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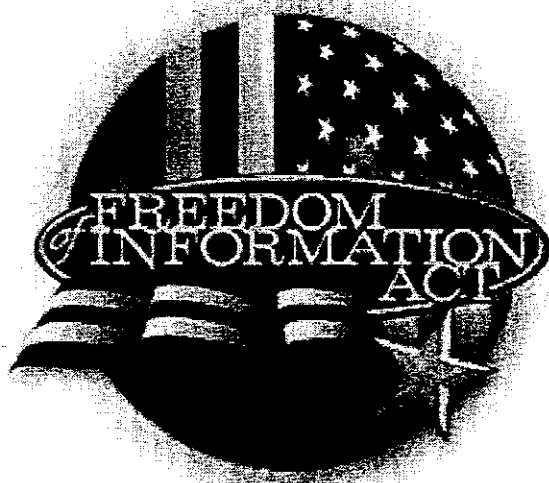


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philby, Burgess And MacLean

PART # 6 of 9

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SECT 1-7

3

ALGER HISS

At the time Philby was assigned to the United States, the second trial of Alger Hiss was about to get under way. The Government's case had been made public during the first trial in the summer of 1949. Hiss' second trial ended in his conviction January 31, 1950. On January 25, 1950, Hiss was sentenced to 5-years' imprisonment, in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. (S)

There is no showing that Philby interfered with the Bureau's investigation of Alger Hiss either then or now. (S)

[REDACTED]

+

8

5

[REDACTED]

"RECRUITMENT FOR SOVIET INTELLIGENCE IN THE U. S."

This is an 18 page, unclassified document prepared by the Central Research Section of this division. It was sent to Legat, London, by letter dated 6/13/1951. [REDACTED]

The document deals with recruitment for Soviet intelligence in the U. S. on ideological basis and for mercenary reasons and points out that the Communist Party was "ready made" so to speak for such recruitment. The mercenaries, of course, always have been and always will be used by intelligence services including the Soviets.

The document identifies various individuals such as Whittaker Chambers, Louis Budenz, Elizabeth Bentley, and others and their recruitment for Soviet espionage. The Soviets know of their recruitments and on what basis they were recruited. Publicity had been afforded most, if not all of them, at the time the document was prepared in 1951.

It would appear that Soviet access to this document through Philby could have no adverse effect on our operations then or now.

[REDACTED]

BST:js

6

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY USA
TO COMMUNISM IN CHINA**

This is a 75 page document (excluding sources and bibliography) prepared in October, 1949, by the Bureau's Central Research Section. The greatest part of the information is taken from various public source material and such authors as Joseph Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, Joseph Starobin, William Z. Foster, Frederick V. Field, Earl Browder, and other American pro-Communist and pro-Soviet writers and many pro-Communist and pro-Soviet publications including the Daily Worker. However, information was set forth on page 67 attributed in one place to "a highly confidential source" and in another place to "a reliable informant." It is believed that these sources were adequately concealed and even if the document were made available to the Communist Party, USA, the identity of the sources could not be determined. (●)

The document was distributed to the Attorney General, Secretary of State and various other individuals in the intelligence community in the United States, [REDACTED] Philby's knowledge of this document which, as noted, consisted almost in its entirety of material taken from various writers and publications would have had no effect on the Bureau's operations at that time nor could it conceivably have any effect on the Bureau's operations today.

[REDACTED]

HARRY GOLD CASE

Kim Philby's knowledge of this case would not appear to have had any adverse effect on Bureau operations at any time in view of the successful prosecution of Gold who received a 30-year sentence after pleading guilty. (S)

At the time Philby was stationed in Washington,
 was attached to the Soviet Embassy, Rome, Italy. (4)

The Soviets knowledge of the above information would have had no effect on Bureau operations either then or currently. (S)

On October 26, 1951, after Philby's departure, ██████████ visited the Bureau and established cordial relations. He later became a member of the faculty of ██████████. In 1953, and 1957, he also visited the U. S. The Director noted on a memorandum covering a conversation with him by ██████████ "He certainly talks sense."

There would appear to be no adverse effects on the Bureau's operations, since there is no indication we ever corresponded with Philby concerning ██████████.

Bureau memoranda of September 20, 1949 and November 17, 1949, and August 17, 1950, furnished results of investigation as well as results of interview of ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~. While admitting knowing and shipping with alleged members of the ship sabotage organization, he denied any knowledge of or participation in any such activities.

Soviet knowledge, through Philby, of allegations against ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ of ship sabotage activities while he was in the Dutch Navy, did not appear to have any effect on the Bureau's operations either then or currently. (●)

This was the extent of correspondence in the
file during Philby's tour of duty. There would appear
to be no way FBI operations could have been affected then
or now. ()

15

**C. Effect on FBI of Philby's Knowledge of This Information
During 1949 and 1951** (S)

D. Present Effect on FBI of Philby's Knowledge

Philby's knowledge could prove embarrassing but
of no operational significance at this time. (S)

~~SECRET~~
25 16

It is not believed that knowledge by the Soviets of FBI techniques in the lock and safe field would have had any adverse effect on Bureau operations in 1951 or now.

For 30 years before he skipped to Russia in 1963, Britain's upper-crust agent H. A. Philby lived one of the most successful—and treacherous—lives in all spydom, and London hasn't recovered yet.

LONDON.

IN January, 1963, Harold Adrian Philby, known to all as "Kim," disappeared from Beirut, where he was working as a correspondent of two British weeklies, *The Observer* and *The Economist*. Soon afterward, Edward Heath, then the Government spokesman, announced in answer to a question in the House of Commons that Kim had skipped to the Soviet Union. He added that, contrary to what his fellow spokesman Harold Macmillan had said in 1955, Kim was indeed the "third man" who had tipped off his fellow traitors Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess in 1951, enabling them, too, to defect to Russia.

It was only about a year ago that bits and pieces of evidence began to add up. The clean escape of still another traitor, George Blake, from Wormwood Scrubs Prison in London in 1966 had been a pointer. Eleanor Philby, Kim's last wife in the West, was now separated from him and ready to talk. It looked as if we had underrated his importance as a double agent. The *Sunday Times* of London started a worldwide investigation and hired me as consultant. Our report has appeared over the last month and has startled many people in the United States as well as Britain.

To judge from Foreign Secretary George Brown's antics at the Savoy Hotel on Nov. 1, it has startled him. So it's worth saying—contrary to Mr. Brown's assertion then to *The Sunday Times*' publisher and other diners that the report "helped the Russians"—that it contained nothing which the Communists did not know already, though it probably had the salutary effect of showing them that we knew more about their subversion than they suspected. On the other hand, it told the public in the West, who are not babies, some serious facts of life which they have every right to know and to judge themselves. Of course, the authorities would have preferred to continue to live a quiet life with those facts under the carpet, where they had lain for so long.

My Foreign Office duties in the nineteen-fifties and early sixties had

GEOFFREY McDERMOTT spent 27 years in the British Diplomatic Service. He now writes on foreign affairs.

placed me fairly and squarely in the middle of the Anglo-American intelligence community. For some years I chaired the Joint Intelligence Committee, which included representatives of our intelligence departments. Sir Patrick Dean, now British Ambassador in Washington, was my immediate boss. Representatives of the C.I.A. sat in on our meetings, and in return the representative of the British Secret Intelligence Service, otherwise called MI6, was right in on the American intelligence setup in Washington. Philby had been that man from 1949 to 1951. In 1956, I became Foreign Office adviser to the chief of the S.I.S., Sir Dick White. This, as we shall see, was another crucial year for Philby.

As a result of my position I was less bewildered than some by these chilling developments. I knew from experience that deception was one of the cardinal principles of espionage. Many of my best friends were spies—but spies in their own countries' interest.

While the public at large was stunned by the news, the authorities were clamming up. But portentous questions remained. Could this highly respected member of MI6 really have been a Communist agent at the same time? If so, for how long? What about security? How did he get away with it in 1951, when the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. as well as his own service were hot on his trail? Finally, what inspired a cultivated member of the British upper classes to do this brutally disruptive thing? It all made James Bond look like a milkop and his exploits like small beer.

As with all of us, Kim's parents and upbringing provide some clues. His father, St. John Philby, a scholar of a top British school, Westminster, and of Cambridge University, as Kim was also, began life as a conventional member of the Indian Civil Service. Kim was born in India in 1912. But St. John became decidedly eccentric as time went on. When I first met him in Cairo in 1946 he had become the personal adviser of King Ibn Saud and a Moslem. He had been briefly interned in Britain during the war on grounds of doubtful loyalty, and lived by preference in Saudi Arabia. His normal-looking English wife told me that she was quite happy to put on the veil and live in the harem. I

heard old St. John tell his son that he must always carry through to the bitter end whatever he thought right. Kim has certainly done that, and surpassed his father in outrageousness into the bargain.

I WAS at Cambridge in the early thirties with Philby, Maclean and Burgess—what a mob!—though I met them only when I was a diplomat in later years and then only casually. Looking back, I can see, with an effort, how the atmosphere at the university could lead to pro-Communism among some intellectuals. British society then was stuffy and conservative. The ruling Tory party was both pompous and ineffectual; the Labor party just plain ineffectual. Hitler had appeared and no one was doing anything about him. War was on the way and only the Communists seemed really interested in averting it. Consequently, a good few intellectuals turned to the extreme left,

without, of course, troubling to see how far real conditions in the Soviet Union justified their idealistic hopes. Few turned toward the United States because again out of ignorance, they tended to consider it remote from European affairs, brash and over-rich.

Most of these men, having "gone Communist" in greater or lesser degree, had the good sense to turn away again, but not Philby. He became not merely a Communist but a carefully controlled Communist intelligence agent in 1933, while still at Cambridge. Thus, from the age of 21, his life was wholly dedicated to two things: passing on to his Moscow masters as much valuable information as possible about Britain and the United States, and deceiving his friends and colleagues in doing so. It is difficult to say which gave him more pleasure.

In other words, for 30 long years, Philby lived a lie every moment of

(Continued on Page 186)



DONALD MACLEAN—He, Burgess and Philby were all together at Cambridge in the early thirties before going to work for Moscow—in the British Government.

File
5-Jam


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New York Times Magazine



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Double Agent Philby (Cont.)

(From Page 37)

The day and night. He married four wives; he produced five children; he had plenty of mistresses; he drank like a fish. He was handsome, socially easy. The only outward sign of strain was a stammer, which varied in intensity and which some girls found attractive. In all this career of duplicity, he slipped only three times, and in different ways he got away with it each time.

PHILBY'S first assignment after Cambridge was, typically, to appear to be a pro-Nazi. He went into journalism and, like many British enthusiasts, rushed off to cover the Civil War in Spain, but with a difference from most of his friends—for he went to the Franco side for *The London Times* and earned a Fascist decoration for his devotion to duty. This was no mean beginning for a young double agent.

Like Maclean and Burgess, Philby found no difficulty in

the shape of Maclean. He was coming along well. Burgess was buzzing about around the edges of the B.B.C. (where he was able to influence the content of a series of news commentaries) and the F.O. (Foreign Office). What better than to plant their ablest man of all, Philby, at the very center—in the British Secret Intelligence Service itself.

That service had existed for some time, but in a highly amateurish way. Its heads were by tradition retired members of the fighting forces, of less than the highest caliber. (This tradition has, thank God, been discontinued over the last 10 years.) Its members were recruited in the "old boy net." The head of the service at the time was a retired major general who was a member of White's, one of the most Old-World clubs in London's Old-World St. James's. He and one or two other close cronies would discuss possible recruits over the claret, port and cigars. They all agreed that, provided a man came from a good family, school and university like themselves, he was to be trusted. Not so the lesser breeds. And you couldn't be quite sure of the clever ones.

Consequently, not all the recruits in those days were as bright as they might have been. Philby was of the right social background, presentable, highly intelligent but not a long-haired chap. He liked his drink and knew how to hold it. He admitted to the youthful follies of having been both a Nazi and a Communist sympathizer. Of course, he said, those days were over. So the youthful excesses were laughed off and it was reckoned to his credit that he had come clean about them. Security was considered a bit of a bind anyway while there were urgent clandestine matters to be done. Kim was welcomed with open arms.

HE flourished. As soon as the Soviet Union became our ally in June, 1941, matters were even easier for him than before. He took a hand in organizing the Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.) branch of the S.I.S., a lot of swashbuckling amateurs who went around blowing things up and helping to organize resistance movements in Europe. He collaborated in setting up the American Office of Strategic Services under the well-named Gen. "Wild Bill" Donovan. This developed after the war into the mighty Central Intelligence Agency. Thus he



avoiding the call-up. A lot could be done through influential friends in those days. He had a spell with the British Expeditionary Force in France as *The Times* war correspondent, and returned to Britain in 1940 with the remnants of that force. Now the big stuff really began.

The Soviet Secret Service already had their agent in the British Diplomatic Service in



was in on the ground floor of not only the British but also the American espionage organization.

When the United States came into the war, all was apparently sweetness and light between the Western and Eastern Allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. But it did not take the Soviet Government long to judge, correctly, that its most dangerous enemies in the long run would be its Allies of the moment, the Americans. Philby had a particular dislike of American power and material success, and he was delighted to be told by Moscow to step up his spying on them. Then, by a combination of luck inside the S.I.S. and judgment by Philby, the perfect opportunity for his double game was afforded him. The British on their side realized that they were in for a long tussle with the Soviet Government. In 1944 they set up a powerful counterespionage section to keep a sharp eye on their Communist Allies. You can guess who was appointed head of it.

PHILBY now had it really made. As head of this department it was his duty to see all the vital intelligence he could, whether from British, American or other sources. Any interceptions of Soviet intelligence were his business too, and he was responsible for countering all clandestine operations or subversion attempts by the Communists. Since he was, unknown to his British employers and American friends, involved in some of these in his dual role, the central power for evil which he wielded was enormous. Added to this, he of course knew the organization of both the British and American secret services in detail and could betray it to the Russians as it developed from day to

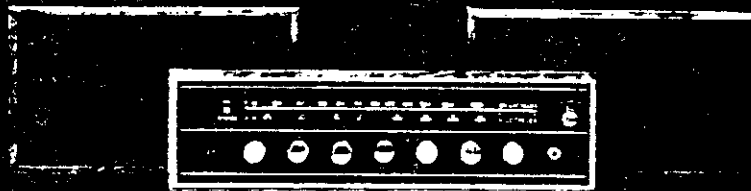
day. It all sounds almost too bad to be true. It was—almost.

Philby's first slip occurred in August, 1945, over what is known as the Volkov case. A Russian using that name got in touch with the British Embassy in Turkey and offered to defect. He undertook to bring with him a lot of invaluable information on the organization of the Soviet Secret Services and in particular on its agents in British Governmental departments. The case was referred to Philby as head of the counterespionage department, and he was warned of a time limit which the Russian had set. Clearly Volkov was a threat to him and his network. He therefore took action, at a leisurely pace, behind the scenes. By the time he arrived in Turkey, Volkov was no longer, to use a polite word, available. In fact, he had been removed feet first in a Soviet military aircraft. It struck a colleague of Philby's at the time that either he had been highly incompetent, which was not his habit, or that he had been up to a double game.

But his colleague assumed that MI5, the Security Service, which corresponds roughly to the F.B.I., would be onto that point. They were, but not with much force. No conclusive evidence came to light. Philby got the benefit of the doubt.

