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100 974183 - 985 enclosure pages 31-35a
XIV: ALLEGATIONS OF VLADIMIR PETROV
SOVET 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.

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.

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.

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. (8-777) (u)
An Associated Press article appeared in the "Washington Evening Star" on September 30, 1955, stating 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 "Red" 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.
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100-374192-995 enclosure page 37

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 Korean or Manchurian borders under any circumstances." On November 5, 1950, Maclean became head of the Americans 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.

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."
XIII. 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 Emi Julius Klaus Fuchs, confessed Soviet 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 Washington, D.C. (Ibid., 423)

XII. MACLEAN AND HISS

According to 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)

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.”
Following the disappearance of Kerensky 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 Special Consultant to Attorney General, the then Attorney General, Director of Special Investigations, the Secretary, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Assistant Chief of Staff, O-2, Department of the Army, Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy, Chief, Division of Security, Office of Consular Affairs, Department of State and Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, Director, Central Intelligence Agency. (100-574183, 5-290, 293, 5-106, 107, 108; 5-194)

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 this Agency. This included copies of pertinent reports.

(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 Brian 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 23 and 25, 1953, information was furnished to the Attorney General.
XXII. WHY WE DID NOT DISSEMINATE IN APRIL, 1949

The information was not disseminated prior to the identification of Naclean in June, 1951, as the Soviet agent who operated in the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. for the following reasons:

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

2) The information pertained to British matters 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.

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

5) We were most anxious to discover any possible American angles prior to a leak that could have resulted from dissemination of the information.
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106 - 374139-706 and pg 43
### A. GUY FRANCIS DE MONCDAURGERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>April 16, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5' 11&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>175 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Brown, wavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Ruddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peculiarities</td>
<td>Slovenly, excessive drinker, chain smoker, homosexual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. DONALD DUARD MACLEAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>May 28, 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>6' 4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>175 to 180 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Slender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Light brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teeth</td>
<td>Decayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Married-Wife, Melissa Maclean, three children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peculiarities</td>
<td>Very nervous, high strung, heavy drinker, brilliant writer, reportedly homosexual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Office Memorandum  

TO: L.V. Boardman  
FROM: A.H. Belmont  
SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN  
          GUT FRANCIS DE MOLAY BURGESS  
          ESPIONAGE - B  

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.
Memorandum for Mr. Boardman  TOP SECRET

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

ACTION:

If you approve, copies of the brief are attached for dissemination to [redacted] White House, the Attorney General, and the Secretary 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.

Approved by [signature] 11/4/55

Accelerated Copy destroyed in TR-3 Intelligence Division 7/1/74 [redacted] b7c

Also sent to CINOT 6/7/55, [redacted] 865

TOP SECRET 214 [redacted] b7c
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TOP SECRET

216
II. [redacted]

X. [redacted]

XI. ALLEGATIONS OF VLADIMIR PETROV, SOVIET DEFECTOR IN AUSTRALIA

XIII. WHITE PAPER


XV. [redacted]

XVI. MACLEAN AND FUCHS

XVII. MACLEAN AND HISS

XVIII. SPEECH IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT 11-7-55

October, 1944. Nuclear promoted to First Secretary, British Embassy Washington, D.C. After the war became head of Chancery (includes code room) at British Embassy.


October 1, 1949. 'Blackout'.


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

May 25, 1951. Burgess and Nuclear disappeared from London.

June 11, 1951. Philby recalled to London and interrogated by MI-5 because of close association with Burgess.
1. Basis for Investigation

A. Information Received from Confidential Source
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221
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 8 and 10 p.m., Maclean and Stiles left the former's house in a hired car. Shortly before midnight, Maclean and Burgess boarded the SS "Palatia" 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 the cabin two suitcases containing clothes and one overcoat. They did not return to the ship.

