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JUN 27 1951

JUN 27 1951

TUE JUN 27 1951

FBI NEW HAVEN

6-22-51

1-22 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI

...U R G E N T...

UNSUB, WA, [REDACTED] ESP. R. REBUTEL SIX TWENTYONE FIFTY-
ONE. [REDACTED] REINTERVIEWED. ADVISED HE HAD NO PREVIOUS
ACQUAINTANCE WITH GUY BURGESS. REPORTS BURGESS WARNED BY VIRGINIA
STATE POLICE FOR FAST DRIVING PRIOR TO TIME BURGESS PICKED UP [REDACTED]
FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND ONCE BY VIRGINIA STATE POLICE VICINITY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. [REDACTED] REAFFIRMED FACTS OF ORIGINAL INTERVIEW
RELATIVE TO HIS ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH BURGESS. DENIES EVER HAVING MADE
AFFIDAVIT PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, RELATIVE TO BURGESS. INDICATES,
HOWEVER, THAT WHEN BURGESS RETURNED TO PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,
FOR PURPOSE OF CASHING CHECK VIRGINIA STATE POLICE ASKED HIS ASSISTANCE
IN SIGNING STATEMENT PREPARED BY VIRGINIA STATE POLICE RELATIVE TO
BURGESS FOR PURPOSE OF DENYING BURGESS- RIGHT TO DRIVE MOTOR VEHICLE
IN VIRGINIA. [REDACTED] INDICATES THAT STATEMENT REPRESENTS COMPOSITE OF
INFO. FURNISHED BY HIM AND BY BURGESS TO VIRGINIA STATE POLICE AND
THAT INFORMATION THAT HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH BURGESS FOR SEVERAL YEARS
APPARENTLY ORIGINATED WITH BURGESS AND NOT WITH HIM. [REDACTED] SIGNED
TYPEWRITTEN STATEMENT PREPARED BY VIRGINIA STATE POLICE WITHOUT READING
SAME INASMUCH AS INFO. REQUESTED WAS NOT AGAINST HIS INTERESTS. DENIED
AT ANY TIME HAVING MADE STATEMENT UNDER OATH. REPORT FOLLOWS.

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RECORDED
June 23, 1951

SERIALIZED - 40

REG'D JUN 23 1951

EX-68

DONALD MURRAY McLEAN &
GUY FRANCIS de MENCY BURGESS

In our memorandum to you of June 16, 1951, we set forth details received through an interview of [redacted]. In our memorandum of June 22, 1951, we furnished you two copies of an affidavit sworn to by [redacted] on February 26, 1951, before a Justice of the peace in Prince George County, Virginia.

In view of the fact that the affidavit indicated [redacted] had been acquainted with Burgess for several years, we reinterviewed [redacted] on this point. [redacted] again claimed that he had no previous acquaintance with Guy Burgess. He said that Burgess was warned by the Virginia State Police for fast driving prior to the time Burgess picked up [redacted] in Fredericksburg, Virginia. They were also stopped by the Virginia State Police in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia. [redacted] denied ever having made an affidavit in Prince George County, Virginia, relative to Burgess. He stated, however, that when Burgess returned to Petersburg, Virginia, for the purpose of cashing a check the Virginia State Police asked his assistance in signing a statement prepared by the Virginia State Police relative to Burgess for the purpose of denying Burgess the right to drive a motor vehicle in Virginia.

[redacted] said this statement represented a composite of information furnished by him and by Burgess to the Virginia State Police. He said that the information that he was acquainted with Burgess for several years apparently originated with Burgess and not with him. He said that he signed the statement without reading it inasmuch as the information requested was not against his interests. [redacted] again denied at any time having made a statement under oath.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/30/51

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: UNSUB was,

ESPIONAGE - R

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

1341373

. Rerep SA [REDACTED] dated 6/30/51 at Philadelphia.

Transmitted herewith are three undated letters written by GUY BURGESS to [REDACTED], who made them available for purposes of this investigation. These letters and the two envelopes, postmarked August 15 and September 22, 1950, should be returned to this office after processing so that they may be returned to [REDACTED].

The letter signed "Much love" was received by [REDACTED] toward the end of April, 1951. The envelope used to send this letter is not available. The letters signed "Affectionately" and "Yrs very sincerely" [REDACTED] were received in envelopes postmarked August 15 and September 22, 1950, respectively. The notation "To be kept" appearing on the envelope postmarked August 15, 1950, was made by [REDACTED].

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Re: Donald MacLean

[REDACTED]

a friend of theirs [REDACTED] (not too sure of that spelling) who lives near them, who said that [REDACTED] was married to Donald McLean the British Diplomat who disappeared, that it was a family scandal that he practised "SEXUAL PERVERSION".

From reading the reports of Burgess's activity, he probably forced his recall by speeding on Virginia highways, and the complaint of the Gov., of such driving.

275

WJ 13

June 26, 1951

SE 18₂₆

DONALD QUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCOIS de MONT PURGEON

[REDACTED] has furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] was in Cairo, Egypt, from November, 1948, to August, 1950. He recalls Donald MacLean being there from approximately 1948 to early 1950. He said MacLean, who was the Counselor at the British Embassy, was relieved of duty because of the following incident:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] had lived in an apartment with an English girl whose name [REDACTED] does not recall. After this girl left she lived with [REDACTED]. One night while drunk Donald MacLean and [REDACTED], were caught after breaking into the [REDACTED] apartment. [REDACTED] was absent from the apartment at the time and [REDACTED], who was asleep in the bedroom, cried hearing any commotion. According to [REDACTED] from the condition of the room it was apparent that MacLean and [REDACTED] had caused considerable commotion. [REDACTED] was of the opinion that [REDACTED] was looking for the British girl who had formerly lived there.

In addition to the foregoing, [REDACTED] said that MacLean, while in Cairo, associated with a fast group, with attention centered around the sister of the King of Egypt, Faiza. [REDACTED] described this crowd as not particularly immoral, but merely fun-loving.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and Donald MacLean was personally criticized by the paper for having associated with [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] approached Donald MacLean regarding the newspaper's criticism and MacLean denied that [REDACTED] was a Communist.

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[REDACTED] He said that on March 1, 2, and 3, 1951, a conference was held at Citadel under the auspices of the International Relations Club to which delegates were sent from all colleges in the southeastern part of the United States. Guy Burgess attended the conference and also attended a seminar held at Citadel in April, 1951. [REDACTED] said that he and an Executive Committee of students had set up the conference arrangements. [REDACTED] provided automobile transportation for Burgess and a group of others attending the conference from the Hotel Francis Marion, Charleston, South Carolina, where the group resided. The individuals who rode with Burgess were [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] At the conference Burgess read a paper entitled "Britain -- Partn'r For Peace." Mr. Bohlen said that [REDACTED] of the French Embassy appeared to be the only individual who had previously known Burgess.

()

[REDACTED] RECOMMENDED THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] IN LONDON, AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NOW STATIONED AT DEPARTMENT
BE INTERVIEWED FOR THIS DATA. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], CAIRO, ADVISED HE
PLAYED GOLF ON THREE OCCASIONS WITH MACLEAN IN CAIRO AND
ON ONE OCCASION LUNCHED AT HIS HOME AND MET MRS. MACLEAN.
HAD NO DISCUSSION OF POLITICS WITH MACLEAN BUT LEARNED
THROUGH MUTUAL ACQUAINTANCES THAT MACLEAN WAS A HEAVY
DRINKER. REPORTED, HOWEVER, THAT MACLEAN APPEARED TO
BE WELL REGARDED BY HIS ASSOCIATES IN U.K. EMBASSY THERE.

[REDACTED] SUGGESTED THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], [REDACTED]
DEPARTMENT, BE INTERVIEWED FOR DATA RELATING TO MACLEAN.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT HE MAY HAVE MET BURGESS ON ONE
OCCASION BUT ADVISED THAT HE HAD NO INTIMATE CONTACT
WITH HIM AND KNEW NOTHING CONCERNING HIS PERSONAL LIFE.

HE SUGGESTED THAT [REDACTED],
[REDACTED] BE INTERVIEWED FOR DATA RELATING TO BURGESS
INASMUCH AS BURGESS WAS HIS ASSISTANT. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NOT ACQUAINTED WITH
MACLEAN AND POSSESSED NO INFORMATION RELATING TO MACLEAN'S
ACTIVITIES IN CAIRO. ALTHOUGH ON PRESENT ASSIGNMENT SINCE

APRIL FIFTY [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT MACLEAN WAS NOT THE SUBJECT OF ANY REPORT OR CORRESPONDENCE DIRECTED TO HIM BY U. S. EMBASSY IN CAIRO. [REDACTED] MET BURGESS ON TWO OR THREE OCCASIONS WHEN BURGESS CALLED AT HIS OFFICE IN COMPANY OF [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] CONSIDERED BURGESS TO BE ODD AND NOT VERY BRIGHT. HE LEARNED FROM [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], THAT BURGESS WAS ACQUAINTED WITH [REDACTED] HE HAD NO INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ASSOCIATION THAT EXISTED BETWEEN [REDACTED] AND BURGESS.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], NOT ACQUAINTED WITH MACLEAN, MET BURGESS AT MEETINGS OF FAR EASTERN COMMISSION AND SERVED AS MEMBER ON A FEC SUB DASH COMMITTEE WITH BURGESS. HE HAD ONLY OFFICIAL CONTACTS WITH BURGESS AND REPORTED THAT BURGESS APPEARED TO BE WELL EDUCATED AND INTELLIGENT. HE WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH BURGESS' SOCIAL ASSOCIATES AND POSSESSED NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SYMPATHY THAT BURGESS HAD FOR COMMUNISTS OR THE SOVIETS. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] SERVED AS CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HE ADVISED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
THAT HE WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH EITHER MACLEAN OR BURGESS
AND ADDED THAT WHILE IN CHARGE OF THIS DESK HE DID NOT
RECALL HAVING RECEIVED ANY CORRESPONDENCE OR REPORTS WHICH
WERE CRITICAL OF CHARACTER, HABITS, LOYALTY OR BEHAVIOR
OF MACLEAN. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], MET MACLEAN AND HIS WIFE SOCIALLY IN CAIRO DURING
FIFTY. [REDACTED] HAD NO INFORMATION PERTINENT THIS INVESTIGATION.
STATED THAT WHILE ON LEAVE IN THE U. S. HE LEARNED THAT
MACLEAN, WHILE DRUNK, BROKE INTO AN APARTMENT OCCUPIED
BY TWO AMERICAN FEMALE EMPLOYEES OF U. S. EMBASSY AND
BROKE FURNITURE. [REDACTED] HAD NO KNOWLEDGE THAT A FORMAL
REPORT OF THIS INCIDENT MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT BY U. S.
OFFICIALS IN CAIRO AS INVESTIGATION THIS INCIDENT HANDLED
BY BRITISH AND WAS THE CAUSE OF MACLEAN'S REMOVAL FROM
CAIRO. [REDACTED] WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH BURGESS.
ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BE INTERVIEWED FOR INFORMATION
PERTAINING TO MACLEAN'S ACTIVITIES IN CAIRO.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
ADVISED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THAT BOTH
MACLEAN AND BURGESS HAD HOMOSEXUAL TENDENCIES. IT IS
SUGGESTED THAT THE BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO HAVE [REDACTED],
[REDACTED], [REDACTED], AND
[REDACTED] IN LONDON, AND
[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] AND
[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
^{INTERVIEW}
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] AND
[REDACTED] NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW THIS WEEK. THEY
WILL BE INTERVIEWED EARLY NEXT WEEK FOR PERTINENT DATA.

~~SECRET~~

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cc: [Signature]

6/15/51

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD

5:30

DIRECTOR

URGENT

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, WAS [REDACTED] ET AL ESPIONAGE DASH R.
INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED AT DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO ASCERTAIN
CHARACTER, HABITS, REPUTATION, ASSOCIATES AND LOYALTY
TO ALLIED CAUSES OF MACLEAN AND BURGESS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], [REDACTED], NOT
ACQUAINTED WITH MACLEAN, REPORTED THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WERE OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF BRITISH DESK DURING
PERIOD MACLEAN IN UNITED STATES. [REDACTED] HAD NO DATA
RELATING BURGESS. [REDACTed]

[REDACTed] MET BURGESS SOCIALLY AT HOME OF [REDACTed]
[REDACTed] EMBASSY JUST PRIOR TO
BURGESS' DEPARTURE FROM U.S. HE DESCRIBED BURGESS AS
AN INTELLECTUAL BUT A PEDANT. [REDACTed] HAD NO OTHER
CONTACT WITH BURGESS AND POSSESSED NO UNFAVORABLE DATA
RELATING TO THE LOYALTY OF BURGESS. [REDACTed]

[REDACTed], MET MACLEAN CASUALLY AT
LUNCHEONS DURING NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN AND FORTY EIGHT.
POSSESSED NO KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING ASSOCIATES, CONTACTS
OR ACTIVITIES OF MACLEAN AND NOT AWARE OF ANY PRO DASH
SOVIET OR PRO DASH COMMUNIST SYMPATHY ON PART OF MACLEAN.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 M 9 81

37641

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

6-21-51

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD.

21 12:30 P

DIRECTOR

U R G E N T

UNKNOWN SUBJECT WAS.

UNQUOTE ESPIONAGE - R

PAREN

END PAREN.

OF STATE WHO IS CONCERNED WITH ASCERTAINING THE IDENTITY OF
HOMOSEXUALS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE HAD NO INFORMATION RELATING
TO-EITHER BURGESS OR MAC LEAN. HE ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] CIA HAD
INFORMATION RELATING TO BURGESS AND MAC LEAN. SUGGESTED THAT [REDACTED]
BE CONTACTED BY BUREAU LIAISON AND THIS INFORMATION SECURED.

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[Redacted] [Signature] 284
WASHINGTON AND WFO 19 FROM PHILADELPHIA

6-16-51

6.22

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

UNSUB WAS [REDACTED] ETAL ESPIONAGE P. RETEL WFO FIFTEENTH INSTANT

[REDACTED] CANNOT RECALL EVER HAVING HEARD OF DONALD D. MACLEAN. HE SUGGESTED THAT FOLLOWING BE QUERIED CONCERNING MACLEAN IF THEY HAVE NOT ALREADY BEEN HEARD FROM BECAUSE THEY PROBABLY WERE IN CAIRO WHEN HE WAS THERE AND MAY KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT HIM -

284

43269

8503

June 12, 1951

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, 1951

NF 4-1
11-5-1
11-4-1

[REDACTED], was interviewed on June 11, 1951.

[REDACTED] advised that it was the "Family grapevine" that [REDACTED] MacLean, is a homosexual. [REDACTED] stated he believes this knowledge is a factor in family difficulty which arose following the nervous breakdown of MacLean in Cairo, Egypt, in about 1949. [REDACTED] described MacLean as intelligent, level-thinking, and a hard-working career man, who was far ahead of men of his own age in the British Foreign Service.

[REDACTED] stated he met MacLean for the first time in about 1945 in New York City. [REDACTED] stated that MacLean never exhibited any Communist sympathies but did hold "liberal views." When discussing Communism MacLean spoke with care and deliberation and with no enthusiasm. [REDACTED] has not seen MacLean since 1948 following MacLean's return to London and his appointment to the British Embassy in Cairo. [REDACTED] stated that the family claims that the nervous breakdown of MacLean was brought on by the climate in Egypt and MacLean's liberal viewpoint which resulted in conflicts within himself in carrying out instructions regarding his work in Egypt. [REDACTED] said MacLean arranged for the entrance into the United States of a family housekeeper from London in about 1946. He stated this individual might have knowledge of MacLean and his activities and contacts while in the United States. He believes this housekeeper may have returned to London with Mr. and Mrs. MacLean in 1948.

[REDACTED] said MacLean was a heavy drinker on occasions while in the United States and that he therefore is inclined to believe that MacLean is presently on a "binge" and not involved in espionage, as indicated by newspaper stories. [REDACTED] said that if MacLean was involved in espionage he would believe that such involvement would date from MacLean's appointment to the British Embassy in Cairo and any espionage would not date back to the period when MacLean was in the United States. He stated he based this statement merely upon his opinion of MacLean formed during his association with him in the United States. [REDACTED] stated he recalled MacLean stating he had some friends in Italy by the name of Portafino.

