FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philby, Burgess And Maclean

PART # 2 of 9

PAGES AVAILABLE THIS PART 487

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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August 14, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS [redacted]

For your information, interviews were had with [redacted], New York City, and his roommate, [redacted], on August 10, 1951. [redacted]. They both advised they first met Guy Burgess in April, 1951, about two weeks before Burgess sailed for England. They indicated that [redacted] introduced them to Burgess and that they thereafter met Burgess on three occasions in New York City. Neither [redacted] nor [redacted] ever heard Burgess make any statements that would indicate he was pro-Soviet or pro-Communist, nor did they know of any plans of a trip that Burgess might take after he returned to England. They stated they have no knowledge as to where Burgess might be nor have they heard from him since the date he sailed from New York. [redacted] and [redacted] advised they were not acquainted with Donald MacLean.

[redacted] further stated during this interview that he knew Burgess was a homosexual and boasted of it. He advised that Burgess attended a party at his home the night he sailed for England and at this time Burgess made the statement to [redacted] that war was inevitable. On the following day prior to his sailing Burgess told one [redacted] that war was inevitable and would come within a period of ten days.

According to [redacted], at the party in his home the night prior to Burgess' departure Burgess, [redacted] were present at the time Burgess recorded his voice on a sound mirror. He advised that on this tape recording Burgess described an interview he had with Winston Churchill in 1938. He indicated that the end of Burgess' story on the tape recording had been inadvertently erased. However [redacted] was able to furnish the substance thereof from memory. He advised that at the end of the interview with Churchill as related on this tape recording by Burgess, Churchill gave Burgess a book of his speeches and told Burgess as follows: "You and I know that war is inevitable. If I am returned to power and you need a job, come and see me and present this book and I will see to it that you are suitably employed." According to [redacted], Burgess still had this book when he was in New York City.

Instant tape recording was obtained from [redacted] and a record of Burgess' voice is being made from this tape recording for future reference.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 30, 1951

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: DONALD McLEAN
GUY BURGESS

[redacted]--contacted NBC regarding his associations with McLean in Cairo but did not want to talk to any official organization. [redacted] had [redacted] & [redacted], of the NBC Newsroom, see [redacted] on June 18th.

[redacted] subsequently advised me that [redacted] stated he had served at the American Embassy in Cairo and while he was there, McLean had a nervous breakdown, which had been announced in the papers; however, McLean broke into the apartment of an American girl, wrecked the apartment and beat up the girl. McLean was one of a ring of 12 people who were regarded as homosexuals and possibly dope addicts. [redacted]

According to [redacted], this group of 12 men were devoted to each other. Quite frequently, they dressed up in women's clothes. He said that when the situation broke following McLean's breaking into the apartment of the American girl and beating her up, the British came to [redacted] and asked him to suppress the news.

[redacted] feels there is a strong possibility, in view of the attachment which existed between McLean and [redacted], that McLean went to Buenos Aires disguised in a woman's clothes, along with Burgess, to contact [redacted]

5

[redacted]. I do not know whether we have run into this but it is suggested the Security Division give it appropriate consideration.

6

8574

[redacted]

12473

[redacted]

July 6, 1951

DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS

We have received a report from newspaper circles which is said to originate with [redacted] who was formerly in Cairo, Egypt, [redacted] This individual is aware that MacLean broke into the apartment of an American girl in Cairo and wrecked the apartment. This, of course, was previously known to you. The informant, however, allegedly claimed that MacLean also beat up the girl. He also reported that MacLean was one of the ring of 12 people who were regarded as homosexuals and possibly dope addicts. [redacted]

According to the source, this group of 12 men were devoted to each other and frequently dressed up in women's clothes. The source said that following MacLean's breaking into the apartment of the American girl, a request was made of the source to suppress the news. [redacted]. Prior to our taking any further action with respect to this matter, we would like to be advised whether you have any information regarding a group of 12 persons which would have included [redacted] Have you developed any information which would make it advisable to interview [redacted] concerning his association with Donald MacLean?

7

6/28/51

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 28 2:30PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

DONALD DUART MACLEAN, GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS, ESP R. REWFOTEL JUNE TWENTY SIX LAST WHICH ADVISED [redacted] NAMED SOURCE OF INFO RE POSSIBILITY OF MACLEAN AND BURGESS BEING PRESENTLY IN U.S. AS [redacted]. [redacted] INTERVIEWED TODAY [redacted] HE ADVISED HE HAD GIVEN SOME THOUGHT TO DISAPPEARANCE MACLEAN AND BURGESS AND HAD QUOTE COME UP UNQUOTE WITH THE THEORY THAT IF THEY HAD INFORMATION TO SELL, IT WOULD BE MORE LOGICAL TO SELL IN U.S. THAN IN USSR BECAUSE THE BIG MONEY IS IN U.S. IN LINE WITH THIS THEORY, STATED HE HAD CONSIDERED POSSIBILITY THAT MACLEAN AND BURGESS MIGHT ACTUALLY BE IN THE U.S. [redacted] ADVISED THAT HE HAD CONTACTED TWO PEOPLE ONLY, A [redacted] PARENTHESIS PROBABLY [redacted]. END PARENTHESIS AND [redacted] ADVANCED HIS THEORY TO THEM SUBSTANTIALLY AS IN REFTEL. STATED THAT HE DID NOT ADVISE [redacted] OR [redacted] THAT HE OBTAINED HIS INFORMATION FROM ANY PERSON OR SOURCE BUT HAD GIVEN IT TO THEM MERELY AS HIS PERSONAL OPINION OF WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS A GOOD POSSIBILITY. UACB, WFO WILL NOT FURTHER PURSUE THIS PARTICULAR INQUIRY.

8

[redacted]

July 2, 1951

[redacted]

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

[redacted]

Through a confidential informant we recently received a report that [redacted], had stated that MacLean and Burgess were in the United States and were here to sell information regarding discussions which had taken place between the British and Soviet Governments. An interview of [redacted] reflected he had learned of the information through [redacted]

[redacted]. He said he had given some thought to the disappearance of MacLean and Burgess and had "come up with the theory" that if they had information to sell it would be more logical to sell the information in the United States than in the USSR because the big money is in the United States. In line with this theory he stated he had considered the possibility that MacLean and Burgess might actually be in the United States. He said he had advanced this theory to only two persons, one of whom was [redacted]. He said that he had not advised that he had obtained his information from any person or source, but had given out the information merely as his personal opinion of what he thought was a good possibility.

9

Sebring, Florida

July 21, 1951.

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I just purchased a copy of the U.S. News & World Report, and find in it on page 13 a picture of Donald Maclean and Burgess. This was the first clear picture I have seen.

I immediately recognized the face of MacClean as the same one I saw on July 9th between six and seven in the morning in the Greyhound Bus Station on 50th Street, New York, while I was waiting for the 7:15 Limited Bus to Florida. He came in the bus station accompanied by a short man about 5 Ft. 4 in., and the two men sat down across from me. Soon after a few hurried words, one man went out the 49th Street entrance while the one remained with the brief case, then the other one went out the 50th street entrance; this they did several times, vice versa.

The tall man, who looked exactly like MacLean was very nervous, and his eyes seemed red from lack of sleep. He wore dark shell rimmed glasses, was garbed in a dark suit and dark felt hat, the short man was dressed similarly. Upon first observation I judged them to be priests . The tall man had very black hair and protruding front teeth.

After some conversation the short man left by way of 49th Street, and the tall man with the briefcase (black) left through the 50th street entrance.

Evidently Maclean is not on the continent but in the United States.

If this information is worth anything to you, I feel I have done my duty as an American citizen.

Very sincerely yours,

10

SAC, Miami

July 25, 1951

Director, FBI

DONALD D. MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

[redacted]

There is enclosed herewith for you, the Washington Field and New York offices, one copy each of a letter which has been received at the Bureau from [redacted] Sebring, Florida.

As you will note, [redacted] is of the opinion that she saw the above-captioned subject, Donald MacLean, in New York City on July 9, 1951. As you are probably aware, Donald Duart MacLean and Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess are former British diplomatic officials who disappeared from England in the latter part of May, 1951. They were both formerly in the United States and the Bureau has conducted extensive investigation to determine their activities and contacts while here. Their present whereabouts are unknown but there is no information that they traveled to this country following their disappearance.

You should immediately arrange to interview [redacted] relative to the incident which she has described in her letter. At that time, you should also arrange to show her the enclosed photograph of Donald Duart MacLean which, as you will note from the reverse side of the photograph, was taken in 1944. This picture should be exhibited to her along with a group of other individual photographs to ascertain if she can definitely identify this subject as the individual she observed in New York City. Also, during the course of this interview you should express to her the Director's appreciation for her interest in having brought this matter to his attention.

This matter should be handled in an expeditious manner and the results immediately provided the Bureau and the Washington Field and New York offices. The enclosed photograph of MacLean should be returned to the Bureau when it has served its purpose.

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

JUL 3

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 43 FROM NEW YORK 21 7-42

DIRECTOR AND SAC DEFERRED

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. RE NEWARK TEL JULY SIXTEEN LAST AND NY TEL JULY FIVE LAST. [redacted], A BRITISH SUBJECT, ACQUAINTED DONALD MAC LEAN AND ALLAN MAC LEAN SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY NINE, AND GUY BURGESS FOR SEVERAL YEARS. [redacted]

ADVISED HE WAS STAYING APARTMENT OF [redacted] IN APRIL WHEN BURGESS CAME THERE TO SPEND LAST SEVERAL DAYS IN US. BURGESS QUITE INTOXICATED ENTIRE TIME. ADVISED [redacted] HE WAS GLAD TO BE RETURNING ENGLAND AND PLANNED TO TAKE A REST. [redacted] CAN-T RECALL BURGESS INDICATING ANY PLANNED TRIP UNLESS HE POSSIBLY MENTIONED A MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE. [redacted] THINKS HE MAY HAVE PICKED THIS UP IN SUBSEQUENT NEWSPAPER ARTICLES RATHER THAN FROM BURGESS. BURGESS INDICATED NO DISLIKE FOR DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT, OR ENGLAND, OR US, AND

END OF PAGE ONE

NO INDICATION OF SYMPATHY FOR COMMUNISM OR RUSSIA. RE REFERENCED NY TEL FARMER STATES HE UNDERSTANDS BUSINESS MATTERS PREVENTED BRUGESS VISIT NY, APRIL TWENTY FIRST LAST, FOR PARTY PLANNED AT [redacted] [redacted] APARTMENT. PURPOSE OF INSTANT PARTY MERELY TO ENABLE [redacted] TO MEET CERTAIN ARTIST FRIENDS OF BURGESS. [redacted] UNABLE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE DONALD MAC LEAN. REGARDS DONALD MAC LEAN AS LOYAL BRITISH SUBJECT AND NO IDEA RE PRESNET LOCATION. WHEN LAST SAW MAC LEAN AT LONDON HE WAS RECOVERING NERVOUS BREAKDOWN ATTRIBUTABLE TO OVER WORK, ACCORDING TO [redacted]

July 26, 1951

Re: DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

[redacted] has been interviewed. He advised that he has known Donald and Alan MacLean since 1939 and has also known Guy Burgess for several years. [redacted] He said that he was residing in [redacted] apartment in April of this year when Burgess came there to spend his last days in the United States. According to [redacted] Burgess was quite intoxicated during the entire time of his stay. He told [redacted] that he was glad to be returning to England and planned on taking a rest. [redacted] was unable to recall Burgess indicating that he planned on taking any trips with the exception that he possibly mentioned a Mediterranean cruise. [redacted], however, was of the opinion that he may have secured the idea of a Mediterranean cruise from newspaper articles rather than from Burgess. He reported that Burgess had not indicated any dislike for the democratic form of government nor for England or the United States. Further, he did not indicate to [redacted] any sympathy for Communism or Russia.

