FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philby, Burgess And Maclean

PART # 1 of 9

PAGES AVAILABLE THIS PART 401

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Bufile # 100-374183

Sec. 1-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

W-2

Laboratory Work Sheet

[redacted]

RECORDED 6-18-51

Re: Unsub., was. [redacted]
Espionage - R
[redacted]

File # [redacted]
Lab. # [redacted]

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington [redacted]

Date of reference communication: let. 6-12-51 Date received: 6-15-51 mdp

Examination requested: Doc.

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [redacted]

Specimens submitted for examination

K2 Typewritten letter dated 7-11-45, handwritten letter dated July 20th, typewritten letter dated June 26, 1946 and handwritten letter dated August 6, all bearing the kn. sigs. and hw. of D. D. MACLEAN.

K3 Letter bearing the date stamp of December 14, 1950 bearing the kn. hw. of GUY BURGESS.

4

June 6, 1951

[redacted], NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD

DEFERRED

UNSUB [redacted] WAS.; ESP-R. [redacted]

NY SEARCH

NAME DONALD McLEAN and MacLEAN THRU FORTYTHREE TO FORTYFIVE TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES IN EFFORT IDENTIFY NY ADDRESS. CONDUCT IMMEDIATE DISCREET INVESTIGATION VERIFY ADDRESS IF LOCATED AND DEVELOP DATA RE WIFE'S BACKGROUND. WFO CHECK I&NS AND STATE RECORDS RE McLEAN AND WIFE. [redacted] EXPEDITE REPORTS ABOVE CONFIRMS TELEPHONIC INSTRUCTIONS TO NY AND WFO.

5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: June 8, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, WA[redacted]
[redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile [redacted])

RC 5

There are being transmitted herewith for the Bureau and the New York Office two copies each of three different photos of MELINDA MACLEAN and two copies of a photo of DONALD DUART MACLEAN, the originals of which are in the files of the Department of State.

6

Melinda MacLean
1939

Melinda MacLean
1938

Melinda MacLean

Melinda MacLean
1944

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: June 12, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was [redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R
[redacted]
(Bufile [redacted])

133587

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

G.L.R.-1

Enclosed are the following documents, believed to contain the signatures and handwriting of DONALD DUART MACLEAN and GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS, which were obtained from the files of [redacted] JR., Insurance Broker, Washington Loan and Trust Building, 9th and F Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

1. Typewritten letter dated July 11, 1945, on letterhead of British Embassy, Washington, D. C. This letter has the signature of D. D. MACLEAN.

2. Handwritten letter dated July 20th bearing return address c/o Mrs. DUNBAR, Merriebrook, South Egremont, Mass., believed to be in the handwriting of D. D. MACLEAN.

3. Typewritten letter dated June 26, 1946, on letterhead of British Embassy, Washington, D. C. This letter has the signature of D. D. MACLEAN.

4. Handwritten letter dated August 6 on letterhead of British Embassy, Washington, D. C., believed to contain handwriting of D. D. MACLEAN.

5. Handwritten letter on letterhead of British Embassy, Washington, D. C., bearing date stamp of December 14, 1950. This letter is believed to contain the handwriting and signature of GUY BURGESS.

[redacted]

Upon completion of the examination, these documents should be returned to the Washington Field Office in order that they may be returned to [redacted]

COPY OF SPECIMENS OBTAINED IN LAB.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

July 11th, 1945.

[illegible] 1945

My Dear [illegible]

I am informed that you are willing to provide insurance cover for my motor car under a Group Insurance scheme.

My name is - D. D. Maclean
Address - 2710 35th Place, N.W.
Occupation - First Secretary at H.M.Embassy, Washington.
Car - Plymouth, 1937, 2 Door Sedan.
Engine No. - P4-408+485
Serial No. - 10369154

I hold A and B gasoline rations.

I wish to insure against liability to third persons for $10,000/$20,000.00.

I wish to insure for fire and theft for $300.00.

I wish to insure against other accidents to the car also for $300.00 with a $50.00 initial deduction.

I should be grateful if you could cover me from the 16th July when my present policy expires. I shall be out of Washington from July 16th to August 6th.

I believe it is relevant to record that my car is ordinarily garaged in the District of Columbia.

Yours very truly,

D Maclean

15.34
12.88
2.46

[illegible]22 Barr Building,
910-17th Street, N.W.,
Washington, 6, D.C.

9

DEC 14 1950

Friday (13th [illegible])

Dear [illegible]

FILE

As spoken on the telephone, [illegible] are the three documents you require.

With many thanks for your friendliness & courtesy

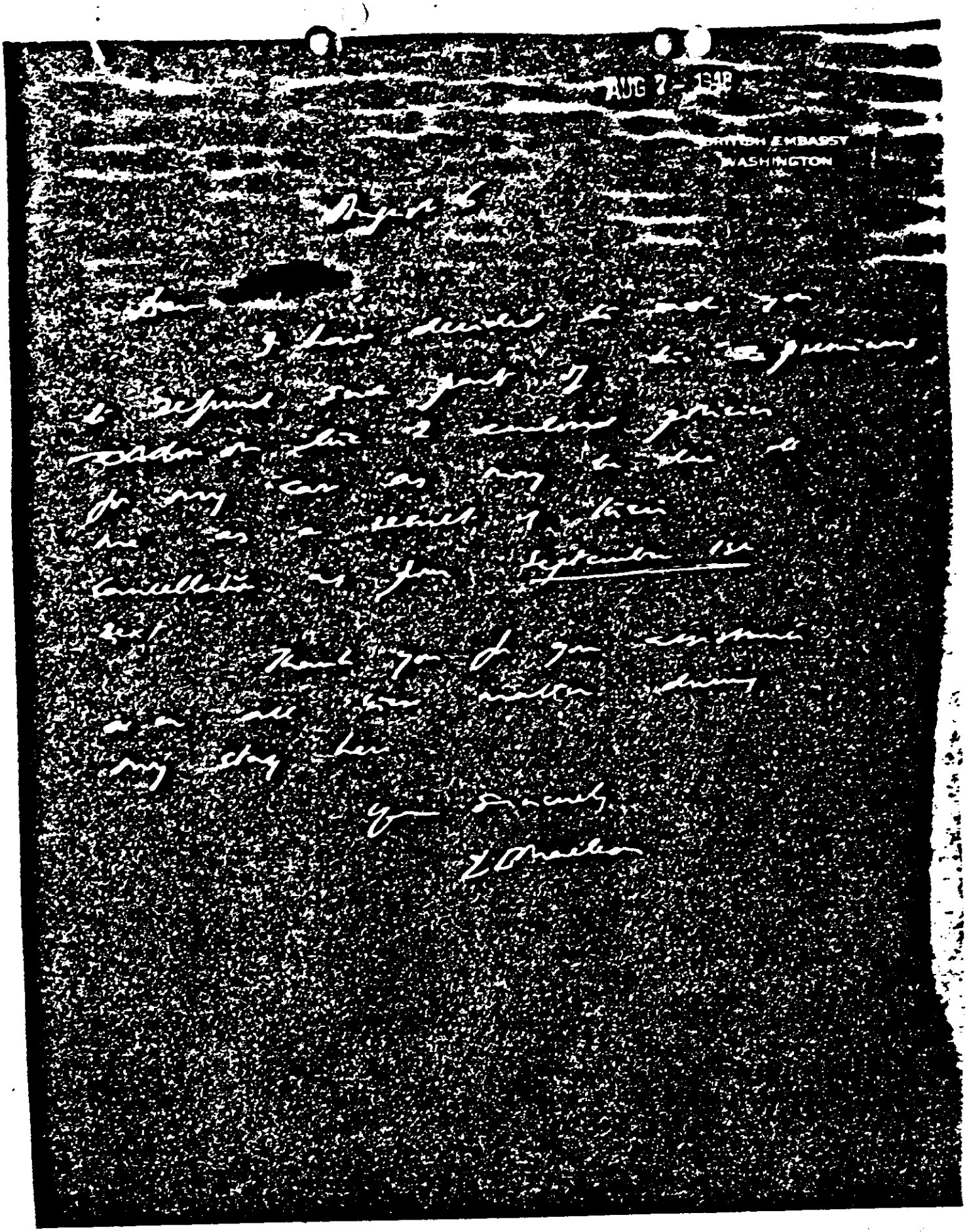
Yrs

E. Burgess

Mayflower Motors estimate $08.19
[illegible] 6.39

12/20/50 Mailed executed Proof of Loss duly notarized to [illegible] H.C. Brick Co.

10


AUG 7 -
WASHINGTON

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

June 26, 1946.

JUN 27 1946

[redacted]
[redacted] P Street, N.W.,
Washington 4, D.C.

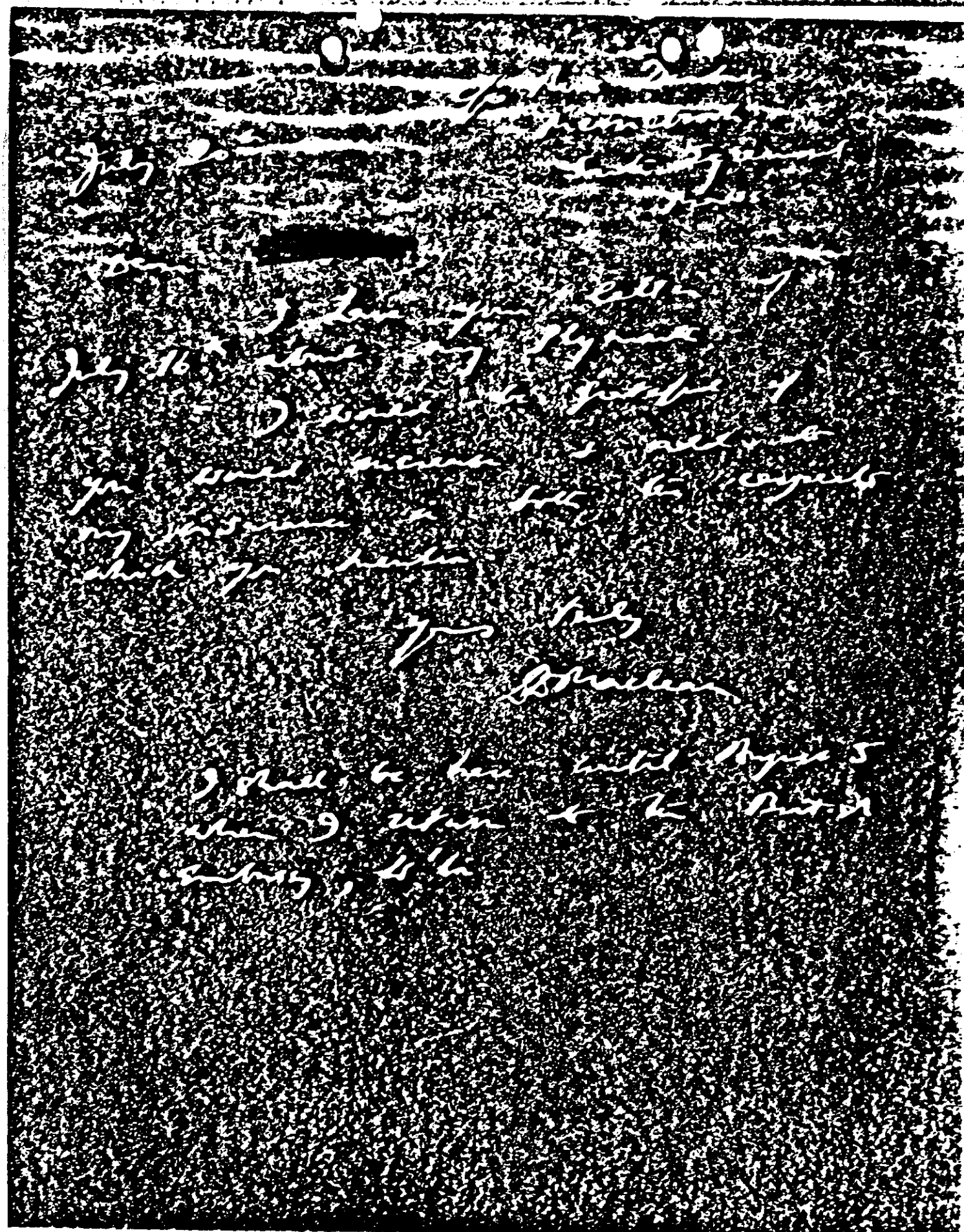
Dear Mr. Reed,

Thank you for your letter of June 24th about the insurance on my 1937 Plymouth.

I wish to reduce the insurance but to reduce my premiums. I have in mind to abandon my insurance in respect of Property Damage and Collision. I shall be grateful if you would let me know for what proportions of the total premium these two items are responsible.

Yours sincerely,

D.D. Vacleau



of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

June 25, 1951

To: SAC, Washington Field [redacted]

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office June 15, 1951.

Re: Unsub., Wan.
[redacted]
Espionage - R
[redacted]

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. [redacted]
FBI FILE NO. [redacted]
LAB. NO. [redacted]

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter 6/12/51

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K2 Typewritten letter dated 7/11/45, handwritten letter dated July 20th, typewritten letter dated June 26, 1946 and handwritten letter dated August 6, all bearing the purported known signatures and handwriting of D. D. MACLEAN.

K3 Letter bearing the date stamp of December 14, 1950, bearing the purported known handwriting of GUY BURGESS.

Result of Examination:

The original evidence, K2 and K3, is returned herewith. Photographic copies are retained.

15

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI [redacted] DATE: June 11, 1951

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; WA[redacted]
[redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R

For information of the Bureau, one [redacted], telephoned this office June 7, 1951 in reference to a radio broadcast he had heard concerning the recent disappearance of the two British diplomats, one of whom was GUY BURGESS. [redacted] advised that in 1942, he was acquainted with a man named BURGESS who represented himself to be an undercover agent for the British government and who might be identical with GUY BURGESS.

[redacted] stated the BURGESS he knew questioned him about German shipping and British shipping in the New York harbor area. He received the impression that BURGESS was possibly a Nazi agent and his ([redacted]) father wrote the British Embassy in Washington, D. C. to ascertain whether BURGESS was a British employee. One [redacted], Acting British Counsul, New York City, advised [redacted] on August 24, 1942 that they had no employee named BURGESS.

Following receipt of that information, [redacted] purposely avoided further contact with BURGESS. [redacted] said he first met BURGESS in the Hotel Pennsylvania bar, New York City, at which time BURGESS resided at Riverside Drive at approximately 72nd Street, New York City. BURGESS represented himself to be a psychiatrist assigned to military hospitals in New York and New Hampshire, cities unknown. [redacted] also received a letter in 1942 from BURGESS postmarked "Peterborough, New Hampshire".

[redacted] has had no contact with BURGESS since 1942, but recently learned from a friend that BURGESS was in New York City approximately one month ago. [redacted] said he once visited a private children's school in New York City with BURGESS and that the head of the school, who was a woman, spoke with a German accent. He does not recall the location of instant school, but states he might be able to locate it if he were to visit New York City.

[redacted] stated he believes that the BURGESS he knew may be identical with GUY BURGESS, the missing British diplomat.

He furnished the following description of BURGESS:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	35 in 1942
Build	Heavy set
Complexion	Dark

16

NK [redacted]

Hair Dark

The foregoing is being furnished for information of the Bureau, and no action is being taken at Newark.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 9, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
Wa[redacted]

133337 0

ATTENTION: FBI Laboratory

There is being submitted herewith an undated letter addressed to a [redacted], Service Salesman, Mayflower Motors, Washington, D.C., signed S. BURGESS, which was enclosed in a letter written by BURGESS to a [redacted] of the British Embassy, Washington, D.C., and was delivered by her to [redacted] approximately two weeks ago.

This letter is believed to be in the handwriting of GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS, Specialist, Far Eastern Affairs, British Foreign Office, London, England, who has been missing from his post along with DONALD DUART MACLEAN since May 25 last.

After examination, it is requested that the letter be returned to the Washington Field Office for return to [redacted] from whom it was obtained.

12

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[redacted]

American Embassy
2 Avenue Gabriel
Paris 8, France

[redacted] AIR COURIER

Date: June 12, 1951

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache, Paris

Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.
[redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R

[redacted]

Attached is a newspaper clipping from "France Soir", of June 12, 1951, to the effect that "50 G-men have arrived in Paris to aid the DST (Direction du Surveillance du Territoire of the Surete Nationale) to smash the PONTECORVO route." It is indicated that this (sending of agents to France) had been decided before the disappearance of BURGESS and MAC LEAN.

The article goes on to say that the English, French and American intelligence services are collaborating in an effort to smash a Soviet Espionage network. This joint operation was supposedly decided upon about one month ago in Washington, D. C. Reportedly, Sir PERCY SILLITOE of MI-5, departed for the United States by plane last night in order to confer with the Director of the FBI concerning the matter.

As a result of this article and other reports in Paris papers, this office received numerous telephone calls on June 11 from various people. The callers were, of course, given "no comment" replies.

[redacted]

M. Morrison expose cet après-midi aux Communes le point de vue du Foreign Office sur la fuite des diplomates

Mais à Londres on en est toujours réduit aux hypothèses pour expliquer la disparition de Burgess et de Mac Lean

(De notre envoyé spécial permanent, A. DE SEGONZAC)

LONDRES, 11 juin (par téléphone).

DONALD MAC LEAN et Guy Burgess ont probablement déserté. Mais il n'est pas certain qu'ils soient parvenus à franchir le rideau de fer. Telle est l'hypothèse qui est maintenant généralement acceptée dans les milieux du gouvernement britannique comme la seule pouvant permettre d'expliquer logiquement la disparition mystérieuse des deux diplomates.

Toutes les autres : affaire de mœurs, chantage, « bradée » à Washington ou à Paris, sont maintenant pratiquement abandonnées par les services secrets britanniques chargés des recherches. Bien que l'enquête de police se poursuive dans les quelques boîtes de nuit de Londres tenues à fait respectables d'ailleurs, où les deux hommes, et surtout Burgess, avaient parfois l'habitude d'aller tard le soir.

Mais les motifs de leur départ restent mystérieux. Il ne semble pas qu'ils aient eu la moindre raison valable de fuir Londres d'où cependant ils auraient pu exprimer à ce sujet deux hypothèses intéressantes.

La première est basée sur un fait dont je n'ai pu obtenir confirmation officielle, mais qui m'est parvenue de deux sources différentes, en général bien informées.

Mac Lean suspect ?

Depuis quelque temps, les activités de Mac Lean étaient contrôlées. Les services de contre-espionnage n'avaient aucune raison précise de douter personnellement de sa loyauté à son pays. Mais ses dépenses excessives au cours de ces derniers mois, sa nervosité, et ses deux incidents dans des boîtes de nuit de Londres, après boire, avaient provoqué leur curiosité.

Mac Lean fut mis au courant de l'enquête faite à son sujet par un ami bien placé pour savoir ce qui se préparait mais qui ignorait la véritable cause de cette curiosité.

Il était déjà en contact — d'après cette hypothèse — avec une cellule communiste à laquelle il devait des renseignements. Il décida alors qu'il était temps pour lui de quitter le pays plutôt que de se laisser prendre. D'accord avec Burgess qui partageait les mêmes craintes que lui et les mêmes activités, il mit au point minutieusement leur départ.

Ils tombèrent de prendre tout d'abord dans la journée du 29 mai le bateau de Newhaven-Dieppe, mais ils perdirent le courage de s'embarquer qu'ils avaient pu trouver un compartiment vide pour eux deux. La distance séparant Londres à Southampton qui en effet fut mise à profit par les deux hommes, qui durent sans doute prendre leur décision définitive au cours de ce voyage en train. Ils prirent donc le bateau de nuit pour Le Havre, qui quitte Southampton à 20 h. 30. Les deux supplémentaires représentent exactement la distance du détour par Newhaven.

Instabilité certaine

La deuxième hypothèse n'a aucun rapport avec deux cas de Mac Lean. Elle a été également suggérée par Guy Burgess. Les deux hommes, en dîner avec leurs femmes, avaient bénéficié d'une excellente humeur particulière. Mac Lean était en effet arrivé. Ils étaient sans le moindre souci. Guy Burgess, qui quelque part est à l'origine de leur départ, le leur confirmera plus tard par exemple. Quelque temps il fut des deux avait précipitamment des mesures inconnues, une crise latente de son caractère n'éclatant pas une fois encore.

Convaincu que le communisme dans le sens philosophique politique n'existe plus, Mac Lean et Burgess, qui pendant toute leur carrière avaient pu se croire communistes, devaient éprouver à ce moment une instabilité certaine à vouloir pour une cause ou laquelle ils ne croyaient plus et organisaient entre eux-mêmes pour départ. Dans le but de rejoindre une des puissances communistes et d'apporter toute une valise à une légation quelle quelle soit la plus proche.

