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XIV: ALLEGATIONS OF VLADIMIR PETROV, SOVIET 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. He was responsible for their welfare and visited them often in a comfortable 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. (u)

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. (u)

XV: WHITE PAPER

In view of the wave of criticism which arose in England following Petrov's revelations that Maclean and Burgess were Soviet agents, 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, Melinda, correspondence received by relatives subsequent to their disappearance and allegations of Vladimir Petrov, Soviet defector. (u)

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

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. (U)

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. (U)

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. (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. (S-777) (U)

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TOP SECRET

XVI: SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE INTEREST

An Associated Press article appeared in the "Washington 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 "Washington Post and Times Herald" 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 War.

The inquiry was in a letter from Chairman James O. 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 "Reds" assurances that American forces would not cross the Yalu River in the event the Chinese Communists invaded Korea.

The Eastland letter followed up a general inquiry he sent to Dulles on September 22, 1955, with reference to Maclean and Burgess. [redacted]

[redacted]

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

The above magazine has an article on page 81 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, it 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, Maclean became head of the Americandesk in the British Foreign Office. On November 24, 1950, the Chinese Communists attacked across the border the UN forces in Korea. The implication is strong that Maclean learned that UN forces would not cross the Yalu River and so advised the Soviets. On the strength of this, the Chinese Communists entered the Korean conflict. (U)

This article also indicates that Burgess was second secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, D.C., during nine months which were critical in Korea, from August, 1950, to early May, 1951. The article states, "Burgess was one of the echelon who learned all that was going on." (U)

XVIII. [redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

XII. MACLEAN AND FUCHS

During 1947-48, Maclean 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, 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 Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, confessed Soviet espionage agent. (ibid. -161) (U)

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 Washington, D. C. (ibid.-423) (U)

XI. MACLEAN AND HISS

According to [redacted] (a technical surveillance), on October 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) (U) b2 b7D

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

b7c [redacted]

XXI. DISSEMINATION

TOP SECRET

Following the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess details concerning the disappearance, their 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, [redacted] 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 Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, Director, Central Intelligence Agency. (100-374183, S-290,293; S-106,107,108; S-194) (u)

b7c

SUBSEQUENT DISSEMINATION

(1) Central Intelligence Agency

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. (u)

[redacted] (S) (S) b1

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)(S) b1

(3) Attorney General

Upon the Attorney General's request a letter was prepared for his signature by the Bureau under 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. (u)

By letters of September 23 and 25, 1953, information was furnished to the Attorney General (u)

[redacted] b7c

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Holloman
Gandy

concerning two former employees of the Foreign Operations Administration relating to their associations with Melinda Maclean, wife of Donald Maclean. (S-449, S-669, 675) (u)

TOP SECRET

By letters of January 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. (S-711, 714, 312, 314, 490, 455, 487, 509, 524, 527, 536, 565) (u)

(4) State

By letter of August 1, 1951, [redacted] Office of Consular Affairs, Department of State, was furnished information received relating to possible association between Burgess and [redacted] (S-431) (u) b7c

By letter of July 23, 1954, [redacted] Department of State, was furnished the results of an interview with [redacted] and [redacted] concerning Donald Maclean. [redacted] In addition to the above, copies of pertinent reports were furnished. (S-746, 312, 314, 490, 455, 487, 509, 524, 527, 536, 565) (u) b7c

(5) Atomic Energy Commission

By letter of February 12, 1953, to [redacted] Atomic Energy Commission, additional information was furnished relating to the subjects' background and activities, also that it was the belief [redacted] (S)(S) that Burgess and Maclean had been engaged in Soviet intelligence activities and their flight from England related to these intelligence activities. b7c b1

(6) Foreign Operations Administration

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

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XXII. WHY WE DID NOT DISSEMINATE IN APRIL, 1949

The information was not disseminated prior to the identification of Maclean in June, 1951, as the Soviet agent who operated in the British Embassy in Washington [redacted] for the following reasons: (TS)(TS) b1

1) The information was extremely sparse and contained insufficient data to identify the agent. (U)

2) The information pertained to British [redacted] and British subjects in the British Embassy [redacted] (TS)(TS) prior to 1949. b1

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

4) The information was furnished by [redacted] (TS) [redacted] (TS) b1

5) We were most anxious to discover any possible American angles prior to a leak that could have resulted from dissemination of the information. (U)

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XXIII. DESCRIPTIONS

XXIII.

A. GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS — Summary — England — DC. VG. Filaire

Born	April 16, 1911
Height	5' 11"
Weight	173 pounds
Hair	Brown, wavy
Complexion	Ruddy
Race	White
Sex	Male
Marital status	Single
Peculiarities	Slovenly, excessive drinker, chain smoker, homosexual (U)

B. DONALD DUART MACLEAN — Summary — London, England — Filaire — Egypt

Born	May 25, 1913
Height	6' 4"
Weight	175 to 180 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Light brown
Teeth	Decayed
Eyes	Blue
Race	White
Complexion	Medium
Marital status	Married-Wife, Melinda Maclean; three children
Peculiarities	Very nervous, high strung, heavy drinker, brilliant writer reportedly homosexual (U)

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DOCUMENT #[redacted]4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TOP SECRET

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: Nov. 7, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont

Classified by 36VURfield 4-21-83
Declassify on: OADR

Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Payne

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

Pls release
Appeal #82-0632

THIS INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

The Director's memo of 10/28/55 stated a carefully indexed brief 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.

[redacted]

(TS) (TS)

CLASSIFICATION DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 12-11-84 1676 DRC/CM 7-22-85

[redacted]

Classified by 5293 Exempt from General Declassification Schedule of Executive Order 11652 Date of Declassification Indefinite

Enclosure
100-374183
(6)

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INDEXED-35

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EX-113

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ENCL

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman TOP SECRET

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (S)(S) (S)

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

ACTION:

If you approve, copies of the brief are attached for dissemination to [redacted] White House; the Attorney General, and the [redacted] of State. It is suggested that the copies for [redacted] and the Secy. of State be delivered via Liaison and the copy for the Attorney General be delivered by hand. (U) b7c

Approved 11-9-55 L.

OK

Director's Copy
Initialed in IS-3,
Intelligence Division,
7/24/74 [redacted] b7c

(also see list in 10
of this file -
period 985.

TOP SECRET 214 [redacted] b7c

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 12-11-85 1678 REP/CH
1-22-85

SUMMARY BRIEF

DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS;
HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

9-12-84
Classified by 1678 REP/CH
Declassify on: OADR

~~4-21-83~~
~~Classified by 367 JRT/CH~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~per Freedom of Info Appeal # 82-0632~~

Director's Copy
destroyed in IS-3
Intelligence Div.
on 7/24/74.

[redacted]

Also see Subs on 10
2 Mia Files
and 885. [redacted]

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[redacted]

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

May, 1944.	Maclean assigned British Embassy, Washington, D. C. as Second Secretary.
October, 1944.	Maclean promoted to First Secretary, British Embassy Washington, D. C. After the war became head of Chancery (includes code room) at British Embassy.
October, 1949.	Maclean departed U.S. for assignment in Egypt.
October 2, 1949.	[redacted] b1
August, 1950.	Burgess assigned British Embassy, Washington, D. C. as Second Secretary. Took up residence at Philby's home where he stayed until recalled to London.
May, 1951.	Burgess recalled to London as result of protest by Governor of Virginia to State Department because of violations of Virginia's speeding regulations.
May 25, 1951	Burgess and Maclean disappeared from London.
June 11, 1951.	Philby recalled to London and interrogated by MI-5 because of close association with Burgess.