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[redacted] was unable to provide any additional information concerning Donald MacLean. He regards Donald MacLean as a loyal British subject. He stated that he has no idea as to Donald MacLean's present whereabouts. He observed that when he last saw Donald MacLean in London the latter was recovering from a nervous breakdown caused by overwork.

[redacted]

[redacted]

7-9-51

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 9 5:05

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

UNSUB WA [redacted] ET AL ESPIONAGE R. REMYTEL JUNE ELEVEN LAST which REPORTED THAT MACLEAN WAS ACQUAINTED WITH [redacted], A BRITISH CITIZEN FORMERLY EMPLOYED AT G.B. EMBASSY, WASHINGTON. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT BUREAU LIAISON ASCERTAIN THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] THROUGH CONTACT WITH THE BRITISH EMBASSY AND THEREAFTER REQUEST THE NEW YORK OFFICE TO INTERVIEW HIM.

10

July 31, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

He advised that upon reflection he believes he first met Guy Burgess through [redacted] in London in the Spring of 1936. He recalls that at about this time he, [redacted] had written a book which Burgess, who was then working for the British Broadcasting Company, had praised. ([redacted])

[redacted] He thought that [redacted] had been acquainted with Guy Burgess sometime during the period 1937-1938 but he said that their association did not last very long. It was his recollection that [redacted] and Burgess had a disagreement following which they broke up but still remained friendly. [redacted] He did remember that one [redacted], along with [redacted], knew Burgess better than anyone else in their group. [redacted] contended that he never had any close association with Guy Burgess and he did not feel that he had seen Burgess on more than 20 occasions. He also claimed that it is quite impossible to analyze activities of the period

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1936-1937 in which he, [redacted] and others were engaged in the light of the political thinking of today. He said that period was the so-called "united front" period, that very little consideration was then given to the Soviets and the idea at that time was to fight Fascism and Marism wherever they were observed. According to [redacted] it was not until later when the news of the Moscow purge trials and other events came to light that people began to realize that perhaps they had been duped in some of their so-called "united front" activities.

In conclusion [redacted] re-emphasized his lack of knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of Burgess or [redacted]. He said he has no reason to withhold information of such a nature were he to possess it. He added that his present feeling is that he recognizes the evil of Soviet Communism and he would do anything in his power to combat it but he has no further information which would throw any light on this matter.

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

JUL 2

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 8 FROM NEW YORK 28 11-18

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN, ETAL, ESP DASH R. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE SEVEN FOUR ONE EIGHT THREE. RE WFO TEL JULY TWO SIX LAST. [redacted] MET GUY BURGESS ABOUT THIRTY-SIX IN ENGLAND THROUGH [redacted]

BURGESS WAS SOCIAL ACQUAINTANCE OF [redacted] FAMILY.

[redacted] WAS IN PERSONAL CONTACT WITH BURGESS FROM THIRTY-SIX TO THIRTY-EIGHT WRITING TO AND RECEIVING SEVERAL LETTERS FROM BURGESS WHILE IN SOUTH [redacted] LAST PERSONAL CONTACT WITH BURGESS WAS IN THIRTY-EIGHT IN ENGLAND ALTHOUGH HE

END OF PAGE ONE

INDICATED POSSIBILITY OF ISOLATED MEETING OR INFREQUENT LETTER CORR-ESPONDENCE UP TO ONE NINE FOUR NAUGHT. STATES HE HAS NOT SEEN BURGESS SINCE FORTY AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF HIS WHEREABOUTS. HIS CONTACTS WITH BURGESS WERE SOCIAL AS FAR AS HE CAN RECALL. HE HAD BURGESS TO COCKTAIL PARTIES AT HIS HOME AND ATTENDED PARTIES AT BURGESS- HOME. HE SAID BURGESS HAD BRILLIANT MIND WITH KEEN ANALYTICAL OUTLOOK ON POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC MATTERS. BURGESS TOLD [redacted] HE WAS HELPING GROUP WHO WERE ACTING AS CONSULATANTS TO WINSTON CHURCHILL AND BURGESS-FIELD WAS RUSSIA AND INDIA. [redacted] SAW BOOK AUTOGRAPHED BY CHURCHILL TO BURGESS. [redacted] BELIEVED BURGESS ANTI-RUSSIAN AND HAD NO REASON TO BELIEVE BURGESS MEMBER OF RUSSIAN ESP RING. DOES NOT RECALL ANYTHING WHICH WOULD LEAD HIM TO BELIEVE BURGESS WAS COMMUNISTICALLY INCLINED. DOES NOT KNOW ANY OF BURGESS- CLOSE ASSOCIATES BUT SAID HE KNEW [redacted] AND [redacted] MUCH BETTER THAN HE KNEW BURGESS AND KNEW THEY TRAVELLED

END OF PAGE TWO

IN LITERARY GROUP WITH WHICH BURGESS WAS ACQUAINTED. [redacted] SAID BURGESS WAS HOMOSEXUAL AND GIVEN TO EXCESSIVE DRINKING. VOLUNTEERED HE NEVER KNEW MAC LEAN. HIS FIRST INFO ON MAC LEAN GIVEN FROM READING NEWSPAPER STORIES. [redacted] SAID HE MORE OR LESS EXPECTED INTERVIEW ABOUT BURGESS AS HE RECENTLY RECEIVED CABLEGRAM DIRECTED TO BUENOS AIRES AND FORWARDED TO HIM IN WASHINGTON FROM A REPORTER ON ENGLISH NEWSPAPER "DAILY EXPRESS" INQUIRING ABOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE OF BURGESS.

[redacted]

[redacted] COPIES WFO

END

[redacted]

July 31, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

8651

[redacted] On the basis of the information received to the effect that one [redacted] was associated with Guy Burgess during the late 1930's, [redacted] was located and interviewed in New York City on July 27, 1951.

[redacted] advised that he met Guy Burgess in England about 1936 through [redacted]. He mentioned that Burgess was a social acquaintance of the [redacted] family.

[redacted] He mentioned that during the period from 1936 to 1938 he was in personal contact with Burgess and they exchanged letters during the periods he was in South America. He stated he believed his last personal contact with Burgess was in England in 1938, although he indicated the possibility of an isolated meeting or infrequent letter up to 1940.

According to [redacted] he has not seen Burgess since 1940 nor does he possess any knowledge of Burgess' present whereabouts. He mentioned that his contacts with Burgess were of a purely social nature as far as he can recall. He pointed out that Burgess attended a number of cocktail parties at his home and he likewise attended a number of similar parties at the Burgess home. In his opinion Burgess had a brilliant mind with a keen analytical outlook on political and economic matters. [redacted] stated that Burgess told him he was helping a group of individuals who were acting as consultants to Winston Churchill and that Burgess' field was Russia and India. [redacted] recalled that he saw in the possession of Burgess a book which had been autographed by Winston Churchill.

[redacted] stated he believed Burgess was anti-Russian and throughout his contacts he had no reason to suspect that Burgess might be a member of any Russian espionage ring. He further did not recall anything which would lead him to consider Burgess as being Communistically inclined. He did not know any of Burgess' close associates, but stated that he knew [redacted] and [redacted] much better than he knew Burgess and that he was cognizant of the fact that these two traveled in a literary group with which Burgess was associated. He said he knew Burgess was a homosexual and was given to excessive drinking. (1)

[redacted] volunteered that he never knew Donald D. Maclean and that his first information concerning Maclean was obtained as a result of his reading the newspaper accounts of Maclean's disappearance with Burgess. (2)

[redacted] mentioned that he was expecting to be interviewed concerning Burgess by reason of the fact that he recently received a cablegram directed to him at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and forwarded to him in Washington, D. C. This cablegram was from a reporter on the English newspaper "Daily Express" who was making inquiries of him concerning his knowledge of Burgess. (3)

July 27, 1951

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

In connection with this investigation it has been determined that one [redacted] was employed in Washington, D. C. by the British Government during the period July 13, 1945, to October 31, 1948, and during this time he would have known Donald D. Maclean in the course of his official duties. [redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT [redacted]

DATE: July 27, 1951

FROM : MR. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: DONALD D. MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

PURPOSE

[redacted] formerly employed at the British Embassy, Washington, D. C. at the same time Donald D. MacLean was there.

[redacted] (1A)

DETAILS

Investigation has reflected that [redacted] was employed in Washington, D. C. by the British Government from 7/13/45 to 10/31/48 during which time he would have known Donald D. MacLean.

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JUL 27 1951

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO 1 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON

DIRECTOR AND SAC-S URGENT

DONALD D. MAC LEAN, GUY FRANCIS DE MONCYBURGESS, ESP. DASH R. THIS INQUIRY RELATIVE TO TWO MISSING BRITISH DIPLOMATS. PHOTOGRAPH OF [redacted] SUBMITTED WITH WFO LETTER DATED JULY TWELVE LAST DISPLAYED TO [redacted] WITHOUT IDENTIFICATION. [redacted] STATED HE IS UNABLE TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT THE PHOTOGRAPH RESEMBLES THE PERSON PREVIOUSLY REFERRED TO BY HIM. SEE WFO TEL JULY FOURTEEN FIFTY ONE WHEREIN MAC LEAN-S FRENCH MAID IDENTIFIED AS [redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: July 25, 1951

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

PURPOSE

The interview of [redacted] is for the purpose of obtaining any information he may be able to furnish concerning the missing British diplomat Guy Burgess with whom [redacted] was associated in the late 1930's.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: July 26, 1951

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

[redacted] of United Press called the other day and told me one of his men, [redacted], had been toying with the messages sent by McLean and Burgess and that his man is convinced they contain some sort of code. When [redacted] tried to get me previously I was not available and he had his man take it to CIA. They stated there was not enough traffic to arrive at a conclusion.

Today [redacted] brought in the attached statement along with an item he had worked out. According to him there is some cryptographic significance to the messages. He would like to have the strip back when we have finished with it.

I told him we would like to look it over and the Security Division may desire to have our Cryptographic Section look this over as well as the Armed Forces Security Agency.

...VESTIGATION
...OF JUSTICE
... SECTION

JUL 1 ...

...CEIVED

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 41 13 7-49

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN, ET AL, ESP-R. RE WFO TEL JULY ELEVEN, LAST.

[redacted]. RE WFO TEL JULY TWELVE, LAST. OFFICIAL OF WILLIAM HOLZMANN AND CO., NYC, ADVISED THAT HIS COMPANY-S LARGEST SELLER BRITISH STERLING NOTES IN US. NO RECORD KEPT OF SERIAL NOS. SOLD TO INDIVIDUALS OR BANKING FIRMS AND FURTHER HE COULD SAFELY SAY NO OTHER SIMILIAR FIRMS KEEP SUCH RECORDS. RELATIVE TO AMERICAN EXPRESS CHECKS PURCHASED BY BURGESS, IT APPEARS THAT THEY HAVE ALL BEEN CASHED AS TRACER INDICATES THEY ARE IN WAREHOUSE NYC, BUT IT WILL PROBABLY BE MONDAY BEFORE THEY CAN BE LOCATED FOR EXAMINATION. NYC WILL SUTEL RESULTS EXAMINATION CANCELLED CHECKS.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Me[illegible] • UNIT[illegible] OVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 5, 1951

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

[redacted] U. S. News and World Report, has inquired on several occasions regarding the case of Donald McLean, Burgess, etc. I have told him consistently that obviously since this involved the action of another country we can not make any comment. He advised me today that he had instructed his London representatives to start digging on these two individuals and that in digging around Washington he had learned that Burgess was declared persona non grata by our Government and was recalled by the British Government to London. He also learned that one person in the Bureau who has full details on it is [redacted] and he was wondering about having one of his men see [redacted]

30

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

[redacted]

July 9, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

To date the Bureau has not received the full results of the interview of [redacted], but it is desired that the Los Angeles Office, in a reinterview, develop in more detail his association with Burgess. He should be asked directly whether he has any knowledge that Burgess was ever a Soviet agent. He should be asked whether Burgess ever approached him to obtain political intelligence data in the period 1934-1939. He should be asked further concerning the association between Burgess and [redacted]. [redacted] should also be interrogated concerning the association in London between Burgess and [redacted] and later [redacted]

(illegible)

The Newark Office, as requested in the New York teletype of July 5, 1951, should interview [redacted]. [redacted] should be questioned concerning his knowledge of Burgess' activities and associates in the United States and whether he knows of any Communist sympathies entertained by Burgess.