Voyage prémédité

Le seul élément nouveau apporté hier par l'enquête est la découverte que les deux hommes avaient prémédité leur voyage.

Il a été en effet prouvé que les billets achetés par Mac Lean et Burgess pour l'« express Southampton-Kent-Man » avaient voulu payé un employé du comptoir de vente des billets pour les villes de la Manche à la gare Victoria.

La date exacte à laquelle ces billets furent achetés n'a pu être précisée, mais ils le furent certainement avant le 25 mai, sans doute au moins deux jours auparavant.

Les enquêteurs ne sont d'autre part, arrivés à leur étude approfondie des télégrammes qui furent envoyés à la mère et à l'épouse de Donald et Mac Lean, et ils sont maintenant convaincus que ces télégrammes furent non seulement envoyés par une tierce personne mais encore que celle-ci connaissait parfaitement l'anglais et les habitudes anglaises.

Ces constatations démontrent simplement que rien ne prouve que les deux diplomates — comme on l'a dit à Paris ou à Rome lorsque ces télégrammes furent mis à la poste.

On apprend d'ailleurs officiellement communiqué par le gouvernement britannique.

M. Morrison fait en effet une déclaration à la Chambre des Communes. Une série de questions lui seront posées par différents députés du parti conservateur.

Le chef du Foreign Office admettra franchement qu'il ne peut trouver aucune explication au départ de ces subordonnés et fournira tous les renseignements qu'il possède jusqu'à présent.

Dans les couloirs du Foreign Office, on craint que la fuite mystérieuse de Mac Lean et de Burgess ne provoque de nouvelles défections dans l'entourage.

ROME :

Recherches vaines

(De notre envoyé spécial permanent.)

ROME, 11 juin (par téléphone). — Le diplomate anglais Burgess est-il passé par l'Italie ? La thèse semble peu à peu abandonnée par la police italienne. Elle n'a pu, en effet, découvrir aucune trace de son passage.

Selon les renseignements recueillis dans la péninsule, Burgess aurait franchi la frontière franco-italienne à Vintimille par le train. Il y serait resté quelques heures, puis il aurait poursuivi sa route jusqu'à Florence, chez des amis. Il se serait ensuite rendu à Rome, également chez des amis. Deux ou trois jours plus tard, il aurait été à Naples et à Capri. Ensuite, plus rien. Il n'a jamais logé dans des hôtels.

Les recherches de la police se sont poursuivies également dans l'Italie du Sud. On croit l'hypothèse que Burgess a gagné la côte de l'Adriatique dans les Pouilles, pour s'embarquer de là pour un port albanais. La police fait également des recherches en Sicile et en Sardaigne.

Chasse aux espions

★ SUITE DE LA PAGE 1

direct, et qui seraient disparaître en Pire transportés en Russie. Cinq agents du F.B.I. parmi les plus compétents travaillent avec Paris, avec les services secrets français et britannique. Plus de quarante autres opèrent à travers toute la France. Ils rencontreront des spécialistes entraînés dans les méthodes d'espionnage soviétique. Parmi eux, on trouvera plusieurs des hommes qui étaient à procéder les espions soviétiques récemment condamnés, Harry Gold et Julius Rosenberg.

L'opération Liberté sur le continent fut préparée il y a à peu près un mois à Washington. Sir Percy Sillitoe, le chef de M.I.5, l'intelligence service britannique, est parti pour Washington hier soir par avion dans le but de s'entretenir de cette affaire avec M. Hoover, le chef du F.B.I.

Tous les efforts possibles furent faits pour cacher le départ de sir Percy. Son nom fut rayé de la liste des passagers, alors que celui d'un mystérieux M. Martin, l'accompagnant, quelques heures avant le départ de l'avion. A la dernière minute, le chef de M.I.5 arriva à l'aérodrome et fut autorisé avec son adjoint à monter à bord sans être passé par les formalités habituelles de douane et de police.

Sir Percy Sillitoe emportera avec lui tous les éléments de l'enquête menée en France par les trois services anglais afin d'en discuter avec M. Hoover et de décider des prochaines mesures à prendre. Sir Percy Sillitoe, dès son retour à Londres dans deux ou trois jours, rendra compte personnellement à M. Attlee, premier ministre, des résultats de ses conversations avec son collègue américain.

PARIS :

Psychose collective et pluie de témoins

A Paris, le F.B.I. et la police anglaise ont procédé durant toute la journée et toute la nuit à des vérifications. Maints des photos des diplomates les identifiant ont passé au crible les détails de la enquête.

C'est véritable psychose, une folle peur terrifiante s'abat des employés, à tout endroit d'innombrables « témoins » lui a mis sont nombreux lettres anonymes en ont été envoyés à la D.S.T. Bien évidemment de personnes qui indiquent des adresses où se cacheraient Burgess et Morrison ont prétendu de faire des révélations sur l'affaire.

La Bretagne, deux cinéastes ont été pris pour les disparus. Un homme de Pigalle a demandé à être entendu. Il a affirmé avoir reconnu Mac Lean dans un client dont le signalement correspondait à celui du diplomate. « Cet homme, a précisé le barman, cherchait à échanger des livres contre de l'argent français. »

Deux chauffeurs de taxi ont prétendu à tour de rôle et sans se connaître avoir chargé deux hommes dont la description pouvait correspondre à celle des disparus.

Londres ne croit pas que les fugitifs soient à Prague

LONDRES, 11 juin (Reuter). — Un porte-parole du Foreign Office a déclaré à Londres qu'il n'existait aucune indication laissant supposer que les deux diplomates soient arrivés à Prague, comme le rapporte de Bucarest l'agence Reuter.

20

Pourquoi et comment Mac Lean et Burgess sont partis

La fuite des deux diplomates britanniques pose une série de problèmes qui, pour le moment, semblent impossible à résoudre. Pourquoi sont-ils partis ?

Jusqu'à présent, aucune réponse satisfaisante ne peut être donnée à cette question, si l'on examine tour à tour la personnalité de Mac Lean et Burgess et les conditions de leur disparition. On ne peut qu'émettre une série d'hypothèses, dont aucune n'est entièrement satisfaisante.

Guy Francis De Moncy BURGESS

40 ans, célibataire, fils d'un officier supérieur de la marine. Son père est mort. Education : Eton, Cambridge.

A l'université, fait partie de groupes d'intellectuels de gauche. Pendant la guerre, se spécialise dans les questions russes.

Travaille pendant la guerre au M. I. 6, le service de contre-espionnage du ministère de la Guerre. Pendant cette période, perfectionne ses connaissances du russe. Ses travaux de temps de guerre lui valent d'être admis au Service d'information du Foreign Office, comme agent auxiliaire. M. Hector Mac Neil, ministre d'Etat, reconnaît ses talents, le fait entrer officiellement dans la carrière diplomatique et le prend comme chef de cabinet adjoint en 1947.

En août 1950, est désigné comme deuxième secrétaire chargé des questions d'Extrême-Orient et de la préparation du traité de paix avec le Japon aux U.S.A.

Renvoyé de Washington sur demande du gouverneur de Virginie, pour avoir été surpris au volant de sa voiture en état d'ébriété.

Salaire : 750 livres (750.000 francs). Fortune personnelle.

Fugue sentimentale

POUR : mauvaise réputation de Burgess. Difficultés de ménage de Donald Mac Lean et goût pour les fréquentations masculines, affirment certains.

CONTRE : l'énorme publicité accordée dans le monde entier à leur disparition les aurait certainement déjà poussés à contacter les autorités.

Une grande « bordée »

POUR : tous deux auraient la réputation de boire plus qu'il n'est normal de le faire.

CONTRE : même le plus gai des « virées » à Paris ne pourrait pas durer quinze jours.

Chantage

POUR : leur vie secrète aurait fourni à des agents politiques ou autres des arguments puissants (menace de dévoiler certains vices) auxquels ils n'auraient pas pu résister.

CONTRE : les accusations de trahison portées contre eux sont bien plus graves que des accusations concernant leurs mœurs et cela les aurait déjà amenés certainement à faire connaître leur cachette.

Mission de paix

POUR : Burgess était un homme impulsif. Il a pu croire qu'il réussirait auprès des Russes à établir un « climat de paix » là où Mme Schuss pendant la guerre auprès des Anglais. Il avait assez d'autorité sur Mac Lean pour l'entraîner dans une aventure de ce genre.

CONTRE : dans ce cas, pourquoi ne pas avoir demandé ouvertement un congé pour porter dans ces conditions normales.

Désaccord politique

POUR : tous deux connaissaient à fond la politique américaine. Elle a pu leur déplaire profondément et les pousser à abandonner le Foreign Office plutôt que de l'appliquer.

CONTRE : ils auraient pu, tout simplement, démissionner.

Fugue politique

POUR : les deux hommes auraient pu être des communistes convaincus, ayant bien caché leur jeu, comme l'avaient fait avant eux Fuchs et Ponte-Corvo.

CONTRE : ils seraient plus utiles pour les communistes à leur poste, où ils étaient constamment au courant des dépêches secrètes, qu'à Moscou où, après avoir dévoilé tout ce qu'ils savent — et qui est considérable — ils ne seront plus d'aucun intérêt pour la politique soviétique.

Agents « brûlés »

POUR : si Burgess et Mac Lean, responsables de « fuites » diplomatiques, étaient surveillés à Londres (ce qui semble particulièrement probable pour Burgess, après son rappel des U.S.A.), leur départ avec un bateau de week-end, leur serait d'éviter les grandes gares et les hôtels où la surveillance s'exerce facilement pouvons s'expliquer.

CONTRE : dans ce cas, les diplomates ne se seraient pas attardés en France et Mac Lean ne serait pas venu plus d'une semaine à Paris où il pouvait arriver d'être aisément reconnu.

Donald Duart MAC LEAN

38 ans, marié, deux enfants (sa femme attend prochainement un troisième bébé), fils de sir Donald Mac Lean, décédé, ancien député libéral, ministre de l'Education nationale en 1931. Etudes secondaires à Gresham - School. Etudiant à Oxford.

Admis, après concours, au Foreign Office en 1935. Attaché à l'ambassade de Grande-Bretagne à Paris en 1938. Marié quelques jours avant la chute de Paris à une riche Américaine, miss Melinda Marshall.

Travaille au Foreign Office pendant la guerre. Envoyé à Washington en 1944, comme premier secrétaire ; au Caire, en 1948, comme conseiller. M. A. au Caire, des « histoires » (mésaventures fréquentations) et incidents avec une jeune Américaine) qui motivent un traitement psychiatrique. Ce qui ne l'empêche pas d'être, en raison de ses hautes relations, nommé chef du département des Etats-Unis au Foreign Office en novembre 1950. Il y connaît tous les détails de la stratégie du monde occidental et des secrets du pacte Atlantique.

Salaire : 1.750 livres (1.750.000 fr.). Parle le russe.

25 MAI

Les deux diplomates déjeunent à leur club respectif : le « Travellers » et le « Reform ».

Dans le courant de l'après-midi, ils se retrouvent au premier étage des bureaux de la gare Victoria. La gare de Londres d'où partent les trains pour le continent européen.

Ils arrivent au service continental de la gare deux billets aller et retour pour Saint-Malo. Ils prennent ensuite à une heure du West-End une Austin 16 CV, propriété anglaise. Burgess dépasse une vitesse de 32 kilomètres.

Après s'être rendus tard dans un des clubs où ils auraient boire, les deux hommes partent en voiture pour Southampton. Ils arrivent juste avant le départ du « Falaise », petite pièce de 2 shillings (100 fr.) à un mécanicien en lui disant :

— Ranger la voiture; nous reprendrons tantôt.

A 2 h. 30, le 26, ils débarquent à Saint-Malo prennent un taxi, se font conduire à Rennes. Ils semblent, aux-mêmes déclaré au chauffeur, prendre le train de 13 h. 18 pour Paris.

Le 26, lorsque le « Falaise » se prépare à leur traverse pour retourner à Southampton, le commissaire s'aperçoit que deux de ses passagers manquent. Leurs valises contenant du linge sont retrouvées dans la cabine qu'ils avaient occupée pendant leur voyage de nuit du 25. Mais la trace des deux diplomates est perdue. Ils s'étaient, on arrivant en France, que les journaux français qui peuvent apporter des nouvelles britanniques

50 «G-MEN» SONT ARRIVÉS A PARIS POUR AIDER LA D.S.T. A COUPER LA «ROUTE PONTECORVO»

Cette action était décidée avant la fuite de Burgess et Mac Lean, qui auraient déjà franchi le rideau de fer

A Washington, conférence F.B.I.-Intelligence Service | **A Londres, déclaration aux Communes de Morrison**

BURGESS et Mac Lean, les deux diplomates britanniques disparus depuis le 25 mai, sont introuvables. On signale leur passage partout, mais on ne les découvre nulle part. M. Morrison, ministre des Affaires étrangères britannique, fera cet après-midi, aux Communes, une déclaration à leur sujet. Mais d'ores et déjà le fait que, malgré la publicité donnée à leur aventure et les graves accusations portées contre eux, ils n'aient pas donné signe de vie, renforce dans les milieux politiques londoniens l'hypothèse suivant laquelle il s'agirait d'une grave affaire politique et d'une fuite au-delà du rideau de fer.

Aujourd'hui : Saint Barnabé + 23°. Faibles pluies

D'après les prévisions de nos météorologues, on peut espérer que saint Barnabé ne fera pas tomber d'eau sur la région parisienne.

Il est, en effet, indiqué, aujourd'hui :

Ciel généralement nuageux. Quelques éclaircies, avec quelques faibles pluies passagères probables. Vent modéré, nuageux sud.

Températures maximum : + 23°.

« L'oncle Hansi » est mort

Le célèbre antisémite alsacien Hansi, de son vrai nom Jean-Jacques Waltz, est mort hier après-midi, dans sa maison de Colmar, à l'âge de 75 ans. Commandeur de la Légion d'honneur, « l'oncle Hansi » s'était notamment rendu célèbre par ses dessins humoristiques contre les Allemands dans « l'Alsacien-Lorrain » et le « Pfarrer d'Alsace ». Il a été condamné à plusieurs reprises par l'autorité militaire française.

Les milieux européens sont sur les dents et des G-Men (agents du F.B.I. américain) viennent d'arriver à Paris. Ils vont travailler en collaboration avec les policiers français et anglais à découvrir la filière de ces déserteurs qui jalonnent « la route Pontecorvo » par laquelle les services militaires et diplomatiques des Nations atlantiques s'en vont vers les pays communistes.

L'arrivée des G-Men n'a qu'un but : retrouver la trace de Burgess et Mac Lean, à l'aide d'une opération décidée assez longtemps avant leur départ. Certains journaux mêlent l'hypothèse que nous imaginons à un prolongement à la fuite des deux diplomates.

Une gigantesque chasse à l'homme

L'ACTIVITÉ des services de contre-espionnage alliés s'étend maintenant à toute l'Europe occidentale. Le bureau fédéral d'investigations (F.B.I.) a délégué à Paris ses meilleurs agents pour participer à la plus grande chasse à l'homme jamais entreprise jusqu'ici. Les inspecteurs du F.B.I. sont arrivés à Paris vendredi ou samedi dernier. La fuite de Donald Mac Lean et Guy Burgess confirme, dans leur opinion, les spécialistes alliés qu'il existe une « route de Pontecorvo » à destination du rideau de fer.

(Pontecorvo est un savant atomiste anglais qui a passé le rideau de fer, il y a plusieurs mois.)

Avec les G-Men, agents du F.B.I. (on cite le chiffre de 50), un vaste filet va être tendu sur toute l'Europe occidentale. L'objectif est non seulement de tenter de retrouver les deux diplomates anglais, ce qui paraît de plus en plus aléatoire, mais d'empêcher de nouvelles fuites vers les démocraties populaires.

Les autorités américaines ont accepté la suggestion des services scientifiques, notamment sur la bombe à hydrogène — suivre un peu expérimental — particulièrement à des puissances étrangères.

Ces faites pourraient par la « route Pontecorvo » déboucher à passé le rideau de fer), dont Paris serait un des relais, dans la principale.

La collaboration avec les services anglais et français des Américains voulant arrêter une fuite de plus occidentaux du contre-espionnage. Les conférences des policiers qui s'ouvrent ce matin à Washington, entre le président de J. Edgar Hoover, doivent faire les modalités de l'opération commune.

Une piste intéressante

Notre envoyé spécial permanent à Londres, M. de Segonzac, nous télégraphie d'autre détails sur cette affaire que publie ce matin le « Daily Express » :

Les services secrets américains croient avoir une piste qui peut devenir un des plus importants dans cette affaire d'espionnage. L'espionnage soviétique aurait pu, en effet, découvrir le moyen de suivre la trace de ces traîtres d'importance et de les ramener dans leur pays. C'est pourquoi les observateurs d'espionnage américains s'efforcent aujourd'hui de découvrir par quelles voies et par quels moyens Burgess et Mac Lean ont pu passer derrière le rideau de fer.

Le « Daily Graphic », de son côté, écrit :

« La disparition d'Burgess et de Mac Lean a provoqué l'inquiétude dans le haut état-major britannique. Les services secrets n'ont pas pu à l'heure actuelle découvrir la trace des fugitifs. Les autorités qui sont actuellement saisies de l'affaire ne savent pas encore exactement quand et comment la disparition de Mac Lean et Burgess a été découverte. Cette affaire a été gardée secrète pendant plusieurs jours. »

Spécialistes de l'espionnage soviétique

« Les trois derniers agents qui auraient pu savoir la vérité sur ce qui est exactement arrivé à Mac Lean et Burgess sont Philby, Pontecorvo et Fuchs. Ils sont tous les trois spécialistes de l'espionnage soviétique. »

★ SUITE PAGE 4

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 8 1951

TELETYPE

WASH & WASH FLD 6 CHICAGO 2 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, [redacted] WAS., ESP - R. FOR INFO CHICAGO, INVESTIGATION IS BEING MADE OF ACTIVITIES OF DONALD DUART MAC LEAN, FORMER HEAD OF AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN WHO RECENTLY HAS DISAPPEARED AND ACCORDING TO CURRENT NEWSPAPER REPORTS HAS FLED TO RUSSIA. MAC LEAN IN US AS SECOND SECRETARY OF BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D.C., NINETEEN FORTYFOUR NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. MAC LEAN MARRIED MELINDA MARLING, NINETEEN FORTY, PARIS, FRANCE. MELINDA PRESENTLY BELIEVED TO BE IN GREAT BRITAIN. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]N. NY DAILY NEWS, INSTANT DATE, INDICATES THAT FRANCIS H. MARLING, ADVERTISING MANAGER OF PURE OIL CO. IN CHICAGO, ADVISED THAT HE THOUGHT MACLEAN-S DISAPPEARANCE WAS A RECURRENCE OF A BREAKDOWN. MARLING SAID THAT HIS DAUGHTER /MELINDA/ WITH WHOM HE HAD TALKED BY TELEPHONE HELD THE SAME VIEW. [redacted]

June 11, 1951

SAC, NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD

Urgent

UNSUB, WAS: [redacted] ESP-R. [redacted]

IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW [redacted], BASING INTERVIEW ON HIS KNOWLEDGE MacLEAN. ASK [redacted] IF HE OR HIS WIFE HAD ANY OFFICIAL CONTACT WITH MacLEANs IN NYC FORTYFOUR OR FORTYFIVE. ASK [redacted] IF HE HAD ANY INDICATIONS MacLEAN PRO-SOVIET OR PRO-COMMUNIST IN VIEWS. [redacted]. (U)

[redacted]

HOOVER

[redacted]

[redacted]

25

[redacted]

FBI WASH FIELD 6-9-61 3:45 P. M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC CLEVELAND URGENT

UNSUB WAS [redacted] REAL ESPIONAGE R. FOR INFORMATION CLEVELAND INVESTIGATION IS BEING MADE OF ACTIVITIES OF DONALD DUART MACLEAN FORMER HEAD OF AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE WHO HAS RECENTLY DISAPPEARED AND ACCORDING TO CURRENT NEWSPAPER REPORTS MAY HAVE FLED TO RUSSIA. MACLEAN SERVED AS SECOND AND FIRST SECRETARY BRITISH EMBASSY WASHINGTON D. C. FROM MAY ONE NINE FOUR FOUR TO SEPTEMBER ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT. DURING PERIOD AUGUST SIX ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN TO JUNE ELEVEN ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT MACLEAN IS REPORTED TO HAVE HAD CONTACTS WITH [redacted] FORMERLY WITH ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION PRESENTLY [redacted]. THE BUREAU HAS INSTRUCTED THAT [redacted] BE INTERVIEWED TODAY IF POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE PURPOSE OF MACLEANS CONTACTS WITH HIM. CLEVELAND SUTEL.

26

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT [redacted] DATE: June 8, 1951

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: UNSUB, was., [redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R

Time of call: 10:10 a.m., June 8.