The C.I.A. was set up in 1947, and Philby along with his British colleagues were regarded as elder brothers who had helped to advise on its organization. But before going to Washington to compound his treacheries, Philby went in 1946 to be near the land of his masters. He took over the highly important Istanbul station, from where it was his duty to operate not only into the Soviet Union but

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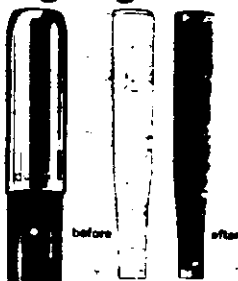
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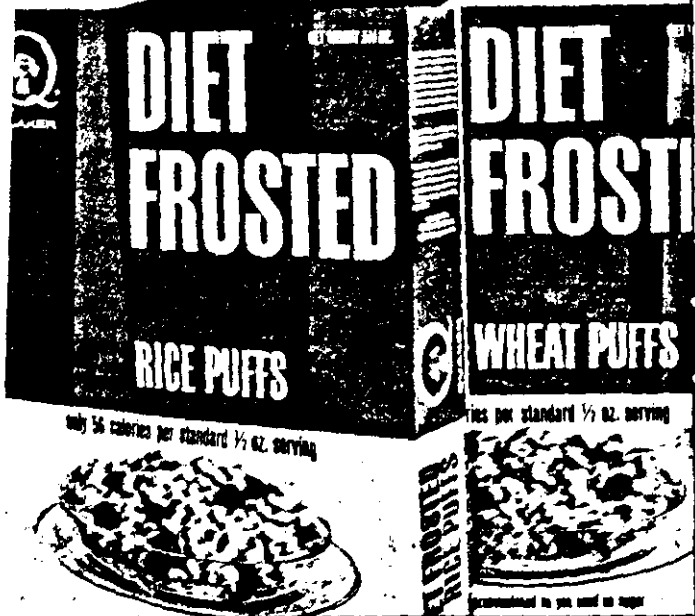
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into the Communist Balkans. He operated there all right, but not quite in the way his head office in London intended. All this time his colleague Maclean was spying away most effectively on the United States atomic secrets from his post in the British Embassy in Washington.

By October, 1949, Philby, though still only 37, was ready for the top job in the field—by both Western and Communist estimation—the Washington station. Here he was in the most intimate daily contact with the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. The Volkov case was forgotten. He was regarded by the Americans as just about the ablest British operator, and relations between the clandestine organizations were perhaps closer than they had ever been.

EVEN the abject failure of a joint C.I.A.-S.I.S. operation in Albania did not shake his position. In the spring of 1950, after what was considered due preparation, we infiltrated well-armed bands into Albania which, according to our intelligence, was about ready to throw off the Soviet yoke. Success there might have had far-reaching consequences in stimulating unrest throughout Eastern Europe. But there was no question of success. It was a fiasco. The infiltrators were methodically met and slaughtered. About 50 per cent of the force of 200 struggled back into Greece. The C.I.A. man who organized the operation with Philby has no doubt now that treachery was at work, and that the treachery was Philby's. But once again it could not be pinned on him.

Philby's next slip-up fin-

ished his great days as a double agent in the West. He was, in a sense, forced into it by his traitor colleagues Maclean and Burgess. Burgess was a grubby homosexual who, amazingly, was appointed to a good post in the British Embassy in Washington when Philby was there. He soon drew unfavorable attention to himself by his stupid behavior. Philby remained friendly with him, in spite of this and of the fact that he was not even an efficient Communist spy. He was soon sent back to London by the Embassy.

Maclean was another kettle of fish. He had procured invaluable atomic information for his Moscow masters, but he cracked under the strain of his double life. In Cairo and later in London his days and nights were a whirl of drunkenness, violence, homosexuality, and so on. MI5 began to keep an eye on him though astonishingly, he had been given an important post in the F.O.

The time came, in May, 1951, when these two realized that Britain was no longer a healthy place for them. They were tipped off by the "third man" and left at a moment's notice for the Soviet Union. That third man was Philby or was he?

The C.I.A. and F.B.I. had no doubts about it. MI5 was practically certain. But his own service, MI6, reacted differently. Damn it, the feller's a gentleman, one of us, was the attitude (it overlooked the fact that Maclean and Burgess came into the same category). Then there was no love lost between 5 and 6, rather as is the case sometimes between the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. More, there was strong anti-American feeling in MI6, based mainly on envy of the tremendously increasing power of the C.I.A. Some MI6 men pointed out irrelevantly that the United States was not blameless in the matter of spawning traitors. Finally, Philby's defenders asserted that he was a victim of McCarthyism.

Philby was recalled from Washington and interrogated by his service and MI5. His tactics were to sit tight and keep mum. A friend of mine who knew him well said that he almost drove his interrogators up the wall by his obstinate silence. This same friend, who kept in touch with him right up to his defection, said that until Philby's own confession at the end of 1962 he could not believe what proved to be the truth. He commented that, while he



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Is it possible that Philby is now a triple agent?

liked Philby and admired his professional skill, he was never sure what made him tick. My friend was not alone in this. From my few meetings with him in the Middle East in the forties and fifties I remember an apparently normal member of the British upper class—amusing, intelligent, good-looking. He always drank more than he should; so did a good many other people in diplomatic circles. I never found his stammer obtrusive. Perhaps he was in a relaxed mood on these particular occasions. Like many others who knew him far better than I did, I noticed absolutely nothing suspicious about him.

PHILBY had to be removed from the S.I.S., but no more stringent measures were taken against him, because the case was "not proved." This point was made in statements in the House of Commons. I was able to see for myself that, happily, close collaboration in the intelligence sphere between Americans and the British was resumed.

In the twilight years that followed 1951, Philby lived, poorly, on odd bits of journalism or anything else that came his way. Most of his British friends remained faithful to him and helped him as and when they could. He continued to drink and wench as much as he could afford to. The charm remained. M.I.5 watched him, and he watched them watching him. Clearly his Moscow masters were in touch with him and instructed him to play it quietly. He has since said that, chafing at the inaction after the days of splendor, he longed to finish it and go to Moscow. But his orders were to stay.

In 1955 he got another lucky break. These happened so often in his life that we may well suppose there was some Communist-inspired manipulation behind the scenes. A Labor M.P., Marcus Lipton, stated in the House of Commons that he had firm evidence that Philby had indeed been the "third man" and he asked then Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan: What about it? Macmillan, after consulting his F.O. and S.I.S. advisers, replied that it was nonsense. Lipton claimed that he had his information from "a security source," which suggests M.I.5. The question here would seem to be: Who was fooling whom?

The F.O. evidently thought that the poor fellow had been

hardly done by. So they now gave him semiofficial backing in getting the Middle East correspondent's job on The Observer and The Economist. Centered in Beirut, he could travel widely and make useful, to him, Communist contacts all over that part of the world. Shortly after this, Sir Dick White became head of S.I.S. As head of M.I.5 he had had grave suspicions of Philby's loyalty. He decided to make the most of a bad job and gave him some small assignments in the hope that he would betray himself through his conduct of these operations. I became Foreign Office adviser to White later in 1956. I can confirm that Philby never tripped up.

In his spare time he seduced and married the American wife of an American journalist who was a close friend. His father, St. John, robust as ever in his 70's, visited Beirut and father and son had some lively parties together. However, the nightclubs finally proved too much for the old chap, and he died, uttering the memorable words: "I'm bored." His son was shattered by his death.

YET another traitor enters the Philby story at this point. George Blake, who had doubtless been under Philby's control in the good old days when he was riding high, had done his diabolical work as S.I.S. man and double agent in Berlin from 1954 till 1959, and he felt he deserved a rest. So did his grateful but unwitting head office in London and they sent him to M.E.C.A.S. (the Middle East Center for Arab Studies) just outside Beirut. Naturally, his equally grateful but by no means unwitting other head office, in Moscow, had no objection at all to his getting together with his fellow traitor once more.

It was not for long. That same year, a contact of Blake's came clean to our side and incriminated him. He was brought to London, where he confessed his guilt. He was sent to prison for 42 years, a record sentence.

Inside prison, he was treated very well, and further interrogated in a gentlemanly way. At last—it was by now 1962—he slipped up and revealed a piece of information concerning one of the complex operations in which they were both involved) that pointed indubitably at the truth about Philby.

A personal friend of Philby's

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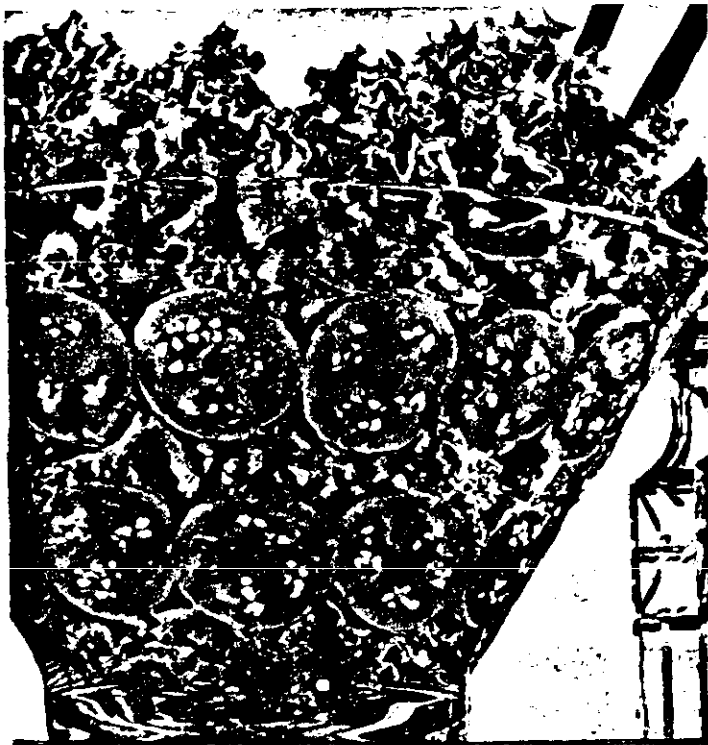
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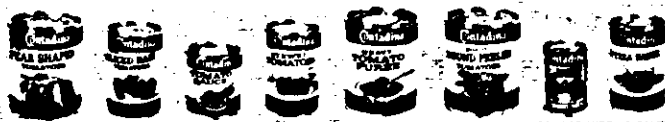
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was sent to Beirut in December, 1962, to have it out. Now Philby saw the game was up; perhaps even he felt he had played it long enough. Besides, he was sure he could go where he most wanted to be.

Philby confessed to his still incredulous friend. Among a long list of treacherous acts he confessed to being the "third man" in 1951. Allen Dulles had no doubt of this when he wrote about the matter in 1963. And this is generally accepted. If a lurking doubt still remains it is because Philby's whole life was devoted to deception and parts of his confession could well have been bogus too. He might have been protecting the real "third man" so that he could continue his activities among us.

HAD I been in his interrogator's place I would have felt strongly inclined to slip Philby a Mickey Finn and whip him off to London. But the letter of the law was strictly observed. Philby was still innocent until proved guilty by due judicial process. And it was thought that the Lebanese authorities might have resented firm action of this kind—which I very much doubt. It would, of course, have been useless for his newspapers to summon him back; he would not have obeyed.

And so, taking his time to the last, and deceiving his new wife just as he had deceived the rest of them, Philby made his arrangements to depart. A few weeks later, in January, 1963, he did so, by night on a Soviet ship.

His son John Philby visited him in Moscow last September. He reported that Kim was looking younger and more relaxed. His stammer has gone. True to form, he has removed

Maclean's American wife, Melinda, from him, without bothering to inform his legal wife, Eleanor. This spy has come in from the cold. Or, in Kim's own words, "I have come home."

He has been joined by his colleague in treachery, George Blake, who was easily removed from his London prison by his Communist friends. Kim holds an important position in the K.G.B., the Soviet Security and Intelligence Department. Between them, they should have many more years of activity in the cause to which they have devoted their lives.

One theory is that Philby is now a treble agent, busily penetrating the K.G.B. in the Western cause. It is true that with Philby almost anything is possible. But this, I fear, is wishful thinking. Had it ever been a remote possibility, it would by now have been blown to pieces as a result of speculation about it in the West. I believe what Kim said straight to Eleanor when she went to see him in Moscow in October, 1963: That he had dedicated himself wholly to the Communist cause since his student days and would stick to it rather than to his family. I believe the judgment of a close friend of his who told me Philby did it from "idealism," however grotesque that may seem.

There are all too many signs of disagreement and disruption in the non-Communist world today. Men like Philby and their agents everywhere will be quick to recognize any weakness—human, political, economic—and to exploit it to the full.

The supply of traitors unhappily always seems ample to meet the demand. Since the very future of humanity is involved, it is up to us all to ponder the lessons of the macabre Philby story. ■

Legat, Paris

January 11, 1968

REC-12

Director, FBI

1 - [redacted]

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY,
aka Kim Philby
ESP - R

As you are aware, subject is the former MI-6 (British Intelligence Service) officer and admitted Soviet agent who fled to Russia in 1963 and is still there. He was in the U.S. from October, 1949, until June, 1951, as the MI-6 liaison representative accredited to the Bureau.

Paris should be alert for the publication of this material and submit copies of all articles to the Bureau. Paris should furnish to the Bureau by appropriate method of communication summaries of any significant references to the Bureau.

1 - London [redacted]

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

LHM:slc
(6)

REC-12

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum



[REDACTED]

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 6, 1968

FROM : W. A. Branigan

- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

MA [REDACTED]
R [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY,
Also Known As Kim Philby
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

Jan 8 -

The 1/30/68 issue of "The New York Times" reports that the American book and magazine rights to Philby's memoirs have been purchased by the Grove Press for a reported sum of \$50,000. These memoirs are expected to be published in May or June under the title of "My Secret War." No inc.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 23, 1968

FROM : W. A. Branigan

- 1 [REDACTED]
- 1 [REDACTED]
- 1 [REDACTED]
- 1 [REDACTED]
- 1 [REDACTED]
- 1 [REDACTED]
- 1 [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: **HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY,**
 Also Known As Kim Philby
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

YH

Reference is made to my memorandum of 2/19/68 which sets forth a review of the memoirs of Philby, former British intelligence officer and admitted Soviet agent presently in Russia, which are expected to be published in the near future. As indicated therein, his memoirs contain certain highly critical and derogatory remarks concerning the Director and the Bureau.

There is attached hereto a memorandum setting forth the various criticisms and derogatory remarks made by Philby concerning the Director and the Bureau and our comments thereto in order that you may be made aware of the true facts.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

APL
over
WVYS
 ENCLOSURE
 FEB 21 10 58 AM '68
 FEB 21 1 11 PM '68

REC-38

MAR 4 1968

Enclosure

28

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 23, 1968

FROM : W. A. Branigan

- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY,
Also Known As Kim Philby
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

The purpose of this memorandum is to comment on the various criticisms and remarks made concerning the Director and the Bureau by Philby, former British intelligence officer and admitted Soviet agent presently in Russia, in order that you may be aware of the true facts.

Philby's Statement: In Chapter IV, Pages 87-88, Philby discusses the operations of the British Security Coordination (BSC) under William Stephenson in New York which Philby states were regarded "sourly" by the Director; that the real reason for the Director's resentment was that Stephenson was playing politics in the Director's own yard and that he never forgave Stephenson for the part he played as "mid-wife and nurse" to the Office of Strategic Service (OSS); that the setting up of the Legal Attache Office in London, England, was to by-pass Stephenson by shifting the weight of liaison to London. Philby further states that the Director's career "has been all politics."