(illegible)

[redacted]

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7-9-51

FBI WASH FIELD 9 7 P. M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC MEMPHIS AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E

DONALD DUART MACLEAN, GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

FOR INFO MEMPHIS INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED RE DISAPPEARANCE OF

ABOVE TWO BRITISH DIPLOMATS WHO FORMERLY SERVED IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE TWO BOARDED EXCURSION BOAT QUOTE FALAISE UNQUOTE BOUND FROM

ENGLAND TO FRANCE ON MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST. TO DATE THEY HAVE NOT BEEN

LOCATED. BOTH KNOWN INVOLVED RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE.

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July 16, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

An individual who refused to identify himself other than to say that he was a former Naval officer who had been stationed with a Naval technical mission in Europe, telephonically advised one of our representatives in New York that he had overheard two men in the bar of the Hotel Statler in New York City on June 23, 1951, talking about Burgess and MacLean. He said they both seemed to know Burgess and they indicated they had recently been in Europe. They said Burgess was very friendly with a man in Paris named [redacted] and they thought [redacted] would undoubtedly know the present whereabouts of Burgess. They also indicated Burgess had been in some kind of trouble in Paris.

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL

TELETYPE

FBI INDIANAPOLIS 7-7-51 4-23 PM CDST VH

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

DONALD DUART MACLEAN, GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS, ESP R.

RE WASHINGTON FIELD TEL JULY SIX FIFTYONE. [redacted],

[redacted] ADVISED AS FOLLOWS.

HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING EITHER OF SUBJECTS OR ANYONE AT THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE. HE HAS NEVER CORRESPONDED WITH ANYONE IN BRITAIN OR IN BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

, AND WAS STATIONED IN ITALY FROM NOVEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYSIX TO NOVEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN WHERE HE HAD CONTACT AND GAVE HIS NAME AND ADDRESS TO BRITISH SOLDIERS, BUT HAS NEVER CORRESPONDED WITH THEM AND HAS NO INFORMATION AS TO THEIR IDENTITY. [redacted] UNABLE TO RECALL EVER HEARING FROM MACLEAN OR BURGESS. RUC.

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FEDERAL ... U.S. ... COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 26 1951
TELETYPE

CONF WASHINGTON & WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 65

DIRECTOR & SAC URGENT

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN, GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS, ESP - R. INDIVIDUAL REFUSING TO IDENTIFY HIMSELF OTHER THAN AS FORMER NAVAL OFFICER WITH NAVAL TECHNICAL MISSION IN EUROPE ADVISED TELEPHONICALLY HE OVERHEARD TWO MEN IN BAR OF HOTEL STATLER, NYC, SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE TWENTY-THIRD, LAST, TALKING ABOUT BURGESS AND MAC LEAN. BOTH SEEMED TO KNOWN BURGESS AND INDICATED THEY HAD RECENTLY BEEN IN EUROPE. THEY SAID BURGESS VERY FRIENDLY WITH MAN IN PARIS NAMED [redacted], AND [redacted] WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY KNOWN WHEREABOUTS OF BURGESS. THEY INDICATED BURGESS HAD BEEN IN SOME KIND OF TROUBLE IN PARIS. UNKNOWN INFORMANT DID NOT KNOW IDENTITY OF TWO MEN AND SAID HE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY THEM. SUBMITTED FOR INFO.

36

Date: August 1, 1951

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

Attention: [redacted]
Office of Special Operations

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

Reference is made to our memorandum of July 21, 1951, in this case with regard to [redacted] was interviewed in New York City on July 27, 1951, and furnished the following information which may be of interest to you:

[redacted] advised that he met Guy Burgess in England about 1936 through [redacted]. He mentioned that Burgess was a social acquaintance of the [redacted] family.

[redacted]. He mentioned that during the period from 1936 to 1938 he was in personal contact with Burgess and they exchanged letters during the periods he was in South America. He stated he believed his last personal contact with Burgess was in England in 1938, although he indicated the possibility of an isolated meeting or infrequent letter up to 1940.

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According to [redacted] he has not seen Burgess since 1940 nor does he possess any knowledge of Burgess' present whereabouts. He mentioned that his contacts with Burgess were of a purely social nature as far as he can recall. He pointed out that Burgess attended a number of cocktail parties at his home and he likewise attended a number of similar parties at the Burgess home. In his opinion Burgess had a brilliant mind with a keen analytical outlook on political and economic matters. [redacted] stated that Burgess told him he was helping a group of individuals who were acting as consultants to Winston Churchill and that Burgess' field was Russia and India. [redacted] recalled that he saw in the possession of Burgess a book which had been autographed by Winston Churchill. (1)

[redacted] stated he believed Burgess was anti-Russian and throughout his contacts he had no reason to suspect that Burgess might be a member of any Russian espionage ring. He further did not recall anything which would lead him to consider Burgess as being Communistically inclined. He did not know any of Burgess' close associates, but stated that he knew [redacted] and [redacted] much better than he knew Burgess and that he was cognizant of the fact that these two traveled in a literary group with which Burgess was associated. He said he knew Burgess was a homosexual and was given to excessive drinking. (2)

[redacted] volunteered that he never knew Donald D. MacLean and that his first information concerning MacLean was obtained as a result of his reading the newspaper accounts of MacLean's disappearance with Burgess. (3)

[redacted] mentioned that he was expecting to be interviewed concerning Burgess by reason of the fact that he recently received a cablegram directed to him at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and forwarded to him in Washington, D. C. This cablegram was from a reporter on the English newspaper "Daily Express" who was making inquiries of him concerning his knowledge of Burgess. (4)

The information contained herein is for your confidential information and is not to be disseminated outside of your Agency. (5)

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SAC, Washington Field

July 23, 1951

Director, FBI

DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

There is being transmitted herewith for your information a copy of a communication received from the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., dated July 10, 1951. You will note that this letter contains information reflecting in some detail the extent of damage which might have been done through MacLean's possible defection, by reason of his knowledge of matters dealing with atomic energy as gained through his having represented the British Embassy during 1947 and 1948 in matters dealing with the political aspects thereof and through his work on the Combined Development Agency.

The above is being passed on to you for your confidential information.

37

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 6, 1951

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: DONALD D. MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to letter from the Director dated July 25, 1951 concerning a letter to the Director from one [redacted] of Sebring, Florida. The writer of the letter from Sebring advised that she recognized a photograph of MacLEAN as a person she saw in a New York City bus station on June 9, 1951.

She stated that she has seen in her travels many people of peculiar appearance, habits and actions, without suspecting them to be spies or fugitives. In this instance, [redacted] said that she is certain that the person she saw in the New York City bus station was DONALD MacLEAN.

A group of 8 photographs, including the photograph of MacLEAN taken in 1944 was exhibited to [redacted]. She selected the photograph of MacLEAN to be that of the person she saw in New York. She said, however, that the man she saw was approximately 40 years of age and the photograph appeared to be that of a younger man. It is noted that the photograph of MacLEAN was made in 1944 and MacLEAN is now 38 years of age.

[redacted] said that she was waiting for the 7:15 A.M. bus to Florida at the Greyhound Bus Station in New York City on July 9, 1951. It was between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning. She was seated in a waiting room and two men entered and took seats near her. The men were dressed in an unusual manner which attracted her attention. They wore dark blue or black suits and

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dark felt hats. Their suits appeared to be of European cut. [redacted] thought it was unusual for one to wear a dark felt hat and dark suit in New York City in July.

She noticed also that the men carried a black brief case. She could not recall whether or not it was a lock type case, but believed that it had straps around it. She recalled that it was a single grip rather than a double grip type and also recalled that it appeared to be heavily packed. The men left the station by the north and south entrances at various times, however, one always stayed with the brief case. They appeared to be nervous and talked with low voices. [redacted] attempted to overhear their conversation as a matter of curiousity because they appeared to be so nervous. She said, however, that she was unable to understand any words and it sounded as if they were speaking a foreign language. She said that it was not German or French because she would have been able to recognize those languages.

She said that both men entered the station together. They left before she did. Both men left at the same time and in opposite directions. She could not recall which man carried the brief case when they departed.

[redacted] said that she had read of the MacLEAN incident in the news sometime prior to seeing the men in the bus station, however, she did not connect the two incidents at the time she saw the men. Later, in Sebring, Florida, she saw a photograph of MacLEAN in an issue of the U. S. News and World Report and recognized it as a photograph of one of the men she saw in the New York bus station.

The following is a description of the man believed by [redacted] to be DONALD MacLEAN:

Race	White
Age	40
Height	5'11" or 6'0"
Weight	160
Hair	Black
Characteristics	Slightly protruding upper front teeth; wore dark European cut clothing; wore glasses with dark horn rims.

[redacted] stated she does not have such a clear recollection of the second man, except that he was short (about 5'4") and was of stocky build. He had a plain, expressionless face and appeared to her to be of Slavic descent.

Director, FBI

The Director's appreciation was expressed to [redacted] for her interest in bringing this information to his attention. ([redacted])

Inasmuch as [redacted] supplied no additional information of a more specific nature, no leads are being set forth at this time. ([redacted]) RUC.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG - 2 1951

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 24 2

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. RE INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE FORMER MAID OF DONALD DUART MAC LEAN. RECORDS JEANNE D-ARC HOME, NYC, INDICATE ONE [redacted] RESIDED AT THIS ADDRESS FROM JAN.SIXTEEN, FIFTY TO JAN. TWENTY FIVE, FIFTY ONE. SHE WAS A DOMESTIC. SHE LISTED PERSON TO BE NOTIFIED INCASE OF EMERGENCY [redacted] REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED TO FRANCE ABOUT JUNE, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 9, 1951

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

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

In connection with an interview of [redacted] on July 17, 1951, concerning GUY BURGESS, [redacted] took a book from his library shelf and handed it to Special Agent [redacted] with the remark, "If you really want to delve into the background of BURGESS and this group, you might do well to read this....." (A copy of STEPHEN SPENDER's "World Within World") which he added has been published also in this country.

[redacted] said that, although BURGESS is not named in the book, he can be easily identified. [redacted] also recommended to Special Agent [redacted] SPENDER's contribution to the recent best seller, "The God that Failed." This is being submitted to the Bureau for information purposes.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 17, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile [redacted])

For the information of the Charlotte office, investigation is being conducted regarding the above two captioned British Diplomats, who disappeared from London on May 25, 1951, and are believed to have fled behind the iron curtain. Both MACLEAN and BURGESS are known to have been involved in Russian espionage.