[redacted] of the NYO called, referring to news articles relating to the disappearance of Donald D. MacLean. He specifically referred to news accounts that Donald D. MacLean's brother, Alan D. MacLean, was formerly secretary to Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's permanent delegate to the United Nations. More recently, Alan D. MacLean was named Information Officer to the British Delegation to the UN. According to [redacted], one news account in New York stated that Alan D. MacLean was called home to England on May 30 last for what was described as private reasons.

ASAC [redacted] stated he thought the Bureau would want this information in the case file on the subject.

At the same time, ASAC [redacted] called attention to the testimony of Secretary of State Acheson yesterday (June 7) with respect to the disappearance of MacLean. In this connection, Senator Brewster allegedly asked Secretary of State Acheson if the State Department had had prior notice of MacLean's disappearance. Acheson reportedly advised that the first he had heard of it was on a news broadcast on June 7. Acheson also, in answer to a question, stated that he did not have any prior knowledge that MacLean or Burgess had any inclination to disaffect.

ASAC [redacted] stated that the Bureau might desire to keep Secretary of State Acheson's reply in mind in the event any release was planned concerning this case.

ACTION: [redacted]

This is for your information.

27

JUN 12 1951

TELETYPE

CONF WASHINGTON & WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 488

DIRECTOR & SAC URGENT

UNSUB, WAS [redacted] ESP - R. [redacted] ADVISED TODAY THAT SHE LEFT WASH., DC THREE PM TRAIN, JUNE EIGHT, FIFTYONE, FOR NY, AND SAT NEXT TO MAN SHE DESCRIBES AS THIRTYSEVEN TO FORTYTWO YEARS, FIVE FEET SEVEN TO SIX FEET, DARK BLOND HAIR, WAVY IN FRONT AND CLOSE CROPPED IN BACK, BLUE EYES, WELL BUILT, NO ENGLISH ACCENT. NOTICED HE HAD HOTEL BILLS FROM NEW ORLEANS AND WASH. HOTEL, WASH., DC MADE OUT TO [redacted]. THREE INITIALS ON BRIEF CASE, FIRST BEING W AND LAST A. MIDDLE INITIAL NOT RECALLED. INDIVIDUAL STAYED ON TRAIN WHEN [redacted] GOT OFF NYC. SHE PURCHASED NIGHT EDITION OF JUNE EIGHT JOURNAL AMERICAN AND NOTED THAT PHOTO OF GUY BURGESS CLOSELY RESEMBLED ABOVE INDIVIDUAL. SUBMITTED FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND WFO. IF AVAILABLE, FORWARD NY PHOTOS OF BURGESS IN EVENT SIMILAR COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

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

JUN 14 1951

TELETYPE

FBI, ATLANTA 6-13-51 1105 PM EST

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC NEW ORLEANS AND WASHINGTON FIELD U R G E N T

UNSUB, WAS [redacted] ETAL, ESP. R. THE FOLLOWING TEL WAS RECEIVED FROM WFO THIS DATE, QUOTE INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED RE DISAPPEARANCE OF DONALD DUART MACLEAN AND GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS, EMPLOYEES OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, ENGLAND, WHO HAVE BEEN RUMORED TO HAVE FLED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. ON JUNE ELEVEN, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE, [redacted], WASHINGTON, D. C., ADVISED THAT SHE HAD VISITED CITADEL COLLEGE SOUTH CAROLINA, JUNE SEVEN THROUGH TEN LAST AND WHILE THERE, HE BOY FRIEND [redacted] ADVISED HER THAT SOME OF THE FELLOWS AT SCHOO HAD SEEN BURGESS AT APPROXIMATELY FOUR PM ON JUNE SIX IN ATTENDANCE AT THE ANNUAL PARADE OF HONORS. [redacted] WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH THE NAMES OF ANY OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO REPORTEDLY SAW BURGESS. SAVANNAH HA ADVISED BURGESS LECTURED AT THE CITADEL ON MARCH ONE, NINETEEN FIFTY ON AND HAS SPENT SOME TIME IN CHARLESTON SINCE THEN. [redacted]

[redacted] ATLANTA INTERVIEW [redacted] RE IDENTITY OF STUDENTS WHO REPORTEDLY SAW BURGESS ON JUNE SEVEN. SUTEL RESULTS OF INTERVIEW TO BUREAU, SAVANNAH AND WFO.

100-[redacted] JUN 20 1951

29

[redacted]

WASHINGTON FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 6/14/51 10:45AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

UNSUB, WAS [redacted] ETAL, ESP R. RE PHILADELPHIA TEL JUNE THIRTEEN LAST [redacted]

RE INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] AND WIFE [redacted] WHO ADVISED THAT GUY BURGESS IN WASHINGTON MET [redacted] AND [redacted]. BURGESS LATER ADVISED [redacted] THAT HE HAD HAD AN ARGUMENT WITH [redacted] OVER U. S. POLICY TOWARD SPAIN. BUREAU REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE WFO TO INTERVIEW THE [redacted] FOR ALL INFORMATION THEY HAVE CONCERNING BURGESS.

30

[redacted]

6/11/51

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 6/11/51 10:30AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC SAVANNAH URGENT

UNSUB, WAS [redacted] ESP R. PHILADELPHIA ADVISED OF INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] WHO ADVISED BURGESS KNOWN TO [redacted], [redacted] CHARLESTON, AND [redacted] OF THE CITADEL. SAVANNAH INTERVIEW [redacted] AND [redacted] REGARDING BURGESS' FIRST TRIP TO CHARLESTON IN MARCH, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE. BURGESS REPORTEDLY DRANK TO EXCESS AND MADE HIGHLY CONTENTIOUS AND UNPOPULAR SPEECH AT THE CITADEL WHICH RESULTED IN SERIOUS ARGUMENT BETWEEN HIM AND [redacted] DETERMINE IF POSSIBLE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING INVITATION TO LECTURE AT THE CITADEL, ALL ACQUAINTANCES OF BURGESS IN CHARLESTON AND HIS OTHER ACTIVITIES WHILE THERE. SUTEL.

31

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

JUN 8 1951

TELETYPE

FBI RICHMOND 6-8-51 12-35 PM GL

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

Unsub [redacted] Esp-R [redacted]

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE BRITISH DIPLOMATS. [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED BRITISH EMBASSY OFFICIAL BURGESS ARRESTED HIS COUNTY LAST MONTH ON SPEEDING CHARGE, WAS VERY DISAGREEABLE AND ACCORDINGLY MATTER WAS REFERRED TO GOVERNOR DUE TO DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY OF BURGESS, WHEREUPON CASE DISMISSED. CAR WAS DRIVEN BY [redacted], ALSO A BRITISH NATIONAL BUT NOT OF DIPLOMATIC STATUS [redacted]. [redacted] STATES [redacted] NOT ONLY DRIVER BUT WAS CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF BURGESS. ABOVE FOR BUREAU INFO DUE TO BURGESS DISAPPEARANCE.

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

JUN 19 1951

[redacted]

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 6 FROM BOSTON 13 10-20 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

[redacted]. FOR INFO NEW HAVEN OFFICE, INQUIRY BEING CONDUCTED AT DIRECTION OF BUREAU REGARDING GUY BURGESS, MISSING BRITISH DIPLOMAT. BURGESS WAS ARRESTED DURING MAY FIFTYONE IN A CAR REGISTERED TO [redacted]. REQUEST MADE TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [redacted] FOR ANY INFO ON GUY BURGESS OR DONALD MACLEAN, MISSING DIPLOMATS, AND SPECIFICALLY, ANY INDICATION BURGESS INTENDED TO DEFECT, WHETHER BURGESS HAD ANY VACATION PLANS, IDENTITY OF ANY FRIENDS IN EUROPE, AND PROBABILITY AS TO LIKELY RESIDENCE OR ANY REPORT THAT BURGESS HAD CONTACTS WITH RUSSIANS OR HAD ANY COMMUNIST SYMPATHIES. [redacted]

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 11 [illegible]

TELETYPE

[redacted]

1C WASH 10 NEW YORK 4 FROM NEWARK 6-11-51

DIRECTOR AND SAC-S CE, RH, NH AND NY URGENT.

UNSUB, WAS [redacted] ESP-R.

[redacted]

[redacted]. FOR INFO NEW HAVEN CHARLOTTE ADVISED [redacted] MAY BE ACQUAINTED WITH GUY BURGESS, MISSING BRITISH DIPLOMAT, AND INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [redacted] RE BURGESS- WHEREABOUTS. BURGESS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED MAY NINETEEN FIFTY ONE RICHMOND, VIRGINIA IN AN AUTO REGISTERED TO [redacted] BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH NEW HAVEN WITH SUFFICIENT INFO TO INTERVIEW [redacted] IF THEY LOCATE. [redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS

JUN 8 1951

[redacted]

FBI, ALBANY 6-9-51 8-16 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC-S CHARLOTTE, BOSTON AND EL PASO

...URGENT...

UNSUB., WAS, [redacted], ESPIONAGE-R. RE TELEPHONE CALL TO ALBANY FROM INSPECTOR [redacted] OF BUREAU THIS DATE STATING IN MAY FIFTYONE, DONALD BURGESS, THE MISSING BRITISH DIPLOMAT WAS ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING IN VIRGINIA IN A CAR REGISTERED TO [redacted], [redacted] REQUEST MADE TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [redacted] FOR ANY INFO ON DONALD BURGESS OR GUY MAC LEAN, MISSING DIPLOMATS, AND SPECIFICALLY ANY INDICATION BURGESS INTENDED TO DEFECT, WHETHER BURGESS HAD ANY VACATION PLANS, IDENTITY OF ANY FRIENDS IN EUROPE, AND PROBABILITY AS TO LIKELY DESTINATION OR ANY INFO THAT BURGESS HAD CONTACTS WITH RUSSIANS OR HAD ANY COMMUNIST SYMPATHIES.

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

[redacted] - AIR COURIER

Date: June 12, 1951

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache
London, England

Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, WAS: [redacted];
ESPIONAGE - R

There are attached copies of a letter addressed to the American Ambassador and signed "FROM AN OLD PAL OF MACLEAN" and which indicates that MacLEAN planned on entering an Iron Curtain country. [redacted]

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information. [redacted]

COPY

THIS IS THE DEPOSITION WHICH MACLEAN MADE TO ME ON 24 MAY.

I am haunted and burdened by what I know of official secrets, especially by the content of high-level Anglo-American conversations. The British Government, whom I served, have betrayed the realm to Americans, who are rather jealous than indifferent towards it, to incinerate and destroy in their own sole beneficial interest. I wish to enable my beloved country to escape from the snare which faithless politicians have set. I deeply admire the example of patriotism shown by those men and women--Johnstone, Bidwell, Dagleish, Rides, and especially John Peet--who chose voluntary exile because they could not countenance, but had to expose, the criminal instructions of the Foreign Office to conduct subversive activities within the People's Democracies.

The criminal plans of which I have official knowledge touch deeper and more popular British interests: no longer our national honour, but our hope of survival as a people. I hold identical copies of the minutes of all Anglo-American conversations relating to the use of the North Atlantic Treaty for the preparation and launching of assault on the Soviet Union; to the preparations made by the State Department, and particularly by Mr. John Foster Dulles, for arranging the Korean War, and, subsequently,

for a propaganda 'lead' to the Press for concealment of these facts from the public; and to the briefing of the British and American delegates at the Paris preparatory conference, with special reference to the necessity of ensuring a breakdown of the conference on a pretext as little damaging as possible to the moral prestige of the Western Powers and their credit as seekers for peace.

I have decided that I can discharge my duty to my country only through prompt disclosure of this material to Stalin, whom I shall beg to release it at once, so that it may alert the British people, furnishing them with both the reason and the power to wrest control of their destiny from the wretches who have stolen it.

I discussed these matters with Burgess, whose concurrence with my appreciation of our resultant duty is complete.

Before you, or His Majesty's Government, become aware of our absence from official duty, we shall have crossed the 'Iron Curtain' into the Free World. Our transit will be effected by June 6 at the latest.

FROM AN OLD PAL OF MACLEAN.

[redacted]

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

June 29, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

[redacted]

6 - 2 -

There are attached hereto two copies of a memorandum dealing with the disappearance of Donald Duart MacLean and Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess. I would like to call to the attached memorandum and advise you confidentially that developments growing out of the investigation of the disappearance of the two individuals make it highly probable that both were Soviet espionage agents.

Britain Probes Mystery of 2 Missing Aides

Flight-to-Russia Theory Being Sifted

By GRAHAM MILLER

LONDON, June 7 (NY News). Reports that two missing officials of the British foreign office may have fled to Russia with top-secret information were being urgently investigated today by Scotland Yard and French police.

Donald D. MacLean, 38, head of the American department, and Guy P. Burgess, 40, a specialist in Far Eastern affairs, have been missing from their posts since May 25. Both men, who have served in Washington, have been suspended for being absent without leave.

Both Men Are Rich

But neither British security police nor the foreign office believes that the two senior executives set out for Russia. Both are rich, both have caused their superiors to doubt their emotional stability—MacLean suffered a mental breakdown a year ago—and both are believed to be somewhere in southern France.

These views were supported by the foreign office, which reported tonight that the two diplomats had es bled their families from Paris within the last 24 hours. There was no hint as to what the cablegrams said.

A British diplomat remarked: "I am amazed. MacLean went thru Eton, he went thru Cambridge, he had a most brilliant career before him.

Student of Marx

"As for Burgess, I knew that he was a student of Marx, Lenin and Stalin—in fact, was one of our best experts on communism—but I was always sure that it was to better fight the Russians that he studied all that.

"In our recent dealings with the Russians it was Burgess who gave us some of our most useful and pungent replies to the Russians."

Despite the cablegrams, however, a transcontinental search for the two men continued, with the famed Surete Nationale joining the hunt in France.

MacLean, who married Melinda Marling of New York City in 1940, was not a policy-making official, altho he had access to top-secret American and British exchanges. The father of two sons, he lives at the Reform club in Pall Mall, collects paintings and drives expensive sports cars.

[In Chicago MacLean's father-in-law, Francis H. Marling, advertising manager of the Pure Oil Co., said he believed MacLean's disappearance "is a recurrence of the breakdown." Marling

Flight-to-Russia Theory Sifted In Hunt for Britons

(Continued from First Page)

Lean may have disappeared behind the iron curtain and neither does my daughter," Marling said. Marling and Mrs. MacLean's mother—Mrs. Melinda Dunbar of New York—are divorced.]

Burgess, who is single, was in London on leave from his Washington post. He was an undergraduate with MacLean at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and joined the foreign service at the same time—in 1940.

U. S. A-Expert Being Watched in Europe

PARIS, June 7 (NY News). Worried Western counter-intelligence officers are watching closely the suspicious movements of a "fairly high up" American atom scientist now vacationing in Europe.

"We are not certain that he is heading for Russia," a highly-informed source revealed today, "but there is a strong suspicion that he may be doing so. British, French, American and Italian authorities have been watching the man day and night."

The same informant said that the scientist, who has worked at Oak Ridge, Tenn., is a foreign-born American citizen. Although there was nothing in his background to indicate Communist leanings, other factors made his movements suspect.

The scientist now is understood to be in Italy, after brief stopovers in Britain and France. It is feared he may be traveling the same Soviet-spy-underground route taken last year by the Italian-British atom scientist Bruno Pontecorvo. Apparently the Allied counter-intelligence is as anxious to discover this route as it is to prevent their man from slipping behind the iron curtain—if such is his intention.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Page

Times-Herald 6 Star Edition

Wash. Post ___

Wash. News ___

Wash. Star ___

N.Y. Mirror ___

Date: 6/8/51

REVISED FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 21,

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; was.
[redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R

ReNYtel dated June 11, 1951, advising phone calls made by GUY BURGESS from the Sutton Hotel in New York to Washington, D. C.; November 16, and December 11, 1950, HO 1340; November 18, 1950 EM 4116.

The Washington telephone directory lists the number HO 1340 to the British Embassy, Washington, D. C.

The number EM 4116 is listed to [redacted], at which address is located the Woodhouse Stationery Company. The indices of the Washington Field Office contain no identifying information concerning [redacted]

With reference to the telephone number EM 4116, it is desired to point out that the telephone number of the residence of H. A. R. PHILBY, 4100 Nebraska Avenue, is EM 4117. PHILBY is First Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., and BURGESS resided at this address during the time that he was assigned to the Embassy in Washington, D. C.

[redacted], a girl friend of BURGESS also resides at this address.

Letter to Director
WFO [redacted]

June 21, 1951

[redacted] advised that from January 10, 1945, to September 23, 1946, the telephone number ORdway 2629 was assigned to DONALD MACLEAN at 2710 35th Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. [redacted]

As previously pointed out in this letter, the number HO 1340 is assigned to the British Embassy. (6)

[redacted] of the LaFayette Hotel, advised that the hotel records for the years 1944 through 1948 have been destroyed and it would be impossible to ascertain whether MACLEAN had resided at the hotel during that period. (6)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD [redacted] FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	6/16/51	6/9/51	[redacted] IRE:mhm

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
UNKNOWN SUBJECT; [redacted] was.	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] advised that he spoke telephonically with [redacted] MELINDA MAC LEAN, wife of DONALD MAC LEAN, on June 7. MELINDA advised him that she had received a telegram from MAC LEAN since his disappearance. Details of telegram not revealed to [redacted] by MELINDA since conversation apparently monitored. [redacted] stated he concurs with MELINDA in the belief that MAC LEAN is suffering from a recurrence of a nervous breakdown similar to one he had in Cairo, Egypt, in 1949. [redacted] stated all other information possessed by him concerning MAC LEAN'S disappearance has been gained by him from news releases. [redacted] met MAC LEAN on several occasions during MAC LEAN'S residence in Washington, D. C., from 1944 to 1948, but has had only irregular correspondence with [redacted] MAC LEAN since that time. [redacted] described MAC LEAN as level-headed and personable who, to his knowledge, entertained no Communist philosophies. MAC LEAN, while in Washington, D. C., worked exceedingly hard at his job and appeared to be continually under pressure and great strain.

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Chicago File No. [redacted]

[redacted], advised on June 9, 1951, that on June 7, 1951, he, MARLING spoke telephonically with [redacted], MELINDA MAC LEAN, wife of DONALD MAC LEAN, former head of the American Department of the Foreign Office of Great Britain in London, England. During this telephone conversation, [redacted] advised him that she had received a telegram from her husband, DONALD MAC LEAN since his disappearance. She told [redacted] that it was a relief to hear from MAC LEAN but made no other mention of where MAC LEAN was, where the message was sent from or contents of the message.

[redacted] stated that he was not certain when it was that [redacted] had received the telegram from MAC LEAN, but he believed that it was only a short time prior to his telephone conversation with her. [redacted] said the telephone connection was poor and he was cut off three times during the conversation. He stated that he believed the conversation was monitored, which might account for [redacted] apparent evasiveness concerning the message from MAC LEAN.

[redacted] advised that MELINDA was at a loss to understand MAC LEAN'S disappearance but stated to [redacted] that she believed he may have had a recurrence of a nervous breakdown similar to one he had in Cairo, Egypt, in 1949. [redacted] concurred with MELINDA in this opinion. He stated, however, that he does not recall any other nervous breakdowns suffered by MAC LEAN and he knows of no details of the breakdown in Cairo.

According to [redacted], MELINDA stated that the London newspaper which first carried the story that MAC LEAN had told a friend that he was going to Russia for "ideological reasons" was a "sensational-type" newspaper and that the newspaper had as yet failed to produce the "friend" that it had referred to. MELINDA believed the story to be false and told [redacted] that she had no reason to believe that MAC LEAN went to Russia or desired to go to Russia.

[redacted] stated that the only other information possessed by him concerning MAC LEAN'S disappearance has been received by him from news releases.

[redacted] related that MELINDA first met MAC LEAN in Paris, France, in 1938 or 1939 and married him there in 1940. MAC LEAN was at

that time attached to the British Embassy in Paris and MELINDA was attending school in Paris. According to [redacted] MAC LEAN'S father, who is now deceased, was a prominent member of the Liberal Party in Parliament and at one time a member of the Prime Minister's Cabinet. MAC LEAN'S mother presently resides in a suburb of London, England. DONALD MAC LEAN is a graduate of Cambridge University and started his career with the British Foreign Office shortly after his graduation. After MAC LEAN'S marriage to MELINDA in 1940, he was transferred to England by the British Government and then to the United States in 1944.

[redacted] first met MAC LEAN in Washington, D. C., in 1944 and met him several times from 1944 to 1948 during trips [redacted] made to Washington, D. C. [redacted] characterized MAC LEAN as level-headed and personable and stated that he is certain he entertained no Communist philosophies or ideals during the time he knew him. MAC LEAN worked exceedingly hard at his job in Washington, D. C., and, according to [redacted], appeared to be continually under pressure and great strain, which [redacted] believed to be caused by the demands of his work for the British Embassy and not because of any intrigue or dissatisfaction with the English or American governments. [redacted] knew of no interest or hobby or close associates of MAC LEAN other than those connected with his employment with the British Embassy.

