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TOP SZCRET

XIV: ALLEGATIONS OF VLADINIR PETROV, BOVIET DEFECTOR IN AUSTRALIA

Vladimir Petrov. Soviet agent who defected in Australia in April, 1954, in an article published in the "United States News and World Report" issue of September 23, 1955, alleged that Maclean and Burgess were long-term Soviet agents. According to this article, Petrov learned through his colleague, one Kislytsin, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Australia, that Maclean and Burgess had been independently recruited to work for Soviet intelligence during their student days at Cambridge University. According to Kislytsin, who was in London from 1945 to 1948, Burgess brought brief cases full of Foreign Office documents to the Soviet Embassy where they were photographed and returned to him. The flight of Maclean and Burgess was planned from Moscow upon being advised by the subjects that they were under investigation. Kislytsin reportedly assisted in planning their escape and met them upon their arrival in Moscow. Be was responsible for their welfare and visited them often in a confortable home outside of Moscow. Kislytsin told Petrov that Maclean and Burgess were acting as advisers to the Foreign Office on Anglo-American affairs. Kislytsin was also aware of their plan to get Mrs. Maclean to Moscow and when he read of her escape in the Australian newspaper, he recognized some of the details.

The first publication of Petrov's allegations appeared in the London newspapers on September 18, 1955. Such publication resulted in extensive criticism of the British officials.

IV: WHITE PAPER

In view of the wave of criticism which arose in England following Petrov's revelations that Maclean and Burgess were Soviet agens, the British Government issued a "White Paper" on September 23, 1955. This "White Paper" contained the background, circumstances surrounding their disappearance and also that of Maclean's wife, Melinds, correspondence received by relatives subsequent to their disappearance and allegations of Vladimir (L) Petrov, Soviet defector.

Additionally, the paper pointed out that in 1949 information was received indicating that certain Foreign Office

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information had been leaked to the Russians some years earlier. Investigation by May, 1951, indicated Maclean to be the principal suspect, although insufficient evidence had been obtained to permit his arrest. On Friday, May 25, 1951, Herbert Morrison (the Foreign Secretary) authorized interview of Maclean; however, Maclean was on leave Saturday, May 26, and the Foreign Office was not aware of his disappearance until Monday, May 28. Steps taken to locate Maclean and Burgess and correspondence received by their relatives subsequent to their escape was set forth.

The conclusion is set forth in the paper that Maclean became aware that he was under investigation. This was accomplished either through a warning or on his own deduction when certain papers were held from him.

It is pointed out that at the time of Maclean's and Burgess' appointments to the Foreign Office nothing was in the record to show either man was unsuitable for public service, : although their subsequent personal behavior was unsatisfactory and resulted in action in each case.

The paper pointed out that information concerning this case was not made available to the press because espionage is carried out in secret. Counterespionage equally depends for its success upon the maximum secrecy of its methods. (8-777)

TOP SECRET

TOP CECRET, IVI. SENATI INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOUNITEE INTEREST

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

The "Sashington Post and Times Berald" of October 16, 1955, contained an article reflecting that Senate investigators had asked Secretary of State Dulles if he had any information on whether British sources leaked secret information to Communist China during the Korean Sar.

The inquiry was in a letter from Chairman James C.

Eastland of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The Senator
asked fifteen specific questions, most of them involving Maclean and
Burgess. One of the questions asked of the State Department if it
had any information that Maclean or others may have given the "Rede"
assurances that American forces would not cross the Islu River in
the event the Chinese Communists invaded Kores.

The Eastland letter followed up a general inquiry he sent to Dulles on September 22, 1955, with reference to Naclean and Durgess.

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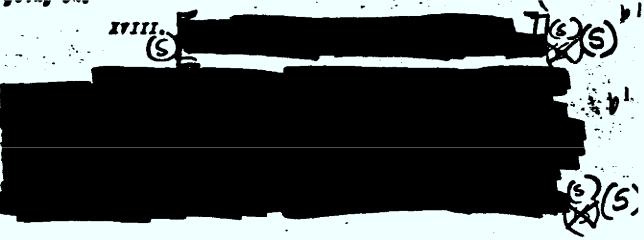
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4. "U.S. News and World Report" dated September 30. 1955.

The above magazine has an article on page 21 entitled "How Two Spies Lost U. S. a War." This article is worthy of note since it indicates that Maclean and Burgess aided the Chinese invasion of Korea. Briefly, is states that on September 27, 1950, the decision was sent to General Douglas MacArthur that his forces—airplanes as well as troops—"would not cross the Soviet or Manchurian borders under any circumstances." On November 6, 1950, Macleas became head of the Americandesk in the British Foreign Office. On November 24, 1950, the Chinese Communists attacked across the border the UM forces in Korea. The implication is strong that Maclean learned that UM forces would not cross the Talu River and so advised the Soviets. On the strength of this, the Chinese Communists entered the Korean conflict.

This article also indicates that Burgess was second secretary of the British Imbassy in Mashington, A.C., during nine months which were critical in Korea, from August, 1950, to early May, 1951. The article states, "Burgess was one of the scholon who learned all that was going on."



TOP



XII. MACLEAN AND FOCES

During 1947-48, Maclean served as the United Kingdom secretary to the Combined Policy Conmittee concerned with atomic energy matters. This committee was composed of representatives of the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. Maclean attended a three-day declassification conference held in October, 1947, which included a discussion on atomic weapons. Another British representative at this conference was Imil Julius Klaus Fuchs, confessed Soviet (1) espionage agent. (ibid. -161)

Fuchs was interviewed at Stafford Prison on July 11, 1951, and was shown photographs of Maclean and Burgess. He denied knowing either of them and claimed to have no recollection of attending a declassification conference with Maclean in Fashington, L. C. (1814.-423)

ZZ. MACLEAN AND RISS

According to (a technical surveillance), on brother 19, 1946, Alger Hiss twice conferred with Donald Maclean concerning one of the topics on the UN General Assembly agenda dealing with troops of the UN in non-enemy territories. Later in the day, Hiss was again in contact with Maclean concerning a proposed resolution. (ibid.-72/W)

It is also noted that elsewhere in this brief mention is made that Maclean defended Hise in an argument in Ingland, protesting that Hise was innocent, and also on one occasion Maclean referred to himself as the "Inglish Alger Hiss." ()



Atti, Disseviration

Following the disappearance by Burgess details concerning the disappearance, their background and information reflecting these men were in a position to furnish valuable information to the Boviets were disseminated on June 18 and 19, 1951. Special Consultant to president trumany the then Attorney Generals Director of Special Investigations, 112 Industrial veneral, Department ef the Air Forcest Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; Director of Naval Intelligence. Department of the Navys Chief, Division of Security, ville of consular Affairs, Department of State and Lieutenant Wherel Walter Bedell Smith, Director, Central Intelligence Agency. (100-374183, 8-290, 293) 5-106,107,108; 5-194)

BURSEQUENT DISSELINATION

(1) <u>Central Intelligence Agenou</u>

Because of this Agency's interest in this case they were kept currently advised of information received by this Bureau which appeared to be of interest to that Agency. This included copies of pertinent reports (M)

(S) (S) (S) (S)

(3) Attorney General

Upon the Attorney General's request a letter was prepared for his signature by the Bureau wider date of August 3, 1953, to the Honorable Brien McMahon, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, United States Senate. This letter related to the subjects' disappearance from England, their personal characteristics, their reported Communist sympathies, and the possibility of their being Soviet espionage agents.