Communications from Maclean

Maclean reportedly sent telegrams from Paris on June 6, 1951, to his mother and wife. On August 3, 1951, Helinda Maclean's mother, Helinda Dunbar, received two checks for 1000 pounds each. These checks were sent from St. Gall, Switzerland, and were drawn under the name of Robert Becker, Hotel Central, Zurich, Switzerland. This individual also furnished an address of 302 West 42nd 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…
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)

3. Communications from Burgess

Burgess reportedly sent two communications to his mother, Mrs. Eva Bassett, in London. One was a telegram postmarked June 6, 1951, at Rome, Italy. The other was postmarked London, England, December 21, 1959. (u)

III. DISAPPEARANCE OF MACLEAN’S WIFE AND CHILDREN

On September 11, 1933, Melinda Maclean and her three children left her mother’s house in Geneva, Switzerland, where they had moved from England. Later that 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 Schwarzen, St. Veit, Austria, where they disappeared without leaving a trace. (u)

4. Communications Received after Disappearance

On November 3, 1933, Melinda Maclean’s mother received a letter from her, postmarked Cairo, Egypt, October 24, 1933. In this letter she stated that she could not do otherwise than what she had done.

DONALD DUFT

IV. BACKGROUND OF MACLEAN — Summary

A. Birth


B. Education

Graduated from Cambridge University, 1936, where he was a close friend of Burgess.
C. Employment


D. Health

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

E. Homosexual Tendencies

Said "family grapevines" had it that Naclean was homosexual.

F. Communist and Soviet Sympathies

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

Following the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess and the publicity which ensued, this Bureau conducted interviews of acquaintances 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. Unless otherwise indicated, these interviews were conducted in 1951.
1. Advised that no specific contact with Maclean.
2. Advised he had contact with Maclean in 1943 and 1944, suspected that Maclean was more than a liberal.
3. Advised she met both Maclean and his wife. She stated there was no indication on the part of Maclean of Soviet or Communist sympathy. 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 another Soviet agent. Apartment was occupied by a British family. She advised that one afternoon in May, 1950, Maclean and another Soviet agent became drunk and entered the apartment house in which she lived. On this afternoon, Maclean was sleeping alone in the apartment and Maclean and another entered the apartment but did not cause any disturbance. Thereafter they went to the adjoining apartment occupied by another agent and reached 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 her husband nor her was at home at the time.
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, she 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.

advised he had known Lehnard and Alan Maclean
since 1939. He advised he had no contacts with either
of the Macleans in the United States. He advised he regarded
Maclean as a loyal British subject.

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.

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

8. An interview advises 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. He advised he never heard that Donald Maclean had Communist sympathies or pro-Soviet views.

9. Another Secret Service agent Donald Maclean in Washington in 1944. 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.

10. 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.
which home was more the street from
that occupied by the Macleans. Later, at a party in Cairo,
Maclean asked the maids if she knew that the man to
whom she rented her house in Washington was a Communist
and was mad while Maclean was drinking. She stated
she later determined that Maclean had received
invitations to visit the home in Washington and he had
refused to go. Both stated that although
Maclean drank heavily in Cairo, to their knowledge he had
not associated with anti-British or anti-American people
and never attended any Soviet parties.

Also, 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.

Additionally, it was advised that the
Foreign Office in its attempt to locate
Donald since the latter first escaped,
and stated he and his wife 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 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.
said she remembered stating that Donald had "flirted" with Communists while at Cambridge. The only Communist friend of Donald Maclean with whom she was acquainted was one who assisted Maclean to pass his examinations at Cambridge. He also visited the Maclean home during this period.

12. 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.

13. Advised that in September, 1942, he rented a house at 3256 F 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. After consulting with his daughter, recalled that when they moved into the house, they found a letter on the premises addressed "Dearest Melinda." 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.

14. 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.

15. (Redacted)
asserted 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.

stated he did not know Maclean well and met him casually at cocktail parties in Washington.
VI. BACKGROUND OFOT FRANCIS DE MONT Y BURGESS

A. Birth
Born April 16, 1911, England.

B. Education
1930-34 Cambridge University

C. Employment
1934-35 Lecturer, Cambridge University
1935-38 British Broadcasting Service (anti-Nazi propaganda)
1941-44 British Broadcasting Service
1944-45 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.