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[REDACTED] 43270

It has been reported to us that on June 8, 1951, at about midnight, My Gardner interviewed on a radio program an individual by the name of Jeff Barker, who described himself as a correspondent for an English newspaper. Barker said he was well acquainted with MacLean and Burgess and he would "bet his last dollar" that they were off together on a "bingo." [REDACTED]

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WASHINGTON FROM WASHINGTON FIELD

6/20/51 1:30PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

UNSUB, WAS, [REDACTED] ETAL, ESP R. REBULET JUNE NINETEEN LAST. [REDACTED]
INTERVIEWED TODAY. STATES HE DOES NOT KNOW BURGESS OR MACLEAN AND NEVER
HEARD OF EITHER OF THEM EXCEPT THROUGH READING OF THEIR DISAPPEARANCE IN PAPER.
STATES HE DOES SELL RECORDS TO PEOPLE FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY BUT TO HIS
KNOWLEDGE BURGESS WAS NEVER A CUSTOMER. STATES HE DID NOT RECOGNIZE BURGESS'
PHOTO IN NEWSPAPER. [REDACTED]

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June 22, 1951

RE: DONALD MAC LEAN;
GUY BURGESEN

[redacted] who has previously been mentioned by us was interviewed on June 20, 1951. He stated that he did not know Burgess or MacLean and never heard of either of them except through reading of their disappearance in the newspaper. He stated that he does sell records to people from the British Embassy but to his knowledge Burgess was never a customer.

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June 22, 1951

[REDACTED] UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was:

There are attached hereto two copies of an affidavit sworn to by [REDACTED] on February 28, 1951, before David R. Lyon, III, Justice of the Peace, Prince George County, Virginia.

You will note that in the affidavit [REDACTED] claims to have known Burgess for several years, and yet when we interviewed [REDACTED] he said Burgess had picked him up as a hitchhiker.

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June 22, 1951

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was:

1821

It was stated that information of known reliability had been developed to the effect that Guy Burgess was known to be a homosexual. It was reported that [REDACTED] is well acquainted with Burgess and had been out socially with Burgess on at least one occasion. Burgess and [REDACTED] reportedly had known each other from other stations of service.

Burgess is reported to have been with a certain ballet dancer or ballerina in a group of people on one occasion. It is not known whether Burgess kept regular company with this woman, but he was seen with her on two occasions -- once at the old Balalaika Club. She is described as formerly having frequented the Troika Restaurant. This woman was described as platinum blond, 5' 5" in height, 130 pounds, and striking in appearance. We would appreciate your advising as to whether you know the identity of this woman.

Information was also furnished to the effect that Burgess had associated with a group of people who spoke Russian or were studying Russian. It was reported that this was not a public class, but a group which would have met in private homes. ██████████ had no further information on this report.

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June 15, 1951

SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

UNSUB WAS: [REDACTED] ESP-R.

REURTEL FOURTEENTH INSTANT LISTINGS TELEPHONE NUMBERS CALLED BY BURGESS
FROM HOTEL SUTTON. YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED],
[REDACTED], AND [REDACTED]

HOOVER

291

Office Men... dum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 19, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

Attention: Mr. C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; was.

ESPIONAGE-R

ReMylet dated June 15, 1951, reporting several items furnished by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has now furnished some additional information which is set forth hereafter and was obtained from sources which he considers very confidential and which must be protected. ()

[REDACTED] that [REDACTED] had furnished the names of [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], not known whether first or last name, as individuals with whom BURGESS had been in contact or communication. She indicated that [REDACTED] end [REDACTED] had visited with BURGESS but furnished no description or background on either. [REDACTED] was informed that BURGESS had called Ordway 2914 on occasions and that calls for him had been received from this number.

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[REDACTED] furnished a list of names, addresses, and phone numbers allegedly copied from papers found in the office of BURGESS following his departure, believed to be in BURGESS' handwriting. It is noted that some of the information is obscure, and it is set forth hereafter as received:

Balt. Sun
St Louis Post Desp.
New York Times

Louisville Courier
Chicago Tribune
Picayune Times

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] EY
[REDACTED] on
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Address plus initial.

[REDACTED] / [REDACTED] NG

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WFO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
With reference to the information furnished by [REDACTED], the names and phone numbers supplied are not readily identifiable. The identity of the subscribers of the phone numbers Met 1411 and Ord 2914 will be obtained and reported later.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 14, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: DONALD MACLEAN;
GUY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

On July 13, 1951, [REDACTED] was interviewed and advised that he had first met GUY BURGESS around January, 1951, when he received a telephone call from him at the former office of the Foreign Policy Association in the National Press Building, Washington, D. C., at which time, BURGESS stated that he was interested in questions concerning the Far East. [REDACTED] said that BURGESS later came to his office in the Press Building and told him that his, BURGESS', job at the British Embassy was to analyze the motivations and tendencies of the American attitude toward the Far East, not only in regard to the official government opinion, but also in regard to the opinion of the general American public. [REDACTED] stated that at this time BURGESS wanted him to obtain various published materials which would adequately reflect the precise public opinion in the United States with regard to China.

[REDACTED] advised that between January and early March, 1951, BURGESS came to his office a total of four or five times for the purpose of discussing the China question. He said that on all but one of these occasions he took BURGESS to the Press Club bar where they would drink and talk. [REDACTED] stated that BURGESS drank heavily but was able to "hold his whiskey" in that he could drink six highballs "without turning a hair". He stated that although BURGESS would drink an unusually large amount of whiskey, he never seemed to even approach becoming intoxicated.

[REDACTED] advised that he later met with BURGESS and discussed with him the course of official American policy toward China and tried to analyze for him the tendencies, impulses and concepts of the present Administration together with the problems of the Administration in attempting to follow these concepts with so many Republican critics holding different views. [REDACTED] told BURGESS he thought that as time went on, the critics of the Administration would become more influential, but that the overriding question was the war in Korea, and that political policy depended on battle reports from the Korean front. [REDACTED] told BURGESS that it was his opinion that if the Korean war were prolonged, the United States would become thoroughly pro-CHIANG KAI SHEK. [REDACTED] advised that BURGESS had later written a report to the British Foreign Office built on the concept that American public opinion with regard to China and the Far East depended upon battle reports from Korea.

COPIES DESTROYED

17 APR 9 1951

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WFO [redacted]

[redacted] Concerning BURGESS' personal opinion with regard to China, [redacted] stated that he seemed to be in agreement with the official British attitude, which was that the rise of Communism in China was a Chinese matter which had been accelerated by the CHIANG KAI SHEK Administration because of the latter's inefficient and dishonest methods. [redacted] stated that it was of great importance to BURGESS, as a student of China, that the Chinese situation be allowed to follow through in its own right to a natural conclusion, and that it bothered BURGESS to think that the United States might try to control the Chinese situation.

[redacted] stated that BURGESS had never said much about his background, but he recalled BURGESS did mention that he had worked on Far Eastern affairs in the British Foreign Office in London prior to coming to the United States. [redacted] said that BURGESS had talked a great deal about H. A. R. PHILBY of the British Embassy. [redacted] advised he had never met PHILBY but knew the name because PHILBY's father had been famous as an expert on Arabia. He stated that BURGESS not only stayed with the PHILBYs but also ate his evening meal there. In this connection, [redacted] stated he did not believe BURGESS to be as irresponsible as newspaper accounts of him indicated. He pointed out in this regard that BURGESS was very meticulous about being on time in the PHILBY home for dinner, and that BURGESS on one occasion, after learning that [redacted] wouldn't be able to see him until about 7:30 P.M., advised him that he would have to get in touch with PHILBY and make different arrangements for dinner. [redacted] stated that from BURGESS' attitude in this connection, he had concluded that he was socially responsible. [redacted] further stated that BURGESS talked about PHILBY a great deal, telling him what a nice fellow PHILBY was, and that BURGESS seemed to like PHILBY very much. [redacted] stated, however, that BURGESS had told him that PHILBY had five children and because of rather crowded conditions in the PHILBY household, BURGESS was interested in getting an apartment or house of his own and inquired of him a good place for him to look. [redacted] stated that he made no suggestions to BURGESS along these lines and didn't know what inquiries BURGESS had made concerning the obtaining of an apartment or house.

[redacted] described BURGESS as an agreeable type of individual but stated that he seemed to be very restless and agitated. He said that BURGESS had a feeling that the United States was headed for doom because of having gotten confused and bogged down with regard to Oriental affairs. [redacted] said that he never considered BURGESS to be sympathetic to the Soviet Union, but said that he did get the idea from conversations with BURGESS that the latter felt that America's estimate of Russia's inclinations and intentions was exaggerated. [redacted] stated he also gained the

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WFO

impression that BURGESS was very tolerant of Russia's role in world affairs.

[redacted] advised that BURGESS was very free in manner and seemed almost desperate in his seeking of friends. He stated BURGESS made a very poor personal appearance, pointing out that he never wore a hat, his hair was always tousled, and his fingernails were always very dirty. [redacted] stated that BURGESS liked to drive his convertible car with the top down in the wintertime and to make a lot of noise with it. He stated that BURGESS would continually pace the floor while talking and was a very unconventional type of individual. [redacted] expressed the opinion that it would be interesting, from a psychological point of view, to determine the reason for BURGESS' "flamboyance" and his apparent revolt from conventions.

[redacted] further advised that in one discussion he had with BURGESS, the latter had made known his general dislike for the United States Congress, in particular the attitude of some members of Congress toward homosexuals in the State Department. [redacted] explained that at about this time Senator McCARTHY had been making accusations concerning pro-Communists in the State Department, and that information concerning homosexualism in the State Department was at that time linked to some extent in Congress with the pro-Communist investigations. [redacted] stated that BURGESS seemed to consider the fact that investigation of homosexuals was being made by Congress as a personal affront. [redacted] stated that the details of statements made by BURGESS in this connection were vague in his memory, but that BURGESS' general attitude toward homosexuals led him to believe that BURGESS was also a homosexual. [redacted] stated that for a time he had considered inviting BURGESS to his home, but because of the possibility that BURGESS was a homosexual, he didn't want him around and no longer desired to continue his friendship with BURGESS.

[redacted] stated that his meetings with BURGESS were getting rather monotonous, because all that BURGESS talked about was China, the United States, and his Lincoln Continental automobile. He stated that every meeting with BURGESS was practically a repetition of the previous meeting. [redacted] said that the last time he saw BURGESS was when the latter came to his office in early March of 1951, at which time BURGESS took him to lunch at Bonat's Restaurant, 1022 Vermont Avenue, N.W., in order to reciprocate for all of the drinks that he had been furnished at the Press Club. [redacted] said that at that time BURGESS was ill, but that he was not aware of the nature of this illness. In connection with this luncheon meeting, [redacted] mentioned that BURGESS had driven to Bonat's with him in the former's

WFO [REDACTED]

Lincoln Continental and he had parked between two signs designating a no parking loading zone, telling [REDACTED] that he didn't have to worry about being illegally parked since he was a diplomat.

[REDACTED] said that during the time that he had some association with BURGESS, the latter talked about joining the Metropolitan Club in Washington, D. C., but he had decided against doing that because of the six months waiting period required after the filing of an application. BURGESS then talked about joining the Press Club and [REDACTED] told him that he would make some inquiry to determine if he were eligible for membership because of his position with the British Embassy. [REDACTED] stated that in March, 1951, he wrote BURGESS a letter; enclosed a Press Club application blank, and promised to sponsor his membership and to introduce him to two other potential sponsors. [REDACTED] stated that he had never heard from BURGESS on this matter.

[REDACTED] advised that when he had first learned from the press and radio that two British Diplomats were missing, even before their names were published, he was sure that BURGESS was one of them, not because he was a Communist, but because he was a restless type of person and seemed so depressed by his feeling that the United States was going to get the rest of the world in a lot of trouble by pushing further in China than it should.

[REDACTED] said that BURGESS was excited and disturbed by attitudes in this country, and that he, [REDACTED], could well imagine BURGESS looking for a refuge in the Soviet Union or anywhere else for that matter. [REDACTED] said that he had also considered the possibility of BURGESS' losing his mind.

[REDACTED] reiterated that the reason he believed that BURGESS might go to Russia was because BURGESS took politics so seriously and thought the United States was creating difficulties in the world which need not exist.

[REDACTED] stated that he had never discussed Communism with BURGESS, and that BURGESS had never said anything about Communism to him. [REDACTED] pointed out that BURGESS had gone to Cambridge University, and that he considered him to have a good family background. [REDACTED] said that it was his opinion that BURGESS felt it more important to establish family position than idealistic motives.

[REDACTED] advised that BURGESS had never indicated to him that he was being recalled to England, and said that he was in fact astonished to learn that he had returned, because BURGESS had informed him that he expected to remain in the United States at least two or three years.

INFO

[redacted] said that he did not know how BURGESS had first learned of him but stated that BURGESS had mentioned that he knew [redacted]. [redacted] stated BURGESS may have learned of him through [redacted], because he, [redacted], knew [redacted] well. [redacted] further advised that [redacted] had once mentioned to him that BURGESS had arrived in the United States. [redacted] stated that BURGESS had met [redacted] in London during the war. He said, however, that at the time that he met BURGESS, [redacted] had already left the United States and had gone back to Europe.

[redacted] advised that he estimated that during the approximately six weeks that he had contact with BURGESS, he spent a total of about ten hours with him. He stated he had never heard of DONALD MACLEAN prior to his disappearance, and that he did not recall BURGESS ever having mentioned him.

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[REDACTED] July 23, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] has reported that Burgess while assigned to Washington was acquainted with [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], former representative of the Foreign Policy Association in Washington.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised he first met Guy Burgess around January, 1951, at which time Burgess called him and stated he was interested in questions concerning the Far East. Burgess later came to his office and at that time explained that his job at the British Embassy was to analyze the motivations and tendencies of the American attitude toward the Far East not only in regard to the official Government opinion but also in regard to the opinion of the general American public. Burgess also wanted [REDACTED] to secure various published materials which would adequately reflect the precise public opinion in the United States with regard to China.

[REDACTED] saw Burgess about four or five times between January and early March, 1951. Most of these meetings were in the bar of the National Press Club, Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] observed that Burgess drank heavily but was able to hold his whisky and never seemed to even approach becoming intoxicated.

[REDACTED] stated that he discussed with Burgess the course of official American policy toward China and tried to analyze for him the tendencies, impulses, and concepts of the present administration together with its problems in attempting to follow these concepts with so many Republican critics holding different views. It was [REDACTED] understanding that Burgess had written a report to the British Foreign Office predicated upon the concept that American public opinion with regard to China and the Far East depended upon battle reports from Korea. [REDACTED] felt that Burgess believed the rise of Communism in China was a Chinese matter which had been accelerated by the Chiang Kai-shek administration because of the latter's inefficient and dishonest methods. [REDACTED] also felt that it was of great importance to Burgess as a student of China that the Chinese situation be allowed to follow through in its own right to a natural conclusion and that it bothered Burgess to think that the United States might try to control the Chinese situation. Burgess never told [REDACTED] much about his background. He did mention having worked on Far Eastern affairs in the British Foreign Office in London prior to coming to the United States. Burgess talked a great deal about H.A.R. Philby of the British Embassy with whom he was residing. [REDACTED] never met Philby but recognized the name because the latter's father had been famous as an expert on Arabia. Burgess told [REDACTED] what a nice fellow Philby was, that he (Burgess) liked Philby very much but because of the crowded conditions in the Philby household he was interested in securing an apartment of his own.

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~~WILLIAMS~~ was of the opinion that Burgess was very restless and agitated and had a feeling that the United States was headed for doom because of having become confused and bogged down with regard to Oriental affairs. ~~WILLIAMS~~ never considered Burgess sympathetic to the Soviet Union but he did get the impression from conversations with Burgess that the latter felt that America's estimate of Russia's inclinations and intentions was exaggerated. ~~WILLIAMS~~ also felt that Burgess was very tolerant of Russia's role in world affairs.