By letters of September 2; and 25, 1953, Information was furnished to the Attorney General

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Beardman
Nichole
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Harbo
Harbo
Parsons
Rosen
Tomm
Sizzo
Vinterrord
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concerning two former employees of the Poreign operations Administration relating to their essociations with Melinda Maclean, wife of Donald Maclean, (S=449, S=669,675)

JOF ECRET

By letters of Jamuary 5 and 12, 1954, the Attorney General was advised of Maclean's reported access to Atomic Information, and Atomic Energy Headquarters, Washington, D. C. He was also advised that our records do not reflect Burgess had access to any Atomic Information while in this country. In addition to the above copies of pertinent reports were disseminated to Records and Administration Branch, (8-711,714,312, (1),314,490,455,487,509,524,527,536,565)

(4) State

By letter of August 1. 1951.

76

Consular Affairs, Department of State, was jurnished information received relating to possible association between Burgess and

75-4327

<u>u_</u>

By letter of July 23, 1954,

Department of State, wie furnished
the results of an interview with

concerning Donald Explan.

In addition

to the above, copies of percinent reports were furnished. (5-746, 312, 314, 490, 455, 487, 509, 524, 527, 536, 565)

(5) Atomio Energy Commission

By letter of Pebruary 12, 1953, to

Atomic Energy

Commission, according inversation was furnished relating
to the subjects' background and activities, also that
it was the belief

that Burgess and sacrean now seen engaged in Soviet
intelligence activities and their flight from Engand
related to these intelligence activities.

(6) Foreign Operations Administration

By letters of September 23, 1953, and September 25, 1953, information was furnished to Honorable Harold I. Stassen, Director FOA concerning two former employees of FOA associations with Melinda Maclean, wife of Donald Maclean (5-674)

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Tele. Re-

1953, Direct associ (S-674



ZXII. THE DED NOT DISSEMINATE IN APRIL, 1949

The information was not disseminated prior to the 10th identification of Maclean in June, 1951, as the Soviet agent who operated in the British Embassy in (15) (TS) Washington or the following reasons:

eontained insufficient data to identify the agent. (U)

and British subjects in the British Embassy prior to 1949.

3) An active investigation was launched by the British, most of which was carried on in London. (L.)

4) The information was furnished by (TS) bi

possible American angles prior to a leak that could have resulted from dissemination of the information.





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Sex Marital status Peculiarities

179 pounds

Brown, wav Ruddy

White Male Single

Slovenly, chain smoker, honoserval

Summak

BOD

175 to 180 pound

Light brow Decayed

Blue

three children Very nervous, high strungs

Kordon, Engl

Acany drinker, brilliant wr

TOP SECRET,

Office Memorandum . United STATES GOVERNMENT

TOP SECRET DATE: Nov. 7. V. Boardman Boardman Mr. Michola Mr. Belmont Bratton Branchation GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURG ESPIONAGE - R The Director's memo of 10/28/55 stated a carefully indebief should be prepared in the Maclean-Burgess-Philby matter and it may be desirable to disseminate same to high-level officials in the Government. The Director asked that we try to have it ready for his meeting with the Attorney General on 11/9/55. Attached hereto is such a brief, suitable for dissemination. एड (नड) 100-374183-80 #3 DEC 9 1955 EX. - 113

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman TOP CRET

(S)(S)

The brief also contains information regarding the speech made in the British House of Commons by the Foreign (A) Secretary on 11/7/55.

ACTION:

If you approve, copies of the brief are attached for white House; the Attorney for General, and the pecretary of State. It is suggested that the copies for and the Secy. of State be delivered via Liaison and the copy for the Attorney General be delivered by hand.

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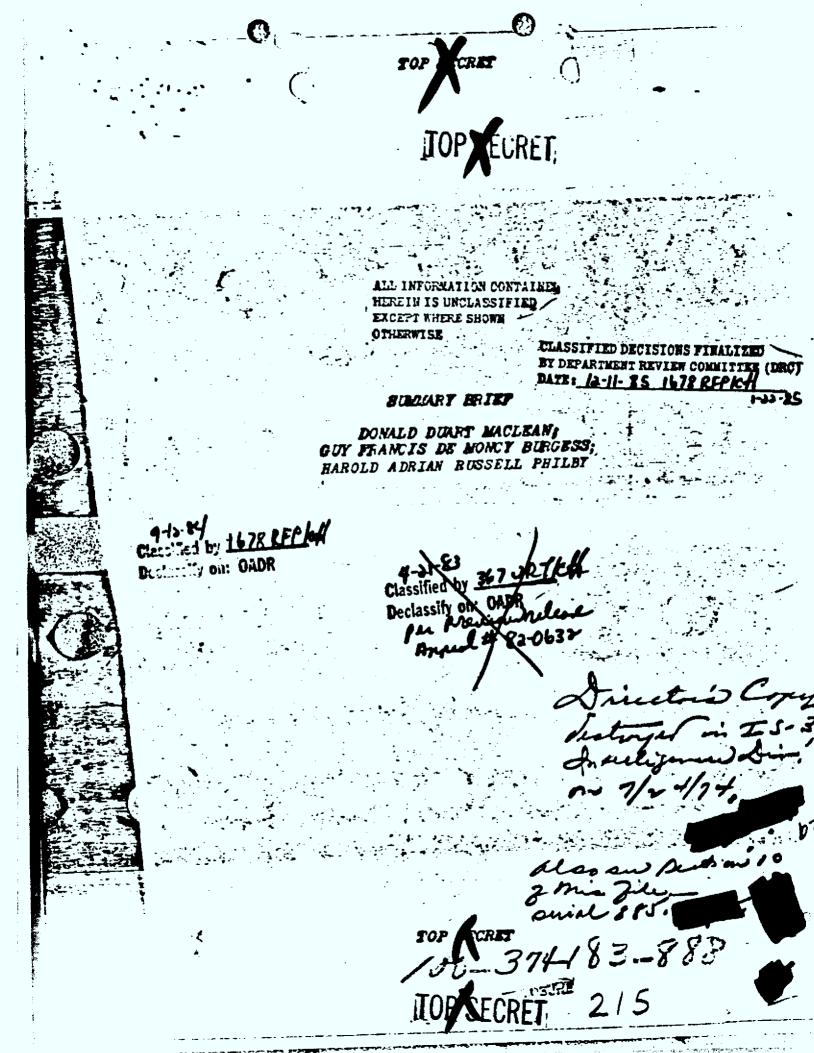


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BACKGROUED OF OUT FRANCIS DE MCMCT BURGESS 18 ŦĪ. TERVIEUS CONCERUIUG BURGES b 16 ı, 2, 10 3. 23. ZĖ. VIII. on with Guy Burgess Association of Surgess with

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ĮTI.	WACLEAN AND FUCHS		
rvii.	. MACLEAN AND BISS	22-7-55	

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CIPATIOLOGY OF TYPINS

Amelean assigned British Enbassy, Eashington, D. C. 25y, 2944. · as Second Secretary. 28 27 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Inclean pronoted to Fire! Cotober, 1944. .

Secretary, British Enbassy Washington, D. C. After the war became head of Chancery (Includes code Poom) et British Exbassy.

Inclean departed U.S. for assignment in Egypt. October, 1949. .

October 1, 1949.

June 11, 1957.