D. Homosexual Tendencies
Burgess is a known homosexual. This has been substantiated from many sources.

...advised that he could state with certainty that Burgess was known to be a homosexual.
Security and General Information

[Blacked out text]

April 7, 1956

[Blacked out text]

[Blacked out text]
VI. INTERVIEWS CONCERNING BURGESS

As previously mentioned, following the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess considerable publicity ensued and this Bureau advised 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. Unless otherwise indicated, these interviews were conducted in 1937.
1. [Redacted] was contacted by Burgess in January, 1951, in relation to Far East questions. He 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. He advised that Burgess expressed dislike of the congressional inquiry being made into homosexuality and from this he gathered the impression that Burgess had homosexual tendencies. He advised on the interview by the Bureau that they had no discussions concerning Communism.

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.

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. He stated he had no reason to believe Burgess was sympathetic to Russia or the Communist Party. He advised that he had Burgess and [Redacted] to supper at his home on the Sunday prior to the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean. Following this disappearance, he was told by Burgess that during that evening Burgess told him he was hoping to take a Mediterranean cruise.

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.
5. In an 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. He advised that he was in London during 1943-44 in the United States Navy, during which time Burgess admitted to him that he was 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.

6. In New York City, he 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.

7. Advised she met Burgess at several parties in 1939, she had no information concerning his pro-Soviet or pro-Communist sympathies.

8. Advised he met Burgess in London in the fall of 1939. He said he also met Burgess again in 1947. He described Burgess as 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.

9. Advised that he met Burgess in England in 1940, when he, Burgess was a social acquaintance of the family. He stated he exchanged letters with Burgess during 1937-38, 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. He stated these contacts were all of a social nature.
11. ___________ advised he was contacted in March, 1951, by Burgess, who furnished a letter of introduction for him. At the time of this first meeting, ___________ 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.

12. ___________ 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. ___________ 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-bye, 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.

13. ___________ advised he had known Burgess since 1935. 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. ___________ advised he saw Burgess three times in the United States and had no knowledge of his contacts.
15. [Redacted] Mayflower Hotel, 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 considered to be unnecessary.

16. [Redacted] advised he met Guy Burgess on the "Queen Mary" en route to England in May 1951. He 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.

17. [Redacted] who was interviewed at his home in Philadelphia, advised he met Burgess while visiting at the South Carolina ranch of [Redacted]. He said that he was impressed by Burgess' "crankish" 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.

18. [Redacted] advised he 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.

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

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 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.
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. According to [Redacted], Burgess 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 unless 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.

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.

24. [Redacted] 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.
VII. HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

4. Association with Maclean, Reads, and J.K.S.

\( (5) \times (5) \)

5. Background

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

Philby attended Westminster School from 1926 to 1939 and then obtained a scholarship to Trinity College of Cambridge University, from which institution he received an A.B. degree in 1933.

Philby traveled to Vienna, Austria, in the summer of 1933, where he remained until May, 1936. During this time, he married Alice Friedman, née Kollman. In November, 1936, he was briefly connected with a business enterprise to form...
a news service in London. Late in 1934 he became assistant editor of "Review of Reviews" and in 1935 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 England. In October, 1939, he was chief correspondent for the "London Times" with the British Expeditionary Forces in France.

As stated above, Philby married Alice Friedman in Vienna in February, 1934. On September 2, 1940, he notified his employers he had married Aileen Amanda Furse, who was born in India, August 26, 1910. On September 17, 1946, Alice Friedman obtained a divorce from Philby and on September 28, 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.

C. Communist and Soviet Sympathies
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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242 FDI/OO
I. Association of Burgess with Philby's Secretary

was secretary to Philby both in

Istanbul and Washington. She first met Burgess when he
visited Philby in Istanbul in 1949. While in Washington,
both Burgess and lived with the Philby family and
by her own statement they were "close friends."