[REDACTED]

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

[REDACTED]

Philby's statements concerning the Director's opposition to the creation of OSS and the Director's career being a political one are groundless with no basis in fact. Further, there is no information in Bureau files that the Office of the Legal Attache in London was set up to by-pass Stephenson. (●)

Philby's Statement: In Chapter IV, Page 88, Philby mentions the Bureau's first Legal Attache to London, England, as Arthur Thurston who Philby states was "too perceptive to stay long with Hoover" (●)

Philby's Statement: In Chapter X, Philby discusses his appointment in the Summer of 1949 to succeed Peter Dwyer as MI-6 (British Intelligence Service) representative in Washington, D. C., to handle liaison with both the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the FBI; that the FBI was extremely sensitive on the subject of CIA and that his job was to tighten the links with CIA and loosen them with the FBI without the FBI noticing. Further, Philby claims that news of his appointment appeared to "upset Hoover" and that "Hoover suspected that my appointment might herald unwanted SIS (MI-6) activity in the U.S." and that Menzies had showed him a telegram he was sending to the Director assuring him that Philby's duties would be purely liaison. (●)

████████████████████

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

██████████

Comment: The facts are that Philby as the representative of MI-6, the British counterpart of CIA, would of necessity and actually did spend 90 per cent of his time in this country with CIA on liaison matters. By its very nature, MI-6 had little, if anything, to do with the FBI. Therefore, there is no basis in fact to his statement that the Bureau resented Philby's relations with CIA. With respect to Philby's statement that the Director was "upset" by Philby's appointment and that Menzies sent a telegram to the Director assuring him that Philby's duties would strictly be liaison, there is nothing contained in our files to bear out either of these statements. (████)

Philby's Statement: In Chapter X, Page 174, Philby is critical of the British and FBI investigation to identify the leak in the British Embassy (subsequently identified as Donald Duart Maclean) because they had concentrated on nondiplomatic and minor employees rather than diplomats. Again in Chapter XI, Page 194, he levels the same criticism at the Bureau stating that it was inexplicable to him because there could be no doubt that from the information this source was furnishing the Soviets he was a man of stature. (████)

Memorandum W. A. Franigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

Philby's Statement: In Chapter X, Pages 178 and 179, Philby identifies as one of his contacts at CIA [REDACTED] whom he describes as a former FBI man "sacked" by Mr. Hoover for drunkenness on duty.

Philby's Statement: In Chapter XI, Page 187, Philby states the FBI was "in sorry shape" when he arrived in Washington in 1949 because of the Judith Coplon case and the Director made [REDACTED] [REDACTED], the principal FBI witness, the scapegoat and fired him.

Philby's Statement: In Chapter XI, Page 188, Philby states that the Bureau's record in counterespionage was "more conspicuous for failure than for success;" that the Director did not uncover Maclean, Burgess, Fuchs, Lonsdale, and himself (Philby); and would not have uncovered "the rest" (apparently referring to Harry Gold, the Rosenbergs, the Greenglasses, et cetera); and that Abel was uncovered only because "Hayhanen delivered him up on a platter."

- 4 - CONTINUED - OVER

MEMORANDUM
CONTINUED - OVER

32

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

Philby's Statement: In Chapter XI, Page 188, Philby charges that the Director has voluminous information in Bureau files about the personal lives of millions of Americans, including a number of American Congressmen which has been used to the Director's advantage and that the existence of the FBI filing system has deterred many from attacking the Director.

Comment: The above charges are old and time-worn allegations which have been used many times by critics of the Bureau such as [REDACTED] and are not only without basis in fact but are utterly ridiculous.

Philby's Statement: In Chapter XI, Page 191, Philby discusses the Klaus Fuchs case and claims that a brilliant piece of analysis by Peter Dwyer, his predecessor, led to the development of Fuchs as the sole suspect for the Soviet agent who had worked at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Comment: As stated heretofore, the identification of Fuchs as the prime suspect was made by the Bureau when we were able to obtain a document at the Atomic Energy Commission which had been written by him.

Philby's Statement: In Chapter XI, Pages 191 and 192, Philby claims that [REDACTED] (obviously referring to Special Agent [REDACTED]) was a casualty of the Fuchs case when he was unable to interrogate Fuchs, resulting in his demotion by the Director.

[REDACTED]

33

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

Philby claims that prior to [redacted] departure for London, he (Philby) and Geoffrey Paterson, the MI-5 representative, advised the Director that Fuchs could not be interrogated because of British law but that the Director refused to budge and sent [redacted] to London to conduct the interview. Philby claims that he had called at [redacted] office when he heard [redacted] was back and found someone else in his chair and that he found [redacted] himself further down the corridor writing on the corner of a desk in a small room occupied by four junior Agents.

Comment: There is nothing in Bureau files to show that Philby and Paterson had so advised the Director. [redacted]

Philby's Statement: In Chapter XII, Philby states that in order to throw off the FBI, he advanced a theory to explain the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess that Maclean had discovered he was under investigation by MI-5 in London and used Burgess to make the necessary arrangements with the Soviets for their escape. Philby claims his theory was accepted by the FBI. "Ladd and Lamphere both liked it, and, in a short interview I had with Hoover at the time, he jumped at it. In his eyes it had the superlative merit of pinning all the blame on MI-5." (Page 208)

Comment: A search of our files relating to the Maclean-Burgess matter has failed to disclose any information that Philby advanced such a theory or that he had ever discussed the Maclean-Burgess case with the Director.

APL

*over
W.C.S.*

ds

[redacted]

34

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: February 15, 1968

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~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach *CDW*

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ~~_____~~
JOURNALIST
~~_____~~
London, England

MA J...

The above-captioned person came by to advise that he is writing a book on Kim Philby, the British defector to the Soviets. He intends to be critical of Philby and make an effort to expose him in his true light. ~~_____~~ wondered whether anything of a public source nature at the Bureau could offer aid for inclusion in the book. He stated he would not in any way attribute anything to the Bureau if this be desired. We have no information of a derogatory nature in the files on ~~_____~~

Leff
(circle)

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

~~_____~~. At this time in the Domestic Intelligence Division we are reviewing the book that Philby has written as a book of memoirs. It has very false and vicious statements to make about the Bureau and the Director. ~~_____~~

~~_____~~ This is a matter which can be decided at a later date, and it will be made the matter of a separate memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

- WCS:smd
- (5)
- 1 - ~~_____~~
- 1 - ~~_____~~
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- 1 - ~~_____~~
- 1 - ~~_____~~

memo Sullivan to DeLoach 3/1/68

Wes ✓ *mm*

REC-69

6 MAR 5 1968

70 MAR 21 1968



'... the old deceiver stretches out his fingers once more and steals the only thing left to

..

s



o steal: the wife of Donald Maclean ...' John le Carré's appraisal of the Philby case  Kim Philby and Melinda Maclean walk through the snow in the park at Moscow. Picture by his son John 19

37

This is the introduction specially written by John le Carré for *Philby: The Spy who Betrayed a Generation*, by Bruce Page, David Leitch, and Phillip Knightley, a 312-page examination of the whole intriguing story. Published tomorrow by André Deutsch at 30s., it is the Book Society Choice for March, in Britain, and Book of the Month Club choice in the United States

The nemy within

The avenger stole upon the citadel and destroyed it from within. Yet both the avenger and the citadel were largely creations of the same historical condition. The avenger was the son of a British Raj; the citadel was dedicated to the preservation of British power; both had been displaced by the evanescence of the Empire. The avenger was an embittered solitary with the arrogance of a man familiar with the terrain of personal philosophies: the Arabian desert. He would root out the old fort with the indifference of the timeless wind, the cunning of the Levantine and the amoral loyalty of Kipling's chosen boy: yet he was still one of them, at war with his own shadow. The avenger would destroy the past; the citadel would preserve it. Yet it was a past they had in common. In the unequal duel between Kim Philby and the British Secret Service, a new dimension is added to the relationship between the privileged Englishman and the institution which he collectively comprises. Let anyone who derides the notion of the Establishment read this book.

I sit back now, the manuscript put away, and reach for the apt phrases of outrage. But none of us is yet equal to the dimensions of this scandal. Like a great novel, and an unfinished one at that, the story of Kim Philby lives on in us: it conveys not merely a sense of participation but of authorship. Still, listening to our own judgments we can discern in ourselves the social attitudes and opinions which account as much for Philby's survival as for his determination to destroy us. Hardly a tear was shed for George Blake: Blake was half a foreigner and half a Jew. Vassall was an upstart; Burgess and Maclean were psychiatric misfits. But Philby, an aggressive, upper-class enemy, was of our blood and hunted with our pack; to the very end, he expected and received the indulgence owing to his moderation, good breeding and boyish, flirtatious charm. In our very notion of the 'Thirties Spies' there is an implicit confession of weakness. 'The Thirties,' we say, 'The Thirties' were the last lot to care; as if we were so far past the peak of our national and emotional energy that neither the grouse-moor complacency of Macmillan nor the Pygmy grandeur of Wilson could stir us into becoming enemies of our own political incompetence. I am uncomfortably conscious, incidentally, of the 'we': Philby's is one of those cases which

force us to define our own place in society. I suppose by 'we' I mean the world to which I myself vaguely belong: middle class, graduate, intellectual. Philby's world, but indoors.

This book is massively incomplete, as the authors are the first to admit. We should never forget the gaps. In this most Marxian of novels, where thesis and antithesis are endemic to protagonist, institution and reader alike, it is arguable that even the principal character is still missing. In the lives of Burgess, Maclean and Philby we discern his hand, his influence, his shadow: never once do we see his face or consciously hear his name. He is the Soviet recruiter. For these men were recruited. By whom? Between the ages of 19 and 21, it seems, these children of Cambridge were recognised, courted and consciously seduced into a lifetime of deceit. By whom? As they grew to manhood, and the youthful dream of an adventurous crusade gave way to the tedium and fears of criminal betrayal, who sustained them in their faith? Who serviced them, paid them? Who trained, wifed, consoled and commanded them? Who kept them in play and taught them the clandestine arts? Whom did Philby meet and when? What were the methods of communication? Was Philby a photographer, a radio operator, did he rely on the Pelmanism of his namesake? Did Philby in turn recruit others? Did he run them? This was his secret life; it is a secret still. The street corner, the hurried handover in the cab, the timed dialogue from kiosk to kiosk; those were the moments when the hunter was hunted, and we know nothing of them at all.

When a boy of 20 gives himself body and mind to a country he has never visited, to an ideology he has not deeply studied, to a régime which even abroad, during those long and awful purges, was a peril to serve; when he remains actively faithful to that decision for over 30 years, cheating, betraying and occasionally killing, surely we must speculate on the nature of his master; no novice can last indefinitely without a confessing father. He understood us better than we understood ourselves: was he our countryman? He recruited only gentlemen: was he himself a gentleman? He recruited only from Cambridge: was he a Cambridge man? All three recruits would travel far on the reputations of their families alone: was he too a man of social influence? Today, if he exists, he may be walking the streets of London; very probably

he did nothing which at that time was against the law of the land.

And did he only pick winners, whoever he was? Or are there, among the surviving contemporaries of Burgess, Maclean and Philby, men whom he unsuccessfully approached? This is but one of numberless questions provoked by this brilliant but necessarily incomplete account of the Philby story. Philby may wish to enlighten us but probably never will: the Russian apparatus of bureaucratic sanction is even more lugubrious than our own: and though he is avid for praise, he is not yet ready to redefect.

I do not much believe in the political motive of Kim Philby; but I am sure that the British Secret Service kept it alive as no other environment could have done. The British Intelligence world described here is apolitical. Once entered, it provides no further opportunity for spiritual development. The door that clanged behind the new entrant protected him as much from himself as from reality. Philby, once employed, met spies, conundrums, technique; he had said goodbye to controversy. Such political opinions as sustained him were the opinions of his childhood. The cleaner air of the outside world would have blown them away in a year. Instead, he took into the soundless shrine of the secret world the half-formed jargon of his intellectual betters, the brutal memories of his father, Vienna and Spain; and from there on, simply ceased to develop. He was left with a handful of clichés whose application had ceased in 1931. Similarly, the posturing chauvinism of his superiors would long have passed for idiotic in the outside world; in the secret world it passed for real. Thus, in the same secret place, under the same secret sun, the anachronisms of his quarry were sheltered from the changing frosts of reality. Citadel and avenger, both unnaturally protected, were fighting out the battles of the thirties. For this reason, the early life of Kim Philby is doubly important: all Kim's life was early.

Duplicity for Kim Philby was something of a family tradition. However Philby reacted to his eminently distasteful father, whether he wished to destroy or outshine him, or merely to follow in his footsteps, he could hardly fail, in the outposts where they lived, to inherit many of his characteristics. A little king in his desert palaces, St John

Philby did not hide from Kim his contempt for his superiors in London; the loyalties he preached were at best dynastic; at worst they constituted a doctrine of militant arrogance. St John himself was a man of unreconciled and wilful paradox, he was an empire man, a decider, a builder, a collector of intelligence in the best Kipling tradition; an Arabist, a Lawrence mystic, a solitary adventurer capable of violence and rapacity. He was also a salesman, dealing in consumer goods: cars, refrigerators and the rest. Metaphorically, St John was the man who brought Cadillacs to the sheikhs. Now and then, operating the reverse market, he sold off oil concessions to the Americans.

From his father, Kim acquired the neo-Fascist instincts of a slightly berserk English gentleman; from his father, the Establishment's easy trick of rationalising selfish decisions and dressing them in the clothes of a higher cause; from his father the cartographer's memory; for he no more forgot a word or a gesture than another man forgot the way home; from his father the scholar's perception which enabled him to keep track of his own complicated treachery. And he could hardly fail, when his father delivered him over to the Establishment for his education, to feel already that he was being trained in the espionage camp. Like Kipling's boy, one feels, he was already waiting for the call: "It was intrigue, of course - he knew that much, he had known all evil since he could speak - but what he loved was the game for its own sake - the stealthy prow through the dark gullies and lanes..."

I dream in mad moments - but anything is possible between those two - that St John recruited his own son for service against the "missionaries and white men of serious aspect", against the soft town-dwellers of Whitehall ignorant of real men's ways. He did not, of course; but if he had laboured all his life to create in Kim the irresistible chemistry of the boy's later betrayal, he could not have done much more. Kim prowled the edges of the Establishment as his namesake stalked the back-streets of Lahore: "in headlong flight from housetop to housetop under cover of the hot dark". For the Philbys strode from peak to peak, and fools lived in the valley.

Through his father, moreover, Kim Philby acquired his richest asset as a spy: an effortless familiarity with the quarry. Through his father, and the education which his father gave him, he experienced both as a victim and as a practitioner the capacity

of the British ruling class for reluctant betrayal and polite self-preservation. Effortlessly he played the parts which the Establishment could recognise - for was he not born and trained into the Establishment? Effortlessly he copied its attitudes, caught its diffident stammer, its hesitant arrogance; effortlessly he took his place in its nameless hegemony. So well indeed did he perceive its nature that years later, when the security services and the Press came to suspect him for what he was, Philby was able to rally the Establishment to his side and manoeuvre it into protecting him as its own.

It is, I am sure, part of the ambivalence of Philby's position that he never altogether took leave of the world he foreswore. He enjoyed the Establishment; he enjoyed its camaraderie, its inside track, its institutional warmth, its comforting distaste for intellectual pyrotechnics; to the very end he remained dependent on the people he deceived. Hence, perhaps, his extraordinary reluctance to defect to Russia; hence his confession abroad; hence his long and perilous hesitation in Beirut. Kim was homesick. Even now in Moscow, his obsession is not with Russia, but with England.

Kim loved the absent parent best; and even though he had marked down the parent authority of England as his lifelong enemy, Kim Philby never quite absolved it from its parental duty to protect. And I think there was even a moment - it is part of cracking up - when Philby wanted to be discovered and punished for what he had done; and that moment also came in the last days in Beirut.

There is little to be learnt of Philby's mother. We may assume that a man of his father's temperament would not tolerate a woman of any force. Certainly in the Arab world where they were at home, there was not much doubt where women stood. Later Philby's own attitude to women recalls the ambivalence of those days: the mother-goddess of Kipling mingled unhappily with the mindless, curtained amenity of Arab life. "I must have women," said John Gay, "nothing unbends the mind like them."