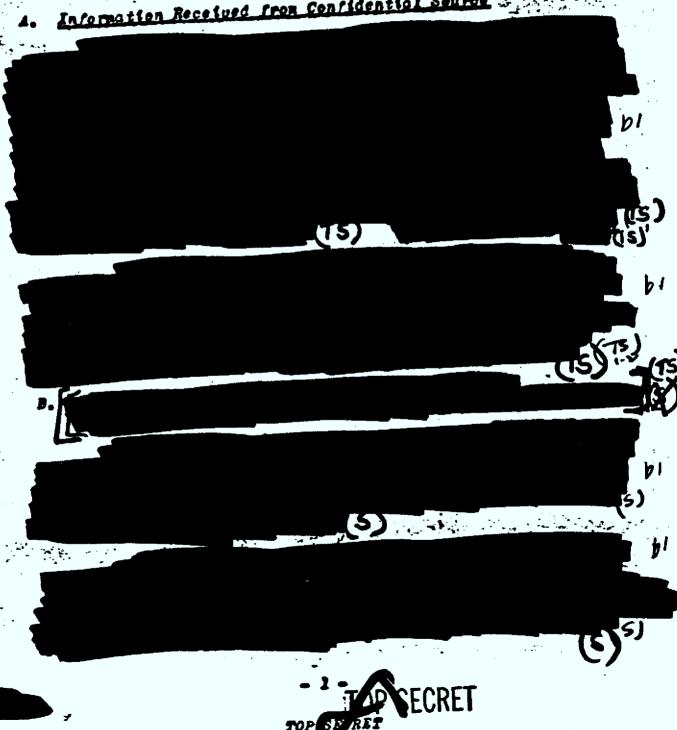
Burgess assigned British Enbassy, Fashington, D. C.s. August, 1950. as Second Secretary. Tooks up residence at Philby's home where he stored until revalled to London

Burgess recalled to London 68 result of protest by Governor May, 1951. of Virginia to State Department because of violations of Virginia's opending regulations.

Burgess and Modean disappeared from London.

Milby recalled to London and Interrogated by MI-5 because of close association with

Information Received from Considential Source





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II. DISAPPEARANCE OF NACLEAR and BURGESS

After his return from Vashington, D. C., to London on May 7, 1951, Burgese is known to have lunched with Maclean en several eccasions. On May 25, 1951, Burgess to known to have told friends that he was leaving London, but he gave conflicting accounts of his destination. He packed clothes sufficient for a weekend. On the evening of May 25, 1951, Maclean left London alone but arrived at his house accompanied by a man calling himself Roger Stiles. It is believed that Stiles is identical with Burgess. Between 9 and 10 p.m. Vacless and Stiles left the former's home in a hired car. Shortly before midnight, Vaclean and Burgess boarded the SS. "Salaise at Southampton, bound for St. Kale, France, on a weekend Two tickets had been booked in the manes of Burgess and Viller. On arrival at the ahip, Burgess explained that Viller had been prevented from making the journey and Vaclean had taken his place. The ship docked at St. Valo at 10 a.m. en Vay 20, 1951. Burgess and Naclean disembarked, leaving in their cabin two suitcases containing clothes and one overcoat. They did not return to the ship.

for Paris, but there is no positive evidence that they did

A. Communications from Maclean

Naclean reportedly sent telegrams from Paris on June 6, 1951, to his mother and wife. On August 3, 1951, Velinda Vaclean's mether, Kelinda Dunbar, received two checks for 1000 pounds each. These checks were sent from St. Gaul, Switzerland, and were drawn under the mane of Robert Becker, Hotel Central, Zurich, Switzerland. This individual also furnished an address of 302 West V2nd Street, New York City. This was a fictitious address and apparently an assumed name as no individual was ever located who might

be identical with this Robert Becker. Vaclean sent a letter to his wife, postmarked August 5, 1951, in England, in which

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he informed her that the 2000 pounds sent to her mother were for her. Faclean stated in his letter that the letter had been brought to England by a friend. Se told his wife that he could not tell her why he left or where he was . [4]

D. Con-unications from Burgess

Burgess reportedly sent two communications to his mother, Brs. Eva Bassett, in London. One was a telegrem postmarked June 8, 1951, at Rose, Italy. The other was postmarked London, England, December 21, 1953.

III. DISAPFEARANCE OF WACLEAR'S WIFE

On September 11, 1953, Nelinda Naclean and her three children left her nother's house in Geneva, Switzerland, where they had moved from ingland. Later the same evening, Mrs. Naclean's sutombbile was located in a garage in Lausanne, Switzerland. She and the three children were reportedly observed leaving a train at Schwarzach, St. Veit, Austria, where they disappeared without leaving a trace.

A. Connunications Received after Disappearance

As 25, 1913, London, of a prominent British family.

3. Education

Graduated from Cambridge University, 1934, where he was a elege friend of Burgess.

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& Enployment

Entered foreign service, Lendon, 1935.
September, 1938, to June, 1940, served in British

Office, Leadon. 1940, to April, 1944, conigned to Foreign

D. C., as Second Secretary.

October, 1944, pronoted to First Secretary. Renait in Washington, D. C., until September, 1948. From October, to Nay, 1950, assigned to British Embassy, Caire, Egypt. In October, 1950, assigned as head of American Department of the Foreign Office, London. He remained at this post until his disappearance.

D. Kealth

Wile in Egypt, Naclean had a mervous breakdown and was under the care of a psychiatrist from Nay, 1950, until October, 1950. While in Cairo, he and were drinking neursly and broke in the appropriate of second girls. This resulted in Naclean claimed that his condition was a result of excessive use of alcohol.

E. Bonosexual Tendencies

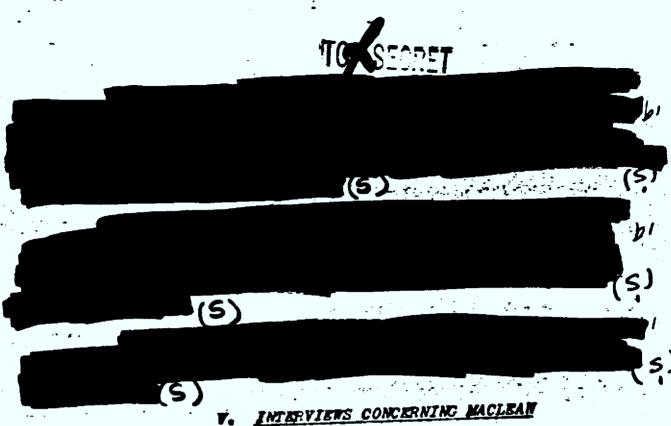
Vacioan was a homosexual.

(5)(5)

To Communist and Soviet Sympathies

Friend of Burgess, who was reported to be an active Communication the university. During his university days, Vacional admitted to his mother that he had some Communication but he subsequently told her he had changed his mind.

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Following the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess and the publicity which ensued this Bureau Sonduct interviews of acquaintances of macrean and surgess in the United States. The following is set forth in connection with these interviews wherein pertinent information was received. The following does not represent all interviews conducted in this case in the Sphiess otherwise

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divised some ne rod frequent contact with

Mac Lean.

on business and he never observed any indication of pro-Seviet empathies on the part of Maclean.

advised he had contacts with Maclean in 1944 and haver suspected that Maclean was more than a liberal.

3.

She advised she met both Macrean and his wife. She Stated there was no indication on the part of Maclean of Soviet or Communist sympathies. She described Maclean as liberal, meaning that he favored the Labor Government in England and moderate reforms.

advised that while in Cairo she shared an apartment with

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

920

She advised that one afternoon

In May, 1950, Maclean and

became drunk and called at the aparthent house
In union the lived. On this afternoon
eleeping alone in the apartment and Maclean and
entered the apartment but did not cause any disturbance.
Intereafter they ment to the adjoining apartment occupied by
and and ransacked the premises. She
eata they emptied drawers, speet furniture, threw dishes in
the bathtub and generally made a mess of the apartment. After
causing this damage, the two men left. Neither

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etated that when they learned of the damage, they agreed het to make any official protest nor to discuss the matter with representatives of the British or U. S. Inhanies, She advised that probably on the following day received a written applicately from Maclean, at which time he offered to pay for the damages and informed her he intended to see a doctor.