[redacted] advised that he corresponded only irregularly with [redacted] MAC LEAN after 1948 and knows little concerning MAC LEAN'S life after that time, with the exception of the fact that he was transferred to Cairo, Egypt, in 1948 and suffered a nervous breakdown there in 1949. He was transferred to London, England, approximately one year ago.

[redacted] stated he has no information concerning the activities or associates of MAC LEAN or his wife during the time they spent in Egypt and London. He stated MAC LEAN'S disappearance cannot be attributed to family trouble since he and MELINDA were devoted and MELINDA is presently expecting another baby in a few weeks.

[redacted] advised that newspaper accounts of MAC LEAN'S alleged message to MELINDA indicated that the message, which was sent from

Chicago File No. [redacted]

Paris, France, was not in MAC LEAN'S handwriting and that words were misspelled, that MAC LEAN would not have misspelled had he written the message. In the light of this news item, [redacted] stated that it appeared possible that MAC LEAN might have been lured to Paris and then kidnaped. [redacted] stated he was not certain whether or not the message referred to in the news item was the same message to which his daughter had referred in his telephone conversation with her, although he believes them to be the same.

[redacted] advised that he had no further information at this time but would gladly cooperate with the FBI in every way.

In reference to the telephone conversation with [redacted] advised that [redacted] was speaking from London, England.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

[redacted]

4

Chicago File No. [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

A copy of this report is being furnished for the information of New York, whose interest in the matter is reflected in referenced New York teletype dated June 8, 1951.

REFERENCE: New York teletype June 8, 1951.
Chicago teletype to Director, Washington Field and New York, June 9, 1951.

48

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C. June 20, 1951

To: SAC, Washington Field. [redacted]

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on June 13, 1951. [redacted]

Re: Unsub., wa. [redacted]

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. [redacted]
FBI FILE NO. [redacted]
LAB. NO. [redacted]

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter 6-9-51

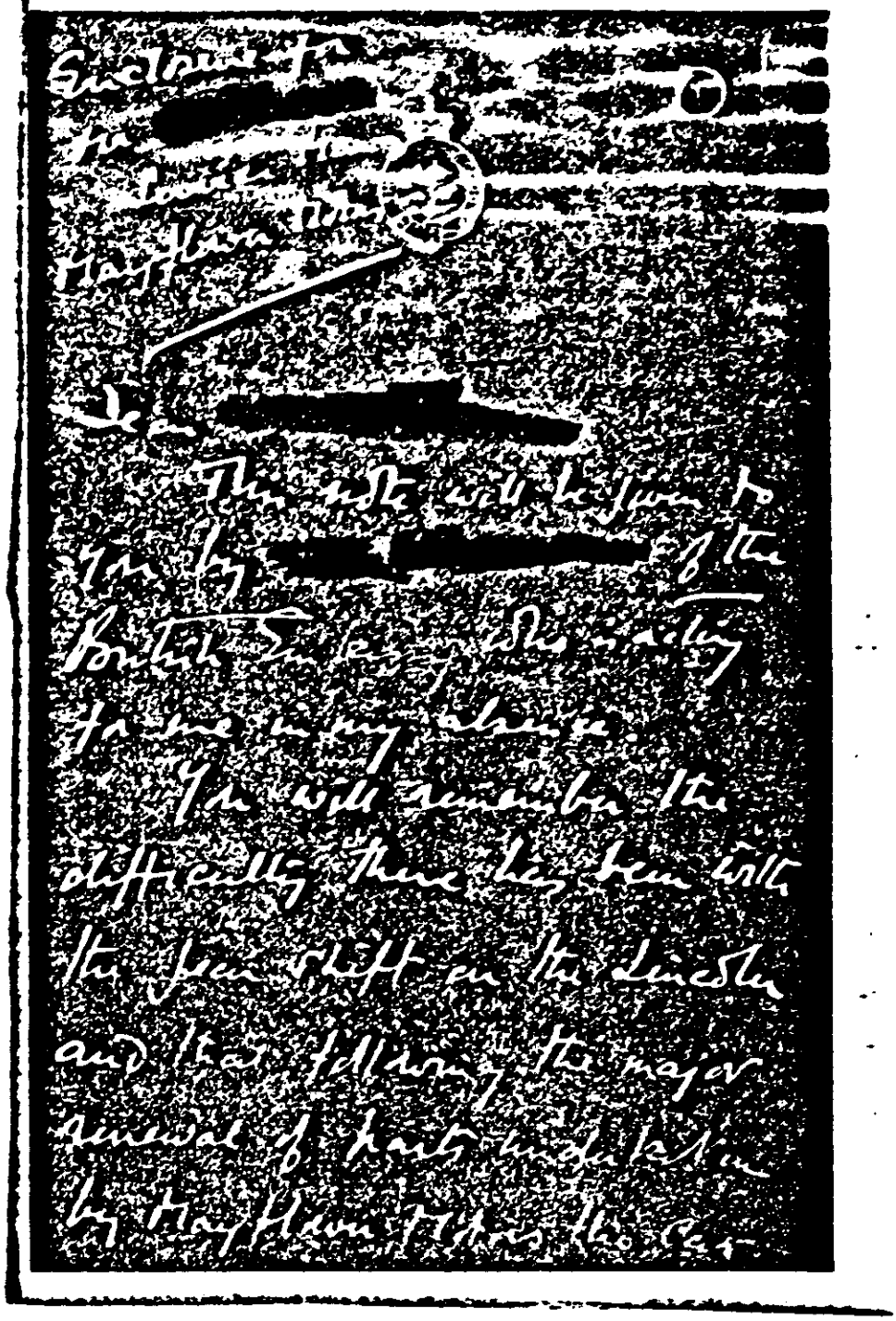
Examination requested: Document

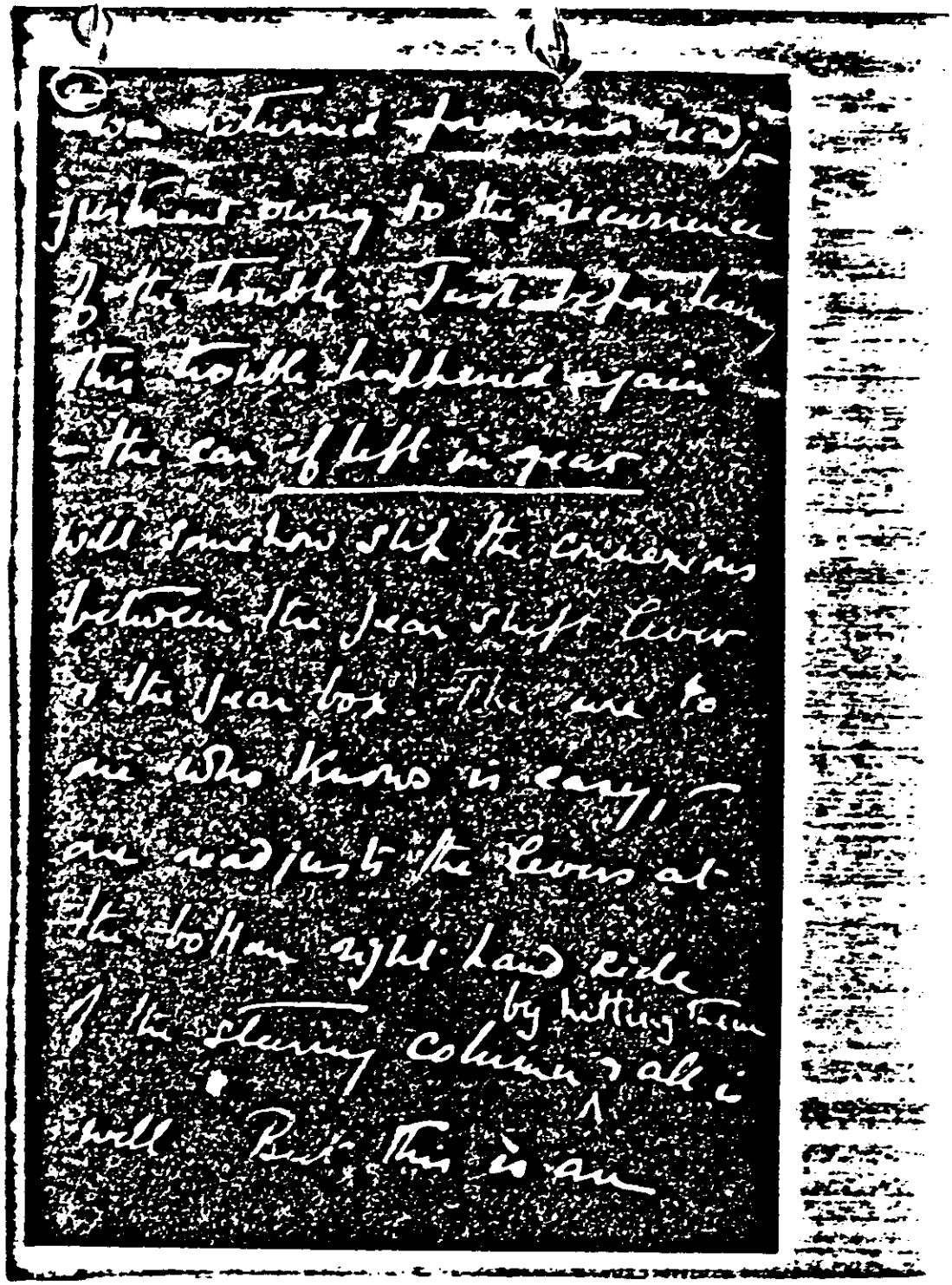
Specimens:

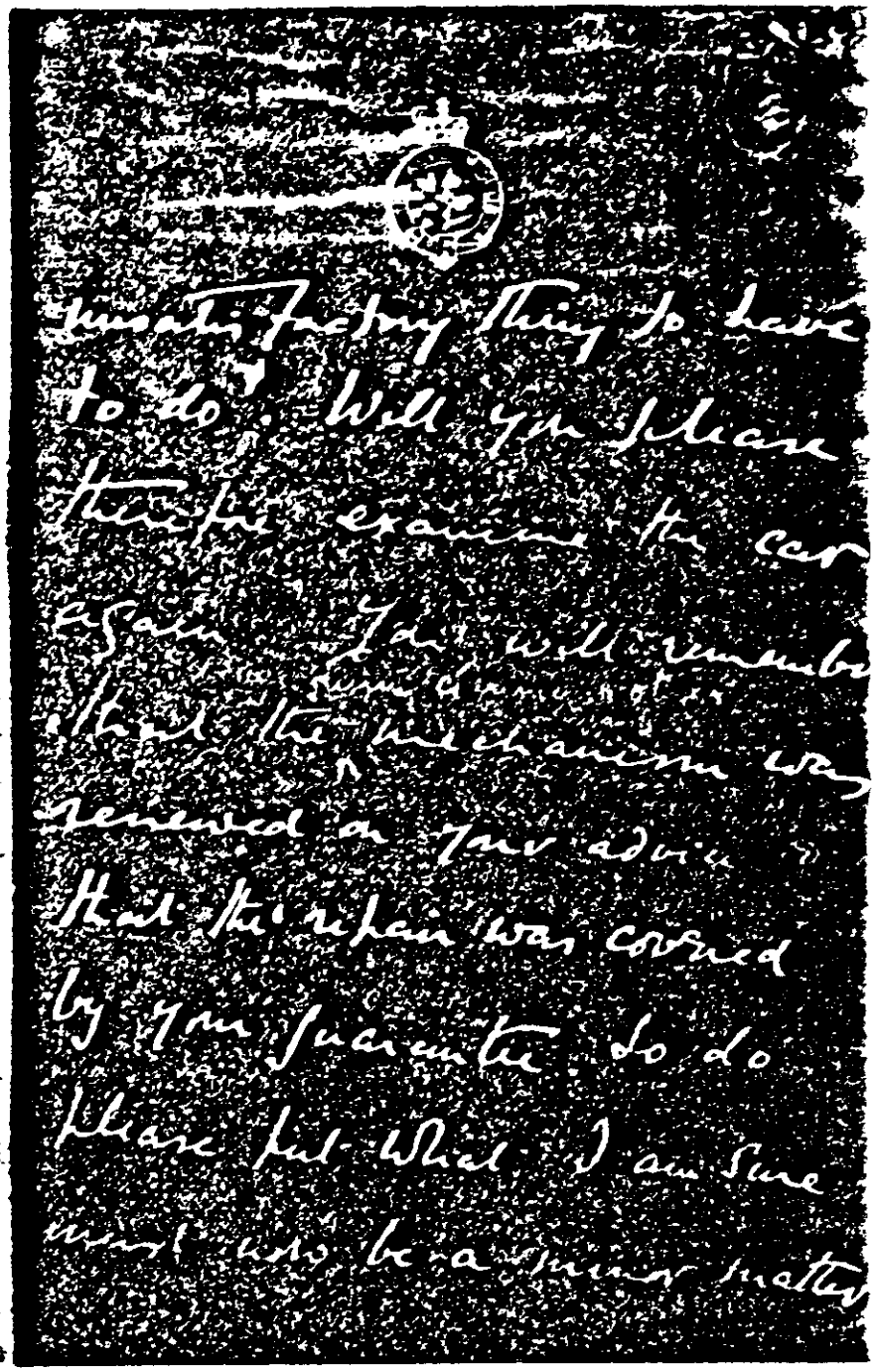
K1 Three page undated letter beginning "Dear [redacted]..." and ending "..... will pay the rest T. Burgess," in the purported known handwriting of GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS.

Result of examination:

Specimen K1 was photographed and is returned to your office herewith. [illegible]





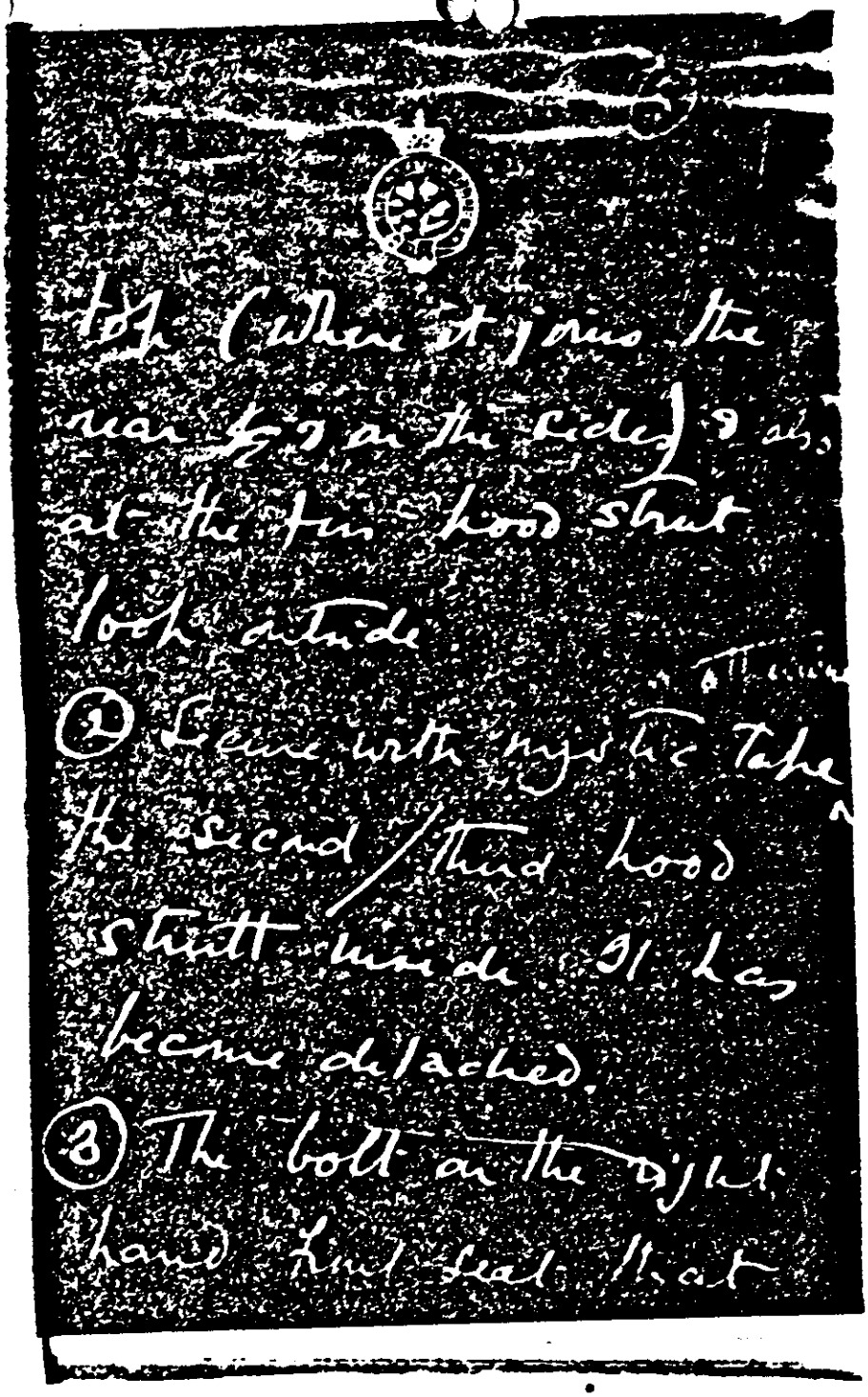


right this time.

The above adjustment will I assume be free of charge, as I was the last time I asked you to re-examine your own repair.

Will you at the same time do the following (for which I shall of course pay)

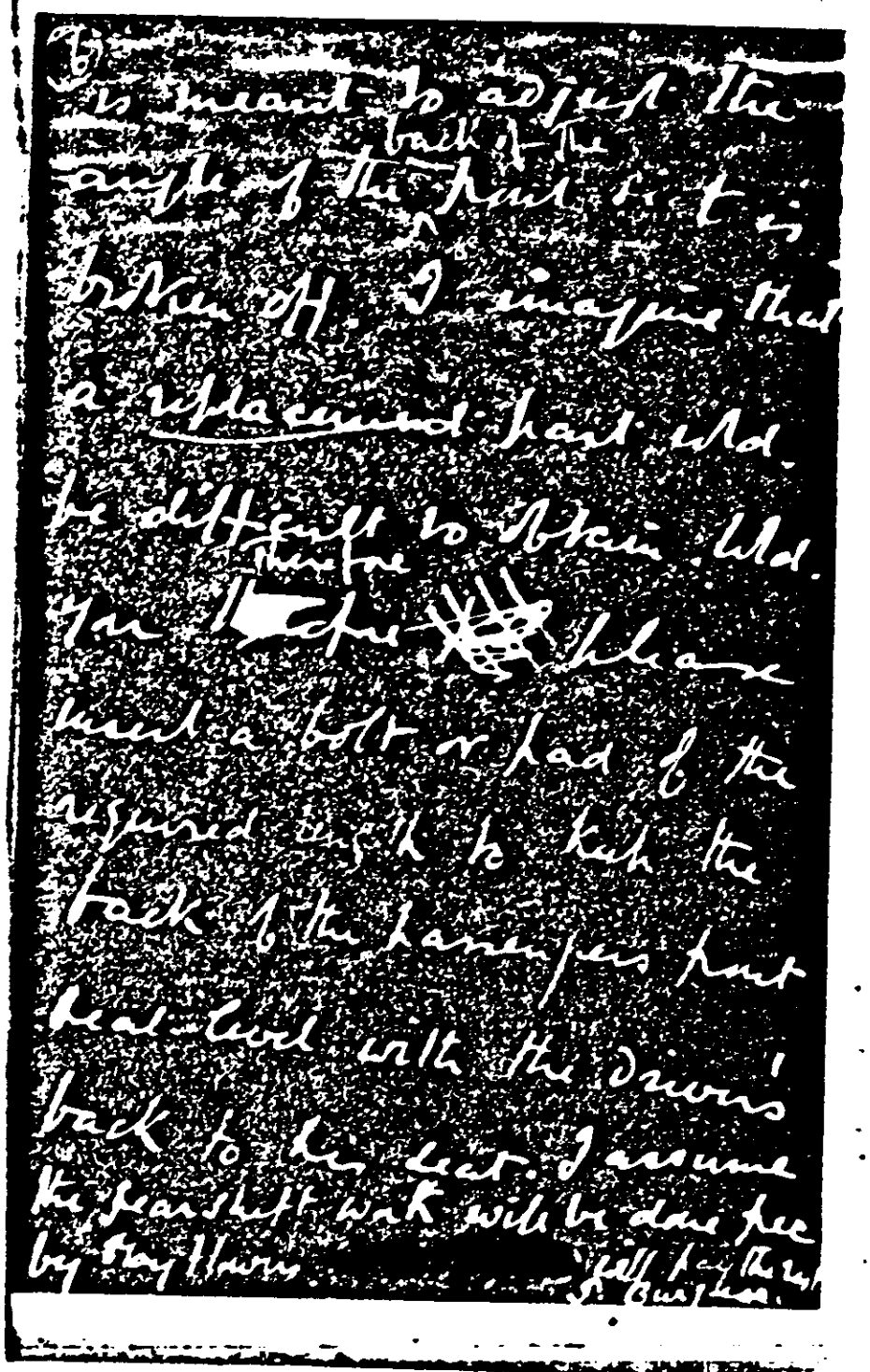
① Renew in black the worn out piping ~~at~~ at the base on the top of the top. (The securing tape made of [illegible] covered [illegible] at the base of the



top (where it joins the rear ~~[illegible]~~ on the sides) & also at the fin hood strut look outside.