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.
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Vladimir Petrov, Soviet agent who defected to 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 Kizlytein, 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 Kizlytein, who was in London from 1945 to 1946, 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. Kizlytein 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. Kizlytein told Petrov...
that Maclean and Burgess were acting as advisers to the Foreign Office on Anglo-American affairs. Eisley, who was also aware of their plan to get Mrs. Maclean to Moscow and when he read of her escape in the Australian newspapers, he recognized some of the details.

The first publication of Petrou's allegations appeared in the London newspapers on September 25, 1955. Such publication resulted in extensive criticism of the British officials.

**III. WHITE PAPER**

In view of the wave of criticism which arose in England following Petrou's revelations that Maclean and Burgess were Soviet agents, the British Government issued a "White Paper" on September 25, 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 Petrou, Soviet 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 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 an interview of Maclean; however, Maclean was on leave Thursday, May 24, 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. Counterspying equally depends for its success upon the maximum secrecy of its methods.
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The above magazine has an article on page 31 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 (U.) the Korean conflict.

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."
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.

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.

XVII. MACLEAN AND HIJJ

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 enemy territories. Later in the day, Hiss was again in contact with Maclean concerning a proposed resolution.

It is also noted that elsewhere in this brief mention is made that Maclean 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 Hiss."
XVIII. SPEECH IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT 11/3/55

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.

The Foreign Secretary pointed out the change in thinking which had occurred regarding communism and security measures from the 1930s 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 cases.

Reference was made to H.A.N. 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."
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: L.V. Boardman
FROM: A.H. Belmont
SUBJECT: DONALD DUARTE MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - B

SYNOPSIS: AG memo to Director 11-3-55 received. Enclosing copy of
10-18-55 memo to Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) from Acting Deputy Director of
Intelligence. JCS memo notes national security implications resulting from
defection of subjects. AG memo conclusions and our comments follow:
(A) Subjects were Soviet agents apparently protected from
exposure and dismissal by highly placed British officials. Comment:
Current. Both were Soviet agents but we have no info they were protected
by British officials unless JCS memo is referring to Philby.
(B) Maclean held 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 communica-
tions. (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 are 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:

(A) Anyone now in US Gov't. who associated with subjects
or Philby now should be investigated. Comment: We identified and
interviewed number of associates or subjects in US but did not
investigate them in absence of mandatory or primarily British
investigation. During interviews Bureau conducted, no info developed
indicating need for investigating people in US Gov't. based on such
associations with subjects or Philby. (B) No sponsored issue
nonsecret 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:

AG-153
11-28-55
Enclosure

SECRET - 857
Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

Chairman Pike, Wilson advised on 11/5/85 he authorized pass, but does not recall approval by Chairman, ASC. 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 were infrequent liaison with FBI. CIA conducted own inquiry re Philby's association with them. FBI contacts restricted to matters of official interest. Indication Philby went outside official contacts for info is 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 10/18/85 to Chairman, JSC, that Maclean and Burgess were protected from exposure and dismissed by highly placed British officials, particularly in the Foreign Office. Also that he ask the basis for his conclusion set forth in the JCS memo on page 3 that possibly some U.S. diplomatic codes in existence prior to 5/25/85 are in the possession of the Soviet.

(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...

(3) That the attached memorandum to the AG be approved.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOARDMAN

DETAILS:

Attached is a copy of a memorandum dated October 26, 1955, from Colonel Robert Totten, Acting Deputy Director for Intelligence, 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.

Comments
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOARDMAN

SECRET

(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 Soviet hands, probably via the Soviet Embassy in London.

Comments:
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

SECRET

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 nonsosort 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.

Comments

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.
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:
It certainly must be assumed that any data known to Maclean and Burgess has been compromised. It is noted that while 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 standards for security clearances of foreign personnel having access to classified U.S. information.

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.

There are no specific leads to be followed out in the JCS memorandum.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOARDMAN

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 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.

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

SECRET

or others. Believes he issued some 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.S. 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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