W)

odvised he has known Lonald and Alah Baulean wince 1939. A dvised he had no contacts with either of the Bacleans in the United States. He advised he regarded Baclean as a loyal British subject.

and in about April, 1949, he met Maclean at a golf tournament between members of the American and British Embassies in Cairo. He advised he played golf with Maclean on three occasions and lunched at the latter's home, where he also met Mrs. Maclean. He advised that at no time did he discuss political matters and he could furnish me information about Maclean's political sympathies. He advised Maclean appeared to be mell reparded in Cairo and he had heard nothing which would reflect unfavorably on his character or reputation, (1)

advised that he was assigned there. It stated that he was assigned there. It stated there are assigned there. It stated there are associating with Philip Toynbee, who had been accused by an Egyptian newspaper of being a Connuniet. It should be a discussed this matter with Maclean and the latter denied that Toynbee was a Connuniet. According to the factor, while in Caire, associated with a fact group which centered its activities around the Ring of Egypt's sister, Princess Paina. He described this proup as not particularly innoral but merely "fun-laving."

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She stated she only not Donald Maclean on a few occasions, including a vielt to his Washington home in 1946. The only friend or acquaintance of Maclean she recalls was a secretary at the British Embassy.

(u)

on interview advised he had been in the British diplomatic service for a number of years and was stationed in Paris in 1938-39 with Maclean. He stated he saw Maclean once in the United States at the Plaza Hotel, New York City, at which time Maclean told him he and his wife were going to Cairo, Egypt, for a new assignment. The divised he never heard that Donald Maclean had Communist sympathies or pro-Soviet views.

Courses in first met Donald Maclean in Vashington in 1944.

tained no Communist Jeelings. He stated, however, that Maclean appeared to be continually under pressure and great strain caused by the demands on his work at the Embassy. He was unable to jurnish any other pertinent information concerning Maclean.

20.

They advised they knew Maclean both in Caire and In the U.S. and they had never heard him make any pro-Soviet or pro-Communist statements.

From the statements of the stateme

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that occupied b. the Eacleans. Later, at party in Caire.

Maclean asked If she knew that the man to show she rented her house in Mashington was a Communist ID advised this was wais in a truculent manner and was hade while Maclean was drinking.

etated she later determined that Maclean had received invitations to visit hope in Washington and he had refused to go.

both stated that although Maclean drank heavily in carre, to their knowledge he had not associated with anti-British or anti-American people never attended any Soviet parties.

SZ.

Melinda Mariean, knew more about Melinda Mariean's disappearance than she had told. He based his opinion on the followings i) The would not discuss the case; 2) Mrs. Dunbar evidently knew that herdaughter had placed the authority for disposal of her home in the hands of an attorney with instructions concerning its disposition prior to her disappearance; 3) He had heard that Melinda's boys were expecting to see their father at least a month before they disappeared; 4) Mrs. Dunbar stalled for a couple of days before notifying the authorities that her daughter was missing.

been assisting the Foreign Office in its attempt to its and the indicate the and her husband arrived at Donald Madieum's now en May 26, 1951, the day after his disappearance. Upon arrival, welling a Maciean made excuses for Donald not being there, etating he was late coming from London. However, it appeared ebulous that he was not expected as no place at the table had been set for his. The following morning the Maciean children case into the second bedroom and stated their father would not be coming home. Welinda Maciean later in the day advised that Donald had disappeared but she did not know where he had gone. She had that she was not going to advise the Foreign affice and would wait until they contacted her.

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that Donald had "flirted" with Communism while at Cambridge.
The only Communist friend of Donald Modean with whom she was acquainted was one was acquainted was one was to a cambridge. He also visited the Modean home during this period.

advised that he became acquainted with Donald Maclean when Melinda Maclean, her eleters, and their respective husbands rented a house next to his on Long Island. Fage said he played tennis with Maclean on several occasions but never engaged in any political discussions with him. He had no reason to suspect Maclean as being pro-Communist or pro-Russian. (1)

advised that in September, 1948, he rented a hom st 3320 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the prior tenant of that house was Donald Maclean. He stated he had two social contacts with Maclean and the latter said nothing to Indicate that he was communistically inclined. eduleed that consulting with his daughter, they moved into the house, they found a letter on the premise addressed *Dearest Helinda.* recalled the letter had a very grim text, Indicating the writer was either going away or contemplating ouicide. She advised she could not recall any of the passages in the letter indicating the identity of the writer, and the page containing the signature, if there was one, was missing. She further advised the letter W had been destroyed.

advised the "family grapevine" was that Donald Maclean was a homosexual. Be stated Maclean never exhibited Communist or Soviet sympathies but sid hold liberal views.

15.

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attended all meetings of the Combined Development Trust from 1947 until he left the U.S. This trust was composed of United States, United Lingdom and Canadian representatives, and its purpose was to develop information about the location and availability of materials suitable for atomic energy and to acquire same. He advised Maclean attended a three-day declassification conference held in October, 1947.

etated he did not know Maclean well and met him casually at cocktail parties in Fashington.

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VI. BACKGROUND OF OUT PRANCIS DE MONOT BURGESS - Summery

A. Birth

Born April 16, 1911, England. (11)

B. Education

1930-34 Cambridge University (1)

C. Enployment

1934-35 Lecturer, Cambridge University
1935-38 British Broadcasting Service (anti-Maxi propaganda)

1941-44 British Broadcasting Service
1944-46 temporary appointment in News Department of Foreign
Office, London

Office, London

1946-48 employed in private office of the Minister of State

1948-50 Far Bastern Department of the Foreign Office

August, 1950 - May, 1951, assigned British Embassy,

Washington, D. C., Second Secretary. His recall

to London in early May, 1951, resulted directly

from a protest by the Governor of Virginia to the

State Department because of Burgess' violation of

the State of Virginia speeding regulations.

D. Homosexual Tendencies

Burgess is a known homosexual. This has been substantiated (ii)

eduleed that he could state with certainty that Auroess was known to be a homosexual.

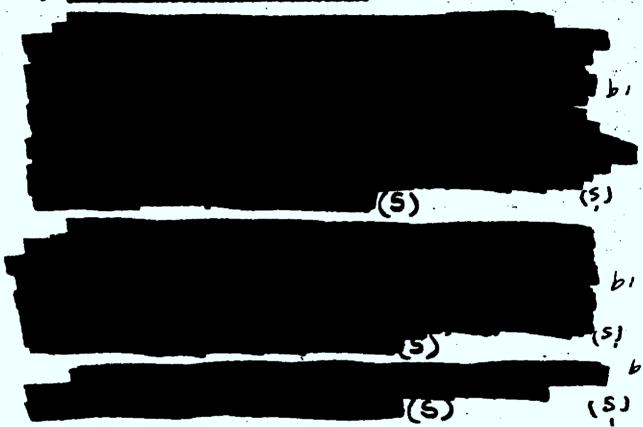
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by surgess in April, 1951, both advised that Surgess had made kenoserval advances to them.

E. Symunist and Soviet Sympothics ...



e"hitchhiker"ef questionable character who was pioted up by Burgess in April, 1951, and who was with him when Burgess was etopped by the Virginia State authorities for speeding, claimed that Burgess said he would never again fight for freedom and that the United States or United Eatiens had no reason to enter the Korean war. According to Burgess said he intended to return to Ingland in the full and that he would like to be sent to Russia, where he could learn and do many interesting things.

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VII INTERVIEWS CONCERNING BURGING

As previously mentioned following the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess considerable publicity ensued end this Bureau advised the Bureau advised the Survey is was going to conduct interviews of coquainvances of Maclean and Burgess in the United States. Following is set forth such interviews wherein pertinent information was received. The deliverage does not represent all the interviews which were conducted in this factories in the United States in the United States in the United States were conducted in 1951.