(2) Secure with mystic tape the second/third hood strutt inside. It has become detached.

(3) The bolt on the right hand hull seal that



is meant to adjust the angle of the back of the front seat is broken off. I imagine that a replacement part wld. be difficult to obtain. Wld. you therefore please insert a bolt or pad of the required length to keep the back of the passengers front seat level with the driver's back to his seat. I assume the gearshift work will be done free by Ray Howes. will pay the rest
J. Burgess.

June 21, 1951

SACs, NEW HAVEN
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

[redacted]

UNSUB, WAS: [redacted]; ESP-R.

RE PREVIOUS INTERVIEW WITH [redacted]. IN AFFIDAVIT FILED BY [redacted] FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT LAST BEFORE [redacted], JUSTICE OF PEACE, PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, THREE TIMES BURGESS AND [redacted] STOPPED FOR SPEEDING OUTLINED. AFFIDAVIT ENDS WITH STATEMENT BY [redacted] THAT HE WAS MAKING TRIP WITH BURGESS AT BURGESS' EXPENSE. HE THEN STATED HE HAD KNOWN BURGESS LONG TIME, SEVERAL YEARS IN FACT. ON BASIS FOREGOING, REINTERVIEW [redacted] AND DETERMINE WHY FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN AFFIDAVIT. BUREL.

HOOVER

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

JUN 7 1951

TELETYPE

CONF WASHINGTON & WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 58

DIRECTOR & SAC .....URGENT.....

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, [redacted], ESP - R. [redacted]

[redacted] MELINDA AND MACLEAN WERE MARRIED LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE FORTY AND FLED PARIS BEFORE GERMAN OCCUPATION. THEY SUBSEQUENTLY ARRIVED IN BRITAIN AND IN DECEMBER FORTY MELINDA RETURNED TO US AND WAS PREGNANT [redacted]. SHE HAD BABY WHICH DIED SEVERAL DAYS AFTER BIRTH AND AFTER THIS SHE LIVED WITH [redacted] AT [redacted], UNTIL FALL OF FORTYONE WHEN SHE RETURNED TO ENGLAND TO JOIN HER HUSBAND, [redacted] SAID THAT DONALD MACLEAN IS THE SON OF THE LATE SIR DONALD MACLEAN, A LIBERAL LEADER OF ENGLAND. IN SPRING OF FORTYFOUR MACLEAN WAS ASSIGNED TO BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, DC. UPON ARRIVAL THIS COUNTRY MRS. MACLEAN WENT IMMEDIATELY TO [redacted] FARM IN THE [redacted]

JUN 2 - 1951

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[redacted]

PAGE TWO

[redacted], WHERE SHE REMAINED DURING ENTIRE YEAR OF FORTYFOUR. MACLEAN VISITED THE FARM WHENEVER HE COULD GET OFF WHICH [redacted] DESCRIBED AS ABOUT ONCE EVERY MONTH. [redacted] IN WASHINGTON QUITE FREQUENTLY [redacted] BUT NEVER MET ANY ASSOCIATES OF MACLEAN-S.

[redacted]. [redacted] STATED THAT SOMETIME IN SPRING OF FORTYFIVE MACLEAN OBTAINED AN APARTMENT IN WASHINGTON AND HIS WIFE JOINED HIM. IN FALL OF FORTYFIVE MRS. MACLEAN GAVE BIRTH TO A SON. [redacted] STATED HE WAS WITH MACLEAN QUITE FREQUENTLY DURING YEAR FORTYFOUR AND STATED HIS AVERAGE MONTHLY VISITS TO [redacted] FARM WAS OF TWO OR THREE DAYS DURATION. [redacted] STATED DURING ALL OF HIS CONTACTS WITH MACLEAN HE NEVER SUSPECTED THAT MACLEAN WAS IN ANY WAY "MORE LIBERAL THAN ROOSEVELT". [redacted] WAS EXTREMELY COOPERATIVE AND HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED

END PAGE TWO

58 [redacted]

PAGE THREE

TOMORROW FOR MORE DETAILS RE ACTIVITY OF MACLEAN WHILE LATTER IN US. [redacted] STATED AS FAR AS HE KNEW, MRS. MACLEAN WAS STILL IN BRITAIN AS OF INSTANT DATE. [redacted]

6-7-51

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

UNSUB [redacted], WAS., ESPIONAGE DASH R. [redacted]

[redacted], ADVISED WFO INSTANT DATE THAT [redacted] MAYFLOWER MOTORS, INFORMED THAT AN AUTOMOBILE BELONGING TO GUY F. DE M. BURGESS WAS PRESENTLY PARKED IN THEIR LOT. [redacted] SUBSEQUENTLY INTERVIEWED AND ADVISED THAT BURGESS HAD PURCHASED NINETEEN FORTY ONE LINCOLN CONTINENTAL FROM HIM ON AUGUST THIRTY ONE, NINETEEN FIFTY WHICH, UPON INSTRUCTIONS OF A [redacted] OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY, WAS DELIVERED TO HIS GARAGE FOR REPAIRS ON MAY TWENTY ONE, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE. THIS CAR EXAMINED AND FOUND TO CONTAIN A LARGE NUMBER OF GRAPHS PURPORTING TO COMPARE PAREN ONE END PAREN DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL INCOME AND PAREN TWO END PAREN DEFENSE MANPOWER, I. E., MEN IN ARMED FORCES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL MEN AGED EIGHTEEN DASH FORTY FOUR YEARS. BOTH GRAPHS SHOWED COMPARISON BETWEEN THE U. S. AND U. K. FOR YEARS NINETEEN FORTY THREE TO NINETEEN FIFTY RELATIVE TO ABOVE. THIS CAR ALSO CONTAINED ROAD MAPS OF THE CAROLINAS, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA; BOOK ENTITLED QUOTE THE WORKS OF JANE AUSTIN UNQUOTE; PANTAM BOOK ENTITLED QUOTE UP AT THE VILLA UNQUOTE BY SOMERSET MAUGHAM; BOOK ENTITLED QUOTE THE FUTURE OF NATIONS UNQUOTE BY E. H. CARR AND A FIVE BY SEVEN PHOTOGRAPH OF A SMALL BOY AND A GIRL. [redacted] ALSO FURNISHED AN UNDATED LETTER ADDRESSED TO QUOTE [redacted] UNQUOTE, SERVICE SALESMAN MAYFLOWER MOTORS, WHICH HAD BEEN SENT AS AN ENCLOSURE TO A LETTER WHICH [redacted] HAD RECEIVED FROM BURGESS WHICH

[redacted]

PAGE TWO

ENCLOSURE SHE HAD DELIVERED TO HIM APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AGO. THIS LETTER CONCERNED REPAIRS DESIRED TO BE MADE ON THE LINCOLN, STATED THAT THE NOTE WOULD BE DELIVERED BY [redacted] QUOTE WHO IS ACTING FOR ME IN MY ABSENCE UNQUOTE AND ENDED BY STATING THAT SHE WOULD PAY THE BILL. ALL THIS MATERIAL IS PRESENTLY UNDERGOING STUDY IN THE WFO AFTER WHICH SUITABLE DISPOSITION WILL BE MADE OF IT.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

61

cony;bw

Mr. Tolson

L. B. Nichols

June 11, 1951

[redacted]

C

Burgess, Guy

We have had numerous calls from English correspondents in the United States and from the wire services on the visit of Sir Percy Sillitoe to the United States. The press is speculating that he is going to confer with the Director and, in fact, has stated to us that he was coming to Washington to confer with the Director on the two missing foreign service officers of the British Government.

In each instance we have declined to comment even to the extent of declining comment as to whether we knew that Sir Percey was en route to Washington.

Undoubtedly if Sir Percy does get into Washington he will be contacted by the press. The Director might want to let him know of the inquiries we have been getting.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "I am having no news reels photograph me." H.

[redacted]

"I concur. H."

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FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 7 1951

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 4 FROM NEW YORK 7 154 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

UNSUB [redacted] WAS, ESP R. REBUTEL JUNE SIX. DONALD DUART MAC LEAN AND WIFE MELINDA MAC LEAN, NEE MELINDA MARLING, ARRIVED US MAY SIX FORTYFOUR ON QUEEN ELIZABETH. BOTH INTERVIEWED UNDER FOREIGN TRAVEL CONTROL. MRS MAC LEAN CARRIED AMERICAN PASSPORT NO. ONE ONE FOUR TWO ISSUED BY AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON, APR FOUR, FORTYFOUR. PASSPORT BORE NOTATION DATED APR FOUR, FORTYFOUR THAT THE PASSPORT WAS VALID FOR TRAVEL TO RETURN TO US. PASSPORT ALSO CONTAINED A CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AT LONDON APR FOUR FORTYFOUR CERTIFYING THAT THE HOLDER OF PASSPORT HAD SUBMITTED EVIDENCE BELIEVED TO BE SUFFICIENT TO OVERCOME PRESUMPTION OF EXPATRIATION UNDER SECTION FOUR NAUGHT TWO OF NATIONALITY ACT OF NINETEEN FORTY. SHE WAS TRAVELLING WITH HER HUSBAND AND STATED THAT HER PROBABLE STAY IN THE US WOULD BE TWO OR THREE WEEKS AND THAT HER ADDRESS WOULD BE IN CARE OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY, WASH, DC. DONALD DUART MAC LEAN HAD BRITISH PASSPORT NUMBER ONE TWO NAUGHT SIX NINE EIGHT ISSUED JULY

END PAGE ONE

WA AND WFO 2 PAGE TWO [redacted]

TWENTY THIRTYNINE BY ACTING BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL HARRIS. PASSPORT INDICATED MAC LEAN WAS A BRITISH SUBJ BY BIRTH, BORN LONDON MAY TWENTYFIVE THIRTEEN. HE HAD DIPLOMATIC VISA NO. THREE TWO NINE ISSUED BY AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON, MARCH THIRTYONE FORTYFOUR. IT WAS GRANTED UNDER SECTION THREE /ONE/ OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF TWENTY FOUR. VISA WAS STAMPED "GRATIS." HE INDICATED THAT HE WAS A SECOND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERICE AND GAVE HIS DESTINATION AS THE BRITISH EMBASSY, WASH, DC. HE ADVISED THAT HIS WIFE WOULD POSSIBLY STAY WITH HER SISTER, [redacted], FOR SEVERAL DAYS AND WOULD THEN PROCEED TO JOIN HIM IN WASH, DC. [redacted]

6/11/51

WASHINGTON AND BOSTON FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 11 6PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

[redacted] VENUB, WA[redacted] ETAL, ESPIONAGE R. [redacted] FORMER NEIGHBOR DONALD DUART MACLEAN, STATES [redacted] WHO ARE VACATIONING AT [redacted]., EMPLOYED FRENCH MAID WHO WAS IN EMPLOY OF MACLEAN IN NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. FOR BOSTON INFO, MACLEAN FORMER FIRST SECRETARY BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY NINETEEN FORTY FOUR, TO SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, IS ONE OF TWO BRITISH DIPLOMATS CURRENTLY MISSING IN EUROPE AND POSSIBLY BEHIND IRON CURTAIN. MACLEAN SAID TO HAVE HAD FRENCH MAID COME TO U.S. MAID ONE TIME EMPLOYEE OF MACLEAN WHEN LATTER BACHELOR IN PARIS. BOSTON INTERVIEW [redacted] CONCERNING IDENTITY OF MAID AND FOR ANY INFO THEY MAY HAVE LEARNED FROM HER CONCERNING MACLEAN. SUTEL BUREAU AND WFO. EXPEDITE.

[redacted]

cvs

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[redacted]

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 6/12/51 11 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC RICHMOND URGENT

[redacted] ETAL, ESP R. THE BUREAU IS CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THE TWO MISSING BRITISH DIPLOMATS, DONALD DUART MACLEAN AND GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS, WHO ARE RUMORED TO HAVE GONE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THIS MATTER HAVE INDICATED THAT BURGESS WAS RETURNED TO ENGLAND RECENTLY BECAUSE OF UNUSUAL AUTO SPEEDING CHARGES IN VIRGINIA. BURGESS IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN STOPPED THREE TIMES ON LAST FEBRUARY TWENTY EIGHT FOR EXCEEDING EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR ON VIRGINIA ROADS. IT WAS ALSO REPORTED THAT GOV. BATTLE WROTE TO THE STATE DEPT. CONCERNING THIS MATTER ON MARCH FOURTEEN LAST. RICHMOND REQUESTED TO FURNISH DETAILS CONCERNING THE ABOVE. SUTEL BUREAU AND WFO.

[redacted]

12

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 6/12/51

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

[redacted] ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. DONALD DUART MACLEAN ISSUED D. C. DRIVERS PERMIT SEVEN DASH FOURTEEN DASH FORTY FOUR AT WHICH TIME HE LISTED ADDRESS AS SIX KALORAMA CIRCLE, WASHINGTON, D. C. [redacted] STATE PREMISES AT NO. SIX KALORAMA CIRCLE OCCUPIED IN NINETEEN FORTY FOUR BY A [redacted] AND THAT [redacted] WAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BRITISH EMBASSY. [redacted] STATED [redacted] APPARENTLY HAD ROOMERS FROM BRITISH EMBASSY ON OCCASIONS BUT BOTH [redacted] AND [redacted] STATE DONALD DUART MACLEAN UNKNOWN TO THEM AND NEVER OBSERVED IN NEIGHBORHOOD. [redacted] STATE GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS UNKNOWN TO THEM. [redacted] SAID THEY WERE AWARE PREMISES AT FOUR ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT NEBRASKA AVE. NW, [redacted] WAS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH EMBASSY PERSONNEL BUT THEY HAD NO CONTACT WITH THEM. [redacted]. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION TWO SEVEN ONE NAUGHT THIRTY FIFTH PLACE NW WHERE MACLEANS RESIDED NINETEEN FORTY FOUR DASH FORTY SEVEN, REFLECTS KNOWN AS QUIET, COURTEOUS, WELL MANNERED BRITISHER. PREMISES OCCUPIED BY BRITISH EMBASSY NINETEEN FORTY [redacted] FORTY TWO AS OFFICE. OCCUPIED SUBSEQUENT TO MACLEANS BY [redacted]

JUN 26 1951

18

[redacted]

[redacted] NO INTIMATE ASSOCIATION BY MACLEANS WITH NEIGHBORS. MACLEAN HAD TWO NEGRO MAIDS BROUGHT FROM JAMAICA, B.W.I., AND RETURNED AFTER ONE YEAR. SUBSEQUENTLY HAD FRENCH MAID WHO AT ONE TIME WORKED FOR MACLEAN IN FRANCE. INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY BOSTON PER LEADS WFO TEL JUNE ELEVEN, IN ENDEAVOR TO IDENTIFY FRENCH MAID AND INTERVIEW. NEIGHBORHOOD THREE THREE TWO SIX P STREET NW REFLECTS MACLEANS RESIDED THERE DEC. NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN TO SEPT. NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, AND CONSIDERED VERY PLEASANT, FINE MANNERED, BUT ABSENT MINDED. [redacted] FOUND LETTER ADDRESSED, QUOTE, DEAREST MELINDA, UNQUOTE, WHICH LETTER DESCRIBED BY DAUGHTER AS, QUOTE, QUEER SOUNDING AND VERY, VERY GRIM. SCRAWLING HANDWRITING AND CONTENTS INDICATED WRITER WAS GOING AWAY OR CONTEMPLATING SUICIDE, UNQUOTE. NO SIGNATURE ON LETTER.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] WFO CONTEMPLATES INTERVIEWING OFFICIALS ON THE BRITISH AND FAR EASTERN DESKS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING CONTACTS, ACQUAINTANCES, AND ASSOCIATES OF MACLEAN AND BURGESS.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 70

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

EE

TELETYPE

CONF WASHINGTON & WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 19 13

DIRECTOR & SAC URGENT

ATTN...A.H. BELMONT

[redacted] ESP - R. REBUTEL CALL INSTANT DATE.

RECORDS SHOW THAT F. C. DE M. BURGESS BOOKED PASSAGE ON SAME TRIP THROUGH "UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION" AND WAS ASSIGNED TO CABIN NUMBER B DASH ONE THREE NAUGHT, CABIN CLASS. BURGESS SHARED THE SAME CABIN WITH [redacted] AND [redacted]. [redacted] AND [redacted] WERE BOOKED THROUGH THE MARSICH TRAVEL AGENCY,

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD [redacted] DATE: June 14, 1951

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: [redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R.

At 11:30 am, June 14, 1951, in the absence of ASAC [redacted], I spoke to Supervisor [redacted] at New York City, authorizing that office to conduct an interview with [redacted], as requested by New York. [redacted] was advised to conduct the interview at once with two experienced Agents. As suggestions, [redacted] was told to stress during the interview the following: When did [redacted] first meet Burgess; [redacted]; What contacts did [redacted] have with Burgess after landing in England, bearing in mind [redacted] was in England for about three weeks; Did Burgess mention any of his plans for the future to [redacted]; Why didn't [redacted] take his scheduled European tour; Did [redacted] contemplate a trip with Burgess, bearing in mind that Burgess used [redacted] name in booking passage on the boat to France; Did Burgess ever mention MacLean to [redacted] or ever mention a physical surveillance.

I told [redacted] that [redacted] may be the key to the present whereabouts of Burgess and MacLean and the Agents should secure all information [redacted] possesses regarding Burgess, MacLean, or any and all associates of these men in England and elsewhere so that such associates can be interviewed.

72

EE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 17 [redacted]

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 3 17 6-12 PM

DIRECTOR DEFERRED

[redacted], ESPIONAGE-R. SIR PERCY SILLITOE LEFT FOR ENGLAND ON SCHEDULE VIA BOAC.

[redacted]

END AND ACK PLS

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[redacted]

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

JUN 19 1951

[redacted]

TELETYPE

FBI NEW HAVEN 6-19-51 10-50 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW YORK URGENT

[redacted] ESP. R. RE MY TEL SEVEN TWELVE PM THIS DATE.

WASHINGTON, CONN. TELEPHONE NUMBER EIGHT SIX NAUGHT NAUGHT NON

EXISTENT.

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

JUN 19 1951

TELETYP[redacted]

EE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 44 19

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

[redacted] ESP. R. REOURTEL JUNE ELEVEN LAST. RECHECK OF TELEPHONE RECORDS, HOTEL SUTTON, NYC, INDICATES NUMBER CALLED BY GUY BURGESS IN DEC., NINETEEN FIFTY, MAY BE NUMBER EIGHT SIX NAUGHT NAUGHT OR EIGHT SIX NAUGHT IN TOWN OF WASHINGTON, CONN. NEW HAVEN ADVISE NAME OF PERSONS LISTED FOR INSTANT PHONES AND RESULTS OF INDICES CHECK ON THESE PERSONS AS RECOMMENDATION WILL PROBABLY BE MADE TO INTERVIEW PERSON BURGESS CALLED. FOR INFO NEW HAVEN F. GUY D.M. BURGES IS ONE OF TWO BRITISH DIPLOMATS WHO DISAPPEARED IN EUROPE RECENTLY. EXPEDITE AND SUTEL. WFO ORIGIN.

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

75

June 19, 1951

[redacted] SACs, NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

[redacted] ESP-R.

BY TEL EIGHTEENTH INSTANT RE INTERVIEW [redacted] SETS FORTH BURGESS AND MR AND MRS [redacted] MacLEAN CAME TO [redacted] HOME FOR DINNER IN JANUARY, LAST. DETERMINE WHETHER THIS [redacted] MacLEAN AND WIFE RATHER THAN DONALD, WHO WAS NOT IN U.S. AT THAT TIME.