[redacted]

I. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

A. Information Received from Confidential Source

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B. [redacted]

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II. DISAPPEARANCE OF MACLEAN and BURGESS

After his return from Washington, D. C., to London on May 7, 1951, Burgess is known to have lunched with Maclean on several occasions. On May 25, 1951, Burgess is 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. Maclean and Stiles left the former's home in a hired car. Shortly before midnight, Maclean and Burgess boarded the SS. "Falaise" at Southampton, bound for St. Malo, France, on a weekend cruise. Two tickets had been booked in the names of Burgess and Miller. On arrival at the ship, Burgess explained that Miller had been prevented from making the journey and Maclean had taken his place. The ship docked at St. Malo at 10 a.m. on May 26, 1951. Burgess and Maclean disembarked, leaving in their cabin two suitcases containing clothes and one overcoat. They did not return to the ship. [redacted] b1

[redacted] Stiles, they could have caught a train connection for Paris, but there is no positive evidence that they did so.

A. Communications from Maclean

Maclean reportedly sent telegrams from Paris on June 6, 1951, to his mother and wife. On August 3, 1951, Melinda Maclean's mother, Melinda Dunbar, received two checks for 1000 pounds each. These checks were sent from St. Gaul, Switzerland, and were drawn under the name of Robert Becker, Hotel Central, Zurich, Switzerland. This individual also furnished an address of 302 West 72nd 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. Maclean sent a letter to his wife, postmarked August 5, 1951, in England, in which (u)

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he informed her that the 2000 pounds sent to her mother were for her. Maclean stated in his letter that the letter had been brought to England by a friend. He told his wife that he could not tell her why he left or where he was. (u)

B. Communications from Burgess

Burgess reportedly sent two communications to his mother, Mrs. Eva Bassett, in London. One was a telegram postmarked June 8, 1951, at Rome, Italy. The other was postmarked London, England, December 21, 1953. (u)

III. DISAPPEARANCE OF MACLEAN'S WIFE AND CHILDREN

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, where they disappeared without leaving a trace. (u)

A. Communications Received after Disappearance

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

DONALD DUART

IV. BACKGROUND ON MACLEAN — Summary

A. Birth

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

B. Education

Graduated from Cambridge University, 1934, where he was a close friend of Burgess. (u)

HDP:dlt

C. Employment

Entered foreign service, London, 1935.

September, 1938, to June, 1940, served in British Embassy, Paris.

June, 1940, to April, 1944, assigned to Foreign Office, London.

May, 1944, assigned to British Embassy, Washington D. C., as Second Secretary.

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

D. Health

While in Egypt, Maclean had a nervous breakdown and was under the care of a psychiatrist from May, 1950, until October, 1950. While in Cairo, he and [redacted] were drinking heavily and broke the [redacted] apartment of two American girls. This resulted in Maclean's recall to London. The psychiatrist who treated Maclean claimed that his condition was a result of excessive use of alcohol.

b7c

E. Homosexual Tendencies

[redacted] said "family grapevine" had it that Maclean was a homosexual.

(S)(S)

b1

F. Communist and Soviet Sympathies

While at Cambridge University, Maclean was a close friend of Burgess, who was reported to be an active Communist while at the university. During his university days, Maclean admitted to his mother that he had some Communist leanings, but he subsequently told her he had changed his mind.

[redacted] (S) b1 (S)

[redacted] (S) b1 (S)

[redacted] (S) (S)

V. INTERVIEWS CONCERNING MACLEAN

Following the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess and the publicity which ensued, this Bureau [redacted] (S) conduct interviews of acquaintances [redacted] of Maclean and Burgess 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 United States. [redacted] (S) Unless otherwise indicated, these interviews were conducted in 1951. (S)

b7c
b7D

1. [redacted] advised that he had frequent contact with Maclean. [redacted] He advised his contacts with Maclean were mainly on business and he never observed any indication of pro-Soviet sympathies on the part of Maclean. (U)

2. [redacted] advised he had contacts with Maclean in 1944 and [redacted] suspected that Maclean was more than a liberal. [redacted] (U)