- 15

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vas contacted by Burgess in January, 1951, in relation to Far East questions. Some him four or five times between January and March, 1951. He described Burgess as agreeable but restless and agitated, and as a heavy drinker but not sympathetic to Soviet Russia. Advised that Burgess expressed dislike of the congressional inquiry being made into homosexuality and from this second gathered the impression that Burgess had homosexual tendencies. He edvised on interview by the Bureau that they had no discussions concerning Communics.

they first met Burgess in April, 1951, approximately two weeks before Burgess departed for England. They advised they mere introduced to Burgess be and that they met Burgess about three times in New York City. They had no information concerning any pro-Seviet or pro-Communist sympathies on the part of Burgess.

was interviewed by Bureau agents. He advised he met Guy Burgess socially in England about 1949 and had had a slight social acquaintance with him since that time. It is stated he had no reason to believe Burgess was sympathetic to Bussia or the Communist Party. Advised that he had Burgess and one to supper at his home on the Sunday prior to the alsomeurance of Burgess and Maclean. Pollowing this disappearance, told that during thetevening Burgess told her he was hoping to take a Mediterranean cruise.

advised that he had known Donald Maclean and his brother since 1939 and had known Burgess for a few years. He advised he saw Burgess in New York City in April, 1951, and that Burgess was drunk the last few days he was in New York City. He stated he know of no disloyal statements made by Burgess. (a.)

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advised on interview that he mud extended college with Burgess and had lived in the same house with him during that time. He described himself as a close friend of Burgess and stated he was fond of him. He dutied that he was in London during 1943-44 in the United States Savy, during which time Burgess admitted to him that he was a homosexual. He stated this did not stop his friendship with Burgess as "One's morals are his own business." He stated he had no reason to suspect that Burgess had pre-Communist or pre-

advised that he has durgest th dem fort City.

advised he had no knowledge of any Communist sympothies on the part of Burgese her did he know of any friends or relatives of Burgese.

(W)

several parties in 1950. The had no information concerning his pro-Soviet or pro-Communist sympathies.

London in the late 1930's. He eath he also met Burgess egain in 1947. Described Burgess as a drunkard, a homosexual and an emotionally unstable person. He etated he knew of no pro-Seviet acts on the part of Burgess other than his support of the Loyalists during the Spanish Civil, For in 1937.

Angland in 1935, when he,

Burgess as a sectal acquaintance of the

Jumily. He stated he exchanged letters with

Burgess during 1937-38,

and upon his return to ingland again had personal contact with

Burgess. He advised the last personal contact with Surgess

occurred between 1939 and 1940.

Atated these contacts

were all of a social nature.

(u)

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divised he was contacted in March, 1951, by Burgess, who furnished a letter of introduction from At the time of this first meeting, and burgess was intoxicated. He stated Burgess and his mother later recontacted him in April, 1951, at which time Burgess was apologetic for his condition at their prior meeting.

advised he first met Burgess at campriage University in 1930 and knew him for about three years. He next saw Burgess when Burgess came to Paris as Secretary to Hector McNeil, British Minister of State. Stated he mext heard of Burgess in the Pall of 1950, when Burgess contacted him in New York City. His next contact was when Burgess called him to say good-by, indicating he was returning to England. He said in his contact with Burgess there was no indication Burgess had Communist sympathies or could be a Russian agent. He stated Burgess was an intellectual who was considered brilliant by some and that he had written many speeches for politicians in England.

eince 1930. He advised he knew Burgess had a reputation as a homosexual but he had no reason to doubt his loyalty. He stated Burgess studied Marxism but never indicated any sympathy for it.

Datvised he saw Burgess three times in the United States ...)
and had no knowledge of his contacts.

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To Stature, Washington, D. C., advised that Burgess bought a 1961 bro
Lincoln Continental from him for \$1,195 on August 31, 1950.

He further advised Burgess always seemed to have plenty of money and purchased a lot of gadgets for the car which he would considered to be unnecessary.

Burgess on the Queen Mary en route to England in May, 1951.

Burgess on the Queen Mary en route to England in May, 1951.

Burgess in London, where he also met a number of Burgess friends. He advised Burgess gave no indication of being disloyal or pro-Russian.

who was interviewed at his home in Philadelphia, advised he met Burgess while visiting at the South Carolina ranch of the said that he was impressed by Burgess "crackpur" scondalo ideas, such as holding that a country could spend itself to prosperity by unlimited borrowing. He said he had no reason to question the loyalty of Burgess to his own country.

advised she met Burgess en his
two trips to Charleston in the Spring of 1951. On one of
these trips she gave a cocktail party in his honor. She
advised that at no time did Burgess express any political (p.
ideologies.

advised that Burgess had visited them in 1950 and 1951 at their home in Pennsylvania and also at their South Carolina rabb.

They met Burgess many years previously in London through described

Burgess as brilliant, very nervous, emotionally unstable and a heavy drinker; they said Burgess defended the British-China policy and indicated he was a member of the Labor Party and favored British socialism. They know of no derogatory data, (L) concerning Burgess.

20.

1950. He odvised Burgess made homosexual advances toward him which he, the resisted. He described Burgess as bordering on having a psychopathic condition. Burgess did not express he any sympathies for communism but did say that he shought the Western world was very muddled and would like to get away from it. Burgess said the things he had hoped for in the way of peace and generally improved world conditions had not come to pass.



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(5)

a "hitchliker" by surgess in April, 1951, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Burgess offered to drive him to Charleston, South Carolina. accompanied Burgess to Charleston, epending a might en route. During this trip, Burgess made homosexual advances toward according to Burgess eaid that he would never fight for freedom again; that he intended to return to England in the fall and would like to go as a representative to the USSR, where he could learn and demany interesting things.

tharleston, surgest and were arrested by the Firginia State Police for speeding. This resulted in a protest by the Governor of Firginia. This protest was the direct cause of Surgess being recalled to England.

advised he met Burgese at a cocktail party in Charleston, South Carolina, in March and again in April, 1951. He advised Burgese made no unfavorable connents about the United States nor did he make any pro-Russian statements.

Notors, described Burgess as a "aut" on ours, when interviewed, etated Burgess spent a great amount of money on his car and at times he attempted to discourage Burgess from spending this money. He advised Burgess was always drunk when he saw him. He also stated he saw he with Burgess on many socasions. It is noted was secretary to liming the burgess of the philby. These of no pro-Communist or pro-Soutet statements made by Burgess.

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VII. WARDLD ADRIAN ROSSFLL PHILDI

Association with Maclean- wife (5) Background Barold Airian Bussell Philby, better known as Kin, was born in Andala, Punjab, en January 1, 1918, the son of Harry Saint John Bridger Philby, member of the Indian Civil Service. The elder Philby spent much of his sixtle as aivisor to King Ibn Saud of Arabio. The elder Philby was interned for a short time during World War II due to his anti-British and pacifist statements. Philby attended Bestminster School from 1924 to 1929 and then obtained a scholarship to Trinity College of Cambridge University, from which institution he received on A.B. degree in 1933. Phildy traveled to Vienno, Austria, in the Sunner of 1999, where he remained until Nay, 1936. During this time, he married Alice Friedman, nee Kollman. In Nevember, 1934, he was baiefly connected with a business enterprise to form JOP SCREU

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neus service in London. Zate in 1934 he became desi Editor of "Review of Reviews" and in 1936 he became editor of "Britain and Germany," a magazine designed to attaulate trade with Germany. In February, 1937, he traveled to Spain as a free-lance fournalist and in April, 1937, became "London Tinge" correspondent. Ita August, 1939, to returned **M**to England 1939, he was chief corresponde

with the British Aspeditionary Forces in France.

