OF PETROV, SOVIET DEFECTOR IN AUSTRALIA.

Vladimir Petrov stated in an article in the "United States News and World Report" issue of September 23, 1955, that he learned through his colleague, one Kislytsin, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Australia, that Burgess and Maclean were long-term agents who had each been independently recruited to work for the Soviet intelligence during their student days at Cambridge University. According to Kislytsin who was in London from 1945 to 1948, Burgess brought briefcases full of Foreign Office documents to the Soviet Embassy where they were photographed and returned to him. The flight of Burgess and Maclean was planned from Moscow because they had discovered they were under investigation. When they made this discovery Burgess and Maclean reported to their Soviet superiors in much alarm. Kislytsin assisted in planning their escape and met them upon their arrival in Moscow. He was responsible for their welfare and visited them often in a comfortable home outside of Moscow. Kislytsin advised Petrov they were acting as advisors to the Foreign Office in Anglo-American affairs. Kislytsin was also aware of the plan to get Mrs. Maclean to Moscow and when he read of her escape in the newspaper in Australia he recognized some of the details.

The first publication of Petrov's story appeared in the London papers on September 18, 1955, and resulted in extensive criticism of British officials. These attacks by the press resulted in the British Government promising to issue a White Paper on Friday, September 23, 1955.

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman [REDACTED]

WHITE PAPER ISSUED BY BRITISH SEPTEMBER 23, 1955

Generally this paper contained the family and educational background of the subjects together with their employment history and circumstances relating to their disappearance.

It is pointed out that prior to the appointments of these men nothing was on record to show either man was unsuitable for public service. It stated the surveillance of Maclean was designed to collect information not to prevent his escape. Further, information had been withheld from the press because counterespionage depends upon secrecy for success.

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman [REDACTED]

10/5/55

SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE INTEREST

An Associated Press article appearing in the "Washington Evening Star" of September 30, 1955, stated that Maclean and Burgess case had been brought under investigation by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Senator Eastland of this Subcommittee said one point of the inquiry was to determine if Maclean and Burgess could have tipped Red China that its home bases would be immune from attack if the Chinese troops were thrown into the Korean War. Senator Eastland stated he had written the State Department asking Secretary Dulles about the two men's "relations to the State Department and the basic activity in connection therewith." Article further stated the Subcommittee was expected to try to find out what information they had access to and what contacts they had in this country.

Bureau has been advised that representatives of U.S. press have Philby's name in connection with this case. It is conceivable that his name may also become available to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. In connection with their questioning of State Department officials, they may inquire into Philby's connection with this matter.

180

APR

10/5

URGENT

①
DONALD DUART MACLEAN, ET AL, ESPIONAGE-R. REFERENCE MY CABLE NOVEMBER 7. PHILBY ISSUED STATEMENT DENYING HE IS THIRD MAN AND CHALLENGING COLONEL MARCUS LIPTON, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, TO REPEAT CHARGE OUTSIDE HOUSE OF COMMONS. PHILBY CLAIMS HE REFUSED TO ISSUE STATEMENT PRIOR TO DEBATE BECAUSE HE WAS BOUND BY OFFICIAL SECRET ACT, MIGHT INJURE GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONALLY AND COULD AFFECT EFFICIENCY OF SECURITY SERVICE. ADMITTED KNOWING COMMUNISTS BUT DENIED BEING ONE ALTHOUGH TO LEFT POLITICALLY. REGARDS RESIGNATION FROM FOREIGN SERVICE WAS DIRECT RESULT OF IMPRUDENT ASSOCIATION WITH BURGESS.

REFERRED TO
PHILBY, AS PERSONAL FRIEND BURGESS FROM COLLEGE DAYS. NOW
KNOWN PHILBY HAD COMMUNIST ASSOCIATES DURING AND AFTER COLLEGE
AND IN VIEW OF ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, HE WAS ASKED FOR RESIGNATION;
SINCE THEN, HIS CASE SUBJECTED TO GREATEST SCRUTINY BUT NO
EVIDENCE FOUND TO SHOW HE WARNED EITHER AND NO REASON TO
BELIEVE HE WAS THIRD MAN, IF THERE WAS ANY. OR THAT HE

4-3
(12-2-54)

PAGE TWO

BETRAYED. ALTHOUGH PHILBY AND FAMILY LEFT HOME YESTERDAY,
VERY IMPROBABLE THAT HE LEFT ENGLAND.

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007-747 - 1725-11-10 - GOVERNMENT

TO: [REDACTED] DATE: September 31, 1951

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Handwritten: 10/1/51

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman: [REDACTED]

Winchell Said:

"London - British Intelligence, that's MI-5, is now certain about the missing third man in the Burgess-Maclean spy case. British Secret Agent, Altho Proletta, (phonetic), MI-5, says he is a senior diplomat who left the service two years ago and not previously mentioned. The British Foreign Office is skeptical."

Comment:

Winchell, in his broadcast, October 23, 1955, stated, "the New York 'Daily News' yesterday reported that a third British Intelligence Agent was the tipster who told Burgess and Maclean, the Red spys, to escape to Russia."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : U.S. COURT HOUSE

DATE: NOVEMBER 21
1955

FROM : J. Edgar Hoover

SUBJECT: RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR;
OFFICIALS OF THE DIRECTOR
IN THE DIRECTOR

The following complaint has been made of the school.

[illegible]

[REDACTED]

NOVEMBER 17, 1955

URGENT

[REDACTED] -SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

DONALD DUART MACLEAN; GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS, ESPIONAGE-R.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HE RECENTLY RECEIVED COMMUNICATION FROM [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] WITH RETURN ADDRESS CARE OF BECKER, FORTY-ONE WEST
EIGHTY-SECOND STREET, NYC. BRITISH WHITE PAPER ISSUED SEPTEMBER
LAST REFLECTS TWO DRAFTS OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS EACH SENT TO
MRS. DUNBAR, MOTHER OF MELINDA MACLEAN, BY ORDER OF ROBERT
BECKER, HOTEL CENTRAL, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BECKER ALSO
FURNISHED ADDRESS OF THREE ZERO TWO SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, NYC.
NEW YORK REPORT OF SEPTEMBER TEN, NINETEEN FIFTYONE, CAPTIONED
CASE, REFLECTED NO SUCH ADDRESS, NOR COULD BECKER BE IDENTIFIED.
INSTITUTE IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY BECKER, FORTY-ONE
WEST EIGHTY-SECOND STREET. SUTEL.

HOOVER

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