On August 16, 1951 [redacted] telephonically furnished the following information:

He is returning to New York from a motor trip through the South accompanied by [redacted] and spent last week end at Myrtle Beach, North Carolina. While there he stopped at the Carlton Motor Court on Route 17. The proprietor of this court is a [redacted] first name unknown. [redacted] advised [redacted] that he was formerly a Colonel in the U. S. Army. While on active duty during the last war [redacted] attended a special school sponsored by the Allied Governments. One of the British representatives was GUY BURGESS. [redacted] stated that in February or March of this year BURGESS stopped at the motor court and obtained from him the names of others who had attended the above school, stating that he desired to contact these individuals.

[redacted]

It is to be noted that on March 1, 1951 BURGESS arrived in Charleston, South Carolina, to fill a speaking engagement at The Citadel. BURGESS remained in Charleston only for a

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WFO [redacted]

few days on this occasion. During the second week of April of this year, BURGESS and his mother, MRS. EVA BASSETT, again visited Charleston, staying for four or five days. Investigation has been conducted by the Savannah Office, concerning contacts made by BURGESS during these visits.

It is requested that the Charlotte Division interview [redacted] at the Carlton Motor Court, and obtain from him all information in his possession concerning BURGESS during the time they were in mutual attendance at the special school sponsored by the Allied Governments, and also concerning BURGESS' visit in February of this year. It is requested that the names and addresses of individuals which [redacted] may have furnished to BURGESS be obtained. Expedite report. W F O Origin.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to the New York Office for information purposes.

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Date: August 1, 1951

To: [redacted]
Division of Security
Office of Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

[redacted]

In connection with this investigation we have received information from several sources to the effect that Burgess was at one time closely associated with [redacted]

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[redacted], was interviewed [redacted] in Santa Monica, California. [redacted] recalled that Burgess collaborated with [redacted] in the publication of a financial paper in London.

[redacted] was interviewed in New York City on July 27, 1951. He advised that he met Guy Burgess in England about 1936 through [redacted].

[redacted] He mentioned that during the period from 1936 to 1938 he was in personal contact with Burgess and they exchanged letters during the periods he was in South America. He stated he believed his last personal contact with Burgess was in England in 1938, although he indicated the possibility of an isolated meeting or infrequent letter up to 1940.

According to [redacted] he has not seen Burgess since 1940 nor does he possess any knowledge of Burgess' present whereabouts. He mentioned that his contacts with Burgess were of a purely social nature as far as he can recall. He pointed out that Burgess attended a number of cocktail parties at his home and he likewise attended a number of similar parties at the Burgess home. In his opinion Burgess had a brilliant mind with a keen analytical outlook on political and economic matters. [redacted] stated that Burgess told him he was helping a group of individuals who were acting as consultants to Winston Churchill and that Burgess' field was Russia and India. [redacted] recalled that he saw in the possession of Burgess a book which had been autographed by Winston Churchill.

[redacted] stated he believed Burgess was anti-Russian and throughout his contacts he had no reason to suspect that Burgess might be a member of

any Russian espionage ring. He further did not recall anything which would lead him to consider Burgess as being Communistically inclined. He did not know any of Burgess' close associates, but stated that he knew [redacted] and [redacted] much better than he knew Burgess and that he was cognizant of the fact that these two traveled in a literary group with which Burgess was associated. He said he knew Burgess was a homosexual and was given to excessive drinking.

[redacted] volunteered that he never knew Donald D. MacLean and that his first information concerning MacLean was obtained as a result of his reading the newspaper accounts of MacLean's disappearance with Burgess.

[redacted] mentioned that he was expecting to be interviewed concerning Burgess by reason of the fact that he recently received a cablegram directed to him at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and forwarded to him in Washington, D. C. This cablegram was from a reporter on the English newspaper "Daily Express" who was making inquiries of him concerning his knowledge of Burgess.

The information contained herein is for your confidential information and is not to be disseminated outside of your Department.

August 9, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

The July, 1951, issue of the 'News', published in Moscow, contains an article entitled 'The Fellowship of Science,' written by Grigori Landsberg.

This article praises the work of the Council of the British Association of Scientific Workers and praises the Association Vice President, Dr. D. MacLean.

It would be appreciated if you will advise whether there is any relationship between Dr. ~~D.~~ MacLean and Donald Duart Maclean.

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

AUG 14 1951

TELETYPE

CONF WASHINGTON & WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 58 14

DIRECTOR & SAC URGENT

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN, ET AL, ESP - R. RE OUR TEL AUG. TENTH LAST. DURING INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] ONE [redacted] CALLED [redacted]. THE LATTER ADVISED [redacted] THAT THE FBI WAS QUESTIONING HIM REGARDING GUY BURGESS. [redacted] STATED THAT [redacted] KNEW BURGESS AND DURING DISCUSSION AT [redacted] HOUSE PRIOR TO BURGESS- DEPARTURE, BURGESS HAD CALLED [redacted] A "BLOODY FASCIST". [redacted] BUREAU ADVISE NEW YORK IF [redacted] IS TO BE INTERVIEWED.

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August 21, 1951

SACs, NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD, BSM URGENT

DONALD DUART MacLEAN, ET AL; ESP-R.

RE NY TEL FOURTEENTH INSTANT. YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO INTERVIEW [redacted] FOR INFO RE BURGESS. NO INFO CAN BE IDENTIFIED BUFILES RE [redacted]

[redacted]

HOOVER

[redacted]

cc: Washington Field, [redacted]

Note: In NY tel 8/14/51 and in memo from NY dated 8/15/51 info was set forth from one [redacted] dinner attended by Burgess immediately preceding Burgess' leaving US for England. During dinner party Burgess reportedly called [redacted] a "bloody Fascist." [redacted] thinks [redacted] would be cooperative in interview.

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AUG 10 1951

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 72 FROM NEW YORK 10 9-27

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN, ET AL, ESP-R. RE WFO LET AUGUST THIRD FIFTYONE [redacted] NYC, INTERVIEWED WITH ROOMATE [redacted] THIS DATE. [redacted] BOTH ADVISED THEY FIRST MET GUY BURGESS IN APRIL, NINETEEN FIFTYONE, ABOUT TWO WEEKS BEFORE BURGESS SAILED FOR ENGLAND. [redacted] INTRODUCED THEM. THEREAFTER THEY MET BURGESS ON THREE OCCASIONS IN NYC. NEITHER [redacted] NOR [redacted] EVER HEARD BURGESS MAKE ANY STATEMENTS THAT WOULD INDICATE HE WAS PRO-SOVIET OR PRO-COMMUNIST, NOR DID THEY KNOW OF ANY PLANS OF A TRIP BURGESS MIGHT TAKE AFTER HE RETURNED TO ENGLAND. THEY HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE AS TO WHERE BURGESS MIGHT BE AND HAVE NOT HEARD FROM HIM SINCE HE SAILED. THEY ARE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH DONALD MAC LEAN. [redacted] SAID BURGESS WAS A HOMOSEXUAL AND BOASTED OF IT. [redacted] ADVISED BURGESS ATTENDED A PARTY AT [redacted] HOUSE

RECORDED 54

END OF PAGE ONE

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THE NIGHT BEFORE HE SAILED FOR ENGLAND AND AT THIS TIME BURGESS TOLD [redacted] THAT WAR WAS INEVITABLE. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY PRIOR TO SAILING, BURGESS TOLD [redacted] THAT WAR WAS INEVITABLE AND WOULD COME WITHIN TEN DAYS. AT THE PARTY THE NIGHT BEFORE BURGESS- DEPARTURE BURGESS, [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] AND [redacted] WERE PRESENT. DURING THIS PARTY BURGESS RECORDED HIS VOICE ON A SOUND MIRROR. THIS TAPE RECORDING OBTAINED FROM [redacted] AND A RECORD WILL BE MADE OF BURGESS- VOICE FROM TAPE RECORDING. ON THIS TAPE RECORDING BURGESS TELLS OF INTERVIEW HE HAD WITH WINSTON CHURCHILL IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. THE END OF BURGESS- STORY HAS BEEN ERASED FROM THIS TAPE RECORDING AND [redacted] CLAIMS THAT WAS DONE INADVERTANTLY. HOWEVER, [redacted] SAID BURGESS ENDED THIS STORY ON THE TAPE RECORDING AS FOLLOWS- AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW WITH CHURCHILL IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT, CHURCHILL GAVE BURGESS A BOOK OF HIS SPEECHES AND TOLD BURGESS AS FOLLOWS- YOU AND I KNOW THAT WAR IS INEVITABLE. IF I AM RETURNED

END OF PAGE TWO

TO POWER AND YOU NEED A JOB, COME AND SEE ME AND PRESENT THIS BOOK AND I WILL SEE TO IT THAT YOU ARE SUITABLY EMPLOYED. BURGESS STILL HAD THIS BOOK WHEN HE WAS IN NYC. [redacted] EXPRESSED FEAR THAT IF LABOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HEARD THIS STORY OF BURGESS AND CHURCHILL THEY WOULD USE IT TO ADVANTAGE AGAINST CHURCHILL. LETTER GIVING ADDITIONAL DETAILS AND RECORDING OF BURGESS- VOICE WILL BE FORWARDED TO BUREAU.

August 14, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS [redacted]

For your information, interviews were had with [redacted], New York City, and his roommate, [redacted], on August 10, 1951. [redacted]. They both advised they first met Guy Burgess in April, 1951, about two weeks before Burgess sailed for England. They indicated that [redacted] introduced them to Burgess and that they thereafter met Burgess on three occasions in New York City. Neither [redacted] nor [redacted] ever heard Burgess make any statements that would indicate he was pro-Soviet or pro-Communist, nor did they know of any plans of a trip that Burgess might take after he returned to England. They stated they have no knowledge as to where Burgess might be nor have they heard from him since the date he sailed from New York. [redacted] and [redacted] advised they were not acquainted with Donald MacLean.

[redacted] further stated during this interview that he knew Burgess was a homosexual and boasted of it. He advised that Burgess attended a party at his home the night he sailed for England and at this time Burgess made the statement to [redacted] that war was inevitable. On the following day prior to his sailing Burgess told one [redacted] that war was inevitable and would come within a period of ten days.

According to [redacted], at the party in his home the night prior to Burgess' departure Burgess, [redacted] and [redacted] were present at the time Burgess recorded his voice on a sound mirror. He advised that on this tape recording Burgess described an interview he had with Winston Churchill in 1938. He indicated that the end of Burgess' story on the tape recording had been inadvertently erased. However [redacted] was able to furnish the substance thereof from memory. He advised that at the end of the interview with Churchill as related on this tape recording by Burgess, Churchill gave Burgess a book of his speeches and told Burgess as follows: "You and I know that war is inevitable. If I am returned to power and you need a job, come and see me and present this book and I will see to it that you are suitably employed." According to [redacted], Burgess still had this book when he was in New York City.

Instant tape recording was obtained from [redacted] and a record of Burgess' voice is being made from this tape recording for future reference.