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As stated above, Philby married Alice Friedman in Vienna in February, 1994. On September 1, 1940, he notified his employers he had married Aileen Amanda Furse, who was born in India, August 24, 1910. On September 17, 1946, Alice Friedman ebtained a divorce from Philby and on September 26. 1946, Philby married Aileen Furse. At the time of this marriage, Philby and Ailsen Furse had been living tegether for six years and wersthe parents of three children. Since their marriage, at least two more children have been borns

Communist and Soviet Sympathies



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Association of Surgess with Philby's Secretary was secretary to Philby both She first met Burgess when Istanbul and Washington. Bhile in Tashington, both Burgess and lived wi lived with the Milby family and own statement they were "close friends." has denied furnishing any information to surgest concerning the investigation to identify Maclean. She claims she never heard the elightest runor in the British Embassy, Eashington, to the effect that any such investiga was being conducted. (5)

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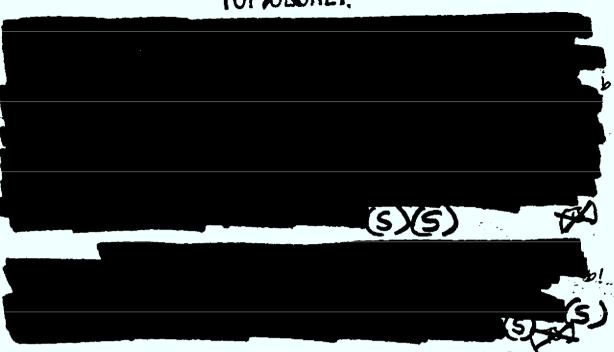
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ZII. ALLEGATIONS OF VIADINIR FETROT. BOYIET LEVECTOR IN AUSTRALIA

Fladinir Petrop, Boulet agent who dejected in Australia in April, 1954, in an article published in the W. S. News and Perid Report issue of September 23, 1955, alleged that Maclean and Burgess were long-term Soviet agents. According to this article, Petrov learned through his colleague, one Hislytsin, Second Secretary of the Russian Imbassy in Australia, that Maclean and Burgess had been independently recruited to work for Soviet intelligence during their student days at Cambridge University. According to Hislytsin, who was in London from 1945 to 1943, Burgess to Hislytsin, who was in London from 1945 to 1943, Burgess brought brief cases full of Fereign Office documents to the Soviet imbassy, where they were photographed and returned to Min. The flight of Maclean and Burgess was planned from Moscow upon being advised by them that they were under investigation. Kielytein reportedly assisted in planning their occape and met them upon their arrival in Moscow. Me was responsible for their welfare and visited them often in a confortable home extends of Moscow. Kielytein told Petrov.

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that Maclean and Burgess were acting as advisers to the Foreign Office on Anglo-American affairs. Itslytein was also aware of their plan to get Mrs. Maclean to Moscow and when he read of her escape in the Australian newspaper, he recognized some of the details.

The first publication of Petron's allegations appeared in the London newspapers on September 18, 1955. Such publication resulted in extensive criticism of the Albertain efficials.

IIII. BHITE PAPAR

In view of the wave of criticism which arose in Ingland following Fetrov's revolutions that Maclean and Burgess were Soviet agents, the British Government issued a "thite Paper" on September 23, 1955. This "Thite Paper" contained the background, circumstances surrounding their disappearance and also of Maclean's wife, Melinda, correspondence received by relatives subsequent to their disappearance and allegations of Fladimir Petrov, Seviet defector.

In addition, the paper pointed out that in 1949 information was received indicating that certain Foreign Office information had been leaked to the Russians some years sadier. Investigation conducted up to May, 1951, indicated Maclean to be the principal suspect, although insufficient evidence had been obtained to permit his arrest. On Friday, May 25, 1951, Herbert Morrison (the Foreign Secretary) suthorized interview of Maclean; however, Maclean was on leave Saturday, May 26, and the Foreign Office was not aware of his disappearance until Monday, May 28. Steps taken to locate Maclean and Burgess and correspondence received by their relatives subsequent to their escape was set forth.

The conclusion is set forth in the paper that Naclean became aware that he was under investigation. This was accomplished either through a warning or on his own deduction when certain papers were held from him.

It is pointed out that at the time of Maclean's and Surgess' appointments to the Foreign Office, nothing was

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in the record to show either man was unsuitable for public service, eithough their subsequent personal behavior was mostisfactory and resulted in action in each case. (U.)

The paper pointed out that information concerning this case was not made available to the press because espionage is carried out in secret. Counterespionage equally depends for its success upon the maximum secrecy of its methods. (W)

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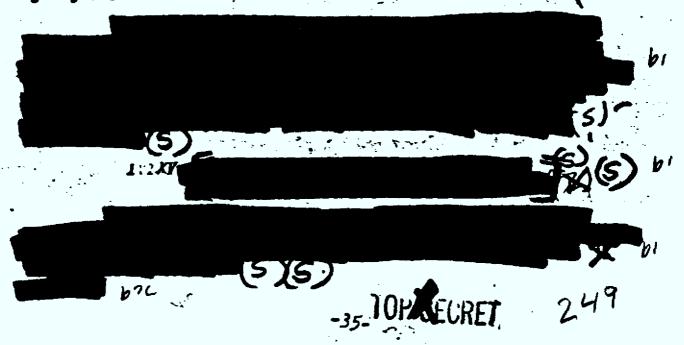
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A. *U.S. Hove and World Report dated September 30. 1955.

The above magazine has an article on page 81 entitled "Now Two Spies Lest V. S. a Nar." This article is worthy of note since it indicates that Naclean and Rurgess aided the Chinese invasion of Narea. Briefly, it states that on September 27, 1950, the decision was sent to General Douglas NacArthur that his forces-airplanes as well as troops-would not cross the Soviet or Nanchurian borders under any circumstances." On November 6, 1950, Naclean became head of the American desk in the British Foreign Office. On November 24, 1950, the Chinese Communists at acted across the border the UN forces in Nores. The implication is strong that Naclean learned that UN forces would not cross the Talu River and so advised the Soviets. On the strength of this, the Chinese Communists entered (N.) the Korean conflict.

This article also indicates that Burgess was Second Secretary of the British Entassy in Vashington, D.C., during nine months which were critical in Korea, from August, 1950, to early Way, 1951. The article states, "Burgess was one of the echelon who learned all that was [U] going on."





XVI. MICLEAN AND FUCHS

During 1947-48, Miclean verved as the United Kingdom excretary to the Combined Policy Committee concerned with atomic energy matters. This committee was composed of representatives of the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. Miclean attended a three-day declassification conference held in October, 1947, which included a discussion on atomic weapons. Another British representative at this conference was Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, confessed Soviet espionage agent.

Fuchs was interviewed at Stafford Prison on July 11, 1951, and was shown photographs of Maclean and Burgess. He decided knowing either of them and claimed to have no recollection of attending a deciassification conference with Muclean in Mashington, D. C.

XVII. MACLEAN AND HISS

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that on October 19, 1946, Alger Hiss twice conferred with Donald Miclean concerning one of the topics on the UN General Assembly agenda dealing with troops of the UN in nonenemy territories. Later in the day, Hiss was again in contact with Miclean concerning a proposed resolution. (U.)

It to also noted that elsewhere in this brief mention is made that Muclean defended Hiss in an argument in England, protecting that Hiss was innocent, and also on one occasion Maclean referred to himself as the English Alger Miss. (L)

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XVIII. BREECH IN BRITISH MALIALENT 11/7/55

The Foreign Secretary delivered a speech in the Souse of Commons on November 7, 1955, in which he stated that it had rarely happened in parliamentary history that the political head of a department had to unfold such a tragic story as was necessary to consider at this time.

The Foreign Secretary pointed out the change in thinking which had occurred regarding communism and security measures from the 1930's to the present time. He remarked that freedom must not be destroyed to preserve it. He enumerated the changes which had been made in the investigation and methods of appointment of Foreign Bervice personnel and was of the opinion that under the present system there could be no repetition of the Maclean-Burgeos case.

(L)

Beference was made to H.A.R. Philby who had been mentioned in the House of Commons as the "Third Man." The Foreign Secretary said that after thorough investigation of Philby, no evidence has been found to show that he was responsible for warning Burgese or Maclean. While in the Foreign Service Philby carried out his duties ably and conscientiously. The Foreign Secretary concluded his remarks concerning Philby by saying, "I have no reason to conclude that Mr. Philby has at any time betrayed the interest of this country or to identify him with the so-called "Third Man," if Indeed, there was one."