Women were also his secret audience. He used them as he used society; he performed, danced, phantasied with them, begged their approbation, used them as a response for his histrionic talents, as a consolation for a manhood haunted by his father's ghost. When they came too close, he punished them or sent them away, either as unsatisfactory mother-figures or the spent instruments of his expression. Sometimes they were the actual currency in which he paid old scores

or satisfied his treacherous impulse. But whatever they were, they were second to that one elected mother who held his heart: Russia.

As the author repeatedly demonstrate, Philby was not a political animal. We do not find him plunged into an agony of doubt during the Stalin purges, the Doctors' Plot, the Hungarian revolution. I cannot relate the crises in his personal life to crises within the Communist world: this was not the nature of his commitment. Mother Russia was the boy's absolute.

We can only speculate about his motive, and we can only guess at the scope of his deceit. Did Philby initiate the operations he betrayed? Did he propose the Albanian infiltrations in which he sent agents to their deaths? We know barely the tiniest part of the havoc he caused; the codes, the men, the strategies, the techniques, the policies he betrayed. We shall get little help from either side in working out that bill. Some Intelligence secrets, as I said elsewhere, are known in any capital of Europe, but they are still too hot for the taxpayer.

For those who enjoy tortuous speculation, there is one intriguing coincidence. Sikorsky, whose assassination Rolf Hochbuth notoriously attributes to Winston Churchill, took off from Gibraltar on July 4, 1943. At that time Kim Philby was in charge of S.I.S. counter-Intelligence operations in the Iberian peninsula. If Sikorsky was assassinated, is it conceivable that Philby planned the operation on behalf of his Russian masters, and that the assassin whom he hired believed he was working for the British?

Deceit was Philby's life's work; deceit, as I understand it, his nature. "I have come home," he said in Moscow. Philby has no home, no woman, no faith. Behind the political label, behind the inbred upper-class arrogance, the taste for adventure, lies the self-hate of a vain misfit for whom nothing will ever be worthy of his loyalty. In the last instance, Philby is driven by the incurable drug of deceit itself. It comes as no surprise that, safely arrived in the land of his dreams, the old deceiver stretches out his fingers once more and steals the only thing left to steal: the wife of Donald Maclean.

If Philby's relationship to the Establishment was ambivalent and paradoxical, the relationship of the Establishment to Philby affords an even richer study in English attitudes. It is a considerable and original virtue of this book that it treats the British Secret Services for what they surely are: microcosms of the British condition, of our social attitudes and vanities. In this sense, the book is a milestone in the Englishman's education of himself. We can never again

suppose that Intelligence is a world populated by people we have not met or known. The spy world revealed here is not a *Nibelungenland* shrouded in the covering mist of Gothic conspiracy and high national affairs; it is peopled by men and women as susceptible as the rest of us to self-delusion. Its borders spill over into almost every area of our public life; its viability depends upon our tolerance, upon our money and to a sizeable extent upon our complicity.

Every government department, like every business, parliament, school or profession, carries its fair share of the world's idiots. There has never been any reason to suppose that the Secret Service should be absolved from this responsibility. Indeed, it is probably the one point on which ex-Intelligence officers, of whatever nationality, are agreed: we had our clowns. But the presence of such people in S.I.S. should not blind us into thinking Philby survived by making fools of people who were fools already.

Nevertheless, there are plenty of external reasons why S.I.S. and the Security Service were, in the immediate post-war years when Philby did his greatest damage, in a pretty poor way. The five years between 1944 and 1949 saw the greatest historical failure and the greatest historical reversal of all time. Soldiers who had fought at Bastogne were now required to fight in Korea. Airmen who had defended London were now required to defend Berlin. In Germany itself there were those who were taking away and those who were handing back, there were those who spoke of the allies and no longer meant the Russians, those who spoke of the enemy and no longer meant the Germans.

Simultaneously, the patriotism which had kept us afloat for six years was suffering a healthy recession. The dons, artists and intellectuals who had swollen the ranks of S.I.S. and engineered its greatest triumphs, returned with the rest of us to cultivate their old professions and enjoy the fruits of the peace they had won. As a society, we had resolutely lived without ideological doubt for six years; we were constipated with slogans, archaisms and compromise. Everything pointed to a gentle, pragmatic form of international Socialism. Instead, we were called upon to march in a new crusade.

Inevitably, S.I.S. was to recruit against the trend. If the prevailing political sentiment of the nation was vaguely Leftist, the posture and tradition of S.I.S. - as well as its present role - were frankly anti-Bolshevist. It

was in the world of capital that S.I.S. had its traditional heart, in the preservation of trade routes, in the defence of foreign investment and colonial wealth; in the protection of 'ordered society'. In re-discovering this tradition, and bringing to it the new techniques and brutalities it had learned in the war, S.I.S. was hardly likely to win the hearts of the intellectuals whose wit had once saved it from disbandment. The Attlee administration was content to leave the leadership as it stood. The cloth-cap social democrat, far more than the capitalist, is the sworn enemy of Communism. There is no sign, in the account given here, that Attlee tried to put a Socialist spin on our Intelligence effort. Let S.I.S. expand, he seems to have said; in the fight against Communism, Left and Right are united.

The irony goes further. The more apparent it became that we were neither emotionally nor economically capable of taking sides in the Cold War and retaining our former world position, so we placed ever greater trust in the magic formulae and hocus-pocus of the spy world. When the King is dying, the charlatans cash in. It is to this daft underworld of fast-talking charm-sellers that Guy Burgess, incidentally, belonged. I do not think that S.I.S. can be blamed for employing Philby in the first place; it is nothing short of incredible that they kept him on after 1944. By 1945 at the latest the recruitment policy of S.I.S. had put loyalty above intelligence; and pedigree above originality. The shameful fact of Philby's continued employment after this date is that S.I.S. quite clearly identified class with loyalty. Yet this too illustrates another point that must be made about the collective mentality of professional Intelligence men: they think they know the score. Wholly taken up with the modalities of national self-advancement, they are naturally incapable of comprehending ideology, however it was born, as a serious motivating force in people of their own class. This absence of ideological fuss is called common sense, and is the first qualification of recruitment.

The belief went further: S.P.S. would not merely defend the traditional deficiencies of our society; it would embody them. Within its own walls, its clubs and country houses, in whispered luncheons with its secular contacts, it would enshrine the mystical entry of a vanishing England. Here at least, whatever went on in the big world outside, England's flower would be cherished. "The Empire may be crumbling; but within our secret elite, the clean-limbed tradition of English power would survive. We believe in nothing but ourselves." It was the kind of music Kim →

Philby had heard from his cradle.

There seem to be four distinct stages in the Establishment's attitude to Kim Philby. The first stage accounts for his recruitment:

A decent, diffident boy, son of old St John; Westminster and Cambridge; goodish reports; plenty of guts and knows how to get on with intellectuals without being tarred with their brush. And his Left-wing association? Wild Oats. Open the door and let him in.

The second stage, post 1944, sees the Establishment rejoicing in its judgment:

Kim is not only a good operator - fit to teach those rash Americans wisdom - but, when he wants to be, presentable. He rides hard, likes his drink and is a bit of a bastard with the girls; but he knows when to accept the bit. Capable of rising very high. We were wise to choose Kim. And his Left-wing associations? All got up by MI-5.

The third stage follows the defection of Burgess and Maclean, and is by far the most interesting, covering both the Mock Trial and Macmillan's official clearance of Philby in the House of Commons:

Kim has been monstrously misused. He has been playing a damned difficult game flushing out Russians and his actions have been misinterpreted by a lot of outsiders, including those lower class buffoons in Five. He may have been a bit naughty but no more. We must get him back on the rails. Aside, the voice pleaded: Kim, persuade us you're not one of them.

or how else are we to interpret that scandalous Mock Trial?

A good interrogator never specifies the charges, never reveals the extent of his knowledge, does not give to his suspect the comfort and security of being accompanied by his colleagues, nor the filip of an examination before an appreciative audience. Least of all does he guarantee to abide by the sporting procedures of the English courts. By staging a trial at all, the Establishment reaffirmed certain guarantees. They demonstrated that they feared for the image of the Secret Service and would go to great lengths to avoid publicity. (Our Secret Service has no face, but it does have an image.) They told him, if he did not know already, that they were uncertain of their ground; and they assured him, by providing him with a trial before his peers, that he was still one of them.

One is reminded irresistibly of the secret nocturnal trial of John Profumo conducted by the Conservative Party a few years later. Both Philby and Profumo, significantly, enjoyed Macmillan's professional confidence on the floor of the House of Commons. Each, of his own sphere, was so much a part

of the Establishment be betrayed that it was impossible for his colleagues to judge him. Each was incompetently tried in private and incompetently exonerated in public. Each held out, with astonishing gall, against what seemed to be a foregone conclusion. Each ultimately knew the great weakness of the Establishment: "This Club does not elect liars, therefore Profumo is not a liar; this Club does not elect traitors, therefore Kim is not a traitor." This Establishment is a self-proving proposition.

The fourth stage follows the revelation that Philby was a Soviet spy. Once again we are simply without knowledge. From the account given here, we can only assume that the old S.I.S. instincts reasserted themselves. No other explanation, on this evidence, is possible. It is the pleasant assumption of the authors of this book that the contemporary régime of S.I.S. is professional, self-critical and efficient. It can only be said that on the evidence given here these virtues were not apparent in the management of Philby's case once S.I.S. knew that he was a Soviet spy.

Did they want him to go to Russia? The argument seems to be that they could not prevent him. Why not? A common swindler could have been arrested and extradited. Why not Philby? He was a criminal: an accessory before the fact of murder; he had misappropriated Government funds. If the British Government had wanted Kim Philby back in England, I am persuaded that S.I.S. could have got him. The task of S.I.S. it to do by underhand means what cannot be achieved by overt means.

So what happened? Did they, in a sporting way, allow Kim to run for it? Did the Service want him back and Macmillan forbid it? By now Philby had confessed. He was cracking up. His old defences were slipping, he was by turns cruel and sentimental. Both dream and reality were closing in on him: Russia, for so long an illusion, was threatening to become a reality; the citadel, roused at last, was apparently preparing to strike the avenger. Philby wavered; but so, disgracefully, did the Establishment. It was not a question of justice: a full confession from Philby would have been one of the most valuable Intelligence prizes on the market. It would have demanded prolonged 'debriefing' and might have taken a year or more. But they wavered, and once again, as at the time of the trial, the simplest rules of interrogation were thrown aside. A man who has confessed is an altered man; excited, alarmed, proud and off balance; still very far from telling the truth. There will be a cover story, a story within a story, perhaps a story within that. Confession by a man of Philby's expertise is like the

peeling of an onion; even the most gifted interrogator may never reach the heart. But one rule rings out like a bell: cling to him. Do not for an instant lose him from your sight; bear on him, attack him before he can regroup. No one doubted - the Mock Trial had demonstrated - that Philby could think on his feet. Yet what happened? What voice did the Establishment use?

I will leave a loaded pistol in the library... It's all got up by the Press... Let sleeping dogs lie... The nation's prestige is already sufficiently damaged... We can't absorb another George Blake scandal... by exposing Philby, we're playing the Russians' game. So the scandal never happened. No Minister resigned. Everyone and no-one was to blame.

If we can only guess at the scope of Philby's betrayal, let us at least assess the damage he caused.

From the mid-forties, when S.I.S. first took up arms in earnest against Communism, clean through the coldest years of the Cold War, operations were forfeit, officers compromised, agents shot, imprisoned or 'turned' to become channels of misleading information. A major atomic spy (Maclean) was protected and a vast quantity of intelligence about Russia withheld from us. This was Philby's work and it is not an academic loss. A Secret Service, in designating its Intelligence targets, declares its own ignorance and thereby points to the areas in which it is most easily deceived. A penetrated Secret Service is not just a bad one: it is an appalling liability. In place of an all-seeing eye, it becomes a credulous ear and a misleading voice, innocently deceiving its own customers in every sphere of the national security; diplomatic, strategic and economic. This was the condition in which S.I.S. functioned, at a charitable estimate for ten years. Worst of all, because it had taken leave of reality, it continued to believe in its own impregnability. But what of the rest of Whitehall?

What of the customers? Had they also taken leave of reality? What of our vigilant Secretaries of State, our Foreign Office, Treasury, Joint Intelligence Committees, our economists, Armed Services and all of those who were themselves, each in his separate world, the recipients of these trumped-up wares? God knows what the Secret Service spent in those years: the Berlin tunnel alone must have cost as much as an extra branch of the London Underground. Throw in the Secret Vote and a few hidden subsidies and put it at £200 million over ten years. Did the Treasury draw a profit and loss account of that little bill?

But let us be fair in this respect at least: no Secret Service can be more

clear-headed than its Government. Everything rests upon a clearcut statement of requirements by those who formulate the nation's policy. If the Secret Service is properly used, it is a fighting arm, an extension of Government policy. But in times of dismay and national corruption it sinks swiftly into intrigue, slovenly security and inter-departmental rivalry. I believe that S.I.S. in its worst years, far from being a putrescent arm upon a healthy body, was infected by a general sickness which grew out of the sloth and disorientation of after-war. It is arguable that Kim Philby, spiteful, vain and murderous as he was, was the spy and catalyst whom the Establishment deserved. Philby is a creature of the post-war depression, of the swift snuffing out of the Socialist flame, of the thousand-year sleep of Eden and Macmillan.

hus, no doubt, the life and loves of Kim Philby have demonstrated his original thesis. The Establishment is shown to have behaved with grotesque ineptitude; it has produced most of the moods and attitudes that Kim Philby secretly sneered at. And of course he has proved to us what a superior chap he is. Better than all of us, or all of them, whichever way you care to take it. A Marxian novel; a novel without humanity; a novel rich in scenes of social decay. They will call him a vanguard man; they will give him medals, publish his arid, post-office prose, extol his ideological virtue. On either side of the Iron Curtain they will lift their glasses to Kim, wherever he is, the Felix Krull of the intelligence war. "He crossed his hands on his lap and smiled, as a man may who has won salvation for himself and his beloved." Thus ended Kipling's boy.

I have no such affection for Philby and no admiration. We shall never, I hope, create a society that is proof against his kind: the little man who found a big name for cheating. Philby is the price we pay for being moderately free; for being able to read this book; and there is a side to Philby's head which knows it, and will know it till he dies. Stupid, credulous, smug and torpid as the Establishment may have been, it erred on the side of trust.

How will he spend the rest of his days? Drinking? Reading the cricket scores in the London newspapers? Waiting for the English holocaust? Now he is exclusive. In ten years' time he may be stopping British tourists in the Moscow streets. Imagine that leaky-eye and whisky-voice, that hesitant, soft-footed charm: "Britain is Fascist, you know," he will say. "That's why I had to do it!"

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 4, 1968

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"THE THIRD MAN"
by E. H. Cookridge

M. J. [unclear]
RD

This memorandum is a review of the above captioned book.

BACKGROUND:

This book alleges to be the "truth about Kim Philby, double agent." Philby is the former British intelligence officer who defected to Russia in 1963 and is still living there. Prior to his defection, Philby admitted that he had been a Soviet agent during his whole career. He further admitted that he had warned Donald Maclean, British diplomat and also a Soviet agent of his impending arrest in 1951. Philby said that he used Guy Burgess, another British diplomat and Soviet agent, for this purpose. As a result of his warning, both Burgess and Maclean fled to Russia in 1951. Philby, through his actions, earned the title of "the third man."

THE BOOK:

In this book, the author traces the backgrounds of Philby, Burgess, and Maclean, all of whom attended Cambridge University in the early 1930s, and refers to them as the unholy trinity. He follows their careers both in and out of the service of the British Government and shows how each progressed in the employ of the Government. He claims that Philby was the master mind who organized plans to obtain information for the Soviets, Burgess was the cruel taskmaster who carried out Philby's plans and Maclean was the weakest one of the three who was manipulated by the other two into betraying his country.