~~██████████~~ recalled one discussion with Burgess during which the latter expressed his general dislike for the United States Congress and in particular the attitude of some Congressmen toward homosexuals in the State Department. ~~██████████~~ thought that Burgess seemed to consider the fact that investigation of homosexuals was being made by Congress as a personal affront. His recollection of the details of this conversation with Burgess was vague but Burgess' general attitude lead ~~██████████~~ to believe that Burgess was also a homosexual.

_____ stated that his meetings with Burgess were becoming monotonous and repetitious and he therefore ceased his association with Burgess. He last saw this individual in early March, 1951, and at that time Burgess was ill. _____ did not know the nature of this illness. _____ recalled that during his association with Burgess the latter had discussed joining several clubs in Washington, particularly the Metropolitan Club and the National Press Club. To _____ knowledge Burgess never actually became a member of either of these organizations.

~~████████~~ related that when he first learned through the press and radio that two British diplomats were missing he was sure even before their names were mentioned that Burgess was one of them. He said he felt this not because Burgess was a Communist but because he was a restless type of person and was very depressed because of his feeling that the United States was going to get the rest of the world in trouble by pushing further in China than it should. Burgess was envious and disturbed by attitudes in the United States and ~~████████~~ said that he could well imagine Burgess looking for refuge in the Soviet Union or anywhere else for that matter. ~~████████~~ mentioned that he had also considered the possibility of ~~████████~~ losing his mind. He related that he never had discussed Communism with Burgess and Burgess never had mentioned that subject to him. He pointed out that Burgess came from Cambridge University, had a good family background, and it was his opinion that Burgess felt it more important to establish family position than idealistic motives. Burgess never told ~~████████~~ that he was being recalled to England but had indicated that he expected to remain in the United States at least two or three years.

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~~████████~~ was unaware of just how Burgess had first learned of him but recalled that the latter had mentioned knowing ~~████████~~. ~~████████~~ thought that Burgess might have learned of him through ~~████████~~ inasmuch as he (~~████████~~) and ~~████████~~ were well acquainted. ~~████████~~ also once mentioned to ~~████████~~ that Burgess had arrived in the United States. He knew that Burgess and ~~████████~~ had met in London during the last war, but that at the time of the arrival of Burgess in the United States ~~████████~~ had returned to Europe. ~~████████~~ said he never had heard of Donald Maclean prior to his disappearance and he did not recall Burgess ever having mentioned him.

302

WASH FROM NEW YORK 19

26

5-45 P

DIRECTOR

URGENT

UNSUB, [REDACTED] WAS. ESP. R. [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], WHOSE PHONE WAS CALLED BY GUY BURGESS, ACCORDING TO HOTEL SUTTON RECORDS, DOES NOT KNOW BURGESS OR MAC LEAN. [REDACTED] RECALLS APPROXIMATELY THREE MONTHS AGO A STRANGER, WHOSE NAME POSSIBLY SOUNDED LIKE MAC LEAN, PHONED, BUT HUNG UP AFTER BRIEF DISCUSSION. APPARENTLY IF BURGESS PHONED [REDACTED], INSTANT CALL WAS MADE IN ERROR.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Dudor
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, WFO

DATE: July 12, 1951

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN,
 GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS
 ESPIONAGE - R
 (BuFile [REDACTED])

Investigation re [REDACTED], Former French Maid of
DONALD MACLEAN

Washington Field Office teletype dated June 11, 1951, requested the Boston Office to interview [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], regarding the French maid formerly in their employ and who was at one time in the employ of DONALD MACLEAN.

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED], has advised that DONALD MACLEAN when living at 2710 35th Place, Northwest, had a French maid who stayed with them until they moved to P Street in Georgetown. The French maid then returned to France and while there wrote a letter to the occupants of 2710 - 35th Place, Northwest, stating that she wished to return to the United States. [REDACTED] said the letter was referred to her and that she advised [REDACTED] of the maid's desire to return to the United States. Subsequently, the maid was hired by the [REDACTED] who were then residing at [REDACTED].

By teletype dated June 13, 1951, the Boston Office advised that [REDACTED] stated he employed a French maid named [REDACTED] during the latter period of 1949. [REDACTED] understood that [REDACTED] came to the United States to serve the family of a foreign diplomat whose identity was unknown to him. When this diplomat was recalled it was necessary for [REDACTED] to return to Paris, France, as she was reportedly here under some type of special visitor's visa. Thereafter [REDACTED] in seeking a maid had [REDACTED] recommended to him by [REDACTED] and thereafter arranged for [REDACTED] to come to the United States under the French quota. She arrived at the port of New York via boat sometime during September, 1949 and thereafter was employed by him for four months at his residence [REDACTED]. Her services were unsatisfactory as she was unable to perform any household work, and it was necessary for him to discharge her. She left the [REDACTED] residence during the latter part of 1949 and there has been no contact with her since that time.

CONFIDENTIAL

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The New York Office by teletype dated June 22, 1951 advised that [REDACTED] was interviewed at [REDACTED], [REDACTED], at which time she advised that she was born May 2, 1916 in France and came to the United States in 1948. Further, that she had never worked for DONALD MACLEAN either in France or in the United States and did not know him. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

305

Date: June 16, 1951

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

Attention: [REDACTED]
Office of Special Operations

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

We intend to give you in more detail at a later date the developments in the investigation regarding these two individuals while they were in the United States. It is believed that you will be interested in the fact that both individuals are reported to have been homosexuals. Two persons have been interviewed in the United States who have reported on incidents involving Burgess in this regard during the time Burgess was in this country.

30⁶

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: June 25, 1951

FROM : MR. HENRICH

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCISCO de MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

June 19, 1951

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Page 1

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY ~~BURGESS~~

Donald Duart MacLean and Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess disappeared after allegedly planning to make only a week-end trip to St. Malo, France. They left by ship from England on May 25, 1951, and the only trace of their whereabouts since then, according to British sources, is that they traveled by taxicab from St. Malo to Rennes, France, on May 26, 1951. Telegrams were received by MacLean's mother and by his wife, allegedly at a post office in Paris, France, on June 6, 1951. A telegram was received by Burgess' mother which had been delivered to a post office in Rome, Italy, on June 7, 1951. Investigation has reportedly disclosed that the handwriting on these telegrams was not that of MacLean or Burgess.

Information developed by investigation both in the United States and abroad reflects these men were homosexuals. Guy Burgess, while in the United States, was well known as a homosexual to his associates.

Donald Duart MacLean was born May 25, 1913, in England. He is the son of the late Liberal Party leader, Sir Donald MacLean. MacLean is married to Melinda Marling MacLean. She was born July 25, 1916, in the United States and she married Donald Duart MacLean on June 16, 1940, in Paris. She and her mother, Mrs. Melinda Dunbar, are presently in England. Donald Duart MacLean entered the British Foreign Service on October 11, 1935, serving in the British Foreign Office in London until September 24, 1938. MacLean was then attached to the British Embassy in Paris until June 13, 1940. He thereafter remained in the Foreign Office in London until May 1, 1944, at which time he was transferred to serve in the British Embassy in Washington, D. C. He remained in Washington until September 1, 1948. Thereafter he served from November 6, 1948, until May, 1950, in the British Embassy in Cairo, Egypt. After allegedly recovering from a breakdown in Cairo he served from October, 1950, until his disappearance on May 25, 1951, with the Foreign Office in London, as the head of the American Department.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

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With respect to MacLean's breakdown in Cairo, Egypt, it has been reported that from about January, 1950, until May, 1950, MacLean was drinking heavily in company with a journalist, [REDACTED] In May, 1950, the two men broke into the apartment of two American girls in Cairo and this resulted in MacLean being recalled to London. In London he was under the care of a woman psychiatrist of German origin.

[REDACTED]

Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess was born April 16, 1911, in England. He attended Cambridge University, reportedly being a Communist while there. From 1934 to 1935 he lectured in history at Trinity College, Cambridge, England. From 1935 to 1938 he was with the British Broadcasting Company engaged in anti-Nazi propaganda work. From 1939 to 1941 he was employed by the British Intelligence organization, [REDACTED] From 1941 to 1944 he was again with the British Broadcasting Company. From 1944 to 1946 he had a temporary appointment in the News Department of the Foreign Office in London and was thereafter employed in the private office of the Minister of State, Hector MacNeil, until 1948. He then worked from 1948 to 1950 in the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office, and in August, 1950, was transferred to the British Embassy in Washington, D. C. in the Far Eastern Affairs Department. He left the United States on transfer back to England on May 1, 1951. After his return he was called before a board and informed that all chances for further promotion in the British Foreign Service were over. This is reportedly tantamount to dismissal procedure. Burgess' recall from the United States grew out of a letter dated March 14, 1951, from Governor Battle of Virginia to [REDACTED], the Chief of Protocol of the State Department. In this letter Governor Battle called attention to the fact that during March, 1951, Guy Burgess and an individual by the name of [REDACTED] had been arrested and brought before Judge Binford on a charge of reckless driving. Burgess claimed diplomatic immunity for himself and the driver, reportedly even going so far as to threaten the arresting officer in the event the case was prosecuted. The individual with whom Burgess was traveling, [REDACTED], has been interviewed. He advised that Burgess picked him up while he was hitchhiking to Jacksonville, Florida, and during the time they were driving through the State of Virginia they

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

Page 3

were stopped three times for driving at excessive speeds.

[REDACTED] . He stated that Burgess took him as far as Charleston, South Carolina, the two men spending the night in a tourist court some 60 miles north of Charleston. [REDACTED]

From January, 1947, to August, 1948, MacLean officially represented the British Embassy on matters dealing with political aspects of atomic energy. He reportedly had no access to classified scientific information, but he did have full knowledge of the discussions which took place during that period concerning cooperation between the United States, Canada, and England. He had access to communications on such matters which passed between Washington, D. C. and London, England. During the same period he had knowledge of the transactions of the Combined Development Agency and of arrangements for securing raw materials and estimates of future production which were made at that time. (b)

310

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lamphere

Date: June 19, 1961

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DONALD DUANE McLEAN,
RAY FRANCIS de MOLY BUREAU
STICKAGE - 2

G.I.R.-5

There are attached hereto two copies of a memorandum dealing with the disappearance of Donald Duane MacLean and Ray Francis deMolay Bureau. I would like to call to the attached memorandum and advise you specifically that developments growing out of the investigation of the disappearance of the two individuals make it highly probable that both were Soviet espionage agents.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

June 19, 1951

Page 1

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

1

Page 2

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

[REDACTED]
Page 3

were stopped three times for driving at excessive speeds.

[REDACTED]
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Charleston, South Carolina, the two men spending the night in
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(S) 314

June 30, 1972

RE: DONALD DUANE McLEAN
SUS FRANCIS & MARY BORGES
DEPTORATE - R

315

We have received a report from the proprietor of the Dover Closed Auto Company in New York City that they replaced a voltage regulator in Burgess' Lincoln Continental automobile on approximately November 17, 1950. Burgess, at that time, stated he was en route to Canada. We have also been advised by an insurance broker that on November 16, 1950, while Burgess was in New York en route to Canada, an attempt was made to steal his car while it was parked near the Sutton Hotel in New York City.

316

July 23, 1961

SAC'S WASHINGTON FIELD () URGENT
BOSTON
NEW YORK

82 APR 9 1963

NOTE: Be investigation being conducted to locate and interview maid employed by Donald MacLean in Paris and Washington, D. C. Investigation indicates maid later employed by ██████████ now residing Boston. Previous investigation also indicated maid's name was ██████████, but one individual of this name located and interviewed by NYO but she denied having been employed by MacLean.

317

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT:

DATE: July 10, 1951

[redacted] came in to see me on July 9th. He had received a lengthy memorandum from his London correspondent who has been investigating the background of McLean and Burgess. This added nothing to our information and all appeared to be from public sources. He quoted extensively from Parliamentary debates, and [redacted] charged that McLean had been engaged in atomic political matters. [redacted] has checked with the Atomic Energy Commission and they refuse to tell him anything. I told him we of course would make no comment.

[redacted] London correspondent quoted an unnamed source from the British Foreign Office and an unnamed source in the American Embassy. The substance was that the best information furnished was that these two individuals went off on a lark and probably got killed. [redacted], of course, has not fallen for this.

cc: Mr. Ladd

LSN:CMC

✓ MHD

JR

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any
correspondence
and by the techniques
of official correspondence
you can then get it.

319

have a copy of my
letter to her & Wd. Cee
for you to have as
much I enjoyed it &
how very satisfied I
am. As it is I shall
have to try & convince
you - I can't write
skillfully enough to
express what an impression
place in the course of a

the Netherlands Embassy
will get it to him.

I am also sending off
your letter to

which you kindly
lend me & asking him to
copy me.

Very stupidly I must
have misunderstood your
maid having put my things
in & didn't look round the
room. The result is I

expressing so detailed a
way of life I found it
to be, quite
apart from the sheer
barrenness of the sticks
and stones, the box & the
vistas — they being only
the material art of which
you and your husband
seem to me to have the
other & bigger thing. I

he has apparently left
the country he goes to
be with D.S.A. from the

323

as I think left behind
a pair of striped socks
greenish blue & white
horizontal stripes, a white
cap (real silly) a silk
handkerchief & handbag something
that they could be used
in Germany. I shall
not take it carelessly as well
as the handbag

and the
with them
and the handbag

32nd

to a party this evening
& he told me about how
kind you had been to
him in S. Carolina. I
told him I knew this
from my experiences in
Pennsylvania & I do
like very much to see
you both again.

~~With all thanks~~
~~John Quincy~~
George B.

325

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

Dear

I trust you received my telegram.
The reason you do not receive the earlier
letter that I shd. have written are too
numerous to trouble you with, so
you will take as sufficient about half
less of ~~the~~ my apologies. The ~~was no~~
included:

① I had deferred writing longer
I had met
landable & with intelligence,
deferring meeting me, from day to day,
until
way up
of the way ?
is o.k.

It was, in fact,

meets us first as it does in
which was even more
and was willing

to be seen

character, and
and attractive

the historian

of art and design
wanted to kill it

The work and time

Swiss Chalets

of my old friend

Jefferson's Architecture

do to the 3 boys

only has twice

as many

as the others

the first

one has

the man has

as (as a detail) that he achieved

against without repetition. (The
reciprocity of the 2 main sides of the
Canadian) and

had myself W. like me to.

come, at least 3rd. much

like us. You have a lot

car to go along with me

being 40 when we And I will be
then 30 years old. Come together

then.

There is much, as to me.

Yours very sincerely Wm R.

Wm R. B. P.S. I do like the idea of getting back

but remember my wife and children

WILLIAM HENRY
BOSTON MASS.

It would be impossible to say for what I failed to get
reflected back what I failed to get

and had given, I found myself you
to the care & trouble you have had you

myself to

myself to

the care & trouble you have had you

myself to

myself to

the care & trouble you have had you

myself to

the care & trouble you have had you

like if I may to kick it up
of & when I see you next
time.

S.B.

While writing the above yr. nice
~~way~~ we have arranged
to meet in her house at ~~that~~
to meet in ~~the~~ time next Sunday.
Seems a good time before
Pratic is $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour before
whatever time it is that the
Symphony Concert begins.

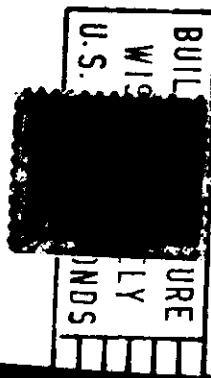
SDDO. P.S. ... was your fault, my mother fault or
my fault that we did not get your letter
till after our return and we did get your
postcard. However I hope ^{you understand} you
Chichester that's all understood now &
thank you.