HOOVER

76

URGENT
JUNE 16, 1951

SAC, SAVANNAH
WFO

[redacted] ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE SAVANNAH TELETYPE JUNE TWELVE, NINETEEN FIFTY-ONE AND EL PASO TELETYPE JUNE SIXTEEN. ACCORDING TO INFORMATION [redacted], GUY BURGESS STAYED AT A HOTEL IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA DURING MARCH NINETEEN FIFTY-ONE. HOTEL IDENTIFIED AS BEING ON MAIN STREET OPPOSITE LARGE PARK. LOCATE HOTEL AND IF AVAILABLE DETERMINE PHONE CALLS MADE BY BURGESS FROM HOTEL. [redacted] STATES THAT IN THE LOBBY OF THE HOTEL BURGESS MET A GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO WERE KNOWN TO BURGESS AND WHOM [redacted] THINKS WERE BRITISH DIPLOMATS. ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY THESE PERSONS. IT IS POSSIBLE PERSONS REFERRED TO AND THOSE MENTIONED IN EL PASO TELETYPE AS [redacted].

77

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: 6-23-51

FROM : SAC, Savannah AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; [redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R

Copies of the program prepared for the International Relations Club, Southeastern Region Conference held at the Citadel College, Charleston, South Carolina March 1 through 3, 1951, are being enclosed herewith to the Bureau and WFO. It is noted GUY F. De M. BURGESS spoke on "Britain, Partner for Peace".

[redacted]

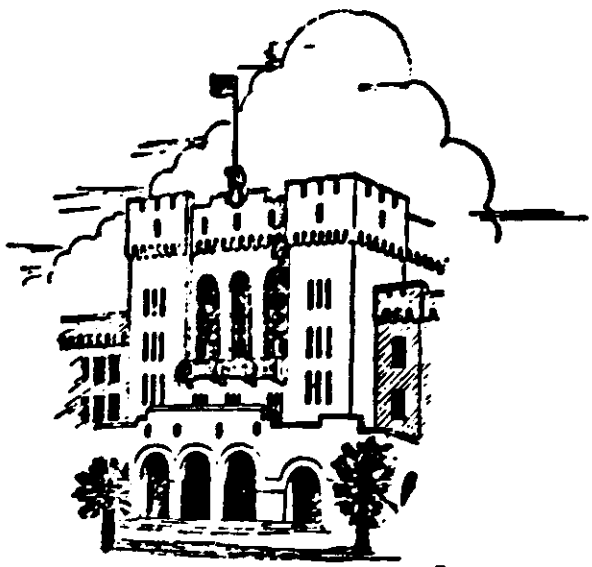
Enclosure to Bureau

cc: Washington Field ([redacted]) Enclosure.

International Relations Club

— Southeastern Region —

CONFERENCE



The Citadel

The Military College of South Carolina

Charleston

March 1, 2, 3, 1951

79

International Relations Club

— Southeastern Region —

March 1, 2, 3, 1951

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1951

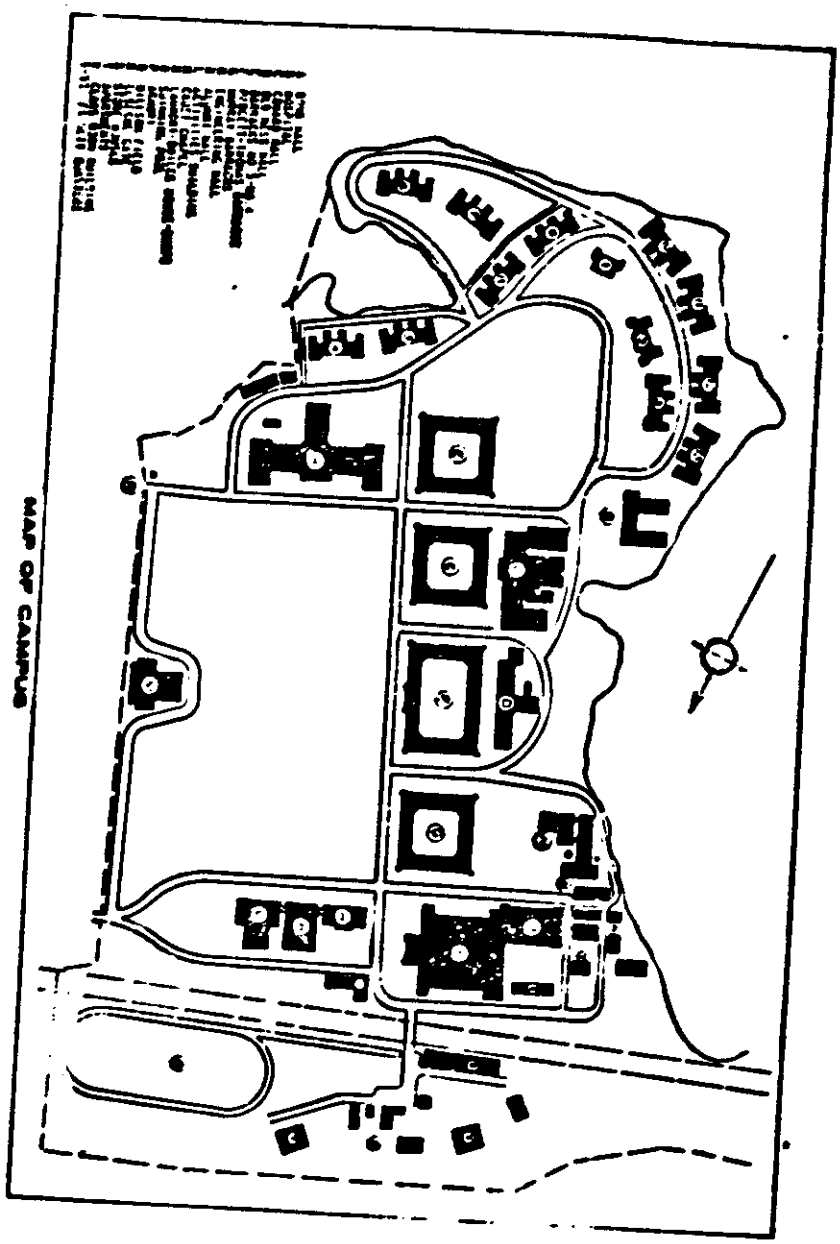
7:00 A. M.	Breakfast (Mess Hall)
8:00 A. M.	REGISTRATION: Lobby, Bond Hall.
10:00 A. M.	OPENING SESSION OF THE CONVENTION
	Address of Welcome: GENERAL CHARLES P. SUMMERALL, President of The Citadel.
10:30 A. M.	Address: "Indo-China and the Problems of Asia." MR. ALBERT FEQUANT, Second Secretary of the French Embassy.
11:45 A. M.	Address: "China and the Problems of Asia." DR. PAUL H. CLYDE, Professor of Far Eastern History, Duke University.
1:00 P. M.	Lunch (Mess Hall)
2:15 P. M.	SECOND SESSION
	Discussion Seminars: a. China b. Indo-China
5:30 P. M.	Supper (Mess Hall)
7:15 P. M.	THIRD SESSION
	Address: "Britain: Partner for Peace." MR. GUY F. De M. BURGESS, Second Secretary of the British Embassy.
	Address: "France: Keystone of European Power." DR. FRED W. RIGGS, Research Associate of the Foreign Policy Reports.
9:30 P. M.	Discussion Seminars: On the above topics.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1951

7:00 A. M.	Breakfast (Mess Hall)
9:30 A. M.	FOURTH SESSION
	Address: "Collective Security vs. Collective Diplomacy." DR. FRED H. HARTMANN, University of Florida.
	Discussion: "Collective Recognition of Communist China." LT. EARL O. KLINE, The Citadel, and DR. JOHN B. WHITTON, Princeton University.
12:30 P. M.	Lunch (Mess Hall)
1:30 P. M.	FIFTH SESSION
	Address: "A Study in Propaganda and Cold War." DR. JOHN B. WHITTON, Princeton University.
	Address: "Methods and Techniques of Propaganda in the Cold War." LT. G. M. HARGREAVES, The Citadel, Former Asst. Chief of Propaganda in London.
4:30 P. M.	DRESS PARADE: Corps of Cadets of The Citadel
7:30 P. M.	BANQUET: (Mess Hall)
	Address: "The Problems of Europe in American Foreign Policy." MR. FRANCIS T. WILLIAMSON, Deputy Director of the Office of West European Affairs, Department of State.
	Speaker to be introduced by General Summerall.
10:00 P. M.	DANCE: The Armory.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1951

7:00 A. M.	Breakfast (Mess Hall)
9:30 A. M.	CLOSING SESSION
	MR. WILLIAM CHRISTENSEN, President of The National Association of I. R. C.
1:00 P. M.	Lunch (Mess Hall)


MAP OF CAMPUS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: June 25, 1952

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN

SUBJECT: UNSUB; was [redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R

cy 4-1
cy 5-1

[redacted], during the time of his interview, appeared extremely cooperative. He indicated that in the event the Bureau was unable to locate either the hotel in Charleston or the tourist court in which he and BURGESS stayed, he would be willing to accompany an Agent for the purpose of locating these places.

82

FD-76
(1-10-46)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU [redacted] NH FILE NO. [redacted] NC

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	6/19/51	6/12;13/51	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
UNSUB: was [redacted]	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] first met GUY BURGESS in April, 1951 when [redacted] was picked up by BURGESS while hitchhiking enroute to Jacksonville, Fla. [redacted] accompanied BURGESS from Fredericksburg, Virginia to Charleston, South Carolina. BURGESS registered at hotel in Charleston, identity unknown to [redacted] where BURGESS met two women and three men who were also employees of British Government in U. S. BURGESS commented to [redacted] that unless Great Britain and United States did not watch people in high offices, they would both be run by Communists. BURGESS indicated that he would never fight for freedom again and they would have to kill him before he would be returned to service. BURGESS planned to return to Britain for vacation in fall of 1951 and indicated he would like to go to USSR as a Representative of the British Foreign Service. BURGESS felt he could learn and do many things of interest in the USSR. [redacted] considers BURGESS sympathetic to USSR. BURGESS planned to meet friends who worked in Oak Ridge, Tenn. prior to returning to District of Columbia and to deliver to them photographs he had taken of H-Bomb installations near Charleston. BURGESS is homosexual. [redacted] Signed statements secured from [redacted]

- RUC -

2 ENCL.

DETAILS: The following information relative to GUY BURGESS was furnished by [redacted]

83

During the first or second week of April, 1951, while so employed, [redacted] was hitchhiking rides in Fredericksburg, Va. enroute to an auction in Jacksonville, Fla. At approximately 10:00 A.M. on the date that he was hitchhiking in Fredericksburg, Va. he was picked up by an unknown individual driving a 1941 Lincoln Continental Convertible. The driver, after questioning [redacted] as to his destination, told him he was enroute to Charleston, South Carolina and would be glad to give [redacted] a lift as far as Charleston.

After the vehicle was underway, the driver identified himself to [redacted] as GUY BURGESS, a British Diplomat, stationed in the United States. BURGESS personally drove his car as far as Richmond, Virginia where brake trouble developed and it was necessary to secure minor brake repairs. These repairs were handled at the Ford Garage on Broad St. near the Railroad Station in Richmond, Virginia and required approximately one-half hour. During this half hour interval, BURGESS invited [redacted] to accompany him to lunch and [redacted] upon the completion of the meal BURGESS paid the bill.

During the luncheon, BURGESS consumed a considerable quantity of beer and after the repairs had been completed, requested that [redacted] do the driving. [redacted] drove BURGESS' car on Route 301 towards Petersubrg, Va., originally observing the 55 mile per hour Virginia speed limit. BURGESS became dissatisfied with [redacted] rigid observance of the Virginia speed limit and told him that he authorized him to drive in excess of the speed limit inasmuch as it was necessary for BURGESS to keep an appointment in Charleston, S. C. [redacted]

At approximately five miles south of Petersburg, Va., [redacted] was arrested for driving BURGESS' car between 75 and 80 miles per hour. BURGESS attempted to save [redacted] from being arrested by claiming that [redacted] was driving the vehicle for BURGESS and that BURGESS' diplomatic immunity would extend to [redacted]. The Virginia State Police, however, did not consider that BURGESS' diplomatic immunity extended to [redacted] inasmuch as [redacted] was an American citizen who was not employed by the British Government.

As an aftermath of the incident, the Virginia State Police set [redacted] bond at $55.00 and BURGESS, not having sufficient cash on his person to pay this amount, returned to Petersburg, Va. where he cashed a check at a hotel and returned and actually posted the bond required, indicating at the time that this bond would be forfeited and no appearance in a Virginia court was contemplated. The entire episode required about 1½ hours, during which time [redacted] was held at a Virginia State Police station.

MH [redacted]

BURGESS did not appear at all distressed over [redacted] arrest and [redacted] continued to drive BURGESS' car proceeding on Route 301 and then transferring to Route 17 enroute to Charleston, S. C.

At approximately 11:00 or 11:30 P.M. [redacted] and BURGESS arrived at a tourist court on Route 17 some 60 miles north of Charleston. [redacted] and BURGESS immediately retired and arose at approximately 7:30 or 8:00 A.M. on the following morning and proceeded to Charleston, arriving there at 10:30 A.M. On this day BURGESS personally did the driving.

BURGESS registered at a hotel, the name of which [redacted] cannot recall, but [redacted] indicated that this hotel is a large hotel on the main street in Charleston and is directly across from a large park which occupies practically an entire City block. While registering at this hotel, BURGESS met two women and three men who obviously were friends of his. These men were approximately the same build as BURGESS and the women were in their 30's. BURGESS told [redacted] that this group of individuals were all employees of the British Government in the United States. [redacted] pointed out that he could not give a more accurate description of these individuals because he had no opportunity to observe them for any length of time and, at the time, had absolutely no interest in them.

Inasmuch as [redacted] has spent more time with BURGESS than he had originally anticipated, it now became too late for him to attend the car auction in Jacksonville. BURGESS felt that he was largely responsible for [redacted] failure to attend the auction and, therefore, paid TUNCK $35.00 for [redacted] work as BURGESS' chauffeur. BURGESS purchased a railroad ticket for [redacted] transportation from Charleston to Richmond, Virginia where [redacted] could attend another auction. This purchase was made by BURGESS at a ticket agency located in the basement of the hotel in Charleston at which he registered. It was [redacted] recollection that BURGESS paid $12.00 for this ticket.

[redacted] specifically recalls that BURGESS introduced himself as a British Diplomat. He recalls that in a casual conversation with BURGESS, he and BURGESS discussed the merits of American and British motor vehicles as well as American roads versus British roads. After a brief discussion of these topics the conversation turned to Communism. [redacted] is uncertain as to the exact manner in which the conversation began, but, at any rate, BURGESS commited that if the United States and Great Britain did not watch themselves and watch the people in high offices, "we would all be run by Communists".

The conversation then turned to the Korean situation and BURGESS asked [redacted] what he thought about the Korean war. [redacted] told BURGESS that he felt the A-Bomb should be used by the Americans against the North Koreans. BURGESS replied by saying that "it should not be used because other countries have the A-Bomb too, and plans for just as effective bombs as those possessed by the Americans".

The discussion continued and [redacted] told BURGESS that the Korean war represented

MH [redacted]

a fight for freedom and that freedom was always worth fighting for. BURGESS replied by saying, "I'll never fight for freedom again, they will have to kill me before I go back into service". BURGESS explained that he had fought for freedom once in the last war and that after it had been achieved, the United Nations had allowed another war to start in Korea. After this the United States and the United Nations had gone into this war when they had no reason to do so.

BURGESS told [redacted] that he planned to go back to Great Britain on vacation in the fall of 1951. He did not mention plans for vacation outside of Britain, in Europe, the Soviet Union or any other part of the world. However, in reference to the Soviet Union, BURGESS did comment by saying that he would like to go to the USSR as a Representative of the British Foreign Service. BURGESS said he could learn and do many interesting things in the USSR. BURGESS did not specifically say what he meant by interesting things, but from the conversation [redacted] felt that BURGESS had a general interest in Russia and its Government.

In [redacted] opinion, BURGESS felt sympathetic towards the Soviet Union. He based this on BURGESS' reference to Korea, his interest in Russian affairs, as well as his statement that he could learn and do many interesting things in the USSR. [redacted] could not recall any other specific statements relative to Russia.

After riding with BURGESS for sometime, [redacted] became alarmed and thought possibly BURGESS might not be a diplomat, but rather that he might be a spy. [redacted] based this on the fact that BURGESS asked him questions relative to whom [redacted] thought would win the war in Korea, what branch of the service [redacted] had been in during the last war and questions as to the number of men now in the United States Naval Service and in the United States Air Force. [redacted] indicated that on these occasions he replied that he had no way of knowing the number of men so maintained in the Armed Services.

BURGESS appeared interested also in the American Jet Fighter and inasmuch as [redacted] had told him that he had been in the Air Corp, BURGESS asked him several questions relative to the performance of this Fighter. [redacted] told him that the American Jets, as a group, were probably the best in the world and gave good performance with a minimum of service performance.

[redacted] felt so strongly that BURGESS probably was a spy that he asked an officer of the Virginia State Police, soon after his arrest, if BURGESS actually was a British Diplomat or might be an espionage agent. This officer told [redacted] that the papers that BURGESS carried on his person indicated that BURGESS was a bonafied British Diplomat.

BURGESS also told [redacted] that he had friends who worked in Oak Ridge, Tenn. whom he planned to visit before returning to Washington, D. C. BURGESS did not tell [redacted] the type of work that these friends of his pursued in Oak Ridge or make any comments relative to their status.

[redacted] observed that BURGESS carried two cameras and a tripod in his car.

NH [redacted]

One was a camera similar to those used by newspaper photographers and the other was a movie camera. BURGESS told [redacted] that he, BURGESS, was going to take pictures of the area near Charleston, S. C. where the United States had purchased a tract of land for the purpose of building the H-Bomb. BURGESS said that after taking these pictures he planned to turn them over to his friends who were in Oak Ridge. BURGESS told [redacted] that he liked aerial photography and while in the United States had taken many photographs of aircraft flying over the United States.

BURGESS carried a British made pistol in the glove compartment of his car. He showed this pistol to [redacted] and when BURGESS' car was left for repairs in Richmond, BURGESS took this pistol from the glove compartment and kept it on his person.

[redacted] advised that he has no information as to BURGESS' present whereabouts

7.

NH [redacted]

or BURGESS' purpose in leaving Great Britain in May, 1951.

[redacted] said that he had never seen GUY BURGESS prior to the time that BURGESS picked him up hitchhiking or subsequent to that time. [redacted] indicated that he was not certain of the date that he had met BURGESS in April, 1951 but that the correct date would be the date which would appear in the arrest records of the Virginia State Police.

Signed statements were obtained from [redacted] covering the information set forth in this report.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU:

Original and one copy of signed statement of [redacted] dated June 13, 1951.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

8

[redacted]

[redacted]

REFERENCE: Newark teletype to Bureau 6/11/51.
New Haven teletype to Bureau dated 6/12/51.
Telephone call from the Bureau to New Haven 6/12/51.

[redacted]

June 13, 1951

I, [redacted] make the following statement voluntarily to [redacted] who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement freely and I have received no threats or promises. I have been advised that this statement may be used in a court of law.

At approximately 10:00 a.m. during the first or second week in April of 1951, I was thumbing a ride at Fredericksburg, Virginia en route to Jacksonville, Florida where I anticipated attending an automobile [redacted] on the following day. [redacted]

At this time I was picked up by an unknown individual driving a 1941 Lincoln Continental convertible. The driver after asking me how far I was going, told me he was en route to Charleston, South Carolina and would be glad to give me a lift as far as Charleston.

After we were under way, the driver of the car identified himself as GUY BURGESS, a British diplomat stationed in the United States. Burgess personally drove his car as far as Richmond, Virginia and in as much as brake trouble developed, Burgess stopped at the Ford garage on Broad Street near the Railroad Station in Richmond for approximately ½ hour for repairs.

[redacted]

40

During this half hour interval, Burgess and I had lunch together and Burgess paid the bill.

As soon as the car was repaired, Burgess asked me to do the driving in as much as he had drunk a considerable amount of beer during the interval that the car was being repaired and he felt that it would be better if I did the driving. I drove on Route 301 towards Petersburg, Virginia. I was observing the 55 mile per hour Virginia speed limit, but Burgess told me that it was necessary for him to keep an appointment in Charleston, South Carolina and in order that he would not be late for this appointment, he told me to drive faster. At approximately 5 miles south of Petersburg, I was arrested driving Burgess' car while travelling between 75 and 80 miles per hour. Burgess attempted to save me from being arrested by claiming I was driving for him and he had diplomatic immunity. The Virginia State Police considered that while Burgess had diplomatic immunity, it did not extend to me in as much as I was an American citizen not employed by the British Government. The Virginia State Police set my bond at 55 dollars and Burgess, not having this amount in cash and not being able to pay by check, returned to Fredericksburg where he cashed a check at a hotel and returned with the cash and actually posted the bond. I remained at the Virginia State Police station for approximately 1½ hours before the incident was cleared up.