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August 16, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS [redacted]

The following information is being furnished to you as of possible interest:

[redacted]

Sebring, Florida, [redacted], has advised that on July 9, 1951, between 6:00 and 7:00 AM she was waiting for a bus to Florida at the Greyhound Bus Station in New York City. She was seated in a waiting room and two men entered and took seats near her. The men were dressed in what she termed an unusual manner which attracted her attention. They wore dark blue or black suits and dark felt hats. Their suits appeared to be of European cut. [redacted] thought it was unusual for anyone to wear a dark felt hat and dark suit in New York City in July. She noticed also that one of the men carried a black brief case. She said one of the men always stayed with the brief case and they both appeared to be nervous and talked in low voices in what she believed to be a foreign language. Following her return to Sebring, Florida, [redacted] saw a photograph of MacLean and recognized it as a photograph of one of the two men she saw in the New York Bus Station. A group of eight photographs, including a photograph of MacLean, was exhibited to [redacted]. She selected the photograph of MacLean as that of the person she had seen in New York. She gave the following description of the man she believed to be Donald MacLean: white race; 40 years of age; five feet, eleven inches or six feet tall; 160 pounds; black hair; slightly protruding upper front teeth; dark, European-cut clothing; and glasses with dark, horn rims. [redacted] stated she did not have a clear recollection of the second man other than that he was short, about five feet, four inches, and of stocky build. He appeared to be of Slavic descent.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: August 2, 1951

FROM : MR. BELMONT

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

59

One of the questions asked relates to an estimate as to the extent and importance to the Soviets of the atomic information available to MacLean. Our reply suggests that this information could best be obtained from the Atomic Energy Commission. We have conducted some inquiry regarding this matter in that we asked the British for information of this character, we asked the Atomic Energy Commission for information, and we interviewed a number of individuals with whom MacLean had contact while he was representing the British Embassy on matters relating to the political aspects of atomic energy. It is, however, felt that the AEC should be the agency that evaluates the extent of the damage done.

August 21, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

The following information has been developed in connection with the instant investigation and may be of interest to you.

MacLean's Activities In Egypt

[redacted] In Cairo she met MacLean and his wife. She

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described MacLean as being"high-strung and very nervous" and as appearing to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. She said MacLean drank excessively while in Egypt and his drinking appeared to increase after [redacted] moved into MacLean's home in Cairo. She said there was considerable talk at the time [redacted] began living at the MacLean residence because [redacted] had a reputation for being far more liberal than MacLean.

[redacted]. During May, 1950, MacLean and [redacted] became drunk and thereafter called at the apartment house in which [redacted] lived. MacLean and [redacted] broke into the apartment in which [redacted] was residing while she was asleep. They did not cause any disturbance but thereafter went to the adjoining apartment which was occupied by [redacted] and [redacted] and ransacked the premises. They emptied drawers, upset furniture, threw dishes in the bathtub and generally made a mess of that apartment. After causing this damage MacLean and [redacted] departed. [redacted] said following a survey of the damage which had been done it was agreed not to make an official protest nor to discuss the matter with representatives of the United States or British Embassies. The following day [redacted] received a written apology from MacLean at which time he offered to pay for the damage and also informed her that he intended to see a doctor. [redacted]

MacLean's Maid

By memorandum of June 27, 1951, we informed you that it had been reported to us that [redacted] had been employed by Donald MacLean as a maid during the period he was in Washington.

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[redacted]

Investigation in New York City reflected that one [redacted] a domestic, had resided at the Jeanne D'Arc Home at 253 West 24th Street, from January 16, 1950, until January 25, 1951. She had indicated that [redacted] should be notified in the event of an emergency. The records of the Home indicated [redacted] returned to France in June, 1951. Mr. Robert Noquez, 240

The foregoing investigation was conducted in an effort to locate this woman in view of the fact that it was thought she might have information of value concerning MacLean. However, in view of the fact that she is now reported as being in France we are taking no further action with regard to this matter.

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On April 30, 1944, Mr. and Mrs. DONALD MACLEAN left England. They arrived in New York City on May 6, 1944. MACLEAN then reported to the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., and MELINDA MACLEAN reportedly stayed with her mother at 277 Park Avenue, New York City. From June 20, 1944, to December 23, 1944, DONALD MACLEAN resided in Washington with [redacted] MACLEAN'S wife did not stay with him during this period.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: AUG 1 -

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted]

SUBJECT: DONALD DURST MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file [redacted])

There is being transmitted herewith the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 15, 1951, at Washington, D. C., in the above captioned matter.

In addition to transmitting the report the purpose of this letter is to summarize information concerning the above individuals which has not been set forth in this report.

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WFO [redacted]

From his arrival in May, 1944, until the end of the war, MACLEAN worked in the Chancery Section of the Embassy. The Chancery Section includes the British Code Room Section. During this period MACLEAN'S duties related primarily to post-war planning for Europe, and were concerned with questions relating to Germany, France, Belgium and Holland. MACLEAN in his position as First Secretary would have had direct access to all communications coming into the Embassy relating to foreign political matters. ([redacted])

When the foregoing information is considered along with the disappearance of MACLEAN and his reported friendship with GUY BURGESS, who has been named as a Soviet agent during the 1930's by [redacted] it would appear that he is the unknown subject in this case. ([redacted])

FD-72
(1-16-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE [redacted] FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	AUG 15 1951	6-6-51 to 8-9-51	[redacted]
TITLE			**CHARACTER OF CASE**
DONALD DUART MACLEAN GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS			ESPIONAGE - R

67

WFO [redacted]

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Directory of National Biography, 1931 - 1940, reflects that Sir DONALD MACLEAN, the father of the subject, DONALD MACLEAN, was born June 9, 1864. His wife's name was listed as GWENDOLEN MARGARET DEVITT. This source revealed that Sir DONALD MACLEAN died June 15, 1932, survived by four sons and one daughter. It also stated that the eldest son was killed on active service in 1943. [redacted]

According to an Associated Press report on June 7, 1951, two British Foreign Service officers had been missing from their homes since May 25, 1951, and it was thought that they might have gone behind the Iron Curtain. They were named as DONALD MACLEAN, Head of the American Department of the Foreign Office, and GUY BURGESS, who was home on leave from the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. It was reported that a search by police and intelligence operators had been instituted in England and in France. It was further reported that the London "Daily Express" was reported to have printed that the two men told a friend that they planned to go to Moscow "to serve their idealistic purposes."

The "Washington Evening Star" dated June 7, 1951 carried the following article concerning the two missing British diplomats:

"Donald Duart MacLean and Guy F. DeMoncy Burgess, British foreign service officials who may have disappeared behind the iron curtain, were liked and free from any suspicion of Communist leanings while at their country's Embassy here.

"Acquaintances said Burgess, a 40-year-old bachelor, and MacLean, 38-year-old husband of the former Malinda Marling of Washington, knew each other from their student days at Cambridge University in the early 1930s.

"But their service in the chancery office here was at different times and differed greatly in point of rank and responsibility.

"Burgess left here on leave last May 10 after working since last August 7 as a second secretary with 'not particularly exciting or important' work, Embassy spokesmen said. His duties were described as 'comparatively nondescript' and did not bring him into close contact with highly confidential information. He dealt principally with refugee problems, special reports and miscellaneous matters.

"MacLean, on the other hand, was an 'exceedingly able and experienced' diplomat who at the time of his departure in November, 1948, was acting head of the chancery with the rank of top first secretary. That was principally an administrative post, but it had considerable to do with transmission of cables and other messages.

"MacLean came here in May, 1942, as an acting first secretary. He previously had been in the British diplomatic service since 1935, mostly in the Foreign Office. After leaving Washington he was stationed in Cairo. Since last November he headed the American department of the Foreign Office.

"He married Miss Marling in England in 1940. They have two sons. MacLean was a son of the late Sir Donald MacLean, a leader of Britain's Liberal Party.

"A brother, Alan MacLean, was secretary to Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's representative on the United Nations Security Council. Alan MacLean, now on leave in England, recently became head of the information branch of the British delegation to the U.N.

"Donald MacLean is well remembered by British Embassy personnel and others here for what was described as great efficiency and tireless energy. Acquaintances in Washington said that a breakdown he reportedly suffered last year might have resulted from overwork.

"There are other theories. One holding the two were on a mammoth drinking spree had considerable currency - until the passage of time pushed it beyond the limits of credibility. There has been talk of kidnaping and of a possible suicide pact; there have been hints that the case is one involving sexual perversion.

"The two have many acquaintances in diplomatic circles in Washington. McLean, who is 38, served with the Embassy here from 1944 to 1948. Big, handsome, intensely nervous and high-strung, he worked prodigiously at his job as head of the Chancery, often sticking to his desk until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. Between times, with his American wife, the former Melinda Marling of Chicago, he entertained energetically in his home on Georgetown's P Street, attended the usual round of diplomatic parties - and rested up by playing tennis.

"He behaved himself in Washington, and is remembered as 'one of the nicest fellows you could hope to meet.' Transferred to Cairo, however, as Counselor of the Embassy, he seemed gradually to fall victim to a sort of nervous and moral breakdown. His friends insist it was simply the strain of overwork which did it. In any event, he began to drink hard. His binges became wild seizures - 'he was inclined,' says one acquaintance, 'to throw bottles around.' Finally, when he invaded the apartment of an absent friend and smashed it to pieces, he was recalled to London. There, having undergone psychiatric treatment which supposedly cured him of his ills, he took over the Foreign Office's American section.

"Burgess, a 40-year-old bachelor, was another story. Like McLean, he was a Cambridge man (Eton, too). He wore the old school tie and his club stood next to McLean's on Pall Mall. But he wasn't the type. His service in Washington began last November and ended two months ago, when he was recalled to London. The reason for his recall - 'general unsuitability,' said the Foreign Office - was not wholly the fact that he was arrested three times in one day last February for driving 80 miles an hour in Virginia. His associates at the Embassy say frankly that, while Burgess had undoubted intelligence, they also found him incapable of applying it with any efficiency and co-ordination.

"Burgess was given very little to do in Washington, simply because it was felt there was little he could do. By the time he left, according to a close friend, his state of mind verged on the suicidal. He was drinking far too much, his habits and personal appearance became progressively slovenly. He would frequently drop into the offices of other Embassy officials topour out his woes - his hatred of America, his feeling of frustration in his career. In middle life, he had reached the rank of acting second secretary and already was over his head.

"He was a close student of the writings of Lenin and Stalin, and his knowledge of the Communist dialectic reportedly had contributed to some of the West's more effective diplomatic exchanges with the Kremlin. Yet, by the time he got back from Washington, the Foreign Office apparently had had enough of Mr. Burgess. He was put on leave, and his departure from the service was considered imminent. [redacted]

WFO [redacted]

"Burgess was described today as 'a good conversationalist - when he wanted to be - and slightly bookish, although not aridly academic'.

"He made friends easily. He was 'rather good looking, short, with black wavy hair'. While in Washington he lived at 4100 Nebraska Avenue, N.W. One of his favorite pasttimes, an acquaintance recalled, was to drive automobiles. The acquaintance remarked that 'he liked to be on the move'.

"Burgess at one time was private secretary to Hector McNeil who then was minister of state for foreign affairs. Later he was a member of the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office with special interest in Chinese affairs.

"At his London club, the Reform Club, officials said they had not seen him for some time.

"People in London who knew the two men said they apparently had no pronounced political leanings." [redacted])

The following article concerning MACLEAN and BURGESS appeared in "Washington Sunday Star" dated June 17, 1951, and was written by NEWBOLD NOYES, JR.:

"The week-end excursion boat, Falaise, bound from Southhampton to St. Malo in Brittany, was to sail at midnight. A few minutes before it cast off that Friday, May 25, the story goes, a sports car tore up to the dock. The men jumped out, bags in hand. They tipped a dock attendant, told him to buy himself a drink and started up the gangplank. 'Hey!' shouted the porter. 'What about the car?'

"The two men had rented the car that afternoon for 10 days. 'We'll be back Monday,' one called over his shoulder.

"Donald Duart McLean and Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess were not back Monday.

"As all the world knows, these British diplomats thereupon vanished utterly. Within a few days, they became the objects of a continental manhunt as intensive, and fruitless, as ever staged.

"A St. Malo taxi driver said he drove them to Rennes, where he thought they caught a train for Paris. Since then, McLean and Burgess have been reported in a dozen cities, on both sides of the iron curtain. Their relatives received cryptic cables - purportedly from McLean in Paris and Burgess in Rome - but the handwriting on the telegraph blanks was not theirs. The hottest lead came last Friday from Barcelona - the fugitives were said to have registered in a hotel as Marshall McLean and Willis John Burgess. Barcelona had it they were back in France. But for all the tips, the combined security police of the Western world could not find them.