Dear

Just a short note following yours.
Telephone calls ~~are~~ ^{are} still ~~now~~ ^{now} 7.30 p.m.
cheque, I have, having to borrow money,
~~as~~ ^{as} extra, ~~in~~ ^{but} ~~as~~ ^{as} seen, ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~unforeseen~~ ^{unforeseen}
~~emergencies~~ ^{from} from good friends.
was very glad I was able to provide
cashing it. Andrew if you had ~~not~~ ^{not} told
me ~~it~~ ^{to} provide it
I have been very worried, being ^{with} very
hot ~~hot~~ ^{hot} Lunter today as ^{extreme}
as it was with it there were no waves
and we had a truly wonderful time
and indeed have ~~an~~ ^a ~~fine~~ ^{fine} time, the
next day, I fear, the ~~car~~ ^{car} ~~was~~ ^{was} not well. It

in charge
a little before
to start, & this is
tried things with

You had best leave the
Gadde and as I told you go
Indore. Cut experiments to Jodhpur
is all I do in the house and so
crossed with packing etc. Please say
in this that I will prefer to make
you a letter of thanks later.
Please keep very quiet etc. Much love
I'll put some letters in too. In v. demand. The traps

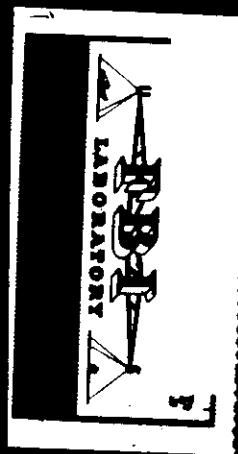


Name:

S. Rupans
British Embassy
Washington
D.C.

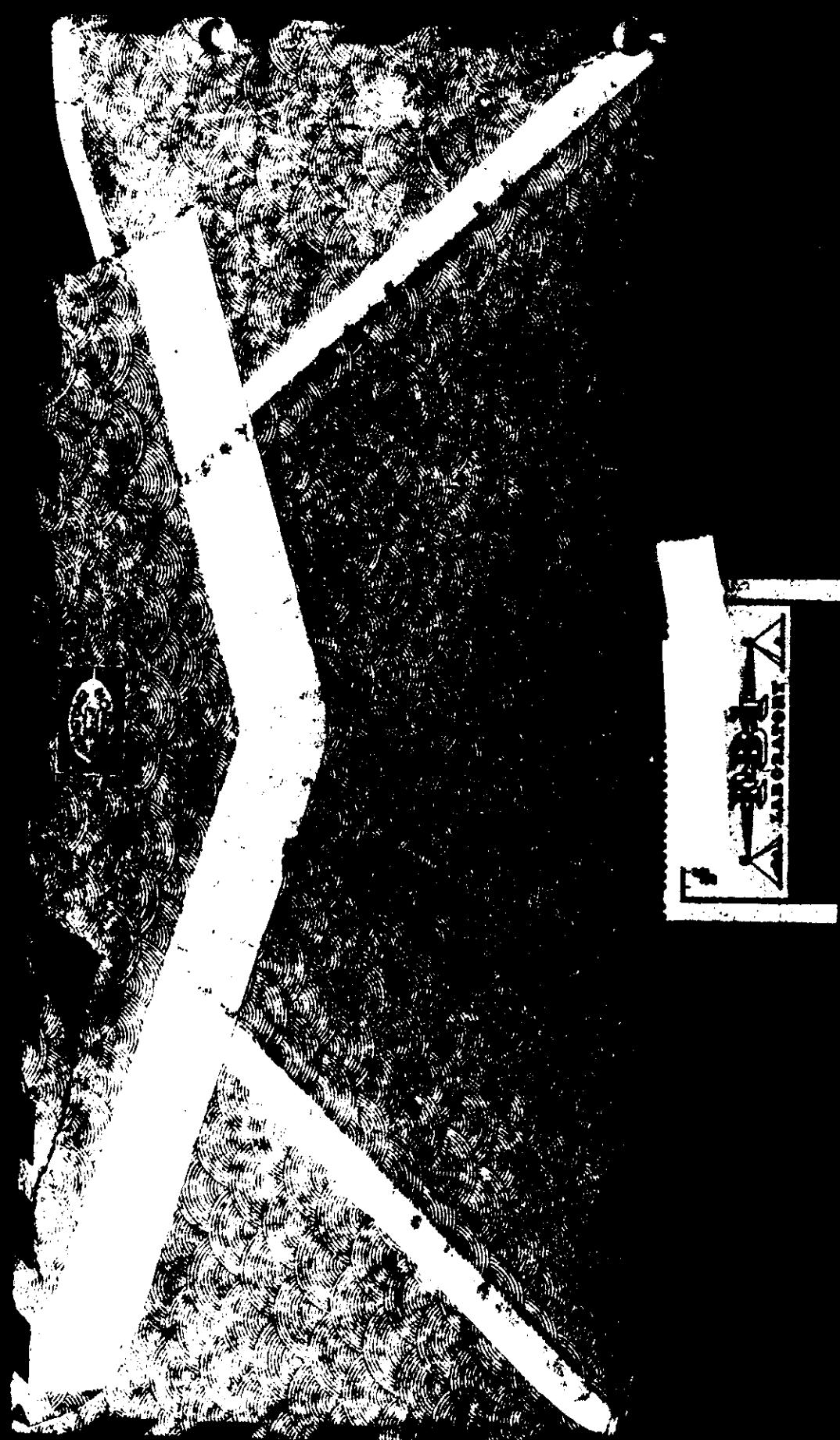
35

Mr.
G. Burpee
400 Nebraska Ave
Washington D.C.



AIR MAIL

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REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

July 13, 1951

To: SAC, Philadelphia

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office July 3, 1951.

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.

ESPIONAGE - R

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Reference: Letter 6/30/51

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO.

- K4 Handwritten letter on letterhead stationery of the British Embassy Washington, beginning "Dear [REDACTED] -- Just a short . . .," signed GUY BURGESS.
- K5 Envelope to [REDACTED], postmarked August 15, 1950 and accompanying four-page letter, message beginning "I have just finished . . .," in the known handwriting of GUY BURGESS.
- K6 Air Mail envelope to [REDACTED], postmarked September 22, 1950, and accompanying three-page letter, message beginning "I trust you received my . . .," containing the known handwriting of GUY BURGESS.

Result of Examination:

t o i
Specimens No. [REDACTED] are returned herewith. Photographic copies are retained.

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6-11-51

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

11

7:25 P. M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK [REDACTED]

URGENT

UNSUB W[REDACTED] ET AL ESPIONAGE R. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AEC, MET DONALD D. MACLEAN AT LUNCHEON GIVEN FOR HIM JUST PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE US IN ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT BY THE AEC STAFF MEMBERS TO THE COMBINED POLICY COMMITTEE. [REDACTED] HAD NO SOCIAL CONTACT WITH MACLEAN AND POSSESSED NO INFORMATION PERTINENT THIS CASE. [REDACTED],

ADVISED THAT MACLEAN IN ADDITION TO SERVING AS SECRETARY TO THE G. B. DELEGATION TO THE COMBINED POLICY COMMITTEE ALSO REPRESENTED G. B. ON THE COMBINED DEVELOPMENT AGENCY. [REDACTED] KNEW MACLEAN PROFESSIONALLY FROM EARLY ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN WHEN HE JOINED THIS AGENCY AND UNTIL MACLEAN LEFT THE US. HE HAD NO SOCIAL CONTACT WITH HIM OTHER THAN MEETING WITH HIM AND OTHERS AT LUNCHEONS HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGENCY'S WORK. MACLEAN IMPRESSED HIM AS A CONSERVATIVE, CAPABLE, AND DISCREET PERSON WHO GAVE NO

END PAGE ONE

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INDICATION OF BEING SYMPATHETIC TOWARDS RUSSIA OR COMMUNISM. [REDACTED] UNABLE TO IDENTIFY MACLEAN'S SOCIAL ASSOCIATES BUT ADVISED THAT ONE [REDACTED] A BRITISH CITIZEN FORMERLY EMPLOYED AT THE G. B. EMBASSY HERE KNEW MACLEAN WELL.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WFO WILL INTERVIEW [REDACTED] COMBINED DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, STATE DEPARTMENT AND [REDACTED] AEC, WHO ALSO SERVED AS STAFF MEMBERS ALONG WITH MACLEAN ON THE COMBINED DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

END PAGE TWO

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: 6-26-51

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR

URGENT

6145

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE, ██████████ STATES HE
KNEW MACLEAN WHILE LATTER IN US AND SAW HIM INFREQUENTLY IN HIS CAPACITY
AS A REPORTER. STATES HE HAS NO INFO RE MACLEAN'S POLITICAL SYMPATHIES.
██████████ SAYS HE IS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH GUY BURGESS.

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WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 23 10:30 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

UNSUB, WASH [REDACTED] ESPIONAGE R. REBUTEL JUNE TWENTY ONE LAST.

[REDACTED] REITERATED INFORMATION IN REFTEL. STATED
MEETING WAS THAT OF NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF WAR AND WAS HELD
AT ONE NAUGHT ONE EIGHT EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W., AT ELEVEN A.M. JUNE TWENTY
LAST. INDIVIDUAL WHO MADE THE REMARKS CONCERNING MACLEAN AND BURGESS WAS
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] SAID [REDACTED] REMARKED HE
HAD RECEIVED A CALL FROM A PERSON WHOM HE CONSIDERED TO BE USUALLY RELIABLE
ADVISING HIM THAT MACLEAN AND BURGESS WERE IN THIS COUNTRY AND HAD SOME
LETTERS WHICH HAD BEEN EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT AND
THE USSR, THAT THESE LETTERS WERE NOT SALEABLE IN EUROPE AND THEY, THEREFORE,
CAME TO U.S. IN EFFORT TO SELL THEM. [REDACTED] INDICATED MACLEAN AND BURGESS
WERE UNFRIENDLY TO BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT AND WERE ADVOCATES OF PEACE.

[REDACTED] THOUGHT THE LETTERS WERE SUCH THAT THEY WOULD REFLECT UNFAVORABLY
UPON THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT. HE TOLD THE MEETING HE HAD CONTACTED THE
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
HEARST PUBLICATIONS BUT DID NOT IDENTIFY THE INDIVIDUALS HE CONTACTED. HE
THOUGHT THESE PAPERS WOULD BE THE ONLY ONES WHO COULD AFFORD TO PAY THE PRICE
FOR THIS INFORMATION. HE INDICATED HE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO LEARN WHETHER
EITHER OF THESE INDIVIDUALS HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY MACLEAN OR BURGESS. [REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

mjt

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD [REDACTED]

NY

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN 7/18/51	678-50, 7/1-10/51.	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE DONALD DUART MAC LEAN; GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN and wife MELINDA arrived NYC, 5/6/44. MAC LEAN destined to British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] that in the spring of 1944 MAC LEAN was assigned to the British Embassy, Washington, D.C. and upon arrival, NYC, his wife MELINDA went to live with DUNBARS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised MAC LEAN never exhibited Communist sympathies. He said "family grapevine" indicated MAC LEAN a homosexual. [REDACTED] former British Diplomat, advised MAC LEAN entered British Foreign Service 1938; stated he never heard of MAC LEAN having any Communist sympathies. [REDACTED], stated GUY BURGESS a homosexual. BURGESS never indicated sympathy for Communism to [REDACTED].

[REDACTED], stated he met BURGESS on Queen Mary, 5/1/51, en route Europe, and later saw him in Europe. BURGESS never exhibited pro-Soviet sympathies, according to [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] denies ever planning trip with BURGESS.

[REDACTED] stated no indication BURGESS was pro-Communist. [REDACTED] close friend

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NY [REDACTED] 6

of BURGESS, stated BURGESS a homosexual; never heard BURGESS express Communist sympathies. [REDACTED]
knew BURGESS in London; states he had no reason to believe BURGESS pro-Communist or pro-Soviet. Immediately prior to disappearance of BURGESS, he had told [REDACTED] he was hoping "to make a Mediterranean cruise". Friends and relatives of MAC LEAN and BURGESS who were contacted have no information as to whereabouts of either.

- P -

- 2 -

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NY [REDACTED]

DETAILS:

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN

On May 6, 1944 DONALD DUART MAC LEAN and his wife MELINDA MAC LEAN, nee MELINDA MARLING, were interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the Foreign Travel Control Program.

The MAC LEANS had arrived in the United States on this date aboard the Queen Elizabeth. Mrs. MAC LEAN carried American passport No. 1142 issued by the American Embassy, London, England on April 4, 1944. The passport bore the notation dated April 4, 1944 that the passport was valid for travel to return to the United States. Mrs. MAC LEAN was traveling with her husband and stated that her probable stay in the United States would be two or three weeks and that her address would be in care of the British Embassy, Washington, D.C. (b)

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN had British passport No. 120698 issued July 20, 1939 by acting British Counsul General HARRIS. The passport indicated that MAC LEAN was a British subject by birth, having been born in London, May 25, 1913. He had diplomatic visa No. 329 issued by the American Embassy in London on March 31, 1944. MAC LEAN indicated that he was a second secretary in the Diplomatic Service and gave his destination as the British Embassy, Washington, D.C. He advised that his wife would probably stay with Mrs. C. W. H. DUNBAR, [REDACTED], for several days and then would proceed to Washington, D.C. to join him. (b)

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NY [REDACTED]

MELINDA then married DONALD MAC LEAN in late May or early June of 1940 and then they fled Paris before the German occupation. They subsequently arrived in Great Britain and in December, 1940 MELINDA returned to the United States pregnant to the extent that she was due to have a baby [REDACTED]. Subsequently she had a baby which died several days after birth, and following this she lived with the DUNBARS at [REDACTED] until the fall of 1941, when she returned to England to join her husband. (b)

[REDACTED] stated that DONALD MAC LEAN is the son of the late Sir DONALD MAC LEAN, a leader of the Liberal Party in Great Britain. He said that in the spring of 1944 DONALD MAC LEAN was assigned to the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. and upon arrival in this country, MELINDA MAC LEAN went immediately to DUNBAR'S farm in the Berkshires at Egremont, Massachusetts. (b)

According to [REDACTED], MELINDA MAC LEAN remained at this farm during the entire year of 1944. DONALD MAC LEAN visited at the farm whenever he could get away from Washington, which [REDACTED] described as about once a month. [REDACTED] stated that he was in Washington, D.C. quite frequently during this time [REDACTED] but he said he never met any associates of DONALD MAC LEAN there. (b)

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NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] recalls that some time in the spring of 1945 MAC LEAN obtained an apartment in Washington, D.C. and his wife joined him there. He believes that in the fall of 1945 MELINDA MAC LEAN gave birth to a son. He stated that he was with MAC LEAN quite frequently during the year of 1944 and recalled that DONALD MAC LEAN'S average visits to DUNBAR'S farm were of two or three days duration.

[REDACTED] declared that during all of his contacts with DONALD MAC LEAN he never suspected that the latter was in any way "more liberal than ROOSEVELT".

During the year of 1944 [REDACTED] recalled that DONALD MAC LEAN, on his trips from Washington, D.C. to Egremont, Massachusetts, would travel from Washington to New York arriving at Penn Station in New York City. On some occasions MAC LEAN would go from Penn Station to Grand Central Station and there catch a train to Hillsdale, New York, and then proceed by taxi to the DUNBAR farm. On other occasions, when [REDACTED] was planning to drive up to the farm for a weekend, MAC LEAN would join [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and the two would drive up together. On some occasions both [REDACTED] and MAC LEAN would go to the farm by train in the manner previously described.

NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that he never met MAC LEAN at Penn Station and MELINDA MAC LEAN never met DONALD there either. [REDACTED] stated that DONALD MAC LEAN never was accompanied by any one on these trips to the DUNBAR farm.

[REDACTED] recalled that on two or three occasions [REDACTED] in 1944 or 1945, he did call DONALD MAC LEAN at the British Embassy and invite him over for cocktails. [REDACTED] said that on the few occasions MAC LEAN did come, he never did stay for dinner, but left before the others did.

[REDACTED] advised that possibly an aunt of MELINDA'S might have visited with the MAC LEANS while they were residing in Washington, D.C. [REDACTED]

He volunteered the observation that MELINDA MAC LEAN would have been much more the type to furnish Russia with information than was DONALD MAC LEAN. When asked to explain this remark, [REDACTED] said that he did not want it to seem that he thought MELINDA was in any way a "radical or Communist", but said that he considered her to be a "social misfit" and that she seemed to look down upon American social life. He stated that on many occasions at the farm in Massachusetts MELINDA left a party or social gathering and retired to her room, stating in effect that she was bored.

[REDACTED] described DONALD MAC LEAN as over 6 feet tall, blond straight hair, slim build, weighing about 175 to 180 lbs., who had a nice personality, dressed in tweedy casual suits, wore no glasses and had very bad decayed teeth.

NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He stated that according to the "family grapevine", [REDACTED], DONALD MAC LEAN, is a homosexual and [REDACTED] believes that this knowledge is a factor in the family difficulty following the nervous breakdown of DONALD MAC LEAN in Cairo, Egypt in about 1949. ()

[REDACTED] described DONALD MAC LEAN as an intelligent, level-thinking and hard-working career man who was far ahead of men his own age in the British Foreign Service. He said that he first met DONALD in about 1945 in New York City
[REDACTED]. ()

[REDACTED] advised that MAC LEAN never exhibited any Communist sympathies, but added that MAC LEAN did hold "liberal" views. He said when discussing Communism, MAC LEAN spoke with care and deliberation and with no enthusiasm. ()

He said he has not seen MAC LEAN since 1948, following MAC LEAN'S return to London and his appointment in Cairo, Egypt. [REDACTED] declared that the family claims that the nervous breakdown of MAC LEAN had been brought on by climate in Egypt and also that MAC LEAN'S "liberal" viewpoints resulted in conflicts within himself in carrying out instructions regarding his work in Egypt. ()

[REDACTED] could not recall any names of acquaintances of DONALD MAC LEAN'S and he said he recalled no pattern in MAC LEAN'S visits to New York City from Washington, D.C. He did recall that MAC LEAN arranged entrance into the United States for a family housekeeper from London in about 1946. He did not know the name or whereabouts of this family housekeeper, but he believed that she returned to London with the MAC LEANS in 1948. ()

NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that DONALD MAC LEAN was a "heavy drinker" on occasions while in the United States, and he expressed the opinion that MAC LEAN is presently on a "binge" and is not involved in espionage, as is indicated in the newspapers. He then said that if DONALD MAC LEAN was involved in espionage, in his opinion such involvement would result from MAC LEAN'S Cairo appointment, rather than while in the United States. He stated that he based this statement merely upon his own opinion of MAC LEAN, which he formed during his association with DONALD in the United States. ()

[REDACTED] declared that while in the United States, MAC LEAN at various times had summer homes or spent vacations in Cape Cod; Quogue, Long Island; Miami, Florida; and for about three weeks the MAC LEANS resided with the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] could give no approximate dates for the residences mentioned above. He did state that he recalled MAC LEAN at one time declaring that he had some friends in Italy, town unknown, whose names were "PORTEFINO". ()

[REDACTED] could provide no additional information concerning the activities or possible whereabouts of DONALD MAC LEAN. She said she never heard of GUY BURGESS until the present publicity. She recalled meeting DONALD MAC LEAN only a few times, which included a visit to his Washington home in 1946. The only friend or acquaintance of DONALD MAC LEAN that she recalls was [REDACTED] ()

NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that he never met either of the MAC LEANS and suggested that possibly [REDACTED] former attorney, one [REDACTED], might have some knowledge of the MAC LEANS. (4)

[REDACTED] New York City, was interviewed by the writer on June 13, 1951. (1)

[REDACTED] advised that he first met DONALD MAC LEAN in 1947 at a meeting of the Combined Development Trust in Washington, D.C. [REDACTED]. He said that MAC LEAN was not a member of the Trust, but as the assistant to Sir GORDON MONROE, United Kingdom representative, MAC LEAN attended all the meetings of the Trust from

NY [REDACTED]

March, 1947 until he left the United States. [REDACTED] advised that this trust was composed of United States, United Kingdom and Canadian members and the purpose was to develop information concerning the location and availability of raw materials for atomic production. Also, the Trust carried on negotiations for acquiring these necessary raw materials, as well as the allocation of raw materials. He said that these Trust meetings occurred intermittently, sometimes two or three a month, while at other times no meetings took place for one or two months.

[REDACTED] also declared that DONALD MAC LEAN was a United Kingdom representative on the Combined Policy Committee, of which the United States Secretary of State was the Chairman. He said this committee discussed policy in the field of atomic energy.

[REDACTED] recalled that DONALD MAC LEAN attended a three-day declassification conference which was held in October of 1947. At this conference the discussions were limited to the atomic energy information held in common by the United States, Canada and England during the war. He said also that this conference included a discussion of atomic weapons. He pointed out that another United Kingdom representative at this declassification conference was KLAUS FUCHS, confessed Soviet espionage agent.

[REDACTED] declared that he never knew DONALD MAC LEAN very well, although he met him occasionally at cocktail parties in Washington, D.C. He did recall attending a farewell party for DONALD MAC LEAN in the latter's home in Washington, D.C. at a time that he places as the summer of 1948. He said that approximately 40 or 50 people were present at this farewell party.

[REDACTED] advised that he had never had any discussions or "bull sessions" with DONALD MAC LEAN, and had no knowledge of MAC LEAN'S political inclinations. He said that most of his discussions with MAC LEAN were of an

NY [REDACTED]

official nature, and he does not recall MAC LEAN ever making any statements that could be construed as pro-Communist. He said his recollection of MAC LEAN is that of a pleasant, easy-going young man whom he would not describe as tense or garrulous. [REDACTED] had no knowledge of any close associates of MAC LEAN, nor did he know any members of MAC LEAN'S family.

On June 15, 1951 [REDACTED] D, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], cover [REDACTED],
New York, was interviewed by SA [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He
advised that DONALD MAC LEAN had entered the British Foreign Service [REDACTED] in 1938 and that they were stationed [REDACTED] in Paris in 1938 and 1939. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] MAC LEAN had stayed on in Paris.

He next heard of DONALD MAC LEAN in 1947 when he was attached to the British Embassy in Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] stated that he saw MAC LEAN once in the United States in 1948 at the Plaza Hotel, New York City. He met MAC LEAN and his wife in the lobby of the Plaza Hotel and at that time MAC LEAN told him that he and his wife were going to Cairo, Egypt for a new assignment. [REDACTED] stated that he heard that MAC LEAN had a nervous breakdown in Cairo and was drinking too much. He further heard that while in Cairo, some incident occurred during which MAC LEAN beat up some Egyptians and was thus recalled to England.

[REDACTED] understood that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], had attempted to straighten DONALD out when he returned to England, and thereafter DONALD was placed in the American

NY [REDACTED]

Department in the British Foreign Office. [REDACTED] pointed out that the American Department of the Foreign Office does not handle the confidential work pertaining to America and England.

He remarked that MAC LEAN was a very easy-going, intelligent, popular sort of individual, who had a little money. He said MAC LEAN'S father had been a very well respected politician in Great Britain.

[REDACTED] advised that he never heard that DONALD MAC LEAN entertained any Communist sympathies or expressed any pro-Soviet views. He said he could not imagine DONALD being engaged in espionage. He declared that MAC LEAN'S friends included the artist and intellectual type, which the British sometimes call the "Bloomsbury".

[REDACTED] had no idea where DONALD MAC LEAN could have gone, or where he is. He expressed the opinion that MAC LEAN had "cracked up again", for he could not imagine DONALD leaving his wife, who was about to have another baby. He suggested that possibly both DONALD MAC LEAN and GUY BURGESS are crazy. However, he stated it was unbelievable to him that they would "go over to the Russian side because they had seen too much and heard too much of what Russia actually is".

He remarked that both BURGESS and MAC LEAN have many friends throughout Europe, which they made during their assignments with the British Foreign Office. He knew of no close contacts of DONALD MAC LEAN in the United States.

NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] . On June 13, 1950 [REDACTED] was at the British Embassy in Cairo, Egypt, at which time DONALD MAC LEAN was also there. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that she had not been employed by any one named MAC LEAN in the United States or in France, and she added that the name MAC LEAN was totally unfamiliar to her. Photographs of both DONALD MAC LEAN and his wife MELINDA were exhibited to [REDACTED], and after viewing same, she stated that she had never seen those people before.

NY [REDACTED]

She further pointed out that she had never worked as a domestic in France. [REDACTED]

GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

[REDACTED] New York City, was interviewed on June 10, 1951 by SA [REDACTED]

He advised that he never heard of DONALD MAC LEAN until the recent publicity. Concerning GUY BURGESS, [REDACTED] stated that he met BURGESS in approximately early September of 1950 [REDACTED]

BURGESS arrived from Washington, D.C., visited this apartment, and introduced himself to [REDACTED] as a friend of [REDACTED]. BURGESS stayed over several days and advised [REDACTED] that he was working with Sir GLADWYN JEBB at the United Nations. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] was away from the United States at the time of BURGESS' visit. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] declared that several weeks later he made a business trip to Washington, D.C. and he contacted BURGESS, who was then residing with another British Embassy official and wife in a frame house on Nebraska Avenue. Also rooming at the same house was a young lady who was an employee of the British Embassy. BURGESS advised [REDACTED] that he was considering marriage to this girl, whose name

NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] did not recall [REDACTED].

BURGESS introduced [REDACTED] to one [REDACTED], who appeared to be a good friend of BURGESS and the three of them had dinner at an unidentified restaurant out of town.

On the following day, which was a Sunday, BURGESS took [REDACTED] for a drive to Great Falls, Maryland.

[REDACTED] BURGESS advised [REDACTED] he had had homosexual relationship with one "PETER" in England before the recent war. PETER went into the armed forces and BURGESS said that he had looked forward to resuming his life with PETER after the war. However, some major upset took place between the two after the war, ending the relationship. [REDACTED] knew nothing further about this PETER.

On this trip to Great Falls, BURGESS brought 30 or 40 small drawings and water colors that he had done, most of which were scenes from the Middle East. BURGESS expressed love of life in that part of the world, especially the Mohammedan countries, where men are dominant and women are in the background. BURGESS also expressed the opinion that the Western world was very "muddled" and said he would like to get away from it. He told [REDACTED] that the things he had hoped for in the way of peace, and generally improved conditions had not come to pass. However, [REDACTED] stated, BURGESS never indicated any sympathy for Communism. Also, [REDACTED] said that BURGESS did not mention any studies of Marxism or Communism which he might have made.

[REDACTED] declared that he could not recall BURGESS specifically mentioning which near eastern country or countries he would like to go to, or any particular friends in that area, except that he had expressed appreciation of the beauty of St. SOPHIA in Turkey. [REDACTED] stated

NY [REDACTED]

that BURGESS may have also expressed admiration for Syria.

In early October 1950 [REDACTED] recalled that BURGESS visited New York City and believes he stayed at the Hotel Sutton. [REDACTED] recalled that he had dinner with BURGESS and a friend of BURGESS, whose first name was [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] He believes this individual was staying at the Hotel Pierre. (6)

[REDACTED] further recalled that BURGESS boasted of friendship with [REDACTED], as well as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] t. [REDACTED] stated that these individuals are probably homosexuals. He said he broke his friendship with BURGESS because of this and BURGESS' intemperate drinking. [REDACTED] thinks that BURGESS borders on a "psychopathic condition". (6)

[REDACTED] advised that he never knew DONALD MAC LEAN. He said he met GUY BURGESS socially approximately two years ago in London and has had slight acquaintance with BURGESS since. He advised that BURGESS' closest friend to his knowledge is probably [REDACTED]. (6)

[REDACTED] recalled that on the last weekend before the disappearance of BURGESS and MAC LEAN, BURGESS was visiting the home of one [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED], [REDACTED] was a homosexual. On Sunday of instant weekend, [REDACTED] invited [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to supper at his home. After the disappearance of BURGESS and MAC LEAN was known, [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that BURGESS,

NY [REDACTED]

during the evening of the date he had supper at the [REDACTED] home, told her that he was "hoping to make a Mediterranean cruise", but did not give her any further details. [REDACTED] stated that he had no reason to believe that BURGESS was sympathetic to the Communist cause or to Russia.

These records also show that F. G. de M. BURGESS booked passage on the same trip through the "United Kingdom Delegation", and was assigned to cabin No. B-130, cabin class. BURGESS shared the same cabin with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

NY [REDACTED]

On June 14, 1951 [REDACTED], [REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED]

At this time [REDACTED] advised that he met GUY BURGESS on the Queen Mary on May 1, 1951 en route to Europe. [REDACTED] said that he debarked at Cherbourg, while BURGESS proceeded to Southampton, England. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Thereafter he went to Paris for about four days and then on to London, arriving there about May 21, 1951. Approximately two days later he telephoned GUY BURGESS and met him at the BURGESS flat, where they had cocktails and dinner. [REDACTED])

[REDACTED] stated that he met BURGESS on three occasions in London, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that while he occasionally met other friends of BURGESS at the Reform Club, he is positive that he never met DONALD MAC LEAN, nor does he recall BURGESS mentioning this man. [REDACTED])

[REDACTED] declared that throughout his relationship with BURGESS, he was aware of the latter's general unhappiness and instability, bordering on mental illness. He attributed this condition to BURGESS' recall from the United States to London, and the unsettled condition of his future. [REDACTED] advised that he does not recall that BURGESS revealed to him any of his plans for the future. [REDACTED])

NY [REDACTED]

He stated that he knew nothing about any money that BURGESS may have possessed. [REDACTED] said that he could not recall that BURGESS ever mentioned Communism or that he evidenced any pro-Communist or pro-Russian attitudes. [REDACTED] did recall that on occasion BURGESS criticized the Russians for "fouling things internationally". Politically, [REDACTED] believes BURGESS to be in line with the present labor government policies in Great Britain. (b3)

[REDACTED] recalled that at various times BURGESS mentioned a desire to go to the continent, particularly to Paris. He recalled further BURGESS mentioning a friend who had settled in a beautiful place in Locarno in Switzerland and he indicated that he, BURGESS, would like some day to settle down. (b3)

[REDACTED] expressed shock on reading of BURGESS' believed flight to an "iron curtain" country, and he stated that of the two places of asylum, he believed that BURGESS would select Switzerland. [REDACTED] denied planning any trips with BURGESS, specifically a trip to Paris. (b3)

On June 15, 1951 the interview with [REDACTED] was continued and he stated that he had a meeting with GUY BURGESS about 3:00 P.M. on May 25, 1951 at the Reform Club. At this time BURGESS gave him detailed written instructions for contacting [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]. However, BURGESS instructed [REDACTED] not to contact [REDACTED] until May 28, 1951. [REDACTED] said that he thought these instructions rather strange, since it was his original understanding that BURGESS would personally introduce him to [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] said, however, that he did not question BURGESS for his reason for this change. (b3)

At that time also, [REDACTED] recalled that BURGESS told him that he was having dinner on that evening (May 25, 1951) with a friend who was having marital difficulties. BURGESS did not mention the name of this friend, but he said he was going away over the weekend

NY [REDACTED]

with this friend in order to "help this friend help himself". [REDACTED] recalled that BURGESS had stated that he preferred not to go away with this friend, however.

[REDACTED] stated that he and BURGESS left the Reform Club about 5:00 P.M. on May 25, 1951. He said that BURGESS had parked his car outside of the club. He noticed a sign on the windshield of the car indicating that it had been rented but he did not remember the name of the company. However, BURGESS told [REDACTED] that he had not rented the car but that it had been rented by a friend, who let him use it. [REDACTED] did not know whether this friend was the same one with whom BURGESS was going away over the weekend. [REDACTED] described this car as a small, brown, British made car, either a two or four door sedan. He remembered that BURGESS then drove him to a place where he could more easily get to the Green Park Hotel, where he was staying. [REDACTED] declared that this was his last contact with BURGESS. He said he noticed no luggage in this car, but he did observe a blue Mackintosh type coat in the car. He said he did not believe that this coat belonged to BURGESS. ()

[REDACTED] stated that on May 26, 1951 he received a telephone call from [REDACTED], BURGESS' roommate, who informed him that BURGESS had not come home that evening. [REDACTED] wanted to know if [REDACTED] had information regarding the whereabouts of BURGESS. [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that he had no such information because he had been previously instructed by BURGESS not to tell [REDACTED] of his (BURGESS') plans for that weekend.

On May 27, 1951 [REDACTED] said that he was contacted personally by [REDACTED] and they drove to the home of [REDACTED], who has been a friend of BURGESS for many years. It was at this time that [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] of BURGESS' plan for the weekend. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were disturbed because BURGESS never went away without telling [REDACTED] and his mother (Mrs. BURGESS). [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] seemed to think that BURGESS was "going down hill"

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NY [REDACTED]

mentally" for a long time. [REDACTED] said that BURGESS used cocaine for relief from severe headaches, which were the result of a fall. He also said that BURGESS suffers from diabetes.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He said that he saw [REDACTED] at the Reform Club and at BURGESS' apartment prior to his departure. At the time [REDACTED] told them that he was going to report the disappearance of BURGESS to some security agency connected with the British Foreign Office.