After the arrest I still continued to drive the car and we proceeded on Route 301 and then transferred to Route 17 en route to Charleston, South Carolina.

At approximately 11 or 11:30 p.m., we arrived at a tourist court on Route 17 some 60 miles north of Charleston, South Carolina. We immediately retired. We arose at approximately 7:30 or 8 a.m. on the following morning and proceded to Charleston, South Carolina and arrived there at approximately 10:30 a.m. On this date, Burgess personally did the driving.

Burgess registered at a hotel, the name of which I cannot recall, but this hotel is a large hotel on Main Street in Charleston and is directly across from a large park which occupied practically an entire city block. Burgess appeared well acquainted with both Charleston and the hotel set-up. While he was registering at the hotel he met two women and three men who were obviously friends of his. The men were approximately the same build as Burgess and the women were in their 30's. Burgess told me that this group of individuals were all employees of the British Government in the United States. I cannot give a more adequate description of the individuals because I had no opportunity to observe them for any length of time and no interest in them.

In as much as I had spent so much time with Burgess and due to the unforeseen delays with car trouble and the Virginia State Police, it now became too late for me to attend the car auction in Jacksonville. Burgess paid me $35.00 for driving the car for him and purchased a ticket for me to return to Richmond, Virginia, where I would be able to attend a car auction. This ticket was purchased at a ticket agency in the basement of the hotel at which Burgess registered. As nearly as I can recall, the price of the ticket from Charleston, South Carolina to Richmond, Virginia was $12.00.

During my conversation with Burgess I recall specifically that he introduced himself as a British diplomat. We had a casual conversation with reference to the various differences in the roads of the United States and Great Britain and to the merits of the American and British motor vehicles The conversation then turned to Communism. I am uncertain as to the exact manner in which the conversation began, but , at any rate, Burgess commented that if the United States and Great Britain did not watch themselves and watch the people in high offices that "We would all be run by Communists". The conversation then turned to the Korean situation and Burgess asked me . what I thought about the Korean war. I told him that the A-bomb should be used. Burgess replied by saying that it should not be used because other countries have the A-bomb too and plans for just as effective bombs as ours.

I told Burgess that the Korean war was a fight for freedom and that freedom was always worth fighting for. He replied by saying, "I'll never fight for freedom again; they'll have to kill me before I go back in service." Burgess said that he had fought for freedom once in the last war and that after it had been achieved, the United Nations had allowed another war to start in Korea. Then the United States and the United Nations had gone into this war when they had no reason to do so.

Burgess told me that he planned to go back to Great Britain on a vacation in the fall of 1951. He did not mention any plans for vacation in any part of Europe, the Soviet Union, or other parts of the world; however, in reference to the Soviet Union, Burgess did comment by saying that he would like to go to the U.S.S.R. as a representative of the British Foreign

[redacted]

93

Service. Burgess said he could learn and do so many interesting things in the U.S.S.R. He did not specifically say what he meant by interesting things, but from the conversation I felt that he had a general interest in Russia and its government. In my opinion, Burgess felt sympathetic towards the Soviet Union. I base this on his references to Korea and his interest in Russian affairs as well as his statement that he could learn and do many interesting things in the U.S.S.R. I cannot recall any other specific statements relative to Russia.

After riding with Burgess for some time I became alarmed and thought possibly that Burgess might not be a diplomat, but might be a spy. I based this on the fact that Burgess asked me many questions relative to who I thought would win the war in Korea, what branch of service I had been in during the last war, and questions as to the number of men now in the United States Naval service and in the United States Air Force. To these questions I replied that I had no way of knowing the number of men so maintained in these branches of service. Burgess was also interested in the American jet fighter and in as much as I had been in the Air Force, he asked me several questions relative to the performance of this fighter. I told him that the American jets, as a group, were probably the best in the world and gave good performance with a minimum of service problems.

I felt so strongly that Burgess was probably a spy that I asked an officer of the Virginia State Police soon after my arrest if Burgess actually was a British diplomat or might be a spy. This officer told me that his

[redacted]

4

papers indicated that he actually was a bona fide diplomat.

Burgess told me that he had friends who worked in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, whom he planned to visit before returning to Washington, D.C. Burgess did not tell me of the type of work that these friends of his pursued at Oak Ridge or what their status might be.

I observed that Burgess carried two cameras in his car; one was a camera similar to those used by newspaper photographers and the other was a movie camera. He also had a tripod. Burgess told me he was going to take pictures of the areas near Charleston, South Carolina where the United States Government had purchased a tract of land for the purpose of building the H-bomb. Burgess said that after taking these pictures, he planned to turn them over to his friends who were at Oak Ridge.

Burgess told me he liked aerial photography and while in the United States he had taken many photographs from aircraft flying over the United States.

Burgess carried a British made pistol in the glove compartment of his car. He showed me this pistol and when the car was left for repair in Richmond, Virginia, Burgess took this pistol from the glove compartment and kept it on his person.

I have no information as to Burgess' present whereabouts or his purpose in leaving Great Britain in May of 1951 or his possible destination.

I am not absolutely certain of the date that I met GUY BURGESS in April

[redacted]

95

1951; however, the correct date is the date which will appear in the records of the Virginia State Police showing the date on which I was arrested.

I had never seen GUY BURGESS prior to the date that he picked me up thumbing a ride and I have never seen him subsequent to that time.

I have read this & the foregoing 6 pages of this statement. I have initialed each page & each change. The information contained in this statement is true & correct.

Witness

[redacted] - Special Agent F.B.I.
New Haven Division

[redacted]

- 26

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

JUN [redacted]

TELETYPE

WASH A WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 65 8 10-34 P.

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

UNKNOWN SUB., WAS., [redacted] ESPIONAGE DASH R.

[redacted]

PAGE TWO

[redacted]. DURING THE YEAR OF FORTYFOUR, [redacted] STATED THAT MACLEAN, ON HIS TRIPS FROM WASHINGTON TO EGREMONT, WOULD GO FROM WASHINGTON TO NY, ARRIVING AT PENN STATION. ON SOME OCCASIONS MACLEAN WOULD GO FROM PENN STATION TO GRAND CENTRAL AND THERE CATCH A TRAIN TO HILLSDALE, NY, AND THEN BY TAXI TO THE FARM. ON OTHER OCCASIONS, WHEN [redacted] WAS PLANNING ON DRIVING UP TO THE FARM FOR THE WEEKEND, MACLEAN WOULD JOIN [redacted] AT TWO SEVEN SEVEN PARK AVE. AND THE TWO WOULD DRIVE UP OR ON STILL OTHER OCCASIONS THE TWO WOULD GO UP BY TRAIN IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED ABOVE. [redacted] STATED THAT HE NEVER DID MEET MACLEAN AT PENN STATION AND THAT MELINDA NEVER MET HIM EITHER. [redacted] STATED THAT MACLEAN NEVER WAS ACCOMPANIED BY ANYONE ON THESE TRIPS TO HIS KNOWLEDGE. [redacted] SAID THAT ON TWO OR THREE OCCASIONS [redacted] IN FORTYFOUR OR FORTYFIVE, HE WOULD CALL MACLEAN AT THE EMBASSY AND INVITE HIM UP FOR COCKTAILS. [redacted] SAID THAT ON THE FEW OCCASIONS MACLEAN DID COME HE NEVER DID STAY FOR DINNER, BUT LEFT BEFORE THE OTHERS DID. [redacted] STATED THAT POSSIBLY AN

LEND OF PAGE TWO

[redacted]

PAGE THREE

AUNT OF MELINDA-S MIGHT HAVE VISITED THE MACLEANS WHILE RESIDING IN WASHINGTON, DC. [redacted]. [redacted] VOLUNTEERED THE OBSERVATION THAT MELINDA WOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH MORE THE TYPE TO FURNISH RUSSIA WITH INFO THAN MACLEAN WAS. WHEN ASKED TO EXPLAIN THIS HE SAID THAT HE DID NOT WANT IT UNDERSTOOD THAT HE THOUGHT MELINDA WAS IN ANY WAY A RADICAL OR COMMUNIST, BUT SAID THAT SHE WAS A "SOCIAL MISFIT" AND SEEMED TO LOOK DOWN UPON AMERICAN SOCIAL LIFE. HE SAID 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 MACLEAN AS OVER SIX FEET, BLOND STRAIGHT HAIR, SLIM BUILD, WEIGHING ONE SEVEN FIVE TO ONE EIGHT NAUGHT, WORE NO GLASSES, NICE PERSONALITY, DRESSED IN TWEEDY CASUAL SUITS AND HAD VERY BAD DECAYED TEETH. [redacted]

END OF PAGE THREE

[redacted]

[redacted]

9

.. INDICES

NYO NEGATIVE, [redacted], UNDER VARIOUS SPELLINGS AND ALSO NEGATIVE ON GUY BURGESS.

[redacted]

END ACK PLS

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

June 19, 1951

PERSONAL & [redacted]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

[redacted]

[redacted], USAF
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear General:

There are attached hereto two copies of a memorandum dealing with the disappearance of Donald Duart MacLean and Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess. I would like to add to the attached memorandum and advise you confidentially that developments growing out of the investigation of the disappearance of the two individuals make it highly probable that both were Soviet espionage agents.

101

[redacted]

June 19, 1951

PERSONAL [redacted]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

[redacted]

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

Dear General [redacted]:

There are attached hereto two copies of a memorandum dealing with the disappearance of Donald Duart MacLean and Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess. I would like to add to the attached memorandum and advise you confidentially that developments growing out of the investigation of the disappearance of the two individuals make it highly probable that both were Soviet espionage agents.

12

[redacted]

June 19, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

[illegible] in Cairo, Egypt, [illegible] until May, [illegible] a journalist, [illegible]

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 [redacted] 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 from MacLean, these two telegrams being delivered for transmittal 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 [redacted] 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 18, 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.

[redacted]

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] of the London "Observer." 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 Mr. John F. Simmons, 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

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

through the State of Virginia they 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.

[redacted]

[redacted]

With respect to Burgess' access to information of a political nature, it has been reported to be of a much lower grade than the information to which MacLean had access. During the period that he was the secretary to the Minister of State, Hector MacNeil, he would, of course, have had access to important information. During the period he was in Washington, D. C. he reportedly was not given important duties in the Far Eastern Affairs Department.

[redacted]

[redacted]

June 19, 1951

[redacted]

PERSONAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Gordon E. Dean
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
19th & Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Dean:

There are attached hereto two copies of a memorandum dealing with the disappearance of Donald Duart MacLean and Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess. I would like to add to the attached memorandum and advise you confidentially that developments growing out of the investigation of the disappearance of the two individuals make it highly probable that both were Soviet espionage agents.

I would therefore like to request you to prepare for us a paper showing in some detail the extent of the damage done through MacLean representing the British Embassy during 1947 and 1948 on matters dealing with the political aspects of atomic energy and through his work on the Combined Development Agency. The above would be assuming that MacLean was either a Soviet agent or has defected to the Soviet Union.

/

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

JUN 14 1951 [redacted]

TELETYPE

WASH & WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 42 14 8-42 P

DIRECTOR ANDSAC URGENT

UNSUB, WAS. [redacted], ESPIONAGE DASH R. [redacted] INTI
VIEWED AT PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, [redacted] FI.
NYC. ADVISED THAT IN OCTOBER OR NOVEMBER, NINETEEN FIFTY, GUY BURGESS
CALLED HIS HOME IN OYSTER BAY, NY, AND ASKED TO VISIT WITH [redacted] AND
[redacted]. [redacted] STATES THIS FIRST
AND ONLY TIME HE MET BURGESS AS BURGESS WAS FRIEND OF [redacted] AT TIM
BURGESS WAS STAYING AT NYC AND DROVE OUT TO [redacted] HOME IN OYSTER BAY
IN LINCOLN CONTINENTAL AUTO. STAYED AFTERNOON AND THEN LEFT. [redacted]
ADVISED HE DISLIKED BURGESS AS LATTER DRANK TOO MUCH AND HAD POOR MANNI
BURGESS WANTED TO VISIT AGAIN FOR A WEEKEND BUT [redacted] DISCOURAGED HIM
AND DID NOT EVEN ASK HIM TO REMAIN FOR DINNER. [redacted] HAS NO KNOWLEDGE
OF POLITICAL SYMPATHIES OF BURGESS OR PRESENT LOCATION. DOES NOT KNOW
ANY OF BURGESS- FAMILY OR FRIENDS. [redacted]

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

JUN 14 1951 [redacted]

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD 2[redacted] 8 FROM NEW YORK 14

DIRECTOR AND SACS

URGENT

UNSUB., WAS. [redacted]. FOR INFO LA

INSTANT INVESTIGATION PRESENTLY INVOLVES THE TWO MISSING BRITISH DIPLOMATS DONALD DUART MAC LEAN AND F. GUY DE M BURGESS, WHO DISAPPEARED FROM ENGLAND ABOUT MAY TWENTY FIFTH, FIFTY ONE AND HAD BEEN RECEIVING INTERNATIONAL PUBLICITY. MAC LEAN IN US AS SECRETARY, BRITISH EMBASSY, WASH. DC, NINETEEN FORTY FOUR TO NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. BURGESS ASSIGNED BRITISH EMBASSY, WASH., NINETEEN FIFTY AND FIFTY ONE, HAVING LEFT US FOR ENGLAND MAY FIRST, FIFTY ONE. [redacted] HAS ADVISED THAT BURGESS WAS A COMINTERN AGENT IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND APPARENTLY RECRUITED MAC LEAN, MAC LEAN GOOD SUSPECT FOR UNKNOWN SUBJECT.

9

[redacted]

PAGE TWO

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IN VIEW OF

FACT THAT SEVERAL PEOPLE CONTACTED INSTANT INVESTIGATION HAVE

END OF PAGE TWO

[redacted]

[redacted]

110

[redacted]

PAGE THREE

DESCRIBED BURGESS AS A HOMOSEXUAL AND THAT [redacted] DESCRIBED HIM SAME WAY.

END OF PAGE THREE

PAGE FIVE [redacted]

LA BEING REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW [redacted] RE HIS ASSOCIATION WITH BURGESS AND IF HE KNOWS HIM, MAC LEAN. HE SHOULD BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING BURGESS COMMUNISTIC LEANINGS, WHETHER POSSIBLE SOVIET AGENT AND IF HE HAS ANY IDEA WHERE BURGESS AND/OR MAC LEAN ARE AT PRESENT. NAMES OF ALL ASSOCIATES AND CONTACTS OF BURGESS SHOULD BE OBTAINED AND AN INTERVIEW SHOULD BE DETAILED.

END ACK PLS

[redacted]

2516

June 16, 1951

[redacted]

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was:
[redacted]

[redacted] are also requested to have [redacted] interviewed concerning Burgess.

[redacted] was interviewed at his photographic studio, [redacted] New York City. He stated that in October or November, 1950, Guy Burgess called at his home in Oyster Bay, New York, and asked to visit with [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] stated this was the first and only time he met Burgess. He said Burgess was a friend of [redacted]. At that time Burgess was staying in New York City and drove out to [redacted]

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[redacted] home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in a Lincoln Continental automobile. [redacted] said he disliked Burgess as Burgess drank too much and had poor manners. He said Burgess wanted to visit again for a week end, but [redacted] discouraged him and did not even ask him to remain for dinner. [redacted] said he has no knowledge of the political sympathies of Burgess, nor of Burgess' present whereabouts.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 [redacted]

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 52 14 9-27 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

UNSUB [redacted] WAS. ESP - R. [redacted] INTERVIEWED ON FOURTEENTH INSTANT. HE MET BURGESS ON QUEEN MARY MAY ONE LAST ENROUTE TO EUROPE. [redacted] DEBARKED AT CHERBOURG. BURGESS PROCEED TO SOUTHAMPTON. [redacted] PROCEEDED TO SWITZERLAND WHERE HE REGISTERED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA MEDICAL SCHOOL AND REMAINED IN SWITZERLAND ABOUT A WEEK, THEN TO PARIS FOR ABOUT FOUR DAYS, THEN TO LONDON, ARRIVING ABOUT MAY TWENTY ONE. HE PHONED BURGESS TWO DAYS LATER AND MET HIM AT THE BURGESS WERE THEY HAD COCKTAILS AND DINNER. HE MET BURGESS ON THREE OCCASIONS IN LONDON DURING WHICH TIME HE MET [redacted]

[redacted] LAST NAME UNKNOWN, THE PROPRIETOR OF THE GARGOYLE [redacted] RESTAURANT., AND JOHN OR JACK, LNU, BURGESS ROOMMATE. [redacted] ALSO CASUALLY MET FRIENDS OF BURGESS AT REFORM CLUB WHOSE NAMES HE CANNOT RECALL. [redacted] POSITIVE THAT HE NEVER MET MAC LEAN NOR DID BURGESS MENTION THIS NAME. THROUGHOUT HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH BURGESS [redacted] WAS AWARE OF BURGESS GENERAL UNHAPPINESS AND INSTABILITY BOARDERING ON

COPIES DESTROYED

END OF PAGE ONE 98 APR 9 1963 [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

PAGE TWO

MENTAL ILLNESS DUE TO HIS RECALL TO LONDON AND THE UNSETTLED CONDITION OF THE FUTURE IN HIS JOB. BURGESS INDICATED NO PLANS FOR HIS FUTURE. [redacted] STATED HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT ANY MONEY BURGESS MAY HAVE POSSESSED. HE NEVER MENTIONED COMMUNISM NOR EVIDENCED PRO COMMUNIST OR PRO RUSSIAN ATTITUDES, AND ON OCCASION CRITICIZED THE RUSSIANS FOR "FOULING THINGS INTERNATIONALLY". POLICITICALLY, [redacted] BELIEVES BURGESS TO BE IN LINE WITH THE PRESENT LABOR GOV. POLICIES. AT VARIOUS TIME BURGESS MENTIONED DESIRE TO GO TO THE CONTINENT, PARTICULARLY PARIS. [redacted] RECALLS BURGESS SPEAKING OF A FRIEND WHO HAD SETTLED IN A BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN LOCARNO OR LUGANO SECTIONS OF SWITZERLAND WHERE HE, BURGESS WOULD LIKE SOMEDAY TO SETTLE DOWN. [redacted] EXPRESSEED SHOCK IN READING OF BURGESS BELIEVED FLIGHT TO AN IRON CURTAIN COUNTRY, AND STATED THAT OF THE TWO PLACES OF ASYLUM, HE BELIEVED BURGESS WOULD SELECT SWITZERLAND. [redacted] DENIED PLANNING ANY TRIPS WITH BURGESS, SPECIFICALLY A TRIP TO PARIS. [redacted] WAS NOT AWARE, NOR DID BURGESS MENTION ABOUT ANY SURVEILLANCES. INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] DISCONTINUED AT FIVE PM BECAUSE OF HIS PRIOR COMMITMENTS. INTERVIEW WILL BE RESUMED TOMORROW, TEN AM. FOR ANY ADDITIONAL INFO. WILL SUTEL.

[redacted]

HOLD PLS

[redacted]

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[redacted]

mdk 4-1

June 15, 1951

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was:

[redacted] was interviewed on June 14, 1951. He said he met Burgess on the Queen Mary on May 1, 1951, en route to Europe. [redacted] debarked at Cherbourg; Burgess was reportedly to proceed to Southampton. After leaving the ship [redacted] proceeded to Switzerland, where he registered at the University of Geneva Medical School and remained in Switzerland about one week. He then stated he stayed in Paris for about four days, leaving there for London, where he arrived on about May 21, 1951. He stated that he telephoned Burgess two days later and met him for cocktails and dinner. [redacted] said he met Burgess on three occasions in London, during which time he met [redacted]. He also met the proprietor of the Gargoyle Restaurant in London whose first name is [redacted]. He said he also met Burgess' roommate, whose first name is John or Jack. It appeared that this is [redacted] who has been mentioned previously by you. Miller stated he also casually met friends of Burgess at the Reform Club. He cannot remember the names of these individuals.

He is positive that he never met Maclean, nor did Burgess ever mention this name. He said that throughout his relationship with Burgess he was aware of Burgess' general unhappiness and instability, bordering on mental illness due to his recall to London and Burgess' unsettled state. He said Burgess did not indicate any plans for the future. [redacted] stated he knew nothing about any money Burgess may have possessed. He stated Burgess never mentioned Communism nor evidenced pro-Communist or pro-Russian attitudes. He said that on occasion Burgess criticised the Russians for "fouling things internationally." [redacted] stated it was his impression that politically Burgess was in line with the present British Labor Government policies. He advised that at various times Burgess mentioned a desire to go to the Continent, particularly Paris. He recalled Burgess speaking of a friend who had settled in a beautiful place called Locarno or Lugano section of Switzerland. Burgess said some day he would like to settle down in this section. [redacted] expressed shock at reading of Burgess' flight to an Iron Curtain country and stated of the two places of asylum he believes Burgess would select Switzerland. [redacted] denied planning any trips with Burgess, specifically any trip to Paris. [redacted] was not aware, nor did Burgess mention any knowledge of an investigation being conducted.