"With each passing day, the case becomes more securely established as one of the great mystery stories of the age. There seem to be plenty of theories, but of solid clues, none.

"The theory which has caused all the excitement, of course, is that McLean and Burgess were skipping behind the iron curtain with Western secrets for the Kremlin. [redacted])

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"These were the men who took the boat at St. Malo. They had known each other casually for years, and in London, last month, they renewed the acquaintanceship. There were some who had been wondering, this spring, whether McLean's recovery from his mental illness was as complete as it was supposed to be. He seemed low in spirit. On April 2, he made a scene in a Soho night club when he became involved in an argument with a newspaperman. The management asked him to leave.

"But there was no hint, certainly, of what was to come. He had bought a beautiful, old 12-room house at Hatsfield, near London. He and his wife were living there quietly, she was expecting her third child. The two little boys had the measles. May 25 was his birthday. He left the house as usual, but never showed up at the office.

"Assuming that Burgess and McLean have gone, or are trying to go, behind the iron curtain, those who know the two men remain baffled by the personality contradictions involved in the case. Burgess, for instance, is considered much the more likely of the two to have been somehow involved in an attempt to aid Russia. He was disgusted with his life - he had no family ties to bind him - and he might have had some sympathy for what he thought was the Kremlin's cause. His politics were leftish. McLean, on the other hand, never gave the slightest indication of pro-Communist tendencies.

"But Burgess, it is felt, was a type of man wholly incapable of organizing and carrying through a disappearing act of the sort that has been accomplished here. 'He had,' says a friend, 'considerable difficulty in getting from Point A to Point B in the normal course of things.' McLean, it is true, had the imagination and daring to effect the escape. His friends, however, find it impossible to believe that he has been the leader in such a plot.

"There is general agreement that if McLean and Burgess really have gone over to the Communists, their aim is somehow to try to produce peace, rather than to help Russia against the West. As a British diplomat here sums it up: 'At worst, this thing is certainly more Hess than Hiss.'

"Last week, in a London hospital, Mrs. McLean gave birth to an eight-pound daughter. She too will be called Melinda. The hope arose that - if Donald McLean still is roaming the free world somewhere - the news would bring him to his senses, and back to England."

[redacted] said that he met BURGESS in London in the later 1930's. BURGESS had a job with the British Broadcasting Company at that time and seemed to know all the writers and literary people of London.

During the year 1938 [redacted] said he also saw BURGESS frequently at the Cafe Royal in London and at other private parties

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WFO [redacted]

In connection with this, [redacted] explained that BURGESS was a highly emotional person and a heavy drinker. With regard to BURGESS' political philosophy at this time [redacted] stated that he was not at all clear. He explained that all the persons in his particular group which included BURGESS, [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted], were warmly in favor of the Spanish Loyalist Government and said that this feeling was common to persons in his group. [redacted] said that he had no knowledge of any Communist sympathies on the part of BURGESS except his "warm endorsement" of the Spanish Loyalists (which [redacted] does not now consider to be pro-Communist in the light of the thinking of that period) and knows of no connections which BURGESS could have had with Soviet espionage. [redacted] said that he recalled BURGESS in that period (1937-1938) as a person who was given to excess in drink and who was trying very desperately to be "one of the group", meaning the literary circle in which [redacted] et al traveled. [redacted] said he felt a kind of pity for BURGESS because he was a confirmed social climber and pretty obvious in his tactics. In this same vein and including the year 1947, when [redacted] last saw BURGESS in London when BURGESS was working for the British Foreign Office, [redacted] recalled that BURGESS always wanted to be "on the inside" insofar as significant political events and activities were concerned.

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

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WFO [redacted]

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

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

[redacted] was asked to furnish the names of persons in the group who knew BURGESS besides himself. [redacted] named them as [redacted], and [redacted]. ([redacted])

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

[redacted]

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

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

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

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

[redacted] also stated that BURGESS had mentioned the name of a person named [redacted] whose last name [redacted] could not recall and stated that [redacted] knew BURGESS as well as [redacted]

[redacted] recollection during the first interview with him was that BURGESS was a person of weak character who affected him very slightly as a friend, a person who, in [redacted] opinion and paraphrasing the Time magazine speculation, would have very easily gone off on some emotional flight, but [redacted] stated that he could not conceive of BURGESS's committing a major crime. In this connection [redacted] drew what he intended to be a parallel in BURGESS' moral behavior between his homosexuality and patriotism, stating that although BURGESS was a homosexual, he was not the type who would commit a serious crime, for example the molesting of children. [redacted] further stated that although he knew BURGESS to have been a staunch supporter of the Spanish Loyalists and their regime, he did not believe him capable of the major crime of treason. [redacted] stated that actually he had nothing to support any of his views with respect to BURGESS and was completely at a loss

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to explain the latter's behavior. He stated that to his knowledge he had never met or heard of DONALD MACLEAN, in fact, he did not recognize his picture. He stated that he did not know any of [redacted] BURGESS' Foreign Office friends.

[redacted] was again interviewed at [redacted] California, on July 17, 1951, by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the Los Angeles Field Division.

At the time of this second interview, [redacted] stated that upon reflection he believed that he had met GUY BURGESS through [redacted] in London in the spring of 1936. [redacted] He said that BURGESS was working for the BBC at that time and praised his article, speaking to him at some length about it. [redacted]

[redacted] With respect to [redacted] association with GUY BURGESS which was mentioned in the previous interview, [redacted] said that it is his present recollection that this association probably existed sometime during the period 1937-1938. He said it did not last very long. As he now recalls it, [redacted] and BURGESS had a disagreement but that after the disagreement had taken place and they had broken up they still remained on a friendly basis. [redacted] made the point that he feels that he knew [redacted] better than he knew BURGESS, [redacted]

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

[redacted] in 1938, [redacted] repeated, that BURGESS again looked him up to do a broadcast of his trip for the BBC.

WFO [redacted]

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

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WFO [redacted]

[redacted]

It is noted that in an interview with [redacted] by Agents of the New York Field Division he stated that he met BURGESS while he, [redacted] was occupying the apartment of [redacted]

[redacted]

WFO

[redacted] stated that he is not acquainted with either DONALD MACLEAN or GUY BURGESS. He advised that he had read the newspaper accounts of the disappearance of these men, but could furnish no information concerning them. He said that he does a considerable amount of business with the diplomatic set in Washington, and is personally acquainted with a few people at the British Embassy, namely, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he had seen some of the people from the British Embassy since MACLEAN and BURGESS disappeared, but had not discussed this matter with them. He said that for him to inquire concerning the disappearance of these men would be considered "vulgar curiosity". [redacted] advised that BURGESS may have been a customer of his at some time in the past, but that he would not necessarily have known him by name. He advised that ordinarily when an individual who speaks with a decided British accent comes into his shop and makes a purchase, he usually inquires whether they are tax exempt, due to the fact that diplomats are not subject to the tax on records. [redacted] said that if the person is tax exempt it then becomes necessary for him to secure the name and tax exemption number of the person, and in that way he sometimes learns the identity of customers. [redacted] stated as a certainty that BURGESS had not been a customer in this category.

Photographs of MACLEAN and BURGESS were exhibited to [redacted] and he stated that the Photograph of MACLEAN was familiar, although he not know MACLEAN by name, and could not recall under what circumstances he had met him. He stated it must have been in connection with some function of the British Embassy. [redacted] said that the photograph of BURGESS was totally unfamiliar to him.

The New York Field Division determined that the records of the Sutton Hotel reflected that GUY BURGESS was a guest there from November 10 to 22, and December 10 to 12, 1950. He was also a guest there from February 3 to 5; February 10 to 12; and March 17 to 19, 1951.

During his stay at the Sutton Hotel BURGESS made the following phone calls to Washington, D.C.

DATE	NUMBER CALLED
November 16, 1950	Ho. 1340
December 11, 1950	Ho. 1340
November 18, 1950	Em. 4116

WFO [redacted]

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

The Washington telephone directory lists the telephone number Em. 4116 to [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] on June 22, 1951, and he advised that he is not acquainted with BURGESS, and had never heard of him until he read of his disappearance in the local press.

Concerning telephone number Em. 4116 it is noted that the telephone number of the residence of H.A.R. PHILBY, 4100 Nebraska Avenue, N.W., is Em. 4117. BURGESS roomed at this address during the time that he resided in Washington, D.C., and [redacted], his girl friend, also resided at this address.

[redacted], United States Department of State, made available a clipping from the "Jerusalem Post", dated June 18, 1951, which was written by the Post's correspondent in London, and reported that W.H. AUDEN was interviewed by the "London Express" newspaper on the Island of Ischia off Naples, and made the following statement:

"BURGESS was an open Communist in the late 1930's in New York where he spent six months of the year. We met several times while he was at the Embassy in Washington. BURGESS was still pro-Communist. We met last in March of this year. We talked about FUCHS and NUNN-MAY - he was BURGESS'S close friend. I asked him if he had been screened, and BURGESS spoke of diplomatic immunity".

This article also pointed out that W.H. AUDEN, the poet and friend of MACLEAN and BURGESS, now a naturalized American citizen, went to school with MACLEAN, and knew BURGESS at Cambridge and for many years after that.

This article further reported that STEPHEN SPENDER, AUDEN'S friend, and another prominent ex-Communist, had earlier quoted a telephone conversation with BURGESS on May 24, the day before the two men disappeared. In this conversation BURGESS referred to SPENDER'S recently published autobiography, and commended its anti-Communist tone. The article reported that AUDEN had stated that MACLEAN "knew quite a lot about the Atom Bomb", not about its technical aspects, but about the number of bombs stored by the Americans.

WFO [redacted]

[redacted]

The Indianapolis Field Division advised that [redacted] was interviewed and stated that he had no knowledge concerning MACLEAN or BURGESS or anyone in the British Diplomatic Service. [redacted] also advised that he had never corresponded with anyone in Britain or anyone in the British Diplomatic Service. [redacted]

[redacted]. He was stationed in Italy from November, 1946, to November, 1947, where he stated he had contact with and gave his name and address to a number of British soldiers, but has never corresponded with any of them and has no information as to their identity. [redacted] was unable to recall having ever heard from anyone named MACLEAN or BURGESS.