[REDACTED] recalled that on one occasion at the Reform Club, BURGESS introduced him to [REDACTED], who seemed to know BURGESS very well. BURGESS also spoke of a girlfriend but he never mentioned her name to [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] thought she lived in or around Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] said that BURGESS had given no indication of being a homosexual, but he thought BURGESS' sudden efforts in his behalf peculiar.

On June 30, 1951 [REDACTED] was recontacted by the writer and SA [REDACTED]. At this time [REDACTED] advised that he received a cable from [REDACTED] on June 26, 1951 as follows:

"Worried. No news. Did you get my two letters?"

[REDACTED] advised that he received only one letter from [REDACTED] and he received this about two weeks prior to this

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NY [REDACTED]

interview. He said that no mention of BURGESS was made in the letter other than that [REDACTED] had no news concerning BURGESS. [REDACTED] said that he destroyed this letter. [REDACTED] sent a cable to [REDACTED] in response to the latter's cable and advised [REDACTED] he was "O.K." [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The "New York World Telegram and Sun" carried an article on June 22, 1951 repeating an article that appeared in the "London Daily Express", to the effect that a man, who has been BURGESS' roommate for fourteen years, had stated that BURGESS told him of plans to take a holiday in France beginning May 25, 1951 with a young American medical student whom BURGESS met on the Queen Mary. ()

[REDACTED], who was apparently the young American medical student mentioned in the above article, was questioned specifically concerning this matter but he denied that he ever had any plans to go to France or anywhere else with BURGESS. He pointed out that he had just returned from France prior to May 25, 1951, and on that date he was preparing for his return to the United States. ()

[REDACTED], was interviewed at [REDACTED] on June 16, 1951 by SA [REDACTED]. ()

[REDACTED] stated that he sailed on the Queen Mary for England on May 1, 1951. He said he shared a stateroom on this trip with GUY BURGESS, but had little contact with BURGESS and he could not recall BURGESS' name until it was mentioned to him. [REDACTED] said that he had not connected this man that he met on the Queen Mary with the BURGESS who is the subject of so much publicity until the date he was interviewed. ()

He recalled that BURGESS left the cabin on the Queen Mary early each morning and returned late in the evening. According to [REDACTED], BURGESS conducted himself

NY [REDACTED]

properly and he noticed nothing unusual about BURGESS except that he appeared to be a "heavy drinker".

He declared that he had no conversations with BURGESS except a brief one in which BURGESS advised of his connection with the British Foreign Service.

[REDACTED] said that he met no shipboard friends of BURGESS, except on the last day at sea BURGESS brought a man to his cabin briefly but he did not introduce him to [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] had no knowledge concerning the contents of BURGESS' baggage, which he recalls consisted of several valises and one trunk.

It would appear that the man that BURGESS brought to his cabin, as mentioned above, was probably [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by the writer and SA [REDACTED] on June 14, 1951.

[REDACTED] advised that in October or November of 1950 GUY BURGESS called his home in [REDACTED] New York and asked to visit with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who resides with [REDACTED]. He said that this was the first time that he met BURGESS, inasmuch as BURGESS was a friend of [REDACTED]. At that time BURGESS was staying in New York City and he drove out to [REDACTED] home in [REDACTED] in a Lincoln Continental automobile. He stayed that afternoon and then left.

[REDACTED] advised that he disliked BURGESS as the latter drank too much and had poor manners. BURGESS indicated that he would like to visit again for a weekend, but [REDACTED] discouraged him and did not even ask him to remain for dinner.

[REDACTED] said that he has no knowledge of any Communist sympathies on the part of BURGESS and had no idea

NY [REDACTED]

as to BURGESS' present location. He did not know any friends or relatives of BURGESS.

[REDACTED] was interviewed on June 15, 1951 by SA [REDACTED] at the home of [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Long Island, New York.

[REDACTED] stated that he first knew GUY BURGESS at Cambridge University in 1930 and he knew him there for about three years. He stated that the next time he saw BURGESS was when he came to Paris as a private secretary to HECTOR MAC NEIL, British Minister of State.

[REDACTED] said that thereafter he heard of BURGESS when he was attached to the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. He stated that in the fall of 1950, either in October or November, while the General Assembly of the United Nations was in session, BURGESS came to New York City from Washington, D.C. and got his telephone number and contacted him at the home of [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], Long Island, New York. [REDACTED] related that BURGESS came out to see him at [REDACTED] home, and spent about two hours with he and [REDACTED]. He recalled that BURGESS was driving a Lincoln Continental automobile because he later took them for a ride.

[REDACTED] recalled that BURGESS asked him how he liked being out of the Foreign Service, because BURGESS stated he was thinking of leaving the Foreign Service himself. [REDACTED] said that he was of the opinion that BURGESS had come out to see him in order to get some free Scotch because he was a "heavy drinker".

He pointed out that BURGESS did not make a very good impression on [REDACTED], and shortly before dinner BURGESS left for New York City.

He advised that the next time he heard from BURGESS was when the latter called him up to say goodbye. He said that BURGESS was in New York City at the time and

NY [REDACTED]

was returning to England. ()

[REDACTED] declared that in his contacts with BURGESS they had talked about Foreign Office gossip. He said there was no indication that BURGESS had any Communist sympathies or could be a Russian agent. He also advised that he knew no American contacts of BURGESS. He said he believed the main contacts of BURGESS were around the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. ()

[REDACTED] remembered that BURGESS had gone to Russia when he was attending Cambridge University. [REDACTED] said that he could not believe that BURGESS would have any Communist sympathies. He based this belief on the fact that BURGESS was the private secretary to HECTOR MAC NEIL, and no doubt wrote some of his speeches. He was of the opinion that MAC NEIL would not have BURGESS around if he had expressed any Communist sympathies. He said that he had no idea where BURGESS could be. He advised that BURGESS had many friends in the intellectual set throughout Europe and the Mediterranean. He remarked that BURGESS was an intellectual who was considered brilliant by some, and that he has written many speeches for politicians in England. ()

He felt that BURGESS at times drank too much and was not an "absolutely straightforward fellow at all times". He classed BURGESS as an aesthetic intellectual. ()

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was interviewed on June 16, 1951 by SA [REDACTED]. ()

[REDACTED] is a cadet at The Citadel College in Charleston, South Carolina. On March 1 and 2, 1951 GUY BURGESS lectured before the International Relations Club, political science group at The Citadel. ()

NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he had been one of the committee members for the International Relations Club Conference held at The Citadel March 1 and 2, 1951. As part of his job he drove visiting dignitaries from the Convention Hall to their hotel, in this case, the Hotel Francis Marion. Included in this group were the following:

GUY BURGESS;
[REDACTED];
[REDACTED];
[REDACTED].

[REDACTED] stated that when [REDACTED] heard that GUY BURGESS was to be at the conference, he was very pleased and remarked that he knew BURGESS very well as they had gone around together quite a bit in Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] declared that BURGESS presented a paper to this conference on British foreign policy in relation to the Far East. This paper contained many contradictions, for which BURGESS later apologized to the heads of the Political Science Department at The Citadel. As part of the conference BURGESS also conducted a seminar. However, [REDACTED] did not attend this seminar.

[REDACTED] stated that on one occasion Cadet [REDACTED] drove BURGESS to the hotel. [REDACTED] later told [REDACTED] that BURGESS visited numerous bars and became so drunk that [REDACTED] had to help him into the hotel. [REDACTED] stated that he had observed that BURGESS seemed to be intoxicated during the entire conference.

[REDACTED] also recalled that on April 11, 1951 BURGESS returned to Charleston and sat in on a class on international politics at The Citadel. At that time this class was studying Russia. BURGESS had previously indicated that he had many friends in Charleston and indicated that

NY [REDACTED]

on the occasion of his visit on April 11, 1951 he was staying with some friends. [REDACTED] pointed out that [REDACTED] had brought BURGESS to The Citadel on April 11, 1951.

[REDACTED] stated that BURGESS did not give any indication that he was pro-Communist or pro-Russian. Further, he did not give any indication as to his future plans.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] interviewed on June 20, 1951
by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] the International Relations Club at The Citadel and on March 1, 2 and 3, 1951 this club held a conference at The Citadel. He advised that GUY BURGESS attended this conference and also a seminar held at the same place in April, 1951.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Later he provided automobile transportation for BURGESS and a group of others.

[REDACTED] recalled that BURGESS read a paper at the conference entitled "Britain - Partner For Peace", which treated Britain as a good partner for nations in the past and pointed out what Britain could offer today. [REDACTED] termed this presentation as a poor paper. He recalled that the only reference to Communism was in connection with some reasons advanced for Britain's recognition of Communist China.

NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that his contact with BURGESS was limited and his only recollection of BURGESS was that he appeared to be drunk and about to fall asleep throughout the conference. (b) [REDACTED]

He also recalled that BURGESS had mentioned that he was a graduate of the Royal Naval Academy, and that he had been in Russia in about 1932. (b) [REDACTED]

Records of the Sutton Hotel, New York City, reflect that GUY BURGESS was a guest there from November 10 to November 22, and December 10 to December 12, 1950. Also, BURGESS was there from February 3 to February 5, from February 10 to February 12, and from March 17 to March 19, all 1951. He always registered alone. (b) [REDACTED]

The telephone numbers called from BURGESS' room at the Hotel Sutton, New York City, indicate he called [REDACTED] with additional listing of [REDACTED] same address. Also, a call was made to [REDACTED] New York City. (b) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Long Island, New York, was interviewed on June 16, 1951 by SA [REDACTED] (b) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he did not feel that any of these people knew GUY BURGESS or DONALD MAC LEAN. He pointed out that he is a close friend of GUY BURGESS and has known him a long time. [REDACTED] stated that he is "fond of BURGESS". (b) [REDACTED]

He related that he was brought up in England and educated there. From 1934 to 1938 [REDACTED] said he attended Eaton College, Windsor, England, with GUY BURGESS [REDACTED]

NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] recalls that GUY BURGESS contacted him in New York City some time between 1939 and 1941, when he was returning from China. ()

From 1943 to 1944 [REDACTED] said that he was in London with the United States Navy and he saw BURGESS there a number of times. He recalled that BURGESS and he, along with another United States Naval Officer whose name he cannot recall, went to a restaurant in London which BURGESS had selected. [REDACTED] stated that it was obvious to him that this restaurant was a hangout for homosexuals. He noted that BURGESS seemed to know many of those present. When they returned to their apartment, [REDACTED] asked BURGESS about his connection with this restaurant and BURGESS then admitted that he was a homosexual. [REDACTED] declared that this did not stop his friendship with BURGESS inasmuch as "one's morals are his own business". ()

[REDACTED] said that he saw BURGESS a number of times when the latter was attached to the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. He saw him either at his home or in New York City. ()

He said the last time he saw BURGESS was in January, 1951 when BURGESS and Mr. and Mrs. ALAN MAC LEAN came out for dinner at his home in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] said that this was the first time that he had ever met ALAN MAC LEAN. He recalled that BURGESS had stated to him at this dinner that he disliked Mrs. MAC LEAN. [REDACTED] remarked that he believed the last time he heard from BURGESS was when the latter phoned him prior to leaving the United States. ()

He reiterated that he liked BURGESS and he said he had no reason to suspect that BURGESS held pro-Communist or pro-Soviet views. [REDACTED] said that BURGESS is an idealist and he himself has wondered whether BURGESS might have gone over to the Russians like HESS did when he came to England from Germany. [REDACTED] recalled that BURGESS had

NY [REDACTED]

always felt that World War III could be avoided, but recently he stated it appeared to him that World War III might happen.

[REDACTED] said he had no idea where BURGESS or MAC LEAN might be. He recalled that BURGESS had once asked him for a picture of his two young sons, which he thought was a bit unusual.

In an interview with [REDACTED] in
Santa Monica, California, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]
was a friend of BURGESS.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] recalled that GUY
BURGESS collaborated with [REDACTED] in the publication of a
financial paper in London.

NY [REDACTED]

The "London Daily Express", June 14, 1951, contained an article about BURGESS and MAC LEAN and made this comment:

"Investigation yesterday turned attention on three names - KATZ, PFEIFFER and STRAUSS.

"ROLF KATZ, a chunky man in his fifties, is reported to be an important Cominform agent. He was recently in London from the Argentine and is said to have been seen often with BURGESS. Now he has left England."

The "London Daily Express", June 14, 1951,
in a story concerning the BURGESS-MAC LEAN flight, referred
to EDOUARD PFEIFFER as follows:

"EDOUARD PFEIFFER, one-time private
secretary to DALadier, later turned
Communist.

"He, too, is said to have been in
touch with BURGESS recently and a check
on his movements is being made in Paris."

* * * *

NY [REDACTED]

The files of the New York office contain no further information on DONALD DUART MAC LEAN, GUY BURGESS or ALAN MAC LEAN.

- P E N D I N G -

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NY [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

L E A D S

NEW YORK

At New York City, New York

Will review material furnished by Bureau letter
June 29, 1951, and conduct necessary investigation. [REDACTED]

Will report results of additional telephone
listings on telephone calls made by GUY BURGESS from the
Hotel Sutton. [REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU [REDACTED]

FILE NO. [REDACTED] OF

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAVANNAH	MADE 7/16/51	6/11-14; 6/16-21; 7/9/51	[REDACTED]
TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE		
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was [REDACTED]	ESPIONAGE - R		

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. GUY BURGESS, selected by British Embassy, Washington, D. C. to speak before the International Relations Club, The Citadel, Charleston, S. C. upon request made by Citadel College Officials. While in Charleston, Mr. BURGESS visited [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and in company with several other individuals at social gatherings. Resided at Francis Marion Hotel March 1 through March 4, 1951, and upon return to Charleston with mother, stayed Ft. Sumter Hotel April 8 through April 13, 1951. Telephone calls traced, persons interviewed, and contents of telegrams sent and received set forth. Cadet [REDACTED] The Citadel, denies stating BURGESS seen in Charleston after disappearance reported. Mr. BURGESS unknown to all individuals contacted in Charleston prior to March, 1951 and no person interviewed has knowledge of future plans. All state Mr. BURGESS did not make unfavorable remarks toward U. S., but persons in attendance International Relations Club meeting state Mr. BURGESS followed British line in regard to Red China.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA:

[REDACTED], Political Science Instructor, The Citadel College, advised a meeting of the

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International Relations Club was held at the Citadel March 1 through March 3, 1951 and he and [REDACTED] were in charge of making necessary arrangements for guest speakers. [REDACTED] stated he had not met Mr. GUY BURGESS until he arrived at The Citadel to speak before the International Relations Club, and after introducing Mr. BURGESS at the conference he did not see Mr. BURGESS until the latter part of March, 1951 when Mr. BURGESS visited him briefly at The Citadel. [REDACTED] recalled that Mr. BURGESS at that time had stated his mother had also come to Charleston with him, but she was not with Mr. BURGESS at The Citadel.

[REDACTED] recalled that Mr. BURGESS mentioned visiting [REDACTED], Moncks Corner, South Carolina and indicated he was a close friend of this individual.

[REDACTED], The Citadel, advised he corresponded with the British Embassy, Washington, D. C. on February 16, 1951, at which time he requested a representative of the embassy to appear as a speaker at The Citadel before the International Relations Club. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] British Embassy, was designated as the speaker, but subsequently he was notified that Mr. GUY BURGESS was being substituted as [REDACTED] was unable to attend. [REDACTED] recalled that Mr. BURGESS arrived in Charleston, South Carolina on March 1, 1951 and called him about noon. He proceeded to the Francis Marion Hotel where he met Mr. BURGESS for the first time and had lunch with him. Lieutenant KLINE stated that Mr. BURGESS had a prepared speech with him at that time, and after lunch, he excused himself and went to his room to study his speech. [REDACTED] stated he next saw Mr. BURGESS later that same evening at The Citadel when he spoke before the Club, at which time he was highly nervous and possibly intoxicated.