3. [redacted] She advised she met both Maclean 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. [redacted] advised that while in Cairo she shared an apartment with [redacted] an [redacted] She advised that on a afternoon in May, 1950, Maclean and [redacted] became drunk and called at [redacted] house in which she lived. On this afternoon [redacted] was sleeping alone in the apartment and Maclean and [redacted] entered the apartment but did not cause any disturbance. Thereafter they went to the adjoining apartment occupied by [redacted] and [redacted] and ransacked the premises. She said they emptied drawers, upset furniture, threw dishes in the bathtub and generally made a mess of the apartment. After causing this damage, the two men left. Neither [redacted] nor [redacted] was at home at the time. (U)

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b7c
b7D

[redacted] stated that when they learned of the damage, they agreed not to make any official protest nor to discuss the matter with representatives of the British or U. S. Embassies. She advised that probably on the following day [redacted] received a written apology from Maclean, at which time he offered to pay for the damages and informed her he intended to see a doctor. [redacted] (U)

4. [redacted] advised he had known Donald and Alan Maclean since 1939. [redacted] advised he had no contacts with either of the Macleans in the United States. He advised he regarded Maclean as a loyal British subject. (U)

5. [redacted] 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 no information about Maclean's political sympathies. He advised Maclean appeared to be well regarded in Cairo and he had heard nothing which would reflect unfavorably on his character or reputation. (U)

6. [redacted] advised that he was assigned in Cairo, Egypt, with the State Department in 1948, while Maclean was assigned there. [redacted] stated Maclean was criticized by the French-language newspaper in Cairo for associating with Philip Toynbee, who had been accused by an Egyptian newspaper of being a Communist. [redacted] discussed this matter with Maclean and the latter denied that Toynbee was a Communist. According to [redacted] Maclean, while in Cairo, associated with a fast group which centered its activities around the King of Egypt's sister, Princess Faiza. He described this group as not particularly immoral but merely "fun-loving." [redacted] knew of no subversive information relating to Maclean. (U)

b2c
b7D

7. [redacted] She stated she only met Donald Maclean on a few occasions, including a visit to his Washington home in 1946. The only friend or acquaintance of Maclean she recalls was [redacted] a secretary at the British Embassy. [redacted] (u)

8. [redacted] 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. [redacted] advised he never heard that Donald Maclean had Communist sympathies or pro-Soviet views. (u)

9. [redacted] advised he first met Donald Maclean in Washington in 1946. [redacted] He felt certain that Maclean entertained no Communist feelings. 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 furnish any other pertinent information concerning Maclean. (u)

10. [redacted] They advised they knew Maclean both in Cairo and in the U.S. and they had never heard him make any pro-Soviet or pro-Communist statements. [redacted] rented their home in Washington to [redacted]

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[redacted] which home was acre[illegible] the street from that occupied by the Boolegans. Later, at a party in Cairo, Maclean asked [redacted] if she knew that the man to [illegible] whom she rented her house in Washington was a Communist. [redacted] advised this was made in a truculent manner and was made while Maclean was drinking. [redacted] stated she later determined that Maclean had received invitations to visit [redacted] home in Washington and he had refused to go. [redacted] both stated that although Maclean drank heavily in Cairo, to their knowledge he had not associated with anti-British or anti-American people [illegible] never attended any Soviet parties. (u)

TOP SECRET

b7c
b7D

[redacted] advised he believed Melinda Dunbar, mother of Melinda Maclean, knew more about Melinda Maclean's disappearance than she had told. He based his opinion on the following: 1) She would not discuss the case; 2) Mrs. Dunbar evidently knew that her daughter 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. (u)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had been assisting the Foreign Office in its attempt to locate Donald since the latter first escaped. [redacted] stated she and her husband arrived at Donald Maclean's home on May 26, 1951, the day after his disappearance. Upon arrival, Melinda Maclean made excuses for Donald not being there, stating he was late coming from London. However, it appeared obvious that he was not expected as no place at the table had been set for him. The following morning the Maclean children came into the [redacted] bedroom and stated their father would not be coming home. Melinda Maclean later in the day advised that Donald had disappeared but she did not know where he had gone. She said that she was not going to advise the Foreign Office and would wait until they contacted her. (u)