X 5

WFO [redacted]

It is to be noted that in connection with the telegrams sent by MACLEAN, an article in the London Daily Express under the date of June 11, 1951, set forth a number of points which indicated that the telegrams purportedly sent by MACLEAN were not written by him. Attention was drawn to the figure "7" in the telegram to Lady MACLEAN which was written in a continental manner with a stroke across the vertical line of the 7. In this article attention was also called to the fact that the capital "I"s" were dotted. In the telegram to MELINDA MACLEAN it was pointed out that the word "leav" was misspelled in that the letter "E" was omitted at the end of the word. It was also noted that the telegram to MELINDA MACLEAN was written with the word "MELINDA" following the word "MACLEAN" which was described as "continental". ([redacted])

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WFO [redacted]

ATOMIC ENERGY MATTERS WITH WHICH DONALD MACLEAN WAS OFFICIALLY CONCERNED AS FIRST SECRETARY, BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[redacted]

Atomic Energy Commission, was interviewed on June 9, 1951, by Special Agent [redacted] and advised that his first contact with DONALD MACLEAN was in April, 1947, when he, [redacted], was attached to the Office of Special Projects of the Atomic Energy Commission. [redacted] explained that the Office of Special Projects operated as a liaison branch of the Atomic Energy Commission which had contact with foreign governments. MACLEAN was Secretary of the United Kingdom Representation to the Combined Policy Committee. The Combined Policy Committee, according to [redacted], is composed of representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States and is concerned with Atomic Energy matters. He stated that in April, 1947, the Atomic Energy Commission was not represented on the Combined Policy Committee but that it was concerned with several matters that the Combined Policy Committee acted upon. These matters were mainly joint problems dealing with legal matters and joint declassification guides. [redacted] stated that the formation of the joint declassification guides was to make certain that one government did not publish information that another member of the Combined Policy Committee felt should be kept secret. [redacted] stated that MACLEAN as the United Kingdom's secretary of the Combined Policy Committee usually made contact through the American Secretary of the Combined Policy Committee who was a special assistant to the Secretary of State. This individual was identified by [redacted] as [redacted]. [redacted] further advised in connection with his contact with MACLEAN that from time to time there would be meetings of special committees of the Combined Policy Committee and MACLEAN attended most of these meetings during 1947 and until he was transferred from the United States in 1948. [redacted] stated that his association with MACLEAN at these meetings was the sole basis of his contact with MACLEAN concerning Atomic Energy Commission matters. He stated that he had had some social contact with MACLEAN in that he had attended a few cocktail parties and that prior to MACLEAN's leaving for England, the Atomic Energy Commission officials arranged a luncheon in MACLEAN's honor which he, [redacted], attended.

Concerning MACLEAN's background, [redacted] advised that he knew very little with the exception that he did remember MACLEAN had mentioned that he had married an American girl. [redacted] stated that he could furnish

no further information concerning MACLEAN's family life or his activities. He stated, however, that in his association with MACLEAN he had noticed no tendencies on the latter's part of a pro-Communist nature. With regard to information to which MACLEAN had access in connection with the Combined Policy Committee, [redacted] advised that generally MACLEAN had in his possession all information concerning Atomic Energy of a political nature which was made available by the Atomic Energy Commission to the British Embassy. [redacted] stated that he did not feel that MACLEAN had scientific information concerning Atomic Energy matters available to him because matters of a scientific nature were not handled by the British Embassy but were handled by a special branch of the British Government dealing only with the scientific aspects of Atomic Energy. [redacted] further advised that although MACLEAN was not appointed secretary of the United Kingdom Representation to the Combined Policy Committee until April, 1947, it was his personal opinion that the British had "groomed" him for the position of secretary and that he, therefore, probably had access to information of a political nature concerning Atomic Energy prior to 1947. [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted].

[redacted] stated that his contact with MACLEAN began in January, 1947, [redacted] described MACLEAN as the British Secretary of the Combined Policy Commission in which capacity he acted as a liaison agent between the British and the Atomic Energy Commission. [redacted] stated that during the above period he had occasion to call MACLEAN once or twice a month and to see him personally on an average of once a month. [redacted] stated that these contacts were very impersonal and that he never knew MACLEAN well but said that MACLEAN impressed him as being an able, stable and capable person. [redacted] stated that MACLEAN had been secretary to the British Delegation of the Combined Policy Committee, which committee determined joint policy, security and future projection of Atomic Energy development. [redacted] stated that as British Secretary of this committee MACLEAN would be aware of what was going on at the highest levels regarding matters of policy in connection with Atomic Energy but pointed out that his work had nothing to do with Atomic technical information. [redacted]

[redacted] stated, however, that it was as a result of his duties in Special Projects that brought him in contact with MACLEAN but said that most

WFO [redacted]

of his contacts with the British were through [redacted] further stated that close contact with the British was not had after 1945, because at the termination of World War II the British did their own work in connection with Atomic Energy matters and the two countries, England and the United States, did not clear Atomic Energy matters with each other as they had during the war. [redacted] stated that although his contacts with MACLEAN were limited to official contacts, he stated that he personally liked MACLEAN and believed that he would have enjoyed seeing and knowing him socially.

[redacted] In conjunction with his duties, [redacted] stated that since June, 1948, he has served [redacted] the Combined Policy Committee and added that MACLEAN occupied a similiar position for the United Kingdom Representation to this Committee.

Concerning the Combined Policy Committee, [redacted] stated that it had been established in 1943 by former President ROOSEVELT and English Prime Minister WINSTON CHURCHILL, to act as an over all policy making and co-ordinating group for the Atomic Bomb Project. He pointed out that this committee was composed of representatives from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States and that its prime function was to settle questions concerning the development of the Atomic Bomb, between these countries as well as questions relating to the exchange of data and information between the three participating nations. [redacted] stated that when conceived, the Combined Policy Committee was Chairmaned by the Secretary of War but that after the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission in January, 1947, the Chairmanship was transferred to the Department of State.

[redacted] identified the following as members of the Combined Policy Committee during 1947 and 1948 which was the period that MACLEAN served as the United Kingdom Secretary to this committee:

1. The United States Secretary of State
2. The United States Secretary of Defense
3. The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission
4. The United Kingdom Ambassador to the United States, [redacted]

5. The Canadian Ambassador to the United States [redacted] stated that the Canadian Ambassador was actually the functioning member of the committee for Canada although [redacted], the Canadian Minister for Commerce and Transportation was the designated member) [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the Combined Policy Committee met infrequently and that the work of the committee was actually performed by the Secretariat of these represented countries. He reported that when it became necessary to vote on matters within the jurisdiction of the committee, the voting was usually done by correspondence rather than by a personal meeting of the committee members. [redacted]

During the period of 1947 and 1948, [redacted] advised that the following individuals represented the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States as Secretaries to the Combined Policy Committee and were for all practical purposes considered the working staff of this committee: [redacted]

1. DONALD DUART MACLEAN (MACLEAN was preceded by [redacted] and succeeded by [redacted], who in turn was succeeded by [redacted] who is presently serving as the United Kingdom Secretary to the Combined Policy Committee) [redacted]

2. [redacted]

3. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that after the Combined Policy Committee had been established for approximately one year, former President ROOSEVELT and former Prime Minister CHURCHILL established the Combined Development Trust, now known as the Combined Development Agency. He stated that the purpose of this trust was to locate throughout the world sources of thorium and uranium, which materials are used in the production of the Atomic Bomb. In addition to the location of these materials, the Combined Development Agency is also charged with the responsibility of securing control of uranium and thorium deposits wherever they are located. The Combined Development Agency is considered to be the operating arm of the Combined Policy Committee which latter agency decides what action should be taken on the basis of information supplied by the Combined Development Agency. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the Combined Development Agency is

Chairmaned by the General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission and stated that [redacted] is the Vice Chairman. According to [redacted] the various secretaries to the Combined Policy Committee are not members of the Combined Development Agency but as a matter of practice attend CDA meetings and have access to all information which comes to the attention of the CDA. He identified the following as having been members of the CDA during 1947 and 1948:

1. United States Committee Members: [redacted]

2. United Kingdom Committee Members: [redacted]

3. Canadian Committee Members: [redacted]

[redacted] also identified the various secretaries to the CDA as follows:

1. United States Secretary, 1947-1948 [redacted]

2. United Kingdom: [redacted]

3. Canadian: [redacted] advised that Canada was not represented by a secretary inasmuch as this agency is essentially a British and American venture. He explained that although Canada was not represented, it was kept informed of all data by the United Kingdom Secretary, [redacted].

[redacted] advised that from the time he was appointed to his present position in the State Department and until MACLEAN left the United States in the late summer of 1948, he had fairly frequent contact with the latter. He advised, however, that the vast majority of these contacts were made in conjunction with the Combined Policy Committee business. He advised that shortly prior to MACLEAN's departure from the United States, he invited MACLEAN, his wife and [redacted] to his home for a dinner which was in honor of both MACLEAN and [redacted] who were soon to leave on new assignments for their respective governments. He advised that throughout that particular

[redacted] stated that he became acquainted with DONALD MACLEAN early in 1947, when the latter was designated by his government to serve as secretary to the Combined Policy Committee. [redacted] advised that throughout 1947 and a major part of 1948, he had numerous contacts with MACLEAN all of which were concerned with the business pertinent to the Combined Policy Committee and the Combined Development Agency. He advised that he was never intimately acquainted with MACLEAN and that he had no social contact with him. He added that he had never met MACLEAN's wife and had never visited with MACLEAN at the latter's home. [redacted] was not aware of the identity of MACLEAN's close associates in the United States during the above period but was of the opinion that he was well known to [redacted] and [redacted] who, he stated, had been in more frequent with MACLEAN by virtue of their business [redacted] United States Committee to the Combined Policy Committee. [redacted] also believed that MACLEAN had been well acquainted with one [redacted] a British citizen who during 1947 and 1948 had been employed by the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., and had been assigned certain duties relating to the production of the atomic bomb. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had since resigned his position in the British Embassy and is presently privately employed in New York City. [redacted] was unable to furnish [redacted] business or residence address in New York.

[redacted] advised that throughout his association with MACLEAN he had regarded him as a very capable official, a conservative, and one who was earnest and discreet. [redacted] also stated that MACLEAN, during the period he served as secretary to the Combined Policy Committee, appeared to be of a nervous temperament but [redacted] said that during that period he attributed this temperament to the fact that MACLEAN was a hard worker and had heavy responsibilities. Throughout his association with MACLEAN he advised that he had never acquired any notion that MACLEAN was sympathetic to the Soviet Union or Communism.

[redacted] expressed an opinion similiar to [redacted] with regard to the present day value of the information that MACLEAN acquired relating to the atomic bomb during 1947 and 1948. He also stated that the information MACLEAN had access to would not now be of any particular value to any foreign government.

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[redacted] was not acquainted with GUY BURGESS and stated that he had never received any information that BURGESS had been sympathetic toward the Soviet Union.

[redacted] advised that shortly after joining the Commission he was introduced to MACLEAN who was then serving as the United Kingdom Secretary to the Combined Policy Committee, at a luncheon which was held at the Hay Adams Hotel and which he believed had been sponsored by [redacted], which was in honor of MACLEAN and [redacted] who had been transferred to new assignments by their governments. He advised that in addition to those mentioned, [redacted] also attended this luncheon. [redacted] stated that he had had very little official contact with MACLEAN and no social contact with him with the exception of this luncheon. He advised that he had never received any information from any source indicating that MACLEAN was a sympathizer of the Soviet Union or a supporter of Communism. [redacted] was unable to furnish any personal information relating to MACLEAN and advised that he had never met GUY BURGESS.

[redacted] was subsequently interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted], at which time [redacted] advised that BURGESS was present at a luncheon attended by the informant in approximately August 1950. Among other persons attending this luncheon was [redacted]. According to the informant there were other persons present at the luncheon whose identities the informant did not know. [redacted] stated that during this luncheon BURGESS talked of practically nothing except his automobiles and his motoring experiences.

[redacted] was also present at three or four parties during the period between August 1950 and May 1951 at which BURGESS was also present. [redacted] advised that BURGESS was an extremely difficult individual to talk to and that he usually sat in a corner and said nothing. BURGESS impressed [redacted] as being a rather nervous type of person. [redacted] advised that at one of the parties an individual by the name of [redacted] was present and dominated the conversation at the party. According to [redacted] during the time [redacted] was talking BURGESS sat and drew caricatures of various individuals at the party. In addition to the caricatures of persons attending the party he drew one of STALIN which [redacted] described as an extremely well drawn caricature indicating that he had either copied it from some publication or had practiced drawing it considerably.

[redacted] advised that BURGESS usually came to these parties in company with others from the British Embassy and that on oneoccasion he brought [redacted].

[redacted] advised that there was never any indication of pro-Soviet or pro-Communist sympathies on the part of BURGESS and [redacted] could recall no discussions of a political nature which would indicate BURGESS' views along these lines. [redacted] also advised that BURGESS did not appear to be a close friend of anyone in attendance at these parties and further that he did not appear to have any interest in anyone, either male or female.