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LASSIFIED EXCEPT WELL SHOWN OTHERNIA . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Office Memorandum DATE: 11-5-55 . L. V. BOARDMAN Mr. Boardman Mr. Nichols Mr. Belmont Declassify of Mr. Brantaan DOBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS ist by 16 rel Fl kel SYNOPSIS: AG memo to Director 11-2-55 received enclosing copy of 10-18-55 memo to Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) from Acting Deputy Direction Intelligence. JCS memo notes national security implications resulting from defection of subjects. JCS memo conclusions and our comments follow: (A) Subjects were Soviet agents apparently protected from exposure and dismissal by highly placed British officials, Comment: True, Both were Soviet agents but we have no info they were protected by British officials unless JCS memo is referring to Philby. (B) Vaclean had access to practically all high-level US/UK/Canada projects. Comment: Reasonable conclusion as Maclean head of Chancery, British Embassy, and had access to all incoming and outgoing communi-(C) US/UK/Canada planning on atomic energy and postwar Europe undoubtedly reached Soviets. Comment: Reasonable conclusion as Waclean was UK representative on political aspects of atomic energy and later head of American Section, British Foreign Office. (B) UK and possibly some US diplomatic codes in Soviet possession. Comment: Probably so re UK codes, but no info Waclean had access to US codes. AG's memo asks (1) if anything can be done in connection with recommendation in paragraph 8, page 3. JCS nemo, to find out who replaced subjects in espionage apparatus and inquiries into present and future security of Joint US/UK projects. Comments Mayone now in its Govt, who associated with subjects or Philby who should be investigated. Comment: We identified and Interviewed number of associates of subjects in US but did not I investigate them in absence the subjects in US but did not I investigate them in absence the Bureau conducted, no info developed investigation. During interviews Bureau conducted, no info developed indicating need for investigating people in US Govtar based on such indications with subjects or Philby. (3) The sponsored issuance appreacant page to Machen for AEC Headquarters. Comments AEC Readquarters. nonescort pass to Maclean for AEC Headquarters. Comment: AEC records, do not reflect this, but indicate Carroll Vilson, then Manager, AEC. authorized pass with approval AEC Chairman Lilienthal or Acting x00-374**3**83 Inclosure

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

Chairman Pike. Wilson advised on 71/5/55 he authorized pass, but floes not recall approval by Chairman, AEC. States pass issued as courtesy to Laclean who was accepted as an accredited UK representative. (4) Should we interview persons who associated with Burgess and Philby in Washington? Comment: We interviewed many persons in Washington who knew Burgess, but developed no info indicating need to investigate them on basis of this association. Philby's main contacts in liaison with CIA. Was in less frequent liaison with FBI. CIA conducted own inquiry re Philby's association with them. FBI contacts restricted to matters of official interest. It indication Philby went outside official contacts for info the Philby name has now received publicity and British investigation is no longer confidential, we could attempt to locate and interview. Philby's associates now, Value of the interviews highly doubtful as Philby's official position made it unnecessary for him to seek info elsewhere.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That liaison ask Colonel Robert Totten, Acting
Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff, the basis for
the statement in his memo of 10/18/55 to Chairman, JSC, that Maclean
and Burgess were protected from exposure and dismissal by highly
placed British officials, particularly in the Foreign Office. Also
that he be asked the basis for his conclusion set forth in the JUS
memo on page 3 that possibly some U.S. diplomatic codes in existance
prior to 5/25/51 are in the possession of the Soviets.

memo Roach to Kelonort Hil H-1455 LJS Man of.

(2) In answer to the AG's question as to what can be done about present and future security of Joint US/UK projects, it is recommended that we advise him that while it is not within the purview of the FBI to set standards for clearance of foreign officials to receive U.S. classified info.

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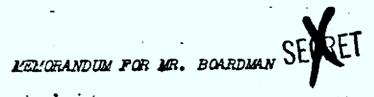
(3) That the attached memorandum to the AG be approved.

Ritarles that wet approved. Returned &.

Blinestness for clarification.

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DETAILS:

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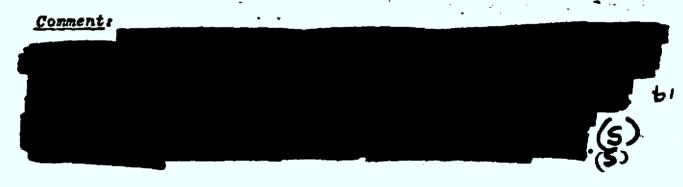
Attached is a copy of a memorandum dated October 18, 1955, from Colonel Robert Totten, Acting Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff, to the chairman of the Joint Chiefe of Staff (JCS) on the national security implications resulting from the defection of Maclean and Burgess. Also attached is a memorandum to the Director from the Attorney General dated November 2, 1955, commenting on the MS memorandum and asking if there is anyone in the Government at the present time who had association with Maclean, Burgess or Philby of an extended character which would indicate that we should make some security investigation of them.

The JUS and the Attorney General s memoranda are discussed separately hereinafter.

JCS MEMORANDUM

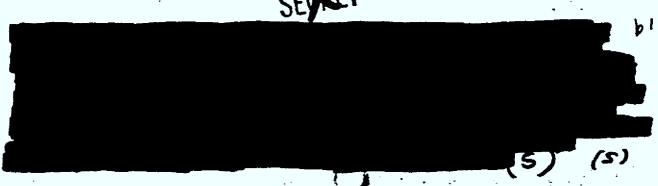
This memorandum indicates a study was made of available information on Maclean and Burgess with a view toward estimating the national security implications arising from their defection. It states "our FBI evaluates both men as Soviet espionage agents." It sets forth the following conclusions. Our comments are set forth following each conclusion.

(A.) Both Maclean and Burgess were Soviet agents for many years prior to their defection. They were apparently protected from exposure and dismissal for a long time by other highly placed officials in the British Government, particularly the Foreign Office.





MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOARDIAN SERVET



(B.) Maclean had access to practically all high-level plans and policy information that were Joint US/UK/Canada projects. As code room supervisor he naturally had access to all UK diplomatic codes and ciphers as well as the opportunity to scan all incoming and outgoing communications.

Comments

This is a reasonable conclusion since Maclean was head of the Chancery in the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., from the end of World War II to 1948. In this capacity the code room was under his supervision and he had access to all incoming and outgoing communications.

(C.) In the fields of US/UK/Canada planning on atomic energy, US/UK postwar planning and policy in Europe and all by-product information up to the date of defection undoubtedly reached Saviet hands, probably via the Soviet Embassy in London.

Comment:

From January, 1947, to August, 1948, Maclean officially represented the British Embassy on matters dealing with the political aspects of atomic energy. He attended all meetings of the Combined Development Trust from March, 1947, until September, 1948. The Trust was composed of US/UK/Canada members and the purpose was to develop information concerning the location and availability of raw materials for atomic production as well as to negotiate for these raw materials and the allocation of them. Maclean also attended a 3-day declassification conference held in October, 1947, at which discussions were held on atomic energy information held in common by US/UK/Canada



MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOARDMAN SE



during World War II. This conference also included a discussion on atomic weapons. It is interesting to note that another UK representative at this conference was Klaus Fuchs, confessed Soviet spy. (Fuchs was interviewed concerning this matter and denied knowing Maclean.) To further show the extent of Maclean's knowledge on atomic energy matters, you will note that he was issued a nonescort pass on November 15, 1947, giving him access to Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters in Tashington, D. C.

Insofar as Maclean's access to information on US/UK postwar planning and policy in Europe, it will be noted that he was head of the American Department in the British Foreign Office in London from October, 1950, until his disappearance May 25, 1951, and, therefore, it must be assumed that he had considerable information concerning US/UK postwar planning for Europe.