TOP SECRET

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[redacted] said she remembered [redacted] stating that Donald had "flirted" with Communism while at Cambridge. The only Communist friend of Donald Maclean with whom she was acquainted was one [redacted] who assisted Maclean to pass his examinations at Cambridge. He also visited the Maclean home during this period. (U)

12. [redacted] advised that he became acquainted with Donald Maclean when Melinda Maclean, her sisters, and their respective husbands rented a house next to his on Long Island. Page 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. (U)

13. [redacted] advised that in September, 1948, he rented a house at 3326 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. [redacted] after consulting with his daughter, [redacted] advised that when they moved into the house, they found a letter on the premises addressed "Dearest Melinda." [redacted] recalled the letter had a very grim text, indicating the writer was either going away or contemplating suicide. 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 had been destroyed. (U)

14. [redacted] advised the "family grapevine" was that Donald Maclean was a homosexual. He stated Maclean never exhibited Communist or Soviet sympathies but did hold liberal views. (U)

15. [redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] b1

(S) (S)

10. [redacted] advised that Donald Maclean attended all meetings of the Combined Development Trust from 1947 until he left the U. S. This trust was composed of United States, United Kingdom 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. [redacted] stated he did not know Maclean well and met him casually at cocktail parties in Washington. (U)

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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VI. BACKGROUND OF GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS - Summary

A. Birth

Born April 16, 1911, England. (u) Eng

B. Education

1930-34 Cambridge University (u)

C. Employment

1934-35 Lecturer, Cambridge University (u)
1935-38 British Broadcasting Service (anti-Nazi propaganda) (u)
[redacted] (S) b1
1941-44 British Broadcasting Service
1944-46 temporary appointment in News Department of Foreign Office, London
1946-48 employed in private office of the Minister of State
1948-50 Far Eastern 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. (u)

D. Homosexual Tendencies

Burgess is a known homosexual. This has been substantiated from many sources. (u)

[redacted] b7c b7D advised that he could state with certainty that Burgess was known to be a homosexual.

(S) [redacted] (S) b1

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(S) (S) b1 b2 b3

[redacted] and [redacted] a "hitchhiker" picked up by Burgess in April, 1951, both advised that Burgess had made homosexual advances to them.

E. Communist and Soviet Sympathies

[redacted] (S) (S) b1

[redacted] (S) (S) b1

[redacted] (S) (S) b1

[redacted] a "hitchhiker" of questionable character who was picked up by Burgess in April, 1951, and who was with him when Burgess was stopped 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 Nations had no reason to enter the Korean war. According to [redacted] Burgess said he intended to return to England in the fall and that he would like to be sent to Russia, where he could learn and do many interesting things. (U)

[redacted] b1 (S) (S)

VII INTERVIEWS CONCERNING BURGESS

As previously mentioned following the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess considerable publicity ensued and this Bureau advised [redacted] (S) that it was going to conduct interviews of acquaintances of Maclean and Burgess in the United States. Following is set forth such interviews wherein pertinent information was received. The following does not represent all the interviews which were conducted in this case in the United States [redacted] (S) Unless otherwise indicated, these interviews were conducted in 1951. b1

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b7c
b7D

1. [redacted] was contacted by Burgess in January, 1951, in relation to Far East questions. [redacted] saw 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. [redacted] advised that Burgess expressed dislike of the congressional inquiry being made into homosexuality and from this [redacted] gathered the impression that Burgess had homosexual tendencies. He advised on interview by the Bureau that they had no discussions concerning Communism. (u)

2. [redacted] upon interview by the Bureau advised that they first met Burgess in April, 1951, approximately two weeks before Burgess departed for England. They advised they were introduced to Burgess by [redacted] and that they met Burgess about three times in New York City. They had no information concerning any pro-Soviet or pro-Communist sympathies on the part of Burgess. (u)