It is contemplated that [redacted] will be reinterviewed and we would appreciate receiving from you any information which will assist in the reinterview. We would like to know if any of the statements made by [redacted] are not in accord with the facts as known to you.

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

JUN 9 1951 [redacted]

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 36

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

UNSUB., WAS., [redacted] ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBUTEL JUNE EIGHT FIFTYONE WITH INFO FROM [redacted]

DEFINITELY RECALLS MONTHLY VISITS OF DONALD MACLEAN TO FARM DURING FORTYFOUR. [redacted] STATED THAT HE WAS SURE THAT MELINDA MACLEAN DID NOT TO TO WASHINGTON TO JOIN HER HUSBAND UNTIL HE OBTAINED AN APARTMENT WHICH [redacted] THOUGHT WAS IN EARLY SPRING FORTYFIVE.

JUN 19 1951 [redacted]

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 61 19 9-47P

DIRECTOR URGENT

[redacted]

UNSUB [redacted] WAS. ESP - R. ADDITIONAL PHONE CALL MADE BY GUY BURGESS TO PHONE LISTED TO [redacted], WESTBURY, LI. NY INDICES NEGATIVE ON [redacted] AND BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW HIM. TWO FURTHER PHONE CALLS TO LONG ISLAND TOWNS OBTAINED FROM SUTTON HOTEL RECORDS. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED WHEN LISTINGS ARE OBTAINED.

[redacted]

JUN 22 1951

HOLD PLS 24

119

[redacted]

June 20, 1951

SACs, NEW YORK [redacted]
WASHINGTON FIELD

UNSUB, WAS: [redacted] ESP-R.

REURTEL. EIGHTEENTH INSTANT. YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO INTERVIEW [redacted]
[redacted]. NO IDENTIFIABLE INFO REFILES.

[redacted] -BOVER

RECORDED - 110 [redacted]

120

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: 6/20/51

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN

SUBJECT: UNSUB; Was. [redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R

Re WFO teletype, 6/19/51.

[redacted] stated that he had no knowledge or indication that during this period [redacted] had any association or connection with DONALD DUART MAC LEAN or any other officials of the British Embassy. [redacted]

[redacted] was of the opinion that if [redacted] had had any business contacts or associations with MAC LEAN or any other officials of the British Embassy in Washington this would have come to his attention. [redacted]

121

[redacted]

4495

[redacted]

June 11, 1951

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was:
[redacted]

It has come to our attention that Donald D. Maclean, while attached to the British Embassy as First Secretary, was designated on a committee dealing with policy matters relative to atomic energy. It has been reported that Maclean had detailed information on the allocation of uranium ores, atomic production, and the exchange of technical information. He is reported to have attended the first declassification conference in 1947, which you will recall was also attended by [redacted].

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont [redacted] DATE: June 9, 1951

FROM : Mr. Hendrich

SUBJECT: Unknown Subject, was [redacted]
Espionage - R.

Pursuant to my conversation with you tonight, [redacted] instructed [redacted] to have [redacted] interviewed tonight to determine if he sent the telegram, the basis for sending the telegram, whether he knows of any plans on the part of Burgess, any communist leanings, persons known to him in the foreign countries, etc. [redacted] was instructed to have this interview conducted tonight if [redacted] is available and early in the morning at the latest.

[redacted]

Recommendation: The foregoing is for your information.

EX-39

[redacted]

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

JUN 10 [redacted]

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 2 FROM NEW YORK 1C 10-32 PM

DIRECTOR AND SZAC URGENT

UNSUB [redacted] WAS, ESP-R. RE BU PHONE CALL MR BELMONT, JUNE NINE LAST. [redacted] WRITER, [redacted], NYC INTERVIEWED TODAY. HAD NEVER HEARD OF DONALD MACLEAN UNTIL PRESENT PUBLICITY. RE GUY BURGESS, [redacted] ADVISED HE MET BURGESS APPROXIMATELY EARLY SEPT. NINETEEN FIFTY WHEN [redacted] WAS OCCUPYING APARTMENT OF ONE [redacted]. BURGESS ARRIVED FROM WASH, INTRODUCED SELF AS FRIEND OF [redacted], AND STAYED OVER SEVERAL DAYS WHILE WORKING WITH [redacted], WAS AWAY FROM U.S. AT THAT TIME. [redacted] ADVISES [redacted] PRESENTLY OUT OF COUNTRY, DATE OF RETURN UNKNOWN. NY INDICES NEGATIVE ON [redacted]. SEVERAL WEEKS LATER [redacted] MADE BUSINESS TRIP TO WASH AND LOCKED UP BURGESS, WHO WAS RESIDING WITH ANOTHER BRITISH EMBASSY OFFICIAL AND WIFE, WHO RESIDED IN FRAME HOUSE ON 4700 NEBRASKA AVE. ALSO ROOMING AT SAME HOUSE WAS A YOUNG LADY WHO WAS AN EMPLOYEE OF BRITISH EMBASSY. BURGESS ADVISED [redacted] HE WAS CONSIDERING MARRIAGE TO THIS GIRL, WHOSE NAME [redacted] CAN-T RECALL. SUGGEST POSSIBILITY INSTANT GIRL COULD BE THE [redacted] WHO HANDLED BURGESS-S AUTO REPAIRS AT MAYFLOWER GARAGE. BURGESS INTRODUCED [redacted] TO ONE [redacted] SWISS CONSUL IN WASH, WHO APPEARED TO BE QUITE GOOD FRIENDS, AND

Kim Philby

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[redacted]

PAGE TWO

THE THREE HAD DINNER AT UNIDENTIFIED RESTAURANT OUT OF TOWN. ON FOLLOWING DAY, A SUNDAY, BURGESS TOOK [redacted] FOR DRIVE TO GREAT FALLS, MARYLAND. ON THIS TRIP BURGESS MADE PRELIMINARY HOMOSEXUAL ADVANCES TO WHICH [redacted] STATES HE GAVE NO RESPONSE. BURGESS ADVISED [redacted] HE HAD HAD HOMOSEXUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH ONE "PETER" IN ENGLAND BEFORE RECENT WAR. PETER WENT IN ARMED FORCES AND BURGESS SAID 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. NOTHING FURTHER RE PETER KNOWN. ON TRIP TO GREAT FALLS BURGESS BROUGHT THIRTY OR FORTY SMALL DRAWINGS AND WATER COLORS HE HAD DONE, MOST OF WHICH WERE OF SCENES IN THE MIDDLY 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. HE FURTHER EXPRESSED OPINION WESTERN WORLD IS VERY MUDDLED UP, AND SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO GET AWAY FROM IT. SAID THAT THE THINGS HE HAD HOPED FOR IN WAY OF PEACE, AND GENERALLY IMPROVED WORLD CONDITIONS HAVE NOT COME TO PASS. HOWEVER, HE NEVER INDICATED

END PAGE TWO

[redacted]

END

[redacted]

[redacted]

PAGE THREE

ANY SYMPATHY FOR COMMUNISH TO [redacted]. FURTHER, DID NOT MENTION ANY STUDIES OF MARXISM OR COMMUNISM WHICH HE MIGHT HAVE MADE. [redacted] CANNOT RECALL BURGESS SPECIFICALLY MENTIONING WHICH NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES HE WOULD LIKE TO GO TO, OR ANY PARTICULAR FRIENDS IN THAT AREA, EXCEPT THAT HE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION OF BEAUTY OF ST. SOPHIA CHURCH, TURKEY, AND MAY HAVE ALSO EXPRESSED ADMIRATION OF SYRIA. INEARLY OCTOBER, NINETEEN FIFTY, BURGESS VISITED NYC, AND POSSIBLY STAYED SUTTON HOTEL. [redacted] AND HE HAD DINNER WITH FRIEND OF BURGESS, FIRST NAME [redacted], [redacted] WHO WAS STAYING HOTEL PIERRE. BURGESS BOASTED OF FRIENDSHIP WITH ONE [redacted], AN ALLEGEDLY HOMOSEXUAL ARTIST WHO IS NOW IN ITALY. ALSO, [redacted], ENGLISH POET, AND [redacted], ENGLISH NOVELIST, BOTH PROBABLY HOMOSEXUALS ACCORDING TO [redacted] STATES HE BROKE FRIENDSHIP WITH BURGESS BECAUSE OF HIS HOMOSEXUALITY, INTEMPERATE DRINKING, AND THE FACT HE THINKS BURGESS BORDERS ON PSYCHOPATHIC CONDITION. NY WILL ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN IF BURGESS STAYED AT SUTTON HOTEL, AND WILL ATTEMPT TO IDENTITY " [redacted], THROUGH HOTEL PIERRE, AND DETERMINE WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted]

ORIGINAL—DIRECTOR

2 CCFILES WFO

[redacted]

END

[redacted]

126

[redacted] June 12, 1951

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was: [redacted] 2501

Several weeks after this first meeting [redacted] made a business trip to Washington, D.C. and got in touch with Burgess. [redacted] said that at that time Burgess was residing with another British Embassy official and wife who resided in a house on Nebraska Avenue. It would appear that [redacted] was referring to the house rented by Mr. Kim Philby at 4700 Nebraska Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. [redacted] said that 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.

Burgess also introduced [redacted] to [redacted] He said that Burgess and [redacted] appeared to be quite good friends and the three had dinner together. On the following day, which was a Sunday, Burgess took [redacted] for a drive to Great Falls, Maryland. On this trip Burgess made preliminary homosexual advances, to which [redacted] stated he gave no response. Burgess advised [redacted] that he had had a homosexual relationship with one Peter in England before World War II. He said that Peter went into the armed forces and the relationship was not resumed after the end of the war. On the trip to Great Falls Burgess brought 30 or 40 small drawings and water colors which he had done. Most of these were of scenes in the Middle East. Burgess expressed a love of life in that part of the world, especially the Mohammedan countries where he said men are dominant and women are in the background. He further expressed the opinion that the Western World is very muddled up and said he would like to get away from it. Burgess reportedly stated that the things he had hoped for in the way of peace and generally improved world conditions have not come to pass. According to [redacted], Burgess did not express any sympathy for Communism, nor did he mention any studies of Marxism or Communism which he might have made. Burgess also expressed an appreciation of the beauty of the St. Sophia Church in Turkey and [redacted] believes that he may have expressed an admiration for Syria.

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In early October, 1950, Burgess visited New York City and Bushmore had dinner with him and with a friend of Burgess' whose first name is [redacted]. Burgess also boasted of friendship with [redacted], who he said was a homosexual artist now in Italy. He also mentioned [redacted], an English poet, and [redacted], an English novelist. [redacted] believed that both of these latter persons were probably homosexuals. [redacted] claims that he broke up his friendship with Burgess because of Burgess' homosexual tendencies, intemperate drinking, and the fact that he thinks Burgess [redacted] borders on being psychopathic.

[redacted]

128

[redacted]

June 12, 1951

[redacted]

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was:
[redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed June 11, 1951, under the pretext that he might have information concerning Donald MacLean.

[redacted] said he did not know MacLean and he did not recognize the photograph of MacLean which was exhibited to him.

[redacted] said he did not know any of MacLean's family and that he did not know Guy Burgess.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 18 1951

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 3 FROM BOSTON 18

DIRECTOR U R G E N T 6-28 P

UNSUB, WAS. [redacted] ET AL. ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE SAVANNAH TELETYPE JUNE FOURTEENTH LAST. [redacted], THE CITADEL COLLEGE, CHARLESTON, S. C. INTERVIEWED THIS DATE STATES GUY FRANCIS BURGESS LECTURED BEFORE CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUBS HELD AT THE CITADEL DURING MARCH, FIFTYONE. BURGESS APPEARANCE ARRANG BY [redacted] AND [redacted]T. BURGESS APPEARED AS REPRESENTATIVE OF BRITISH EMBASSY AND DELIVERED ADDRESS RELATING TO INDIA. [redacted] STATES ADDRESS APPEARED TO BE ONE PREPARED SOME TIME PREVIOUSLY AND OF QUOTE STOCK UNQUOTE CHARACTER. [redacted] CONSIDERED BURGESS TO BE AN UNIMPRESSIVE PERSON WHO DISPLAYED NO UNUSUAL INTELLECTUAL ATTAINMENTS AND WHO DID NOT APPEAR TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TYPE OF PERSON ASSOCIATED WITH THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE. STATES NO CONTROVERSY RELATING TO BURGESS REMARKS AND NO INDICATION OF ANY UNUSUAL ASSOCIATIONS OR CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MIGHT BE RELATED TO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF BURGESS [redacted] RECOMMENDED [redacted] AND [redacted] AS PERSONS WHO WOULD HAVE KNOWLEDGE WITH RESPECT TO THE ARRANGEMENTS INCIDENTAL TO THE TALK. [redacted] HEARD BURGESS DELIVER HIS TALK AT THE CONFERENCE AND SAT NEXT TO HIM AT THE CLOSING DINNER AND HIS APPRAISEMENT IS PREDICATED UPON WHAT HE CONSIDERS TO BE RATHER COMPLETE CONTACT WITH BURGESS DURING THIS PERIOD.

[redacted]

SAVANNAH HAS BEEN ADVISED INDEXED

END ACK PLS [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION [redacted]

JUN 18 1951

TELETYPE

WASH & WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 34 18 9-19 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

UNKNOWN SUBJECT [redacted], WA., ESP - R. [redacted] A [redacted]., INTERVIEWED NYC. NEVER KNEW MAC LEAN. MET BURGESS SOCIALLY APPROX TWO YEARS AGO, LONDON, AND HAD SLIGHT ACQUAINTANCE SINCE. ADVISED BURGESS- CLOSEST FRIEND PROBABLY [redacted] ON LAST WEEKEND BEFORE DISAPPEARANCE, BURGESS WAS VISITING HOME OF ONE [redacted] AT FLAUNDON, ENG [redacted]. [redacted] A HOMOSEXUAL ACCORDING TO [redacted] ON SUNDAY OF INSTANT WEEKEND [redacted] INVITED [redacted] AND BURGESS TO SUPPER AT HIS HOME. AFTER DISAPPEARANCE [redacted] WIFE ADVISED HIM THAT BURGESS DURING EVENING OF SUPPER TOLD HER HE WAS "HOPING TO MAKE A MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE" BUT DID NOT GIVE HER FURTHER DETAILS. [redacted] HAD NO REASON TO BELIEVE BURGESS SYMPATHETIC TO COMMUNISTS OR RUSSIA [redacted]

JUN 25 1951

[redacted] PHONE ON L. I. WAS CALLED BY BURGESS

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WHILE IN NYC ADVISED NOT ACQUAINTED WITH BURGESS BUT HE AND [redacted] LONG TIME FRIENDS OF [redacted] OF BRITISH EMBASSY. ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS [redacted] VISITED THE [redacted] AND WAS DRIVEN TO NYC BY BURGESS. RECENT [redacted] LETTER TO [redacted] STATED SHE HAD NO IDEA OF LOCATION OF BURGESS AND CANNOT BELIEVE HE WOULD GO OVER TO THE COMMUNISTS.

[redacted]

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

65848

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER [redacted] NF 1-1

Date: June 9, 1951

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

[redacted]

Attention: [redacted]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DONALD DUART MC LEAN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The attached memorandum confirms the data telephonically furnished to you on June 9, 1951. It is in response to a request made by your [redacted] through your New York representatives of the New York office of this Bureau.

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

JUN 12

TELETYPE

FBI NEW HAVEN 6-12-51 9-42 PM SSN

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS NEWARK, NEW YORK, RICHMOND, CHARLOTTE, KNOXVILLE AND SAVANNAH

URGENT

UNSUB, VA. [redacted] ESP. R. RE NEWARK TEL TO BUREAU JUNE ELEVEN LAST AND TELEPHONE CALL FROM [redacted] OF BUREAU, JUNE TWELVE INSTANT. [redacted] FIRST MET GUY BURGESS AT TEN AM DURING FIRST OR SECOND WEEK OF APRIL, FIFTYONE, AT TIME [redacted] THUMBING RIDE AT FREDERICKSBURG, VA. EN ROUTE JACKSONVILLE, FLA. WHERE HE ANTICIPATED ATTENDING AUTOMOBILE AUCTION FOLLOWING DAY AND SECURING EMPLOYMENT FROM DEALER REQUIRING TRANSFER OF TO PURCHASED VEHICLES TO NORTHERN STATES. BURGESS, DRIVING FORTYONE LINCOLN CONVERTIBLE, PICKED UP [redacted] INDICATING HE WOULD MAKE TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE TO CHARLESTON, S. C. BURGESS IDENTIFIED HIMSELF TO [redacted] AS BRITISH DIPLOMAT STATIONED IN U. S. BURGESS DROVE CAR TO RICHMOND, VA. WHERE BRAKE TROUBLE DEVELOPED REQUIRING STOP AT FORD GARAGE, BROAD ST. NEAR RAILROAD STATION, RICHMOND. DURING HALF HOUR, TIME TAKEN FOR REPAIR, BURGESS AND [redacted] ATE LUNCH AT RICHMOND. FOLLOWING CAR REPAIR, BURGESS REQUESTED [redacted] TO DO DRIVING INASMUCH AS BURGESS HAD CONSUMED TOO MUCH BEER FOR DRIVING. [redacted] DROVE ROUTE THREE NAUGHT ONE TOWARD PETERSBURG, VA. AT EXCESSIVE RATE OF SPPED ON REQUEST OF BURGESS, WHO INDICATED HE HAD IMPORTANT CONTACT AT CHARLESTON, S. C. APPREHENDED BY VIRGINIA STATE POLICE SOUTH OF PETERSBURG FOR DRIVING BETWEEN SEVENTYFIVE AND EIGHTY MPH.

[redacted]

BURGESS ATTEMPTED TO FREE [redacted] BECAUSE OF HIS DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY, BUT FINALLY POSTED FIFTYFIVE DOLLAR BOND. AFTER AN HOUR AND A HALF DELAY WITH VIRGINIA STATE POLICE, [redacted] AND BURGESS PROCEEDED ROUTE THREE NAUGHT ONE TO ROUTE SEVENTEEN, EN ROUTE CHARLESTON. AT ABOUT ELEVEN OR ELEVEN THIRTY PM BURGESS AND [redacted] ARRIVED AT TOURIST COURT, NAME NOT RECALLED, ON ROUTE SEVENTEEN SOME SIXTY MILES NORTH OF CHARLESTON. PROCEEDED FOLLOWING DAY AT SEVEN THIRTY OR EIGHT AM TO CHARLESTON ARRIVING ABOUT TEN THIRTY AM. BURGESS DID DRIVING THIS DAY. BURGESS REGISTERED AT HOTEL, NAME OF WHICH [redacted] CAN NOT RECALL, BUT INDICATES THIS HOTEL LOCATED MAIN ST., CHARLESTON, DIRECTLY ACROSS FROM LARGE PARK WHICH OCCUPIES PRACTICALLY ENTIRE CITY BLOCK. WHILE REGISTERING AT HOTEL, BURGESS MET TWO WOMEN AND THREE MEN, OBVIOUSLY FRIENDS. MEN APPROXIMATELY SAME PHYSICAL BUILD AS BURGESS AND WOMAN IN THEIR THIRTIES. [redacted] NOT INTRODUCED BY BURGESS. INDICATED ALL MEMBERS GROUP OF EMPLOYEES OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN U. S. [redacted] RECEIVED THIRTYFIVE DOLLARS FOR DRIVING BURGESS CAR AND RETURN TICKET TO RICHMOND PURCHASED AS HE WAS TOO LATE FOR FLORIDA AUCTION. ON FIRST MEETING [redacted], BURGESS IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS BRITISH DIPLOMAT. AFTER GENERAL INTRODUCTORY CONVERSATION DISCUSSION TURNED TO COMMUNISM. BURGESS COMMENTED THAT IF THE U. S. AND G. B. DID NOT WATCH THEMSELVES AND WATCH THE PEOPLE IN HIGH OFFICES THAT QUOTE, WE-D ALL BE RUN BY COMMUNISTS. UNQUOTE. CONVERSATION THEN TURNED TO KOREAN SITUATION AND BURGESS ASKED FOR [redacted] COMMENT ON WAR. [redacted] REPLIED A BOMB SHOULD BE USED. BURGESS REPLIED IT SHOULD NOT BE USED BECAUSE OTHER COUNTRIES ALSO HAD A BOMB AND HAD PLANS FOR JUST AS EFFECTIVE BOMBS AS U. S.

[redacted]

END OF PAGE TWO