D. All UK and possibly some U.S. diplomatic codes and ciphers in existence prior to May 25, 1951, are in possession of the Soviets and are of no further use.

Comments

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It would appear reasonable to conclude that Maclean furnished the Soviets all information in his possession concerning UK diplomatic codes and ciphers. As head of the Chancery (which includes the code room) Maclean presumably knew most, if not all, of the UK diplomatic codes. We do not know, however, that he had knowledge of any U.S. codes or ciphers.

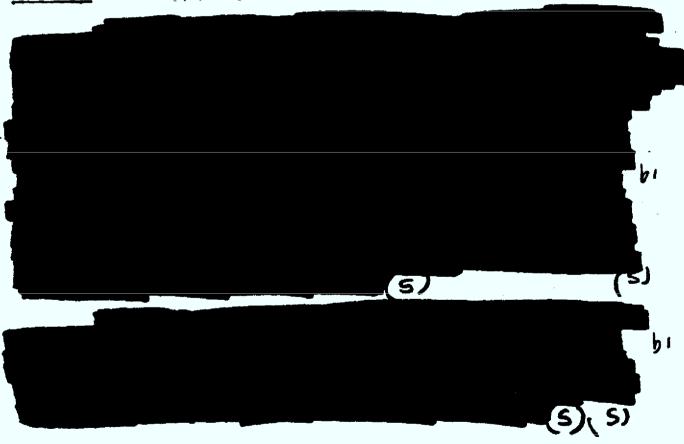
again we do not know if Burgess had any knowledge of U.S. codes. We should ask Totten basis for statement that possibly U.S. diplomatic codes possessed by Soviets.



MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOARDMAN CHERFT

paragraph 8, PAGE 3: Under this paragraph in the JCS memorandum it is stated that it would appear that very nearly all US/UK high-level planning information prior to May 25, 1951, must be considered compromised. It is stated that rather than attempt to estimate how much damage has been done, it might be more profitable to quietly inquire into just who may be taking the place of these two men (Maclean and Burgess) in the apparatus at this time. It is further stated that it is inconceivable that the pipeline dried and operations stopped on May 25, 1951. It was concluded that it may be more expropriate to assume total compromise as of the defection date it. continue the inquiry into present and future security of Joint US/UK projects.

Comment:



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It certainly must be assumed that any data known to Maclean and Burgess has been compromised. It is noted that uppointed out in memorandum dated 6/19/51 the importance of the data Maclean and Burgess had access to and, consequently, it was proper to assume in 1951 total compromise of information available to them. We disseminated pertinent information on 6/18 and 19/51 to the White House, the Attorney General, military agencies, the Atomic Energy Commission, the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Thile the FBI does not set in standards for security clearances of foreign personnel having access to classified U. Sinformation.

AG MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR

In this attached memorandum dated 11/2/55 the Attorney General asks a number of questions and hereinafter we will set forth each question followed by our answer.

I. Question: Is there anything we can do in the Department of Justice to implement the recommendation in Paragraph 8, Page 3 of the JUS memorandum or otherwise follow-up leads contained in the JUS memorandum to protect U.S. internal security?

Answer:

Please see our comments on page 6 relative to this.

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There are no specific leads to be followed out in the JCS memorandum.



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2. Question: Do we have any information indicating the associations which Burgess, Maclean or Philby had with U.S. citizens either in or out of the Government? The AG indicated interest in finding out if there is anyone in the Government at the present time who had such extended association with these three men that we should make some security investigation of them.

Answer:

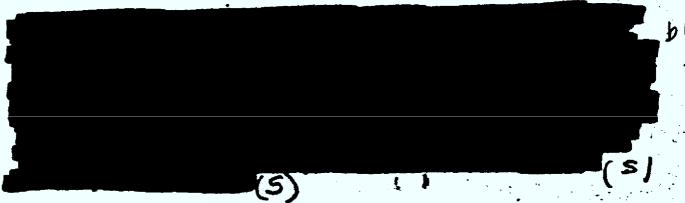
We have identified a number of U.S. associates and contacts of Maclean and Burgess, the majority of whom we interviewed in this case. We have had no reason to open security investigations on persons based solely an association with Maclean and Burgess in the U.S. Mere contact with either was not deemed sufficient to open an investigation in the absence of other derogatory information or suspicious circumstances. Both Maclean and Burgess contacted on occasion members of the U.S. Government during the course of their official duties. We did not investigate these people since there appeared to be sound reasons for these contacts and no suspicious circumstances were noted.

As to Philby, his main contacts resulted from his liaison with CIA. He was in less frequent liaison contacts with FBI. CIA conducted its own inquiries into Philby association with CIA personnel. Philby's contacts in FBI were restricted to matters in which he had an official interest. There are no indications Philby went outside of his official annacts for information. Little could be gained from investigating or interviewing these official contacts (2)



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3. <u>Question</u>: Who sponsored the issuance of a nonescort pass to Maclean on 11/15/47 for admission to Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters, Washington, D. C. ?

Answer:

Atomic Energy Commission records checked 10/25/55 and 11/4/55 but no indication who sponsored nonescort pass for Maclean. Carroll Wilson was general manager, Atomic Energy Commission, at this time and upon his instructions nonescort pass for Maclean was issued 11/15/47 to permit Maclean to visit Office of British Scientific Mission located within Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters building. Nature of pass such that Maclean could go anywhere in AEC Headquarters. AEC records indicate Wilson issued passport after receiving approval of either Chairman David Lilienthal or Acting Chairman Sumner Pike. Wilson interviewed 11/5/55 and advised under broad authority from AEC he could authorize issuance of nonescort pass. He had no recollection of any approval procedures on part of Chairman, AEC. Issuance this type pass to British and Canadian Government officials of Combined Policy Committee not unusual. Passes issued as matter of courtesy under "implicit, if not explicit" acceptance of British and Canadian representatives as accredited officials whose security clearances had been deemed satisfactorily by those Governments. Wilson issued pass to Maclean since latter was accredited British representative designated as one of two joint secretaries of Combined Policy Committee. Wilson has no present recollection of specific circumstances surrounding request for pass for Maclean



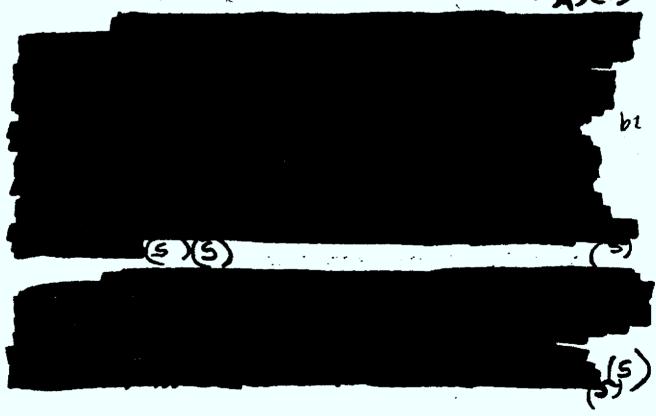
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOARDMAN

or others. Believes he issued same type pass to Canadian representative and second UK representative.

4. Question: Would it be possible to obtain clues by interviewing persons who associated with Burgess or Philby while they were in Washington during 1950-51?

Answers

knew Burgess while he was in the U , during 1950-51. None of them furnished any pertinent information indicating Burgess was involved in espionage or Soviet activities. None furnished any specific information as to suspicious contacts or associates of Burgess who should be investigated. Philby's main contacts resulted from liaison with CIA. He had less frequent liaison with FBI. CIA conducted own inquiry into Philby's association with their personnel. His contacts in FBI restricted to matters in which he had an official interest. No indications Philby went outside of his official contacts for information.



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