3. [redacted] 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. [redacted] stated he had no reason to believe Burgess was sympathetic to Russia or the Communist Party. [redacted] advised that he had Burgess and one [redacted] to supper at his home on the Sunday prior to the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean. Following this disappearance, [redacted] told [redacted] that during the evening Burgess told her he was hoping to take a Mediterranean cruise. (u)

4. [redacted] 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 knew of no disloyal statements made by Burgess. (u)

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b7c
b7D

5. [redacted] advised on interview that he had attended 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. [redacted] advised that he was in London during 1943-44 in the United States Navy, 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 pro-Communist or pro-Soviet views. (u)

6. [redacted] advised that he met Burgess in New York City. [redacted] advised he had no knowledge of any Communist sympathies on the part of Burgess nor did he know of any friends or relatives of Burgess. (u)

7. [redacted] advised she met Burgess at several parties in 1950. She had no information concerning his pro-Soviet or pro-Communist sympathies. (u)

8. [redacted] advised he met Burgess in London in the late 1930's. He said he also met Burgess again in 1947. [redacted] described Burgess as a drunkard, a homosexual and an emotionally unstable person. He stated he knew of no pro-Soviet acts on the part of Burgess other than his support of the Loyalists during the Spanish Civil War in 1937. (u)

9. [redacted] advised that he met Burgess in England in 1936, when he, [redacted] Burgess was a social acquaintance of the [redacted] family. He stated he exchanged letters with Burgess during 1937-38, [redacted] and upon his return to England again had personal contact with Burgess. He advised the last personal contact with Burgess occurred between 1939 and 1940. [redacted] stated these contacts were all of a social nature. [redacted] (u)

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (S)

11. [redacted] advised he was contacted in March, 1951, by Burgess, who furnished a letter of introduction from [redacted] At the time of this first meeting, [redacted] advised that 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. (U) b7c b7D

12. [redacted] advised he first met Burgess at Cambridge 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. [redacted] stated he next heard of Burgess in the Fall 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. (U)

13. [redacted] advised he had known Burgess since 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. [redacted] advised he saw Burgess three times in the United States and had no knowledge of his contacts. (U)

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (S) (S)

15. [redacted] Mayflower Motors, Washington, D. C., advised that Burgess bought a 1941 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 [redacted] considered to be unnecessary. (u) b7c b7D

16. [redacted] advised he met Guy Burgess on the "Queen Mary" en route to England in May, 1951. [redacted] advised he debarked at Cherbourg, France, but later met Burgess in London, where he also met a number of Burgess' friends. He advised Burgess gave no indication of being disloyal or pro-Russian. (u)

17. [redacted] who was interviewed at his home in Philadelphia, advised he met Burgess while visiting at the South Carolina ranch of [redacted] said that he was impressed by Burgess' "crackpot" economic 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. (u)

18. [redacted] advised she met Burgess on 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 ideologies. (u)

19. [redacted] when interviewed, advised that Burgess had visited them in 1950 and 1951 at their home in Pennsylvania and also at their South Carolina ranch. They met Burgess many years previously in London through [redacted] 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 knew of no derogatory data concerning Burgess. (u)

20. [redacted] met Burgess in September, 1950. He advised Burgess made homosexual advances toward him which he, [redacted] resisted. He described Burgess as bordering on having a psychopathic condition. Burgess did not express to [redacted] any sympathies for Communism but did say that he thought 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. (u)

[redacted] (S) b1 (S)

22. [redacted] advised that he was picked up as a "hitchhiker" by Burgess in April, 1951, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Burgess offered to drive him to Charleston, South Carolina. [redacted] accompanied Burgess to Charleston, spending a night en route. During this trip, Burgess made homosexual advances toward [redacted] According to [redacted] Burgess said 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 do many interesting things. [redacted] During this trip to Charleston, Burgess and [redacted] were arrested by the Virginia State Police for speeding. This resulted in a protest by the Governor of Virginia. This protest was the direct cause of Burgess being recalled to England. (U) b7c b7D