[REDACTED] stated that one of the students acting as chauffeur, had picked up Mr. BURGESS at the hotel and he had heard that Mr. BURGESS was drinking at that time. He also recalled that Mr. BURGESS made an extremely poor speech. The next time [REDACTED] saw Mr. BURGESS was the following night at the banquet, at which time Mr. BURGESS appeared to be intoxicated and kept his head on the table in his arms during the banquet.

[REDACTED] stated he had talked with Mr. BURGESS about staying at the [REDACTED] and also with [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. BURGESS further related

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SV. [REDACTED]

he was well acquainted with [REDACTED], Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, an outstanding British Political Scientist, and BURGESS stated he would give [REDACTED] a letter of introduction if he desired.

[REDACTED] advised that Mr. BURGESS visited Charleston with his mother during the first or second week in April, 1951 at which time he resided at the Fort Sumter Hotel. He recalled that Mr. BURGESS visited The Citadel on one occasion, believed to be April 11, 1951 and he arrived at The Citadel about noon and asked [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to have lunch with him. Mr. BURGESS sat in on a lecture given by [REDACTED], and spoke briefly before the class, the exact discussion he could not recall. [REDACTED] was unable to go to lunch and [REDACTED] and Mr. BURGESS had lunch at the Hampton Restaurant and then took a bus to the Francis Marion Hotel where [REDACTED] left Mr. BURGESS on the bus as he was enroute to his hotel several blocks away. [REDACTED] advised this was the last he has seen or heard of Mr. BURGESS and during the brief periods he had seen him, he had never heard him make any unfavorable comment toward this country, or discuss any future plans.

[REDACTED], advised Mr. BURGESS called him on the phone in the early part of March, 1951 and the following day came to his house with a letter of introduction from [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated he invited Mr. BURGESS to visit the Cypress Gardens, [REDACTED], and while riding through the Gardens by boat, Mr. BURGESS spoke of WINSTON CHURCHILL very highly, and added Mr. CHURCHILL always took a nap in the afternoon, and stated he believed he would also take a nap and proceeded to go to sleep in the bottom of the boat. [REDACTED] stated this annoyed him very much and he took Mr. BURGESS back to Charleston and had no more contact with him until a few weeks later when BURGESS and his mother returned to Charleston on a visit. He stated Mr. BURGESS and his mother came to his home for lunch. At this time, Mr. BURGESS was apologetic for his actions and drinking on the first trip. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED]'s [REDACTED], gave a cocktail party for Mr. BURGESS but he declined to attend. He knew of no plans or future itinerary of Mr. BURGESS. [REDACTED] also said Mr. BURGESS had told him of driving 100 miles per hour through North Carolina on his first trip to Charleston, and that he was stopped by the

SV.

Highway Patrol, at which time he claimed diplomatic immunity.

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] Moncks Corner, South Carolina, called her and asked if she could have BURGESS as a house guest while staying in Charleston, but she was unable to do so, and BURGESS obtained a room at the Francis Marion Hotel. [REDACTED] stated she attended the meeting of the International Relations Club and heard Mr. BURGESS make his speech. She stated he was highly nervous, restless, and was drinking, and made a very poor speech. She stated the text of his speech followed the British line, and he supported Britain's traffic with Red China as an effort to obtain dollar credits to improve Britain's poor economic condition due to inflation, and she did not consider his speech or any discussion as "left wing". She also stated she considered Mr. BURGESS a "neurotic". The day following the speech at The Citadel, [REDACTED] gave a cocktail party in his honor, and invited [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated Mr. BURGESS on the second trip visited her on two occasions, once with his mother, and each visit was brief. On the second trip, Mr. BURGESS invited [REDACTED] to the Fort Sumter Hotel for a cocktail party, and she believed [REDACTED] were present at this time. [REDACTED] stated she had never heard of Mr. BURGESS prior to his first visit to Charleston, and he did not express his political ideologies or Nationalistic tendencies in her presence.

[REDACTED] South Carolina, advised he and [REDACTED] were invited to a cocktail party in honor of Mr. BURGESS, which was given by [REDACTED]. He recalled that [REDACTED] received a letter from [REDACTED] asking them to entertain Mr. BURGESS upon his arrival in Charleston, as [REDACTED] was a friend of Mr. BURGESS' step-father. [REDACTED] and for that reason, they attended the party given in his honor. [REDACTED] stated his wife took Mr. BURGESS on a tour of the city in the morning and later that day at [REDACTED] house, BURGESS did not recognize [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated he did not see BURGESS again until he visited in Charleston several weeks later, at which time BURGESS invited them to attend a cocktail party at the Fort Sumter Hotel. He recalled that [REDACTED] also attended. [REDACTED] recalled they talked of the TRUMAN-MacARTHUR dispute, and BURGESS stated the Chinese Nationalists were corrupt; that goods furnished them by the United States were turned over to the Chinese Communists. He could not recall any other conversation, but

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SV. [REDACTED]

added, Mr. BURGESS made no unfavorable comment toward this country, nor did he make any reference to any other country. [REDACTED] advised to his knowledge this group did not meet Mr. BURGESS at the Francis Marion Hotel.

[REDACTED] advised he and his wife attended a cocktail party at the home of [REDACTED], which was given in honor of Mr. GUY BURGESS. [REDACTED] recalled this was during the early part of March, 1951 and little or no conversation took place between him and Mr. BURGESS. He stated the next time he saw Mr. BURGESS was several weeks later at the Fort Sumter Hotel in company with [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], when BURGESS invited them for a few drinks at the hotel bar. [REDACTED] [REDACTED], and he did not believe this group entertained Mr. BURGESS during his stay in Charleston, but stated [REDACTED] [REDACTED] might have met Mr. BURGESS upon his arrival at the Francis Marion Hotel.

[REDACTED] Old Citadel, stated she had contemplated asking Mr. BURGESS to speak before that group, but did not do so, and none of these members met Mr. BURGESS during his stay in Charleston, but several heard his speech at The Citadel.

[REDACTED] Francis Marion Hotel stated he recalled the visiting guest speakers of the International Relations Club staying at the Francis Marion Hotel, but added he did not meet Mr. BURGESS, and did not know anything concerning him, or his activities in Charleston, South Carolina. [REDACTED] produced registration cards reflecting he checked in the hotel on March 1, 1951 and checked out on March 4, 1951, and had a single room. The bill was paid by The Citadel College. One phone call was made to number 5225, determined to be Jack Krawcheck Clothing Store.

[REDACTED] stated Mr. BURGESS was unknown to him, and other employees contacted by [REDACTED] also stated they did not know Mr. BURGESS.

[REDACTED] Fort Sumter Hotel, stated Mr. BURGESS and his mother, Mrs. EVA BASSETT, checked into the hotel on

SV. [REDACTED]

April 8, 1951 and checked out on April 13, 1951. During their stay, they made the following telephone calls:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Identity of owner of number</u>	<u>Results of check</u>
4-8-51	2-1674	[REDACTED] [REDACTED].	Set forth above.
4-9-51	3-5656	[REDACTED] [REDACTED].	Set forth above.
4-9-51	2-1083	The Citadel Charleston, South Carolina	Set forth above.
4-10-51	7966	[REDACTED], The Old Citadel Apartments	Call for [REDACTED]. [REDACTED], who lives Old Citadel and has no phone.
4-10-51	2-1083	The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina.	Set forth above.
4-11-51	3-2672	American Theatre	Box Office Number.
4-12-51	3-4522	Rent-A-Car Company	Set forth below.
4-12-51	3-5656	[REDACTED] [REDACTED].	Set forth above.
4-12-51	4-3316	Eastern Air Lines	Ticket Office Number.
4-12-51	2-3523	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Set forth above.
4-12-51	6676	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED].
4-12-51	2-1083	The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina.	Set forth above.

SV. [REDACTED]

4-12-51 7966

[REDACTED],
The Old Citadel Apartments

Call for [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who lives Old
Citadel and has no
phone.

The telephone call made to the Rent-A-Car Company, Charleston, South Carolina, made on April 12, 1951 was in regard to the rental of an automobile. This call was made to [REDACTED], bookkeeper, 157 Meeting Street, who advised Mr. GUY F. BURGESS rented a 1950 Green Tudor Ford at 6:55 PM, April 12, 1951, and returned this car at 7:53 PM April 13, 1951 after driving 144 miles. On April 12, 1951 Mr. BURGESS rented a 1946 Plymouth from the same company at 2:15 PM and returned this car at 5:15 PM after having driven 34 miles. [REDACTED] stated Mr. BURGESS held a Washington, D. C. driver's permit No. 678522, and furnished State Department Identification. He was unable to recall whether or not Mr. BURGESS was alone at the time.

[REDACTED] produced copies of the following telegrams sent and received by Mr. BURGESS while residing at the Fort Sumter Hotel:

4/8/51 : "To: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]. Please
Cable [REDACTED] Address Montreal, to me at Ft. Sumter Hotel,
Charleston, S. C.

/s/
Eva Bassett".

4/13/51: "To: Philby, 4100 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D. C. Thanks.
Charleston Washington Plane due arrive 12:30.

"Love
/s/ Guy".

4/13/51: "To: Philby, 4100 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D. C. Both
arriving directly after lunch Sat. 14th. Lincoln arriving
independently.

/s/ Guy Burgess".

4/12/51: "To Burgess, Ft. Sumter Hotel. [REDACTED]

/s/ [REDACTED]"

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SV. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that Mr. BURGESS made long distance calls to Dunn, North Carolina on April 10, and 11th, 1951, and no record was made of the person receiving the call. [REDACTED] stated, he believed these calls were in connection with the automobile Mr. BURGESS had been driving, which had been placed in a garage for repairs in North Carolina. Efforts to identify the recipient of these calls have been negative.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were subsequently re-contacted concerning the alleged meeting of individuals at the Francis Marion Hotel upon the arrival of BURGESS in Charleston, and both stated it was their belief that these individuals were guest speakers of the International Relations Club, who were also staying at this hotel.

Cadet [REDACTED], Citadel Student, advised he conversed with Mr. BURGESS for about 30 minutes in the car operated by another student, [REDACTED] who acted as chauffeur for Mr. BURGESS, immediately following his speech at the Citadel. At this time, the discussion included music, WINSTON CHURCHILL, and BURGESS' speech, which BURGESS declared was prepared by the British Embassy, and that he was not in accord with the full text. Cadet [REDACTED] advised he did not see Mr. BURGESS on his next trip to Charleston, South Carolina, but recalls discussing his disappearance with other students after hearing the radio broadcast. [REDACTED] stated he may have been misquoted, but denied stating Mr. BURGESS had been seen at The Citadel Annual Parade of Honors at the time his disappearance was reported.

Cadet [REDACTED], The Citadel, was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] at Augusta, Georgia, at which time he stated he first saw GUY BURGESS on March 1, 1951 at The Citadel. [REDACTED] stated he acted as chauffeur and drove with BURGESS, in BURGESS' car from The Citadel to downtown Charleston to direct Mr. BURGESS to the Francis Marion Hotel. After arriving at the hotel, BURGESS asked [REDACTED] to have a drink with him, and they went to a nearby tavern and drank beer together for approximately thirty minutes, and then [REDACTED] escorted BURGESS to a cocktail party at The Citadel Faculty Club, and left Mr. BURGESS. During

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SV. [REDACTED]

the early part of April, 1951, according to Cadet [REDACTED], Mr. BURGESS sat in at a lecture given by [REDACTED] at The Citadel, which lecture was on Russia. Mr. BURGESS offered various comments in connection with the lecture, but no comments appeared to be pro-Russian, or Pro-Communist.

The Washington Field Office advised that among the effects of GUY BURGESS was the name, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], an attorney, stated he did not know Mr. BURGESS, and did not know how BURGESS came into possession of his name and address.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SV. [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report have been designated for the Washington Field Office, since investigation in this case was initiated in that office and leads are presently outstanding.

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype to Savannah, 6/11/51.

 New Haven teletype to Savannah, 6/12/51.

 Washington Field teletype to Savannah, 6/14/51.

 El Paso teletype to Savannah, 6/15/51.

 Washington Field teletype to Savannah, 6/16/51.

 Washington Field teletype to Savannah, 6/20/51.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 22
TELETYPE

FBI, SAVANNAH

6-22-51

5:30 P

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC WFO

URGENT

UNSUB, WAS [REDACTED] ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE WFO TEL
JUNE TWENTY LAST. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CHARLESTON, S.C. STATES BURGESS UNKNOWN TO HIM, HAS
NEVER CONTACTED HIM, AND HAS NO IDEA HOW HIS NAME CAME INTO
POSSESSION OF BURGESS.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PBA

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R
(Eufile [REDACTED])

DATE: July 18, 1951

Re Los Angeles teletype to Bureau, 6/15/51, and Bulet to Washington Field, cc Los Angeles, 7/9/51.

First Interview:

[REDACTED] said that he immediately perceived the reason for the interview since he had read of GUY BURGESS's disappearance on the preceding day in Time Magazine while he was at the beach. [REDACTED] said he met BURGESS in London in the latter 1930's. BURGESS had a job with the BBC at that time and seemed to know all of the writers and literary people of London. This is how [REDACTED] met him, although the exact circumstances of their first meeting were not recalled by him at that time. [REDACTED] believes that BURGESS may have been in charge of a program on the BBC during that period. He stated that he saw BURGESS frequently during the years 1937 and 1938 and recalled that upon his return from China with [REDACTED] in 1938 BURGESS had rehearsed him for a program on the BBC wherein [REDACTED] described his trip and some of his ideas on Chinese affairs.

During the year 1938 [REDACTED] said he also saw BURGESS frequently at the Cafe Royal in London and at other private parties. In connection with this, [REDACTED] explained that BURGESS was a highly emotional person and a heavy drinker. With regard to BURGESS's political philosophy at this time [REDACTED] stated that he was not at all clear. He explained that all the persons in his particular group, which included BURGESS, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], were warmly in favor of the Spanish Loyalist Government and said that this feeling was common to persons in his group.

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LA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that he had no knowledge of any Communist sympathies on the part of BURGESS except his "warm endorsement" of the Spanish Loyalists (which [REDACTED] does not now consider to be pro-Communist in the light of the thinking of that period) and knows of no connections which BURGESS could have had with Soviet espionage. [REDACTED] said that he recalled BURGESS in that period (1937-1938) as a person who was given to excess in drink and who was trying very desperately to be "one of the group", meaning the literary circle in which [REDACTED] et al traveled. [REDACTED] said he felt a kind of pity for BURGESS because he was a confirmed social climber and pretty obvious in his tactics. In this same vein and including the year 1947, when [REDACTED] last saw BURGESS in London when PURGESS was working for the British Foreign Office, [REDACTED] recalled that PURGESS always wanted to be "on the inside" insofar as significant political events and activities were concerned.

[REDACTED] next saw PURGESS in 1947 when he went to England to visit. [REDACTED] PURGESS was working for the British Foreign Office then. [REDACTED] stated at this point that PURGESS was known to be a homosexual. He did not consider this to be unusual, adding that even if this condition were generally known to PURGESS's friends and employers of that period it would not have made much difference since according to [REDACTED] homosexuality on the part of a person such as PURGESS would not be considered unusual in the London of that period. In this connection [REDACTED] does not feel that PURGESS's homosexuality would be a weakness which could be used to advantage by the Soviets. He repeated that he knew of no possible Comintern connections which PURGESS might have had and stated that it was inconceivable to him that the Soviets would ever choose a person such as PURGESS to work as an espionage agent. His reason for saying this was that PURGESS's drunkenness and emotional instability were things which were well known and very real. Secondly, he cannot imagine PURGESS engaging in any clandestine activity for any prolonged period of time without wanting to let someone know of his activities. [REDACTED] said he did not know and never met any of PURGESS's relatives and never recalls PURGESS speaking of home or family. He does not know what PURGESS'S financial condition was but assumed he was comfortably situated since he recalled going to PURGESS's apartment on several occasions in 1938 and again in 1947 and found it to be well furnished.

With regard to his first meeting with PURGESS in 1947 [REDACTED] recalls that both he and PURGESS got very drunk together. He does not recall PURGESS saying anything about his job with the Foreign Office which was indiscreet. [REDACTED] did believe that PURGESS at the time of this meeting (1947) seemed to be pushing his nervous energy to extreme limits.