REC-100

Cookridge makes a great many assumptions in order to make the story more plausible. For example, he, on several occasions, assumes that Philby was in touch with a known Soviet intelligence officer if both were stationed in a certain country at the same time. Such assumptions can lead to strange

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Harold Adrian Russell Philby

CIA in Washington, D.C., in 1950. According to [REDACTED], had Philby not been exposed as the "third man" in the Burgess-Maclean spy case, he might well be head of the entire British intelligence today.

[REDACTED] became suspicious of Philby in Beirut where, at the end of long parties when Philby had been drinking a great deal, Philby would denounce British and American policies in the Middle East. He took the position that the Middle East must not be exploited by the western powers and that Russia was doing the right thing in the Middle East. [REDACTED] said Philby was following his father's line to some extent in that Philby's father advocated the policy that the Middle East should not be exploited. Philby's father, however, an individual of some note, never expressed any leaning towards Russia. This, according to [REDACTED], was where Philby deviated from his father's position. Philby never expressed these feelings to [REDACTED] except when he was intoxicated. [REDACTED] felt these were Philby's true feelings on these matters which caused him to become suspicious of Philby, especially in view of knowing him to be a British intelligence agent.

It is noted the "New York Times" dated July 3, 1963, page ten, in an article captioned, "'Third Man' in Spy Case", describes Philby's father as "Harry St. John Philby-author, desert explorer, Arab scholar, Moslem convert, friend of T. E. Lawrence of Arabia and advisor to King Ibn Saud-was in the Indian Civil Service".

[REDACTED] speculated that Philby probably became involved with the Russians far back in his career at the time he attended Cambridge University as a student.

Regarding Mrs. Philby, [REDACTED] said he doubted that she was aware of Philby's involvement with the Russians. [REDACTED]

Legat, London

11/4/65

Director, FBI

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY, aka
Kim Philby
ESP - R

In connection with our continuing study of the activities of the subject as well as those of Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, it is noted that all three of these individuals attended Cambridge University. Philby attended from 1929 to 1933 while Maclean and Burgess both graduated in 1934. In addition, Burgess remained at Cambridge as a lecturer for the year 1934-35.

From the information which has been developed, it appears that these three individuals began their careers which led them to become Soviet espionage agents while at Cambridge. For example, Maclean's mother stated that her son told her that he had communist leanings at college. Further, information has been received that Burgess was an active communist at Cambridge and Philby has been described by a former tutor as a militant communist while in school.

You are referred to information furnished to you by memorandum dated 6/25/63, captioned [redacted] which reported information furnished by [redacted], an American citizen, concerning his experiences while a student at Cambridge from 1934 to 1937. During that time he joined a student communist group and was recruited for work in the international field of communism. On instructions he traveled to the U.S. where he was contacted by several Soviet intelligence agents.

- 1 - New York
- 1 - WFO

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

(Route through 184 8-333)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION [REDACTED]

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 14, 1966

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY
ESPIONAGE-RUSSIA

[REDACTED] was interviewed June 6, 1966, by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and queried concerning his recollections of Americans who attended Cambridge University and were involved in communist activities or recruited by Soviet Intelligence.

[REDACTED] recalled he attended Cambridge University from 1934 to 1937, and was domiciled at Trinity College. [REDACTED] advised at that time he had become almost completely British and had no special relationships with any Americans. He explained further that in addition to the fact most of his associates were British the Americans at Cambridge were mostly graduate students and their brief tenure reduced the possibility of meeting them and developing lasting friendships.

The list of eighty-five Americans who are known to have attended Cambridge University between the years 1930-1934, were displayed to [REDACTED]. This listing includes twenty individuals who were domiciled at Trinity College and two who lived at Trinity Hall, however, it is noted the above period just preceded the time when [REDACTED] was an undergraduate at the university. [REDACTED] advised he could not identify anyone from the list of Americans described above as an acquaintance, or as known to him during his student days. He said after coming to the United States he thinks he may have met [REDACTED] while both were employed at the [REDACTED]. If so, it was a very casual acquaintance.

[REDACTED] recalled in 1936, or 1937, at Cambridge University he had known [REDACTED], an American, who was a graduate student in economics. [REDACTED] recalled he was

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ENCLOSURE

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HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

also studying economics and they were mutual admirers of the late economist Lord John Maynard Keynes. [redacted] stated he knew [redacted] as a communist sympathizer and believes [redacted] may have attended Trinity College and may have been a member of the Trinity communist study group, or cell, as it was known. [redacted] did not know where [redacted] came from and could furnish no biographical data concerning him. He concluded stating he thought perhaps [redacted] was a genuine, honest ([redacted]) Marxist economist.

[redacted] also recalled another American who attended Cambridge University in 1935 or 1936, who was a member of the communist cell at one of the colleges. [redacted] could not remember which college and said it could have been Trinity College, Trinity Hall or possibly another. This young man was the son of [redacted] however, [redacted] could not recall the name at first. He finally said he believed the surname might be [redacted]. [redacted] stated this young man was a shy, mild mannered individual, of good appearance and pleasant disposition. [redacted] said he did not know him well and thought he may have met him at a fraction meeting or perhaps some party or other get together of the communist oriented students [redacted] said he felt this young man had been "drawn in" while a student and was not a dedicated communist. [redacted] further described [redacted] " [redacted] " as a nice lad and said he was about five feet eight inches in height, with black hair. ([redacted])

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] was a British student at Cambridge University from about 1933 to 1936, who later became an American citizen and attended Yale University. [redacted] was a member of the student communist organization and was domiciled at St. Johns College. [redacted] said he is certain [redacted] lost interest in the communist cause about 1938 or 1939, and gave it no further thought. He recalled [redacted] had served in the war and after receiving brief officer's training was dropped behind the lines in France and was injured. He returned to the United States where he was discharged and reentered Yale University. [redacted] advised [redacted] is presently living in [redacted], and is [redacted] ([redacted])

4/10

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

[REDACTED] also recalled [REDACTED] as an American student at Cambridge University (1933-1936) whom he knew. He advised [REDACTED] was not connected with the communist movement in any way and was not apparently interested in political matters. [REDACTED] said [REDACTED] belonged to the Pitt Club which was an innocuous social "luncheon club." [REDACTED] said [REDACTED] is now residing in [REDACTED] and is engaged in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] further recollected there was a [REDACTED] by the name of [REDACTED] who attended Cambridge University when he was there and who for a year or two, about 1935-1936, was a member of one of the communist cells. This man was a graduate student and was preparing for a career in diplomacy at the time.

[REDACTED] advised he did not know [REDACTED] well and knew nothing of his background. He stated [REDACTED] had committed suicide eight or ten years ago by jumping out of a window in Montreal, or perhaps Ottawa, Canada. [REDACTED] advised he had related the information just above to a member of the British Intelligence Service about four or five years ago during interview in Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] advised off hand he could not recall any Americans who had attended Oxford University but said he would be happy to examine any lists of names from Oxford or any additional lists from Cambridge University for the purpose of possibly stimulating his memory.

[REDACTED] has stated previously that he knew Guy de Moncy Burgess. As matter of interest he was asked concerning subject Harold Adrian Russell Philby and Donald Quart McLean and advised he did not know either man. [REDACTED] also stated he did not know [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] while he attended Cambridge University and could furnish no information concerning either.

[REDACTED] advised he could furnish no additional information concerning Soviet Intelligence and did not know of any intelligence recruitments among students at Cambridge

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY [REDACTED]

University. He again recalled his earlier suspicions that [REDACTED] may have recruited [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and advised [REDACTED] has admitted he recruited [REDACTED] but denied that [REDACTED] was recruited. [REDACTED] mentioned in this connection that [REDACTED] had never admitted to him that Guy Burgess was involved with Soviet Intelligence. (S)

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
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It and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

1. Did Burgess engineer his own recall to England?

The only persons who could answer this question are Burgess or Kim Philby. If Philby did use Burgess as a courier, it was the most unprofessional way to alert Maclean that he was under investigation. In a normal Soviet espionage operation, Soviet agents have both means of regular access to their Soviet handlers as well as emergency methods of contact. In normal operations, it would have been sufficient for Philby to alert his Soviet handler who could have taken over and relayed the information to appropriate officials. By using Burgess, Philby unnecessarily compromised all three of these valuable agents. In addition, he knew that Burgess was a drunkard and a homosexual and would not be considered a reliable courier since he could well have revealed his operation while in a drunken stupor on his way back to England. Such a procedure leads to the question, "Was Philby actually in contact with the Soviets during this period?"

2. Did Burgess purposely commit his offenses--drunkenness, et cetera,--to make his recall necessary?

It would not be out of character for Burgess, a known homosexual and alcoholic, to do exactly what he did in the United States.

3. Was there anything on him politically--any connection with the Soviets, et cetera?

Both Burgess and Maclean were posted to the United States as accredited British diplomats and enjoyed all the privileges and immunity granted to representatives of foreign governments in the United States. Any doubts of their Soviet connections were dispelled by later investigations conducted in England as well as the Petrov revelations made in 1955.

4. Can we tell anything about Maclean's access to secret information while he was here?

As head of the Chancery of the British Embassy, Maclean would have had access to incoming and outgoing communications regarding political matters. Also, he was the representative of the United Kingdom on a joint American, United Kingdom, and Canadian committee concerning atomic energy matters. As noted in the book, "The Third Man," by E. H. Cookridge, Maclean regularly visited atomic energy installations and was one of the few high-ranking officials cleared by United States security and given special passes.

JPL:slc (8) *slc*

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ENCLOSURE SEE NOTE PAGE THREE. 49 91

In addition, on pages 131-133 of this same book, there is reference to information which Maclean and Burgess might have had access to. Also, the September 30, 1955, issue of "U.S. News and World Report" contains an article on how information from Burgess and Maclean could have influenced the Chinese entrance into the Korean conflict. The article is entitled "How Two Spies Lost the U.S. a War."

5. Can we tell anything about the damages done by Burgess and Maclean, that is, the damage assessment?

Inasmuch as these individuals had no contact with our organization, the extent of any such damages would have to come from those agencies with whom they did maintain contact.

6. What grounds were there for believing that Philby was "the third man" in 1951?

The main ground was the fact that Burgess, who lived with and was on intimate terms with Philby, had fled with Maclean to the Soviet Union. Philby, as the British intelligence representative in Washington, D. C., would have been expected to be aware of the investigation leading to the identification of Maclean as a Soviet agent. In the light of the Volkov case and the Albanian fiasco, Philby became a strong candidate for "the third man."

7. Any assessment concerning Philby's life in Washington--his political views, relationship with Burgess, social and personal life?

Philby enjoyed the normal social life of any British diplomat in Washington and no secret was made of the fact that Burgess lived in his home.

8. Can we furnish a damage assessment on Philby--how much did he really hurt us?

No such assessment can be made. It is extremely interesting to note, however, that Philby as the MI-6 representative on the scene in Washington was aware of the results of the Anglo-United States investigation leading to the identification of Klaus Fuchs. He also knew of the interrogation of Fuchs as well as the full cooperation given by him. Yet, no action was taken by the Soviets to save any American members of the espionage ring which ultimately was uncovered as a result of the Fuchs's revelations. This leads one inevitably to

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/5/63

FROM : SAC, WFO ([REDACTED])

SUBJECT: HAROLD PHILBY, aka
Harold Adrian Russell Philby,
H.A.R. Philby, Kim Philby
ESPIONAGE - R

[REDACTED]

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" on 3/4/63, carried a story captioned "Mystery Grows in Case of Missing Ex-diplomat". This news story related to the recent disappearance of HAROLD PHILBY, a London newsman and former First Secretary in the British Embassy in Washington, D.C., who disappeared in Beirut, Lebanon, around 1/23/63.

[REDACTED] advised that in approximately 1950, while he himself was a member of the British diplomatic establishment in Washington, D.C., he attended a party at the home of KIM PHILBY, who he described as his "direct channel to the office of the Prime Minister". [REDACTED] explained that all highly classified matters with which he became involved were handled for transmission to Great Britain by HAROLD PHILBY.

[REDACTED] stated that among those present at the PHILBY party was GUY BURGESS, who was also a British diplomat.

It is noted that GUY BURGESS and DONALD MACLEAN were employees of the British Foreign Office who defected to the Soviet Union in May, 1951. They were afforded considerable newspaper publicity at that time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

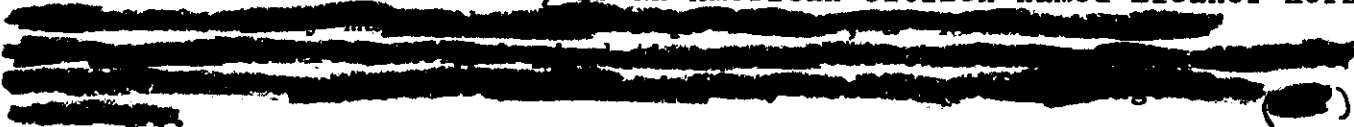
Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: KIM PHILBY
ESPIONAGE - R

Kim Philby has been married three times. His current wife, whom he abandoned in Beirut, is an American citizen named Eleanor Kerns



Legal Attache, London [REDACTED]

4/26/63

Director, FBI [REDACTED]

HAROLD PHILBY, aka.
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 4/18/63 captioned "Donald Duart Maclean;
Guy Francis De Moncy Burgess, Espionage - R" and [REDACTED]

For your information investigation is currently being conducted by the Washington Field Office to determine the exact whereabouts of [REDACTED] during the latter part of 1962 and the early part of 1963. You will be furnished with the results of that investigation in the [REDACTED] case.

Your speculation concerning the possible connection of [REDACTED] with the disappearance of Philby has been noted by the Bureau. It should be noted, however, that the exact date of the arrival of [REDACTED] in Beirut and Cairo appears to be in February, 1963, which is after the disappearance of Philby from Beirut on 1/23/63. The itinerary of Philby after he left Beirut is not known, although his wife received a cable allegedly from him in Cairo. It is possible that [REDACTED] met Philby in Cairo or sent the cable from Cairo in Philby's name. If this cable was sent by the Soviets, it would appear more logical to use someone already in Cairo to send the cable, rather than have [REDACTED] travel from Italy to Cairo to perform this task. Such travel can be verified and it would be easy to determine the exact date of [REDACTED] arrival in Cairo.

54

DIRECTOR, FBI

April 18, 1963

LEGAT, LONDON

✓
DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile [redacted])
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
A review of London files in the above-captioned cases raises a number of questions which I feel are worthy of consideration by the Bureau:

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

Born: January 1, 1912, in India

Father: HARRY SAINT JOHN PHILBY

B. A. Degree, 1933, Trinity College, Cambridge

Married ALICE FRIEDMAN in Vienna, 1934

CWB:ec
(11)

RDBL
2 1963

55

As of 1958, was correspondent for London
papers in Beirut.

Disappeared from Beirut, January 23, 1963.

Two letters subsequently received by PHILBY's
wife in Beirut, presumably from PHILBY in
Cairo.

SUMMARY

1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED] admits knowing PHILBY's father.
3. Both [REDACTED] and PHILEY in Beirut at same time.
4. Both writers by profession.
5. [REDACTED] made trip to Beirut and Cairo at approximately same time PHILBY disappeared from Beirut.

[REDACTED]

I would appreciate the Bureau's views on this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *wcs*

DATE: May 29, 1963

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr. *DJB*

SUBJECT: KIM PHILBY
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

S -
D. J. Brennan
Brennan

Philby is the former British intelligence officer who has allegedly defected to the Soviet Union after admitting having been a Soviet agent for a number of years. His wife is in Beirut, Lebanon, ~~_____~~

58

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN *WCS*

FROM : D. J. BRENNAN *DJB*

SUBJECT: KIM PHILBY
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

DATE: June 24, 1963

[Redacted distribution list with handwritten initials]

Philby is the former British intelligence officer who defected to the Soviet Union after admitting that he had served as a Soviet agent for a number of years. Several weeks ago in Beirut, Lebanon, Philby admitted his connection with the Soviets and then suddenly disappeared. All evidence received so far has indicated he is behind the Iron Curtain.