23. [redacted] advised he met Burgess at a cocktail party in Charleston, South Carolina, in March and again in April, 1951. He advised Burgess made no unfavorable comments about the United States nor did he make any pro-Russian statements. (U)

24. [redacted] Mayflower Motors, described Burgess as a "nut" on cars. When interviewed, [redacted] stated 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 [redacted] with Burgess on many occasions. It is noted [redacted] was secretary to Kim Philby. [redacted] knew of no pro-Communist or pro-Soviet statements made by Burgess. (U)

Taken _____
Received _____
Mailed _____
Delivered _____
Herbs _____
Mail _____
Personal _____
Room _____
Times _____
Sent _____
Watergood _____
Tele. Room _____
Bulletin _____
Candy _____

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VII. HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

TOP SECRET

A. Association with Maclean-Burgess Ring (S)(S)(U)

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (S)(S) (S)

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (S)(S) (S)

B. Background

Summary

Harold Adrian Russell Philby, better known as Kim, was born in Ambala, Punjab, on January 1, 1912, the son of Harry Saint John Bridger Philby, member of the Indian Civil Service. The elder Philby spent much of his adult life as adviser to King Ibn Saud of Arabia. The elder Philby was interned for a short time during World War II due to his anti-British and pacifist statements. (U)

Philby attended Westminster School from 1924 to 1929 and then obtained a scholarship to Trinity College of Cambridge University, from which institution he received an A.B. degree in 1933. (U)

Philby traveled to Vienna, Austria, in the Summer of 1933, where he remained until May, 1934. During this time, he married Alice Friedman, nee Kollman. In November, 1934, he was briefly connected with a business enterprise to form

Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

TOP SECRET

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a news service in London. Late in 1934 he became assistant editor of "Review of Reviews" and in 1936 he became editor of "Britain and Germany," a magazine designed to stimulate trade with Germany. In February, 1937, he traveled to Spain as a free-lance journalist and in April, 1937, became "London Times" correspondent. In August, 1939, he returned to Englan[redacted] (S) In October (S) 1939, he was chief correspondent for the "London Times" with the British Expeditionary Forces in France. [redacted] b1

[redacted] (S)(S)

[redacted] b1

(S) (S)

As stated above, Philby married Alice Friedman in Vienna in February, 1934. 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 obtained a divorce from Philby and on September 26, 1946, Philby married Aileen Furse. At the time of this marriage, Philby and Aileen Furse had been living together for six years and were the parents of three children. Since their marriage, at least two more children have been born. (U)

C. Communist and Soviet Sympathies

(S) [redacted] (S)

b1

4-750 (2-7-79)

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[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] (S)(S)

I. Association of Burgess with Philby's Secretary

[redacted] was secretary to Philby both in Istanbul and Washington. She first met Burgess when he visited Philby in Istanbul in 1945. While in Washington, both Burgess and [redacted] lived with the Philby family and by [redacted] own statement they were "close friends." [redacted] has denied furnishing any information to Burgess concerning the investigation to identify Maclean. She claims she never heard the slightest rumor in the British Embassy, Washington, to the effect that any such investigation was being conducted. (u) b7c

[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] (S)

II. [redacted] (S)(S) b1

[redacted] (S) b1

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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244 FBI/DOJ

[redacted] b1

(S)(S)

[redacted] b1

(S)(S)

XII. ALLEGATIONS OF VLADIMIR PETROV, SOVIET DEFECTOR IN AUSTRALIA

Vladimir Petrov, Soviet agent who defected in Australia in April, 1954, in an article published in the "U. S. 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 them that they were under investigation. Kislytsin reportedly 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 told Petrov (u)

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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. (u)

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. (u)

XIII. WHITE PAPER

In view of the wave of criticism which arose in England following Petrov's revelations that Maclean and Burgess were Soviet agents, the British Government issued a "White Paper" on September 23, 1955. This "White 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 Vladimir Petrov, Soviet defector. (u)

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 earlier. 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) 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. (u)