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LA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] conditioned all the remarks which he had made heretofore concerning BURGESS by pointing out that actually he did not really know BURGESS as well as some people thought; that in reality he did not have very much in common with BURGESS and did not know or care enough about him to learn anything about his family or background. In this connection [REDACTED] pointed out that during the period 1939 to 1947 and afterwards when BURGESS was in this country they never corresponded and although he was in New York on one or two occasions he had never made any effort to see BURGESS.

[REDACTED] was asked to furnish the names of persons in the group who knew BURGESS besides himself. [REDACTED] named them as follows but said that he could not state that any of the group knew BURGESS very well.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. With respect to the association between [REDACTED] and GUY BURGESS, [REDACTED] believed that BURGESS worked with [REDACTED] "for a while" in 1936-1937 or 1937-1938 in the publication of a magazine which devoted itself to surveys of economic and political matters. [REDACTED] said he does not know what contribution BURGESS made to this publication and stated that he had no real knowledge of the exact nature of the publication on which both BURGESS and [REDACTED] worked at this time. [REDACTED]

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IA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] knew BURGESS very well and was also acquainted with the literary crowd at the Cafe Royal.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] knew BURGESS probably as well as anyone in the group.

[REDACTED] said that he did not know [REDACTED] very well but did know that probably [REDACTED] knew BURGESS better than anyone else.

[REDACTED] "d", also knew BURGESS.

[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] knew BURGESS and added that this was the only person whom he knew that BURGESS might have known in the United States.

BURGESS also mentioned the name of a person named [REDACTED] but could not recall this person's last name on the occasion of this first interview, stating that [REDACTED] probably knew BURGESS as well as [REDACTED].

In summation, [REDACTED] recollections during the first interview had with him were that BURGESS was a person of weak character who affected him very slightly as a friend, a person who, in [REDACTED] opinion and paraphrasing the Time Magazine speculation, would have very easily gone off on some emotional flight but [REDACTED] cannot conceive of BURGESS committing a major crime. In this connection, [REDACTED] drew what was intended to be a parallel in BURGESS's moral behavior between his homosexuality and retrotism, stating that although BURGESS was a homosexual he was not the type who would commit a serious crime, for example, molest children.

Likewise, although [REDACTED] knows that BURGESS was a staunch supporter of the Spanish Loyalists and their regime he does not believe him capable of the major crime of treason. Actually, [REDACTED] stated he has nothing to support any view with respect to BURGESS and was completely at a loss to explain his behavior. [REDACTED] stated that to his knowledge he has never met or heard of DENNID DENNET MacLELLAN and did not recognize his picture.

[REDACTED] said that he also did not know any of BURGESS's foreign office friends.

Second Interview:

A second interview was had with [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] Laguna Beach, California by SA's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on July 17, 1951. At this time the interviewing agents

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IA [REDACTED]

were in possession of additional information furnished by the Bureau concerning BURGESS, MacLEAN and [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] was taken back over his story and supplemented it as follows.

[REDACTED] stated that upon reflection he believed that he had met GUY BURGESS through [REDACTED] also called [REDACTED] in London in the spring of 1936. [REDACTED] stated that as he recalled it he had recently written an article [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], and BURGESS was working for the FBC at that time and praised his article, speaking to him at some length about it. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] With respect to [REDACTED] association with GUY BURGESS which was mentioned in the previous interview, [REDACTED]

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LA [REDACTED]

said that it is his present recollection that this association probably existed sometime during the period 1937-1938. He said it did not last very long. As he now recalls it, [REDACTED] and BURGESS had a disagreement but that after the disagreement had taken place and they had broken up they still remained on a friendly basis. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
made the point that he feels that he knew [REDACTED] better than he knew BURGESS,

On the occasion of this second interview [REDACTED] was able to identify the individual whom he had previously named as [REDACTED], a friend of BURGESS, as [REDACTED]. He said that he felt that perhaps [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] knew BURGESS better than anyone else in the group.

It was on his return from China in 1938, [REDACTED] reported, that BURGESS again looked him up to do a broadcast of his trip for the BBC.

[REDACTED] concluded by making several general comments about himself and BURGESS which are of interest to this investigation. [REDACTED] 394

LA [redacted]

on the occasion of the second interview pointed out once again that it should be borne in mind by interviewing agents that he did not have any close association with PURGEES and stated that upon reflection he was fairly certain that he has not seen PURGEES on more than 20 occasions during his whole life. He also pointed out that it is quite impossible to analyze activities of the period 1936 and 1937 in which he and [redacted] and others were engaged, in the light of the political thinking of today. [redacted] said that the period of interest here was the period of the so-called "United Front"; that very little consideration was given at that time to the motives of the Soviets; that this did not come until later; and that at this time the whole hue and cry was fight Facism and Nazism wherever it was observed. [redacted] said that it was not until the news of the Moscow purge trials in the late 1930's began to leak out and other events came to light that Russia had undermined the Spanish Lovalists that people began to realize that perhaps they had been duped in some of their so-called United Front activities. [redacted] stated he did not make this point by way of apology but simply as a statement of fact. He re-emphasized that he had no knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of PURGEES or [redacted]. He stated that he has no reason to withhold information of such a nature were he to possess it and his present feeling is that he recognizes the evil of Soviet Communism and would do anything in his power to combat it; however, he stated he has no further information which would throw any light on this matter.

HUC.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT
FROM : MR. HENNREICH
SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 10, 1951

The Washington Field Office is desirous of interviewing [REDACTED] concerning his knowledge of Guy Burgess. [REDACTED] name was found in notes left behind in the Washington residence of Burgess.

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~~SECRET~~
JUN 30 1951

TELETYPE

WASH & WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 51 30 6-23 P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

DONALD DUART MACLEAN, ET AL. ESP-R. REBUTEL, JUNE TWENTYNINE, LAST.
[REDACTED] ADVISED ON JUNE THIRTY, INSTANT, THAT HE RECEIVED A
CABLE FROM [REDACTED] ON JUNE TWENTYSIX, LAST, AS FOLLOWS..
"WORRIED. NO NEWS. DID YOU GET MY TWO LETTERS/Q/ [REDACTED]"
ADVISED THAT HE RECEIVED ONLY ONE LETTER FROM [REDACTED] ABOUT TWO
WEEKS AGO. NO MENTION OF BURGESS IN LETTER OTHER THAN THAT [REDACTED]
HAD NO NEWS RE BURGESS. [REDACTED] DESTROYED LETTER. [REDACTED] SENT CABLE
TO [REDACTED] IN RESPONSE TO LATTER-S CABLE, AND ADVISED [REDACTED] HE WAS
O.K. AND INFORMED HIM OF PLANS TO GO TO UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA IN LATE
AUGUST, NINETEEN FIFTYONE. "NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM AND SUN" CARRIED
STORY, JUNE TWENTYTWO, LAST, REPEATING ARTICLE IN "LONDON DAILY
EXPRESS" TO EFFECT THAT MAN WHO HAD BEEN BURGESS- ROOMMATE FOR FOURTEEN
END PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

YEARS STATED THAT BURGESS TOLD HIM OF PLANS TO TAKE HOLIDAY IN FRANCE BEGINNING MAY TWENTYFIVE, WITH YOUNG AMERICAN MEDICAL STUDENT WHOM BURGESS MET ON QUEEN MARY. THIS UNDOUBTEDLY REFERS TO [REDACTED], BUT [REDACTED] DENIED ANY PLANS TO GO TO FRANCE OR ANYWHERE ELSE WITH BURGESS. [REDACTED] POINTS OUT HE HAD JUST RETURNED FROM FRANCE PRIOR TO MAY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN FIFTYONE, AND WAS THEN PREPARING TO RETURN TO U.S.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
HOLD PLS

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18597

July 5, 1951

DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS

[REDACTED] was interviewed on June 30, 1951, and he advised he had received a cable from [REDACTED] on June 26, 1951, as follows: "Worried. No news. Did you get my two letters? [REDACTED]." [REDACTED] advised that he had received only one letter from [REDACTED] about two weeks ago. He said there was no mention of Burgess in the letter other than that [REDACTED] had no news regarding Burgess. [REDACTED] said he destroyed this letter. [REDACTED] has sent a cable to [REDACTED] in response to the latters cable and advised [REDACTED] he was O.K. and informed him of plans to go to the University of Geneva in late August, 1951. [REDACTED]

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 7

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD 43 NEWARK 4 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SACS

URGENT

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN, GUY BURGESS, ESPIONAGE - R. BULET JUNE TWENTY
THREE LAST ADVISED [REDACTED] ARRANGED A PARTY
NYC WEEKEND OF APRIL TWENTYONE, FIFTYONE TO WHICH BURGESS WAS TO *LT-1*
BRINGA [REDACTED], AND A THIRD MAN. BURGESS FAILED
TO VISIT NYC AND [REDACTED] WAS VERY UPSET. IN INTERVIEW
[REDACTED] SAID THIRD MAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN [REDACTED]
INVESTIGATION NYC INDICATES [REDACTED] RESIDING [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NEW JERSEY. NEWARK INTERVIEW [REDACTED] FOR HIS
KNOWLEDGE OF BURGESS.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 17 1951

TELETYPE

~~WASH & WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 19 17 6-28 P~~

~~DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT~~

DONALD DUART MACLEAN, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R. WITH REFERENCE TO THIRTY AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. CHECKS OF TEN DOLLAR DENOMINATION PURCHASED BY BURGESS. ALL CHECKS HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO EXPRESS CO., NYC, AND OBTAINED BY THIS OFFICE. ALL WERE CASHED THIS COUNTRY PRIOR TO BURGESS-DEPARTURE EXCEPT LAST ONE WHICH WAS CASHED ON BOARD "QUEEN MARY". MAJORITY WERE CASHED CHARLESTON, S. C., SEVERAL IN WASHINGTON AND ONE BALTIMORE. [REDACTED]

REBULET JULY ELEVENTH. [REDACTED]

OF BBC, INTERVIEWED AND ADVISED ACQUAINTED WITH BURGESS SINCE APPROX
END PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT WHEN BOTH EMPLOYED BBC, LONDON. [REDACTED] AWARE OF BURGESS- REPUTATION FOR HOMOSEXUALITY, BUT NO REASON TO DOUBT BURGESS- LOYALTY. STATED BURGESS HAS STUDIED MARXISM, BUT NEVER INDICATED SYMPATHY FOR SAME. [REDACTED] SAW BURGESS APPROXIMATELY THREE TIMES WHILE BURGESS IN U. S., ONCE IN D. C., AND TWICE IN NY. HAS NO INFO RE BURGESS- ACTIVITIES AND FRIENDS IN U. S. OTHER THAN HIS EMPLOYMENT AT BRITISH EMBASSY AND RESIDENCE AT PHILBIN-S HOME. NO OPINION AS TO BURGESS- WHEREABOUTS OR REASON FOR DISAPPEARANCE.

HOLD PLS

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194
APR 12 1950

12 M 27 L 810

7/12/51

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 12 1:30PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT *One 06*

DONALD MACLEAN, GUY BURGESS, ESP R. RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGTON D.C.,

ADVISED THEY ARE LARGEST SELLER STERLING NOTES IN CITY BUT DO NOT REPORT

SERIAL NUMBERS OR NAMES OF PURCHASERS. RIGGS BUY SILVER NOTES FROM WILLIAM

HOLZMANN AND CO., PERERA CO., AND DEAK AND CO., ALL NEW YORK, WITH LARGE

MAJORITY FROM HOLZMAN. RIGGS RECORDS REFLECT NO SALE IN EXCESS OF FIFTY

POUNDS MADE DURING APRIL, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE. N.Y. CONTACT HOLZMANN

DETERMINE IF RECORD OF SERIAL NUMBERS OF NOTES SOLD TO RIGGS AVAILABLE

AND IF SO, COMPARE WITH SERIAL NUMBERS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED BY BUREAU.

EXAMINATION OF TRAVELERS CHECK REGISTER, RIGGS, REVEALED BURGESS PURCHASED

THIRTY TEN DOLLAR AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY CHECKS NUMBERS E ONE ONE THREE

NAUGHT ONE FIVE NINE THREE THROUGH E ONE ONE THREE NAUGHT ONE SIX TWO TWO

ON APRIL FOUR LAST. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, WASHINGTON, ADVISED CANCELED

CHECKS MAINTAINED N.Y. OFFICE AND SUGGESTED CONTACTING *██████████*

██████████, AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, SIXTY FIVE BROADWAY, NYC, TELEPHONE

WHITEHALL FOUR DASH TWO NAUGHT NAUGHT. N.Y. DETERMINE IF ANY OF

BURGESS' CHECKS RECEIVED AND IF SO, OBTAIN INDORSEMENTS. IF NOT ALL

RECEIVED ARRANGE TO BE ADVISED IMMEDIATELY AS CHECKS ARE RECEIVED IN EFFORT

TO TRACE BURGESS FROM INDORSEMENTS.

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4-16

July 20, 1951

RONALD DIKART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MOLLY BURGESS

4-16

Information has been received that the 30 American Express Company checks in ten-dollar denominations which had been purchased by Guy Burgess have all been returned to the American Express Company in New York City. All of these checks were cashed in the United States prior to Burgess' departure with the exception of the last one which was cashed on board the Queen Mary. The majority of these checks were cashed in Charleston, South Carolina, several in Washington, D. C. and one in Baltimore, Maryland.

[REDACTED] the British Broadcasting Corporation, has advised that he has been acquainted with Burgess since approximately 1938 when both were employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation in London. [REDACTED] indicated that he was aware of Burgess' reputation for homosexuality but that he had no reason to doubt Burgess' loyalty. He stated he knew Burgess had studied Marxism but did not recall that Burgess ever indicated any sympathy for this theory. [REDACTED] mentioned that he had seen Burgess approximately three times in the United States, one of these occasions being in Washington, D. C. and the other two in New York City. He was unable to furnish any information concerning Burgess' activities or friends in the United States other than that he was cognizant of Burgess' employment at the British Embassy and residence at the home of H. A. R. Philby. [REDACTED] advised that he had no opinion as to the possible whereabouts of Burgess nor could he furnish any reason for the disappearance of Burgess. [REDACTED]

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7-6-51

U,

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD

6

10:30 AM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

DONALD MACLEAN: GUY BURGESS, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBOSTEL JUNE THIRTEEN, LAST,
SETTING FORTH INTERVIEW [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
IN ENDEAVOR TO FURTHER IDENTIFY [REDACTED] ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN MACLEAN'S MAID
IN PARIS AND WASH., D. C. NY BY TEL JUNE TWENTY TWO, LAST, STATED [REDACTED]
IN MY DENIED KNOWLEDGE MACLEAN. HOWEVER, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], FORMER NEIGHBOR OF MACLEAN, STATES
INS PHOTO OF [REDACTED] OF NY APPEARS TO BE SAME INDIVIDUAL FORMERLY EMPLOYED
BY MACLEAN. [REDACTED]

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Minneapolis
SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MacLAIN
MISSING BRITISH DIPLOMAT

DATE: July 27, 1951

[REDACTED], advised the Minneapolis Division he was travelling on a train of the Milwaukee Road from Austin, Minnesota to St. Paul, Minnesota, on July 17, 1951, and said he noticed an individual on the same coach who resembled the above-captioned individual, reported to have last been seen in Spain. [REDACTED] further stated that the brakeman, [REDACTED], was a friend of his and had a copy of the Minneapolis Star Journal (a daily paper published in Minneapolis) in which MacLAIN's picture appeared. After comparing the picture, they noted a close resemblance between the passenger on the train and the diplomat.

[REDACTED] further reported that the unknown individual was travelling with an older man wearing a heavy coat who had a decided English accent. The older man was carrying either a camera or magnifying glass over his shoulder.

[REDACTED] further stated that [REDACTED] had learned that both of these men had spent a few hours in Owatonna, Minnesota where their actions had caused considerable comment among the local people.

Both men left the train at St. Paul, Minnesota at 7:30 P.M., July 17, 1951.

He described the unknown individual who resembled MacLAIN as follows:

Height:	About 5' 10"
Weight:	170 pounds
Hair:	Dark
Characteristics:	Drawn face; wears glasses

It is not known what interest the Bureau has in DONALD MacLAIN and the above is being furnished to the Bureau for information purposes only.

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