[Large redacted block of text]

June 26, 1963

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY, also known as
Kim Philby

Philby was born in Ambala, India, on January 1, 1912, the son of Harry Saint John Bridger Philby, a member of the Indian Civil Service. The elder Philby spent much of his adult life as an adviser to King Ibn Saud of Arabia and was interned for a time during World War II due to his anti-British and pacifist statements.

[REDACTED]

In May, 1951, the British had identified Donald Duart Maclean as a likely suspect for a Soviet agent who had operated in the British Embassy. Donald Maclean had served as Second and First Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington from May, 1944, until September, 1948. At the time of his identification he was assigned as head of the American Department of the Foreign Office in London.

Guy Francis DeMoncy Burgess was a member [REDACTED] assigned to the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., from August, 1950, to early May, 1951, as a Second Secretary. A known homosexual, he was recalled to London as a result of a protest by the Governor of Virginia to the Department of State because of his violation of speeding regulations in the State of Virginia.

On May 25, 1951, Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess made an alleged weekend trip to St. Malo, France, from which they never returned.

[REDACTED]

MAIL ROOM

60

[REDACTED]

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY, also known as Kim Philby

Various communications were received by members of the Maclean and Burgess families postmarked from different locations in Europe.

On September 11, 1953, Melinda Maclean and her three children left her mother's house in Geneva, Switzerland. They were last observed in Austria from where they disappeared without leaving a trace.

While it was presumed that Maclean and Burgess were behind the Iron Curtain, it was not until February 11, 1956, that their presence in Moscow was definitely established. On that date they handed a prepared statement to the press. They admitted being communists at college and denied ever acting as Soviet agents.

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY, also known as Kim Philby

[REDACTED]

On January 23, 1963, following the interrogation and his admissions, Philby disappeared from Beirut. Again, it was presumed that he traveled to the Soviet bloc.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

62

UNITED STATES GOV. 2 T

Memoranda

100-2

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 1, 1963

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr. *DJB*

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL
PHILBY, aka KIM PHILBY;
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

[Redacted area with handwritten initials and marks]

Legal Attache, London, telephoned at 1:30 p.m., 7/1/63 and reported that a statement had been made in the House of Commons in the British Parliament today concerning the subject. Philby is the former British intelligence officer who has privately admitted to acting as a Russian Intelligence Service agent from 1934 to 1946, and also to warning Donald Maclean through Guy Burgess of the interest of the British in Maclean. As a result of this warning Burgess and Maclean fled to Russia in 1951.

ACTION:

For information.

no

63

KIM PHILBY, ESPIONAGE-R.

REMYCAB JUNE 26 AND MY TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU, JULY 1.
GOVERNMENT MADE STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT THIS AFTERNOON
THAT PHILBY WORKED FOR THE SOVIETS BEFORE 1946 AND IN 1951
HE WARNED MAC LEAN THROUGH BURGESS THAT ACTION WAS ABOUT
TO BE TAKEN AGAINST HIM. STATEMENT SAID THAT SUBJECT HAS
SENT MESSAGES TO HIS WIFE FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.
THAT PHILBY HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO CLOSE INVESTIGATION AND
THAT THIS INFO. OBTAINED APPARENTLY AS A RESULT OF ADMISSIONS
BY SUBJECT HIMSELF.

STATEMENT CONTINUED THAT FOR LAST SEVEN YEARS PHILBY
HAS BEEN OUTSIDE BRITISH LEGAL JURISDICTION.

64

[REDACTED]

QUESTIONS ABOUT MR. PHILBY

BLAKE MENTIONED

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Captain Henry Kerby, Conservative member for Arundel and Shoreham, has tabled several questions in the Commons about Mr. Philby to Mr. Heath, Lord Privy Seal.

Tomorrow he will ask on what date the Government first learnt that Mr. Philby had fled behind the Iron Curtain; when they first discovered that Mr. Philby was responsible for tipping off Maclean and Burgess; and what is known of any association between Mr. Philby and Blake, formerly in the Foreign Service and now serving a sentence for espionage.

On Monday he will ask what cash compensation was paid out of public funds to Mr. Philby when he was requested to resign from the Foreign Service, and what orders were given to British Embassy personnel in Beirut regarding their contacts with Mr. Philby after his admission that he was the man who warned Maclean and Burgess.

Two Labour members, Mr. Arthur Lewis (West Ham, N.) and Mr. Niall MacDermott (Derby, N.) are to ask the Prime Minister whether he will appoint an inquiry to investigate the Philby affair.

PRESIDENT TOLD

Mr. Wade, deputy leader of the Liberal Party, will ask Mr. Heath on Monday "what assurances and recommendations were given to the editor of *The Observer* and the editor of *The Economist* by the Foreign Office before Mr. Philby was employed by them as a correspondent in the Middle East".

In official quarters yesterday it was disclosed that Mr. Macmillan told President Kennedy at Birch Grove during the weekend that a Government statement about Mr. Philby was to be made in the Commons. In the House on Tuesday Mr. Arthur Lewis asked the Prime Minister "whether he mentioned to the President recent security cases in this country, with particular reference to the Philby case? Is it because of that case, and the stories circulating in the American press, that the Lord Privy Seal made his statement?"

Mr. Macmillan replied that he was not prepared to reveal the character of the discussions he had with the President.

Handwritten notes: Philby

[REDACTED]

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- Date _____

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 9 1963

Handwritten: The London Times
10/19/63
65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: KIM PHILBY
ESPIONAGE - R

File #
Lab. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Examination requested by: Memo Brennan to Sullivan 6/26/63

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 6/27/63

Result of Examination:

Examination by: ~~John J. ...~~

*Typ ribbons Q1 & Q2 used repeatedly -
no intelligible info developed. Return.*

Specimens submitted for examination

- Q1 Typewriter ribbon from Kim Philby's typewriter
- Q2 Typewriter ribbon from Mrs. Philby's typewriter

COPIES DESTROYED
1208 SEP 9 1970

*Memo
07-10-63
[Signature]*

66

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

July 3, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In passing through the crowded Grand Central Station yesterday, about 12:30 p.m., I observed a man who bore a striking facial similarity to the missing British diplomat, Harold Philby, whose full face photo was on Page One of the New York Herald Tribune the same morning.

This man's face seemed familiar as I passed him in the crowd. It puzzled me. I took a second look and then associated the face with the picture I had seen in the Herald Tribune that morning for the first time, although the man's face seemed less fleshy than as shown in the picture. This man was wearing a loose grey suit, not too dark. I seem to remember a subdued check, but can't be sure. He did not wear or carry a hat, and seemed to be looking for someone in the crowd. He appeared slenderish, and not too heavy. I would guess about 5 feet, 8 inches tall.

After a minute or two, I decided it was foolish - that there were probably hundreds of look-alikes - and went on about my business.

However, this incident has been nagging at me even though I know this man is reported somewhere behind the Iron Curtain, and, upon reflection, decided I had better report it, even though it may sound crazy and, in all probability, has no merit whatever.

Sincerely, REC-6

3 JUL 16 1963

MMB
7-8-63
9/12

Case
1-9-63
1-10-63

CORRESPONDENCE

07

A

REC-6

July 11, 1963

EX-108

C

I WFT.

Twenty-two East Fortieth Street
New York 16, New York

Handwritten signatures and initials

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of July 3rd regarding the individual you believe bore a resemblance to the missing British diplomat, Harold Philby.

I have always encouraged furnishing any information to the FBI which an individual may feel is of interest to us, and the thought which motivated your writing me is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 8
JUL 12 1963
COMM-FBI

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D NETWORK

NOTE: There has been limited cordial correspondence with [redacted] Last outgoing 8-27-57.

DFC:ms (X3) 53 6/11/63

FBI
REC'D NETWORK

Handwritten notes and initials

60 JUL 23 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten notes and initials

Handwritten initials

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ^① KIM PHILBY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 10, 1963

Ps

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

D. R. Conrad

8-1

Philby is a former British intelligence officer who admitted working for the Soviets and disappeared from Beirut, Lebanon. He presumably is behind the Iron Curtain.

The typewriter ribbons, Q1 and Q2, were examined and it was determined that no intelligible information could be developed. The ribbon from Kim Philby's typewriter had been used repeatedly and, although impressions were present, no words or letter combinations could be developed. Nothing of value was found on Mrs. Philby's typewriter ribbon.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum be forwarded to Liaison in order that the attached ribbons and the results of the Laboratory examination can be furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency.

Enclosures (2)

- 1 - ~~_____~~
- 1 - ~~_____~~
- 1 - ~~_____~~
- 1 - ~~_____~~
- 1 - ~~_____~~
- 1 - ~~_____~~

REC-18

12 JUL 16 1963

EHW:gk (10)

63 JUL 11

5-20-63

TRUE COPY

July 31, 1963

48-

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

X

Some explanation is needed to explain Harold Phibby's escape. American intelligence looks stupid and our cooperation with the United Kingdom in that regard non-existent.

Ridiculous

[REDACTED]

Harold A. R. Phibby

n

REC-117

MCT-40

3 AUG 7 1963

~~COMM. DIV.~~
~~1209~~ SEP 9 1963

170

214

62 AUG 15 1963

800-70

July 31, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.
Dear Mr. Hoover

Some explanation is
needed to explain Harold Phibby's
escape. American intelligence
looks stupid and our cooperation
with the United Kingdom in
that regard nonexistent.

Ridiculous

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

CORRESPONDENCE

H6

71

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-6-63

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DM*

SUBJECT: ~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

[Vertical stamp]

9-2-63

8-

[Handwritten signature]

Captioned individual wrote July 31st and stated: "Some explanation is needed to explain Harold Philby's escape. American intelligence looks stupid and our cooperation with the United Kingdom in that regard non-existent. Ridiculous."

Correspondent is apparently referring to Harold A. R. Philby, aka., Kim, who is the former British Intelligence Officer who allegedly defected to the Soviet Union after admitting that he had served as a Soviet agent for a number of years. At the time of his disappearance in January of this year, Philby was staying at Beirut, Lebanon, and was a news correspondent. He had not been employed by the British for a number of years. He was stationed in the United States in 1949 to 1951.

Correspondent wrote the Director in December, 1962, regarding the issuance of clearances. His letter was acknowledged by the Director 1-2-63. Correspondent cannot be further identified in Bufiles.

OBSERVATION:

We, of course, had no jurisdiction regarding Philby at the time of his disappearance. His tenure in the United States was rather limited and was prior to any indication arising concerning his assistance to the Soviets.

RECOMMENDATION:

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

~~_____~~
~~_____~~

JH:jlr (4)

214

62 AUG 15 1963

REC-117

AUG 7 1963

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

72

[Handwritten signature]

URGENT 9-3-63
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT LONDON NO. 942

⁰
KIM PHILBY, ESPIONAGE - R.

LONDON EXPRESS AUGUST 31 LAST CARRIED FRONT PAGE ARTICLE FROM REPORTER RENE MACCOLL, WASHINGTON, D. C. ARTICLE STATES RUSSIANS REMOVED SUBJECT FROM BEIRUT AS THEY FEARED HE WAS ABOUT TO REVEAL TO BRITISH NAME OF MASTER SPY STILL WORKING IN A BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGENCY. THIS ATTRIBUTED TO "ABSOLUTE IMPECCABLE AUTHORITY."

REQUEST BUREAU ADVISE.

RECEIVED: 12:38 PM PEC

REC-20
CHARLES W. BATES

3 SEP 5 1963

11-14

74

CODE

9/3/63

CABLE

URGENT

TO LEGAL ATTACHE LONDON
FROM DIRECTOR ^{EX-114 ESC} ~~REI [REDACTED]~~

KIM PHILBY, ESPIONAGE - R.

REURCABLEGRAM SEPTEMBER THREE INSTANT, YOUR NUMBER NINE FOUR TWO. BUREAU HAS NO INFORMATION CONCERNING STORY IN LONDON EXPRESS AUGUST THIRTY-ONE, ONE NINE SIX THREE OR SOURCE OF THIS STORY. YOU MAY ADVISE YOUR SOURCES OF ABOVE.

JPL:PA
(4)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route thru for review)

NOTE:

Legat, London, advised London Express 8/31/63 carried front page article from Reporter Rene Maccoll, Washington, D. C., that Russians removed Philby from Beirut as they feared he was about to reveal to British name of master spy still working in British Government. ~~[REDACTED]~~ We have no such information.

75

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (██████████)

DATE: 10/16/63

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (██████████)

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY
Esp-R

ReNYairtel to Bureau, 10/3/63.

Inasmuch as there are no further leads in this matter this case is being placed in a closed status.

- (2) - Bureau (██████████) (██████████)
- 1 - New York (██████████)

WRH:rnc
(3)

EX-102
REC 12

OCT 18 1963

68
OCT 20 1963

76
L
L

W. C. Sullivan

2/5/64

W. A. Branigan

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

BOOK REVIEW OF "BURGESS AND
MACLEAN" BY ANTHONY PURDY AND
DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

This memorandum is prepared to show the above-captioned book has been reviewed and has been found to be an outdated rehash of the Burgess-Maclean case.

THE AUTHORS:

Anthony Purdy is described as a free-lance writer who has done magazine, television, and book work for the past three years. This is his first book published in the United States. Douglas Sutherland is described as a World War II veteran and a former Conservative candidate for Parliament. Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning either name. Both writers are British nationals.

PUBLISHING COMPANY:

This book was published by Doubleday & Company, Inc. Bufiles show this is one of the largest publishing firms in the field. Bufiles show we have generally had cordial relations with this firm.

THE PUBLICATION:

The book retells the story of Burgess and Maclean, British diplomats who fled to Russia in May, 1951, when they were forewarned of the probable arrest of Maclean. The book goes into great detail concerning the college life of both men, showing how they were communists in college. It details their careers and attempts to show how their obvious faults were overlooked.

The book is extremely critical of MI-5, MI-6, and the British Foreign Office for alleged mishandling of the case. The author claims that Burgess was tipped off by a friend in MI-5 of Maclean's impending interview and probable arrest. The book does not mention Harold "Kim" Philby, former MI-6 man who defected in January, 1963, and who was

1 - [REDACTED] (Burgess and Maclean)
1 - [REDACTED] (Philby)

JPL:pa (8)

57 FEB 14 1964

Enclosure

77

NOT RECORDED
46 FEB 11 1964

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW OF "BURGESS AND
MACLEAN" BY ANTHONY PURDY AND
DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND

accepted as a defector and a Soviet citizen in July, 1963. It is interesting to note that the announcement of the defection of Philby was made by the Prime Minister of England and included the statement that Philby admitted that he had warned Maclean through Burgess of his impending arrest. The book also fails to mention the death of Burgess, which occurred in Moscow in August, 1963.

There are no derogatory references to the FBI.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached book be placed in the Bureau library.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-6-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE RISE AND FALL OF A SOVIET AGENT"
ARTICLE CONCERNING HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

[Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right margin, including a large signature and the word "Bureau"]

The February 15, 1964, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post" contains an article captioned "The Rise and Fall of a Soviet Agent" by Edward R. F. Sneehey. This is based upon the life of Harold Adrian Russell Philby (commonly known as Kim Philby) the former British intelligence official who defected to the Soviet Union last year.

Today, [redacted] of "The Reader's Digest" telephoned the Bureau to advise that the May, 1964, issue of "The Reader's Digest" will contain a condensed version of this article concerning the Philby spy case. [redacted] noted that Philby had been assigned in Washington, D. C. during the early 1950's and that he had passed information to Guy Burgess shortly before the defection of Burgess and Donald Maclean to the Soviets. She noted that the article concerning Philby in "The Saturday Evening Post" deals briefly with Philby's service in Washington, D. C., and inquired whether the FBI could verify the truth of this portion of the article.