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. (u)

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. (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. (U)

4-750 (2-7-79)

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

The above magazine has an article on page 81 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, it 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, Maclean became head of the American desk in the British Foreign Office. On November 24, 1950, the Chinese Communists attacked across the border the UN forces in Korea. The implication is strong that Maclean learned that UN forces would not cross the Yalu River and so advised the Soviets. On the strength of this, the Chinese Communists entered the Korean conflict. (U)

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

[redacted] b1

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1.2(d) [redacted] (S) b1

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XVI. MACLEAN AND FUCHS

During 1947-48, Maclean 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, 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 Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, confessed Soviet espionage agent. (U)

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 Washington, D. C. (U)

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 Maclean 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 Maclean concerning a proposed resolution. (U)

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

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XVIII. SPEECH IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT 11/7/55

The Foreign Secretary delivered a speech in the House 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. (u)

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 Service personnel and was of the opinion that under the present system there could be no repetition of the Maclean-Burgess case. (u)

Reference 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 Burgess 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." (u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DOCUMENT # 5 [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: 11-5-55

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SECRET

Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Branigan

Classified by: 1628 PFH
Declassify on: GADR

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

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS ANALYZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 12-15-81

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 Director, 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) Maclean 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 communications. (C) US/UK/Canada planning on atomic energy and postwar Europe undoubtedly reached Soviets. Comment: Reasonable conclusion as Maclean was UK representative on political aspects of atomic energy and later head of American Section, British Foreign Office. (D) All UK and possibly some US diplomatic codes in Soviet possession. Comment: Probably so re UK codes, but no info Maclean 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 memo to find out who replaced subjects in espionage apparatus and inquiries into present and future security of Joint US/UK projects. Comment: [redacted] (S)

[redacted] (2) Anyone now in US 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 investigate them in absence [redacted] Bureau conducted, no info developed indicating need for investigating people in US Govt. based on such associations with subjects or Philby. (3) Who sponsored issuance nonescort pass to Maclean for AEC Headquarters. Comment: AEC records do not reflect this, but indicate Carroll Wilson, then Manager, AEC, authorized pass with approval AEC Chairman Lilienthal or Acting

100-374183
Enclosure

EX-126 [redacted]

Who do you suggest should [redacted] this [illegible] tion? K

Regarding that matter, how can we be sure [illegible] loyal? K. 252

[redacted]

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Chairman Pike. Wilson advised on 11/5/55 he authorized pass, but does not recall approval by Chairman, AEC. States pass issued as courtesy to Maclean 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. [illegible] indication Philby went outside official contacts for info. [illegible] 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 such 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 JCS 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 back to Belmont 11-10-55 LJS

(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. [redacted] (C) b1

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

Attached but not approved - Returned to Mr. Boardman for clarification. 11-7-55

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DETAILS:

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 Chiefs 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 JCS 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 JCS 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.

Comment:

[redacted] b1 (S) (S)

[redacted] b1

(S) (S)

(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.

Comment:

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 Soviet 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

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 Washington, 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.

Comment:

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. [redacted] b1 Here 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. [redacted] b1

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 appropriate to assume total compromise as of the defection date and continue the inquiry into present and future security of Joint US/UK projects.

Comment:

[redacted] (S) (S) b1

[redacted] (S) (S) b1

It certainly must be assumed that any data known to Maclean and Burgess has been compromised. It is noted that we pointed 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.

While the FBI does not set up standards for security clearances of foreign personnel having access to classified U. S. information, [redacted] b1 (c)

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.

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

Answer:

Please see our comments on page 6 relative to this. [redacted] b1 (c)

There are no specific leads to be followed out in the JCS memorandum. [redacted] b1 (c)

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 on 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 contact with FBI. CIA conducted its own inquiries into Philby's 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 contacts for information. Little could be gained from investigating or interviewing these official contacts. (U)

[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] b1

(S) (S)

3. Question: 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

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?

Answer:

We interviewed a considerable number of people who 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. (U)

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