[redacted] was advised that the Philby espionage case is one handled primarily by British authorities and that we are not able to be of assistance to "The Reader's Digest" in verifying any aspects of the article regarding it.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]

GWG:par
(5)

[Handwritten initials and notes: "gwio", "not ec"]

[redacted] (Philby)

REC-11
EX-114

NOT RECORDED
145 MAR 10 1964

MAR 11 1964

79

[Large handwritten signature]

6-29-64

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (██████████)
From: Director, FBI (██████████)
HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY, aka
Kim Philby
ESP - R

ST
ReBuairtel 6-24-64.

NOTE:

Eleanor Philby is an American citizen married to Kim Philby, former British intelligence officer who admitted acting as a Soviet agent. He fled to Russia from Lebanon in January, 1963, and on July 30, 1963, Soviet Government publicly announced he had been given asylum and citizenship.

FBI

REC-39

Date: 6/30/64

Transmit the following in AIRTEL (Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (██████████)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (██████████)

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY aka
Kim Philby
ESP - R

ReBuairtel to NY, dated 6/25/64. *Let's see*
SPAIN

██████████ appeared to be very understanding and said he had wanted to bring this matter to the Bureau's attention in view of the apparent high regard that PHILBY is held by the Soviets. ██████████

- ③ - Bureau (RM) *1 - Bureau City REC-39*
- 1 - San Francisco (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - New York

14 JUL 1 1964

T. C. Wick

WRM:bca

Approved: (8) *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

53 JUL 9 1964

[REDACTED] deduced that PHILBY was well remunerated by the Soviets and apparently lived quite well by money standards.

[REDACTED] stated he first became acquainted with "KIM" PHILBY in Spain in 1939 during the Spanish Civil War where both were correspondents. He related that PHILBY at that time was attached to the FRANCO forces and was held in high esteem by them. [REDACTED] had occasional contacts with PHILBY during World War II and had a close association with him while both were correspondents in Beirut, Lebanon and it was through this association that PHILBY became acquainted with [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] related [REDACTED] and other information concerning her accounts relative to PHILBY's disappearance which was subsequently established to be an escape to the USSR. [REDACTED] advised he did not believe that Mrs. PHILBY was aware of her husband's intelligence activities at the time of his disappearance.

It was [REDACTED] opinion that Mrs. PHILBY attributed PHILBY's disappearance to his heavy drinking. [REDACTED]

NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] mentioned to the contacting agents that he maintained an extensive newspaper clipping file in connection with PHILBY since his identification as a Soviet agent mainly for his personal use [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was most cooperative and cordial. The contacting agents advised him they would like to see him at a later time relative to any information he might possess concerning PHILBY. He readily agreed to do so.

The NYO will submit under separate cover, a LHM setting forth details concerning PHILBY and related information. [REDACTED]

F B I

Date: 7/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED] (P)

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY aka
Kim Philby
ESP-R
(OO: NY)

ReNYairtel to Bureau, 6/30/64, which advised NYO would submit under separate cover an LHM setting forth details, furnished by [REDACTED], concerning subject, and other information.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. San Francisco and Washington Field are also furnished one copy of LHM because of their interest in this matter.

SAS of the FBI who contacted [REDACTED], mentioned in the enclosed LHM, are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

July 2, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Harold Adrian Russell Philby
Espionage-R

On June 29, 1964, [REDACTED] was contacted
by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
regarding his knowledge of Harold Adrian Russell Philby.
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated he became acquainted with Philby in
March, 1939, in Spain, during the Spanish Civil War. Philby,
at that time, was working for the "London Times". He was the
only correspondent in Spain, known to [REDACTED], who was friendly
to the Fascist troops. According to [REDACTED], Philby was
decorated by the Franco forces not because of a particular
act of bravery, but because he was involved in an auto
accident. Although hurt, he insisted on returning to the
front lines to continue his coverage of the fighting for his
newspaper. The Franco forces so admired this type of intestinal
fortitude that they decorated him.

During World War II, [REDACTED] occasionally encountered
Philby; however, it was not until the latter half of the
1950s, when both he and Philby were residing in Beirut, Lebanon,
that they were in rather close contact with one another.
Philby, at that time, was working as a correspondent for the
"London Observer" and the weekly "Economist".

[REDACTED] stated he knew Philby was in charge of
British intelligence in the United States and was liaison to

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your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

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R208 SEP 9 1970

87

Harold Adrian Russell Philby

CIA in Washington, D.C., in 1950. According to [REDACTED], had Philby not been exposed as the "third man" in the Burgess-Maclean spy case, he might well be head of the entire British intelligence today.

[REDACTED] became suspicious of Philby in Beirut where, at the end of long parties when Philby had been drinking a great deal, Philby would denounce British and American policies in the Middle East. He took the position that the Middle East must not be exploited by the western powers and that Russia was doing the right thing in the Middle East. [REDACTED] said Philby was following his father's line to some extent in that Philby's father advocated the policy that the Middle East should not be exploited. Philby's father, however, an individual of some note, never expressed any leaning towards Russia. This, according to [REDACTED], was where Philby deviated from his father's position. Philby never expressed these feelings to [REDACTED] except when he was intoxicated. [REDACTED] felt these were Philby's true feelings on these matters which caused him to become suspicious of Philby, especially in view of knowing him to be a British intelligence agent.

It is noted the "New York Times" dated July 3, 1963, page ten, in an article captioned, "'Third Man' in Spy Case", describes Philby's father as "Harry St. John Philby-author, desert explorer, Arab scholar, Moslem convert, friend of T. E. Lawrence of Arabia and advisor to King Ibn Saud-was in the Indian Civil Service".

[REDACTED] speculated that Philby probably became involved with the Russians far back in his career at the time he attended Cambridge University as a student.

Regarding Mrs. Philby, [REDACTED] said he doubted that she was aware of Philby's involvement with the Russians. [REDACTED]

Harold Adrian Russell Philby

Regarding Philby's disappearance, the "New York Times" dated July 31, 1963, page one, in a column captioned "Philby is Granted Asylum in Soviet", set forth the following information in part:

"...Izvestia, the Government newspaper (Soviet Union), in a two paragraph article tonight, announced that Philby, a British journalist alleged to have been a one-time Soviet agent, had requested both Soviet citizenship and asylum and that the Supreme Soviet had granted both requests..."

[REDACTED] stated that Philby is apparently held in high regard by the Soviets. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Harold Adrian Russell Philby

Summing up, ████████ deduced that Philby was well remunerated by the Soviets and apparently lived quite well by any standards.

Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

July 15, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY, also known as
Kim Philby
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

1 - [REDACTED]

Reference is made to your telephonic conversation
with Special Agent [REDACTED] of this Bureau on
July 13, 1964, concerning [REDACTED]

By letter dated June 26, 1963, a memorandum containing
background information concerning Harold Philby and his
involvement in Soviet espionage was furnished to the Attorney
General. Mrs. Philby joined her husband in Moscow in
September, 1953. [REDACTED]

41

FBI

Date: 7/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ([redacted])
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK ([redacted])
SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY, aka
ESP-R

P. Byrne (Info)
Pa

[redacted]

On 7/21/64 the New York "Daily News" newspaper carried an item which stated in effect that Mrs. PHILBY and her daughter had disappeared.

[redacted]

According to [REDACTED] Philby [REDACTED] is the son of Sir Harry St. John Philby, who was a noted explorer and specialist on the Middle East. Sir Harry Philby died in September, 1961 in Beirut, Lebanon at approximately 75 years of age. He was on his way back from Moscow, Russia, where he had been attending a meeting of "Orientalists".

Philby attended Cambridge University where [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] said [REDACTED] understood that Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess also attended at about the same time. [REDACTED] said Maclean was described by the same professor as having a strong sense of social justice. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] is a firm believer in socialism and as an example, said that he felt that everyone should share in having bread.

BRITISH DEFECTOR SPOTTED IN SOVIET

Philby, in Chance Meeting, Calls Moscow 'Marvelous'

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — H. A. R. Philby, a former British agent and diplomat who vanished from the Middle East into the Soviet Union nearly two years ago, emerged briefly from Moscow concealment today and said he found the Soviet Union "Marvelous" absolutely wonderful.

Looking debonair and fit, the former Foreign Office official was spotted in the marble lobby of the Ukraine Hotel by a correspondent who had known him in the Middle East.

It was the first time that Philby, the "third man" said to have warned two British diplomats who were Soviet spies, Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, that British security men were about to arrest them, had been sighted by Westerners since Jan. 23, 1963. He disappeared in Lebanon while working as a correspondent.

Wearing an English tweed jacket, flannel trousers and a red woolen shirt, Philby described by the Russians as "a British intelligence agent" looked as if he was about to take a dog for a walk in one of London's fashionable parks.

Asked how he was progressing in learning Russian, Philby wiggled his hands in the air and, with a slight stutter, replied: "Comme ci, comme ca."

Children in England

He said his children were in England at present and added, "I have a nice flat here. Everything is swell."

He made no reference to his wife, Eleanor, or to his work in Moscow, although it has been reported that he works in a Moscow publishing house.

It is not known whether he maintains any connection with the Soviet espionage system. When his request for asylum in the Soviet Union was first announced in July, 1963, the Soviet press headlined the story: "English Intelligence agent has asked for political asylum."

This morning Philby, who

was alone, studied a large poster in the hotel lobby announcing theater programs.

After a few words of farewell, he moved off and sat down in a hotel armchair. A few minutes later he moved behind a marble pillar and vanished.

Mrs. Philby joined her husband in Moscow more than a year ago and later went to New York. Her present whereabouts is unknown.

On July 1, 1963, the British Government admitted in a House of Commons statement that Philby was the "third man" who warned Burgess and Maclean in 1951 that they had a few hours left before British security would arrest them.

Burgess and Maclean fled to the Soviet Union. Burgess died of heart disease in a Moscow hospital in August, 1963, at the age of 52. Maclean still works in a publishing house, but has shunned westerners in Moscow during his 13-year stay there.

Philby's casual appearance in a large Moscow hotel may mean that his period of total seclusion is over and that from now on he will be allowed to mingle with Westerners if he chooses.

Premier Aleksei N. Kasygin is to pay an official visit to London early this year. Conceivably the Russians want to normalize the case of "third man" Philby before the Premier faces British reporters.

Philby, a Cambridge graduate and now a Soviet citizen, is a son of St. John Philby, a noted explorer in Arabia.

REC-111

[REDACTED]

8-1
7/11

R R Smith

[Handwritten initials]

File [Handwritten initials]

How

[Handwritten initials]

Harold [Handwritten name]

Philby

Oravia

File

5912

REC-111

165-68043-A

NOT RECORDED

13 JAN 5 1965

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times 28
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date 1-3-65

1/5

8-1

England

1/14

Philby

56 JAN 11 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (██████████) DATE: 2-23-65

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (██████████) (P)
FM

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY, aka
ESP - R.

OO: NEW YORK

Re San Francisco letter, 1-18-65. ██████████

There are enclosed for the Bureau five (5) copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 2-23-65, and captioned as above. Two (2) copies of the letterhead memorandum are enclosed for New York.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

February 23, 1965

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

The "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin",
January 19, 1965, edition, contained the following
information:

"MRS. ELEANOR PHILBY, American wife
of British defector Harold A. R. 'Kim'
Philby, has returned to Moscow. She
vanished in the United States in July,
but was seen by people in Moscow who cir-
culate in Western Communist circles. An
American citizen, she reportedly returned
via Mexico and Cuba. Friends say she is
bitterly disappointed because she had to re-
turn without her daughter by a previous
marriage. Her former husband, journalist
Sam Pope Brewer, filed a suit in New York
last July charging there was imminent danger
his ex-wife would take their daughter, then
15, to Russia. Brewer, a correspondent at
the UN for the New York Times, won custody
of the child."

The "San Francisco Chronicle", January 20,
1965, edition, contained the following article cap-
tioned "Defector's Wife Back in Moscow", datelined
Moscow:

"Moscow

"Eleanor Philby, American wife of
British defector Harold A. R. (Kim) Philby,
has returned to Moscow, it was learned yes-
terday.

"Mrs. Philby vanished in the United
States in July. She failed in an attempt
to win custody of her daughter by a previous
marriage to journalist Sam Pope Brewer."

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ENCLOSURE

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

The "San Francisco Examiner" in its January 20, 1965, edition contained the following article under the caption "Vanished Wife Now in Moscow", datelined AP Moscow:

"MOSCOW - (AP) - Mrs. Eleanor Philby, American wife of British defector Harold A. R. (Kim) Philby, has returned to Moscow, it was learned yesterday.

"Mrs. Philby, who vanished in the United States in July, reportedly returned via Mexico and Cuba. Friends reported that she is bitterly disappointed because she had to return without her daughter by a previous marriage."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: 1/5/66

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] (RUC)
fmr

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY, aka
ESP - R

① 00: New York

Re San Francisco letter dated 12/20/65. (●)

There are enclosed for the Bureau five copies of
a LHM dated and captioned as above. Two copies of this LHM
are enclosed for New York. (●)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California
January 5, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1,

The December 23, 1965, edition of the "San Francisco Chronicle", page nine, contained an article attributed to the Associated Press, captioned "Defector's Wife Leaves Soviet Union." The article was as follows:

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1208 SEP 9 1970

[REDACTED]

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101

RECEIVED

[REDACTED]

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

"Eleanor Philby, the American-born wife of double agent Harold K. Philby, has separated from her husband and left Moscow to live in Ireland, informed sources reported today.

"Mrs. Philby reportedly has taken an apartment in a Dublin suburb to be near her son by her first marriage to American newsman Sam Pope Brewer. She retained her British citizenship after joining Philby in Moscow in 1963.

"Philby, now 54, is a former British intelligence agent and newsman who disappeared from Beirut, Lebanon, in 1963 and was granted political asylum in the Soviet Union.

"He was named as the man who tipped off British Foreign Office defectors Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean that British security agents were closing in on them. Burgess and Maclean escaped to the Soviet Union.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (██████████)

DATE: 2/9/66

FROM : LEGAT, LONDON (██████████) (P)

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY, aka
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Legat let 1/28/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau for information are two copies of an article that appeared in a London newspaper, the contents of which are self-explanatory.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
- 1 - Liaison (sent direct)

LM:ec
(5)

Handwritten notes on left margin:
OK to send to [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

Handwritten initials: [unclear]

Handwritten initials: [unclear]

2 ENCLOSURE

REC-6

████████████████████
████████████████████

FEB 14 1966

SOVIET SECTION

READY TO BOMB

Kim, London secret agent, court told

JOHANNESBURG, Wednesday.—A court was told here today of a mysterious London secret agent code-named Kim, and of how money for subversion entered South Africa through the London-based Defence and Aid Fund, the Institute of Race Relations and the Christian Institute.

The allegations were made by the prosecution in Johannesburg's Regional Court when Abram Fischer, a former leading barrister, appeared on several charges including the alleged furthering of the aims of Communism.

Fischer, 57, a Queen's counsel, jumped bail of £5000 in January last year while he was appearing with 13 others on charges under this country's suppression of Communism.

Heavily disguised, he was recaptured by security police in a Johannesburg suburb 10 months later.

The State Prosecutor, Mr. J. H. Liebenberg alleged that Fischer after his disappearance stayed for a month or more at a farm at Rustenburg 70 miles from Johannesburg preparing his disguise before returning to Johannesburg.

His disguise

When recaptured on November 11, Fischer was scarcely recognisable as the man who had absconded, said the prosecutor. He was much thinner, his hairline had greatly receded and his silver-grey hair was black.

Today he appeared to have regained his original hairline, and looked quite unlike the photograph of the dark-bearded man shown to the court to illustrate how he looked when recaptured.

When recaptured, said the prosecutor, Fischer had in his possession certain "incriminating" documents, some of which were for dispatch to his London

contact. "the mysterious agent Kim."

Also claimed to have been found in Fischer's possession were false beards, eyelashes and items of women's clothing according to the prosecution.

'They've fled'

The prosecution said it would be shown that Fischer had been in constant contact with Kim, and had exchanged letters written in code with him.

Several witnesses who were intended to give evidence for the state had fled overseas, according to the prosecution.

About 30 police guarded the approaches to the court. Reporters were strictly vetted by security branch men before being allowed to enter.

Fischer, who defended African Nationalists in South Africa's most notable sabotage trial, was removed from the roll of advocates (barristers) after his disappearance underground.

In addition to the charge of furthering the aims of Communism, Fischer was also accused of being a member of an unlawful organisation (the Communist Party is banned in South Africa), six counts of fraud, and charges alleging possession of a false driver's licence and identity card.

The charges will be specifically framed at the end of the state evidence.

● The Defence and Aid Fund provides legal assistance to people in political trials and helps their dependants. The



ABRAM FISCHER
Former barrister.

BAFFLES 17/1

Institute of Race Relations is a multi-racial, mainly fact-finding, body which aims at improving race relations. The Christian Institute is an inter-denominational organisation to promote multi-racial Christian unity.

S. J. ...

... m ...

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R209 SEP 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

Legat, London [REDACTED]

3/1/66

REC-134

Director, FBI [REDACTED]

EX-10

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY, aka
Kim
ESP - R

Reurlet 2/9/66 enclosing a newspaper article
from the "Evening Standard" for January 26, 1966.

It is noted that the above article concerns one
Kim who was alleged to be the London contact for one
Abram Fischer who was arrested in South Africa in
November, 1965, on a charge of furthering the aims of
communism. The Bureau does not understand why this article
was submitted under the caption of this case. It is known
that one of the nicknames of Philby is Kim; however, it
does not appear that the individual mentioned in the
referenced article is identical with Philby since Fischer
was arrested in November, 1965, and had in his possession
a code address to Kim in London. Philby has not been in
London for several years.

You should check with your sources to determine
if the Kim mentioned in the article is Philby.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)
JPL:jav
(5)

20766
2-3

MAILED 10
MAR 1 1966
COMM-FBI

[REDACTED]

MAR 7 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

106

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (██████████) ██████████

DATE: 3/23/66

FROM: Legat, London (██████████) (██████████)

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet 2/18/66 making reference to the years 1939 and 1940 as set forth in London let 1/28/66. This London let should have read 1931-40, not 1939-40. (██████████)

107

LON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In this context this office suggests that the Bureau give consideration to reinterviewing [REDACTED] along these lines, particularly in regard to the identities of Americans. In the event the Bureau does conduct reinterview it is requested that London be informed of such in this file, with copy designated for London file [REDACTED] ()

In reference to the strong suspect mentioned in paragraph two, this office has not, thus far, been advised of his identity. This matter will continue to be pursued ()

Legat, London [REDACTED]

4/6/66

REC

Director, FBI [REDACTED]

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY
ESP - R

Reurlet 3/23/66 [REDACTED]

Concerning your suggestion that [REDACTED] be interviewed concerning Americans attending Cambridge University, the Bureau agrees that he might have such information

Enclosure

2 - New York [REDACTED] (Enclosure)

2 - WFO ([REDACTED]) (Enclosure)

JPL:mab (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

MAIL ROOM []

17 APR 14 1966

APR

109

let to London
RE: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILEY [REDACTED]

regarding his years in attendance at that school from 1934 to 1937. WFO should arrange to interview [REDACTED] to determine if he has such information available and if he has any information indicating that any Americans were involved in communist activities. ()

A review is being made of Bureau files concerning persons on this list who attended Trinity College and Trinity Hall and you will be furnished with the results of this review. WFO and New York should also review files of these individuals and submit the results in letterhead memorandum form. ()

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ([REDACTED])

FROM : [REDACTED] LEGAT, LONDON [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 4/18/66

ReBulet 4/6/66 [REDACTED]

In view of the above, this office recommends that inquiries concerning the individuals whose names appear on the enclosure to reBulet not be limited to those individuals who attended Trinity College or Trinity Hall but, rather, an indices review be conducted on all whose names appear

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison (sent direct)

LM:ec
(5)

REC-42 [REDACTED]

EX-108

18 APR 22 1966

Legat, London [REDACTED]

4/28/66

Director, FBI [REDACTED]

EX-108

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

Reurlet 4/18/66, one copy each of which is attached for New York and Washington Field Offices.

The Bureau does not agree with your suggestion that the review of Bureau files and the files of the New York and Washington Field Offices should be expanded to include the names of 85 Americans who attended Cambridge University during the years 1930 through 1934. These are the years during which the subject, Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess attended that school. As you were told this list is incomplete and covers only the four years of the pertinent period and yet it includes 85 names.

[REDACTED] If file reviews and inquiries are directed to all Americans who attended those two schools during that period it will mean investigation of over 500 American citizens with no basis for such inquiry in fact.

As an example of the above, the Bureau has located a book entitled "Register of Rhodes Scholars 1903-1945" published by Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, 1950. This book shows that from 1930 - 1939 there were 32 Rhodes scholarships per year awarded to U. S. citizens making a total of 320 individuals who attended Oxford during that 10-year period. Thus, from this source and the incomplete records we have of Americans attending Cambridge from 1930 to 1934 we have a total of 405 names.

Therefore, in the absence of any additional information the file reviews presently being conducted by the Bureau, New York and WFO will be restricted to those American citizens who attended Trinity College or Trinity Hall, the schools which were attended by Philby, Burgess and Maclean during the years 1930 through 1934. (S)

113



Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: 5/19/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY
ESP-R

ReBulets 2/18/66, 4/6/66, captioned matter.

Investigation by the NYO has determined that the organization referred to by the Legat is apparently the International Student Service, located at 291 Broadway, New York City.

[REDACTED] International Student Service, 291 Broadway, NYC, was contacted by the NYO and advised that International Student Service is an autonomous organization under the National Council of the YMCAs. She advised that the organization deals only with foreign students studying in the United States and does not deal with nor have any records of any American students studying abroad. She stated that she could think of no organization that would maintain records on American students studying abroad prior to World War II.

Inquiry with the British Information Services (an agency of the British government), 845 Third Avenue, NYC, (neither Agent's identity nor connection with the Bureau was disclosed) determined that there is no official alumni organization in this country for either Oxford or Cambridge Universities.

REC 5 [REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field [REDACTED] (RM)
- 1 - New York [REDACTED]

ALS:HC
(4)



NY [REDACTED]

The British Information Service did advise, however, that there is an organization in the United States called Association of American Rhodes Scholars, and advised that this association issues a publication entitled "The American Oxonian". This publication is actually a directory containing not only the names, addresses and occupations of Rhodes Scholars, but also sets forth the names, addresses and occupations of other Americans who have studied at Oxford. The British Information Service advised that although the directory was probably not all-inclusive, it undoubtedly set forth the identities of most Americans who have over the years studied at Oxford University. ()

"The American Oxonian" is published by the Association of American Rhodes Scholars. The secretary and business manager of the association is [REDACTED], Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and the Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa. ()

Inquiry at the New York Public Library determined that the library subscribes to "The American Oxonian" and back issues of this publication are available for review. ()

The Bureau is requested to advise if it desires the NYO to review the back issues of "The American Oxonian" and to compile a listing of Americans who attended Oxford University from 1930 to 1940. ()

SAC, New York (██████████) ██████████

6/6/66

Director, FBI (██████████) ██████████

REC-140

EX 109

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY
ESP - R

Reurlet dated 5/19/66, one copy of which is enclosed for the Legat, London. (██████████)

Relet requested the Bureau to advise if your office should review copies of "The American Oxonian" in order to compile a list of Americans who studied at Oxford University from 1930 to 1940. This publication lists all Americans, including Rhodes Scholars, who attended Oxford University. Bulet to Legat, London, dated 4/28/66 with copy for your office advised that the book captioned "Register of Rhodes Scholars 1913-1945" contained the names of Americans who attended Oxford University as Rhodes Scholars. You should, therefore, compile a list from the above-captioned publication of Americans other than Rhodes Scholars who attended Oxford and submit in form suitable for dissemination.

(██████████) 6/17
7/12

116

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ([REDACTED]) [REDACTED]

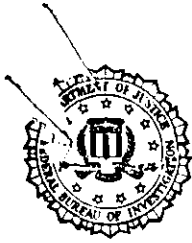
DATE: 6/14/66

FROM : SAC, WFO ([REDACTED])

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY
ESP-R

ReBulets 4/6/66, and 5/23/66.

Enclosed herewith are five copies for Bureau, one for New York, of LHM dated and captioned as above, reflecting interview of [REDACTED] on 6/6/66, by JA [REDACTED]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 14, 1966

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY
ESPIONAGE-RUSSIA

[redacted] was interviewed June 6, 1966, by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and queried concerning his recollections of Americans who attended Cambridge University and were involved in communist activities or recruited by Soviet Intelligence.

[redacted] recalled he attended Cambridge University from 1934 to 1937, and was domiciled at Trinity College. [redacted] advised at that time he had become almost completely British and had no special relationships with any Americans. He explained further that in addition to the fact most of his associates were British the Americans at Cambridge were mostly graduate students and their brief tenure reduced the possibility of meeting them and developing lasting friendships.

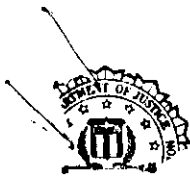
The list of eighty-five Americans who are known to have attended Cambridge University between the years 1930-1934, were displayed to [redacted]. This listing includes twenty individuals who were domiciled at Trinity College and two who lived at Trinity Hall, however, it is noted the above period just preceded the time when [redacted] was an undergraduate at the university. [redacted] advised he could not identify anyone from the list of Americans described above as an acquaintance, or as known to him during his student days. He said after coming to the United States he thinks he may have met [redacted] while both were employed at the [redacted]. If so, it was a very casual acquaintance.

[redacted] recalled in 1936, or 1937, at Cambridge University he had known [redacted], an American, who was a graduate student in economics. [redacted] recalled he was

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[redacted] to [redacted]
[redacted]

ENCLOSURE



HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY [REDACTED]

also studying economics and they were mutual admirers of the late economist Lord John Maynard Keynes. [REDACTED] stated he knew [REDACTED] as a communist sympathizer and believes [REDACTED] may have attended Trinity College and may have been a member of the Trinity communist study group, or cell, as it was known. [REDACTED] did not know where [REDACTED] came from and could furnish no biographical data concerning him. He concluded stating he thought perhaps [REDACTED] was a genuine, honest ([REDACTED]) Marxist economist.

[REDACTED] also recalled another American who attended Cambridge University in 1935 or 1936, who was a member of the communist cell at one of the colleges. [REDACTED] could not remember which college and said it could have been Trinity College, Trinity Hall or possibly another. This young man was the son of [REDACTED] however, [REDACTED] could not recall the name at first. He finally said he believed the surname might be [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated this young man was a shy, mild mannered individual, of good appearance and pleasant disposition. [REDACTED] said he did not know him well and thought he may have met him at a fraction meeting or perhaps some party or other get together of the communist oriented students. [REDACTED] said he felt this young man had been "drawn in" while a student and was not a dedicated communist. [REDACTED] further described [REDACTED] " [REDACTED] " as a nice lad and said he was about five feet eight inches in height, with black hair. ([REDACTED])

[REDACTED] further advised that [REDACTED] was a British student at Cambridge University from about 1933 to 1936, who later became an American citizen and attended Yale University. [REDACTED] was a member of the student communist organization and was domiciled at St. Johns College. [REDACTED] said he is certain [REDACTED] lost interest in the communist cause about 1938 or 1939, and gave it no further thought. He recalled [REDACTED] had served in the war and after receiving brief officer's training was dropped behind the lines in France and was injured. He returned to the United States where he was discharged and reentered Yale University. [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] is presently living in [REDACTED], and is [REDACTED] ([REDACTED])

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also recalled [REDACTED] as an American student at Cambridge University (1933-1936) whom he knew. He advised [REDACTED] was not connected with the communist movement in any way and was not apparently interested in political matters. [REDACTED] said [REDACTED] belonged to the Pitt Club which was an innocuous social "luncheon club." [REDACTED] said [REDACTED] is now residing in [REDACTED] and is engaged in [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] further recollected there was a [REDACTED] by the name of [REDACTED] who attended Cambridge University when he was there and who for a year or two, about 1935-1936, was a member of one of the communist cells. This man was a graduate student and was preparing for a career in diplomacy at the time.

[REDACTED] advised he did not know [REDACTED] well and knew nothing of his background. He stated [REDACTED] had committed suicide eight or ten years ago by jumping out of a window in Montreal, or perhaps Ottawa, Canada. [REDACTED] advised he had related the information just above to a member of the British Intelligence Service about four or five years ago during interview in Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] advised off hand he could not recall any Americans who had attended Oxford University but said he would be happy to examine any lists of names from Oxford or any additional lists from Cambridge University for the purpose of possibly stimulating his memory.

[REDACTED] has stated previously that he knew Guy de Moncy Burgess. As matter of interest he was asked concerning subject Harold Adrian Russell Philby and Donald Stuart McLean and advised he did not know either man. [REDACTED] also stated he did not know [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] while he attended Cambridge University and could furnish no information concerning either.

[REDACTED] advised he could furnish no additional information concerning Soviet Intelligence and did not know of any intelligence recruitments among students at Cambridge



gm

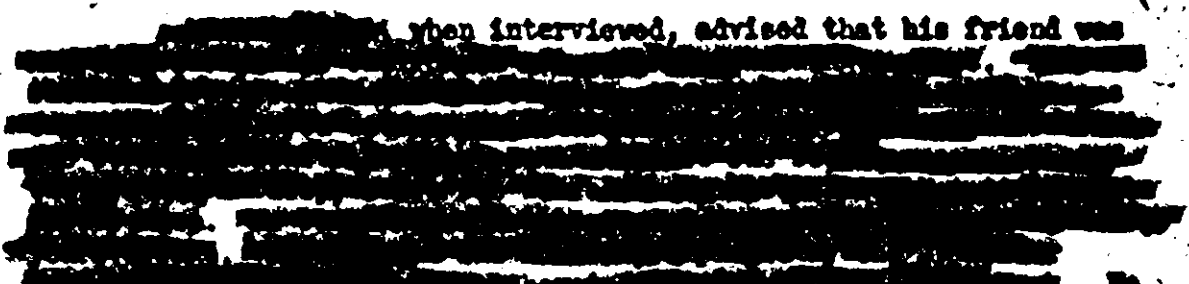


January 15, 1952



DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MORYC BURGESS

It was reported to us by another Government agency that [redacted] had a close friend who had information concerning MacLean and Burgess.



[redacted] when interviewed, advised that his friend was [redacted]. He said [redacted] had casually mentioned to him that she had been present at parties attended by British Embassy personnel at which, at different times, both MacLean and Burgess had been in attendance. He said that [redacted] did not furnish him any specific information concerning MacLean or Burgess other than that she had seemed to endorse the theory that MacLean and Burgess are homosexuals. [redacted] stated he considered [redacted] to be completely reliable and said she had not furnished this information to an agency of the United States because she was a Canadian, employed by the British Embassy, and had access to highly classified British Embassy material. He said she undoubtedly felt she should confine information she possessed to the British establishment. He also said he doubted whether she had called the information to the attention of the British Embassy officials because she felt that many others at the Embassy were better acquainted with MacLean and Burgess.

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