According to [redacted], the following individuals were among those who had attended various parties at which time [redacted]

WFO [redacted]

was present. [redacted] however, was not certain that all of these individuals were present when BURGESS was in attendance. [redacted]

[redacted] described GUY BURGESS as being five feet eight inches to five feet nine inches tall; weighing 175 pounds; with dark hair, slightly wavy; ruddy complexion; with no noticeable scars; teeth, slightly separated; and stated that he wore dark business suits. [redacted]

[redacted] also advised of an article in the June 9, 1951, "Irish Times" which reported that JAMES CAMPBELL SHEERS, JR., a brother-in-law of DONALD MACLEAN residing in Paris, had advised that he had not been approached by either the British or French police, but that he wished they would contact him as it would ease the strain. This article in the "Irish Times" also reported that approximately eighteen months previously BURGESS visited his mother in a Dublin hospital and that while in Dublin he was involved in an automobile accident resulting in his being arrested and arraigned in a Dublin court.

NFO [redacted]

INTERVIEWS WITH ACQUAINTANCES OF
DONALD MACLEAN AND GUY BURGESS AT
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted], Department of State, advised that he had never met MACLEAN and had no information concerning him. He stated that [redacted] was in charge of this section of the State Department at the time MACLEAN was in Washington and that [redacted] was the assistant to [redacted]. [redacted] advised that he may have met BURGESS on one occasion about a year ago but said that he could not recall anything about him.

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that he met MACLEAN casually on two occasions at lunch late in 1947 and early in 1948. He stated that the conversations which took place at these luncheons were not of the type which would throw any light upon MACLEAN's political sympathies. He stated that he could furnish no information concerning MACLEAN's associates, contacts or activities while in the United States. [redacted] stated that he had no information which would indicate that MACLEAN had any pro-Soviet or pro-Communist sympathies. He, however, recommended that [redacted] formerly assigned to the United States Embassy in Cairo, Egypt [redacted] be interviewed concerning MACLEAN.

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that he met BURGESS socially at the home of [redacted] just prior to BURGESS's departure from the United States.

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[redacted] advised that he was invited to [redacted] home to attend a dinner which was also attended by [redacted] and a British couple whose identity he could not recall. In addition to those individuals and their wives, [redacted] stated that BURGESS was in attendance but was not accompanied by anyone. [redacted] said that after dinner he and [redacted] engaged in conversation with BURGESS who "made speeches" about innocuous subjects. [redacted] said that this conversation was entirely one-sided, as BURGESS was evidently reluctant to let anyone else share in the conversation. He stated that BURGESS "talked down" to both himself and [redacted] and that BURGESS impressed him as an intellectual show off. This conversation, according to [redacted] did not, however, tend to indicate any particular sympathy BURGESS had for the Soviet Union or Communism. [redacted] stated that as a result of this conversation he concluded that BURGESS was eccentric but did not consider him to be a sinister individual. [redacted] stated that he did not know the identity of any of BURGESS's close friends in the United States and added that since the date of this dinner he had had no further contact with BURGESS.

[redacted] He advised that in approximately April of 1949, he met MACLEAN in connection with a golf tournament between members of the American and British Embassies in Cairo. He stated that he played golf with MACLEAN on three occasions and that on one occasion he had lunch at MACLEAN's home and met Mrs. MACLEAN. [redacted] stated that at no time did he discuss political matters with MACLEAN and he could furnish no information concerning MACLEAN's political sympathies. He stated that he had heard that MACLEAN was a heavy drinker but added that he had no personal knowledge of MACLEAN's drinking habits. [redacted] advised that MACLEAN appeared to be well regarded in Cairo and that he had heard nothing which would tend to reflect unfavorably on his character or reputation.

[redacted] said that he may have met BURGESS on one occasion in the Department but that he had had no other contact with him. He stated that he could furnish no information concerning BURGESS's personal life except that he had heard that BURGESS, too, was a heavy drinker. He stated that he had heard nothing concerning BURGESS's political tendencies.

[redacted] advised that he was not acquainted with MACLEAN and possesses

no information relating to MACLEAN's activities in Cairo, Egypt. He stated that he had been in charge of the Egyptian desk since April, 1950, and that during this time MACLEAN had not been the subject of report or correspondence which had come to his attention.

[redacted] advised that he met BURGESS on two or three occasions when BURGESS came to the State Department in the company of [redacted] advised that he first met BURGESS about August, 1950, when [redacted] brought BURGESS to the State Department and introduced him as his assistant. [redacted] stated that he had no social contact with BURGESS and advised that he could furnish no information concerning his political views or his activities.

[redacted] Department of State, advised that he was not acquainted with MACLEAN and had no information pertaining to his associates or activities during the period MACLEAN was in Washington. [redacted] advised that he had met BURGESS at meetings which were conducted by the Far Eastern Commission. He pointed out that he had served as a member of a Far Eastern Division sub-committee along with BURGESS but stated that he had had only two contacts with him. He stated that the first contact occurred at a meeting of the Far Eastern Commission shortly after BURGESS had arrived in the United States. He said that in conversation with BURGESS at this time, he learned that the latter's primary interest appeared to be automobiles and motoring. [redacted] stated that at this meeting BURGESS impressed him as being well educated and full of nervous energy. He stated that the occasion of their second meeting was at a reception held at the British Embassy during the summer of 1950. His conversation with BURGESS at that time was confined to the literary field and he noted that BURGESS appeared to be well-read.

During the above contacts, [redacted] stated he had no occasion to note any particular sympathy that BURGESS had for the Soviet Union or Communism. He stated that he was not acquainted with any of BURGESS's friends or associates.

[redacted] stated that during BURGESS's service with the Far Eastern Commission, he would have had access to classified documents related to Far Eastern Affairs and would have seen United States drafts related to United States policy in the Far East. He said that although most of this information would be illuminating and of interest to an unfriendly foreign power, it would not, insofar as he was aware, affect the United States policy with respect to the Far East.

[redacted]

WFO [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he was not acquainted with either MACLEAN or BURGESS and had no information relating to their activities in the United States and no knowledge of their associates. He stated that he was unable to recall having received any reports or correspondence while assigned to the Egyptian Desk, which were in any way critical of the character, habits or behavior of MACLEAN.

[redacted], advised that he had met MACLEAN and his wife socially in Cairo during 1950. He said that while in Cairo, he had acquired no personal knowledge which was in any way critical of the character or loyalty of either MACLEAN or his wife. He advised, however, that sometime during April, 1950, while in the United States on leave, he had learned, through hearsay, that MACLEAN and others who were attached to the British Embassy had broke into an apartment occupied by two female employees of the United States Embassy and had broken furniture. [redacted] stated that it was indicated that MACLEAN and his party, who had been drinking, were under the impression that the apartment was occupied by a fellow member of the United Kingdom Embassy in Cairo.

[redacted] advised that he had no knowledge of any formal report of this incident to the State Department by the United States Embassy in Cairo but stated that an inquiry into the matter had been made by British officials. He stated that he also had learned that this incident was the cause of MACLEAN's removal by the British from Cairo. [redacted] He stated that she was well acquainted with the details of the above described episode. [redacted]

[redacted] He stated that both these individuals would be able to furnish information relating to MACLEAN and his activities while in Cairo. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he was not acquainted with MACLEAN. He suggested, however, that [redacted] all of whom had previously been attached to the United States Embassy in Cairo, be interviewed relating to MACLEAN's activities in Cairo

WFO [redacted]

[redacted] Department of State, advised that he was not acquainted with MACLEAN. He stated that he had previously been assigned to the United States Embassy in Cairo but had left this assignment in 1946 two years prior to the assignment of MACLEAN to Cairo from the United Kingdom.

[redacted] said that he did not have any official contacts with MACLEAN during the above period but did meet him socially on several occasions. He advised that during these social contacts MACLEAN impressed him as being a heavy drinker. He said that MACLEAN appeared to have no close friends or associates among United States personnel assigned to Cairo. [redacted] said that he had had no discussions concerning world politics with MACLEAN and, consequently was not aware of any sympathies that MACLEAN may have had for the Soviet Union and Communism. [redacted] stated, however, that he had never received any report that indicated that MACLEAN was in sympathy with the Soviet Union. [redacted] also stated that he was acquainted with Mrs. MACLEAN and described her as a charming woman. [redacted] advised that after MACLEAN's departure from Cairo in the Spring of 1950, Mrs. MACLEAN's mother and sister accompanied by Mrs. MACLEAN, contacted him officially and requested his aid in securing visas for them to go to Spain. [redacted] advised that he assisted them but he was not certain if Mrs. MACLEAN had secured a visa for travel to Spain. He pointed out that at this time MACLEAN had already had his break down, and it was his understanding that MACLEAN had preceded his wife to Spain.

[redacted] professed no knowledge concerning the incident which reportedly led to MACLEAN's removal from the United Kingdom Embassy in Cairo.

In conclusion, he stated that he felt quite certain that during the period MACLEAN was in Cairo he had absolutely no contacts with Russians. He pointed out that the Russians had engaged in no social contact with any of the other

Embassy Staff members. He said that if MACLEAN had been in contact with any of the Russians, he undoubtedly would have heard of it inasmuch as Cairo was considered a small settlement in this respect and the news of such a contact would have reached him rapidly.

[redacted]

[redacted]. She advised that while in Cairo she had met MACLEAN and his wife, and that at this initial meeting MACLEAN had recalled having met her in Washington, D.C. when he attended a reception at the United Kingdom Embassy during the Summer of 1948. [redacted] said that she had no recollection of ever having met MACLEAN or his wife at this reception in Washington.

[redacted] described MACLEAN as being "high-strung" and very nervous, and as appearing to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. She attributed this condition to hard work, stating that she had learned that MACLEAN was considered one of the most able and conscientious employees in the British Embassy in Cairo. She also pointed out that this condition may have been brought on by his dislike for the Cairo post. In conversations with Mr. and Mrs. MACLEAN, [redacted] advised that neither of them had ever indicated that they were in any way sympathetic to the Soviet Union or Communism. She described MACLEAN as a "liberal", stating that he favored the labor Government and approved of moderate social reforms. She also pointed out that MACLEAN drank excessively and said that his drinking appeared to increase after one [redacted] moved into MACLEAN's home in Cairo. She said that [redacted] and MACLEAN had known each other for many years, having attended Cambridge University together. She also noted that [redacted] had a reputation for being far more liberal than MACLEAN, and that there had been considerable talk as a result of MACLEAN's having allowed [redacted] to live in his home in Cairo. In addition to [redacted] she identified [redacted] and [redacted] as being the closest associates of MACLEAN and his wife.

Concerning the above, she advised that on one afternoon in Cairo in May of 1950, MACLEAN and [redacted] became drunk and thereafter called at the apartment house [redacted]. At this point she explained that [redacted] previously mentioned, had formerly resided in the apartment occupied by [redacted] and that after [redacted] was transferred to England [redacted], moved into [redacted] apartment. She stated that on this particular day, while [redacted] was alone sleeping in the apartment, MACLEAN and [redacted] entered but did not cause any disturbance. She stated that thereafter they went to the adjoining apartment which was occupied by [redacted] and [redacted] and ransacked the premises. She stated that they emptied drawers, upset furniture, threw dishes

in the bathtub and generally made a mess of this apartment. She advised that after causing this damage MACLEAN and [redacted] departed. She pointed out that neither [redacted] were at home at the time.

[redacted] said that when they all learned of the damage that had been inflicted on this apartment, they agreed not to make any official protest nor discuss the matter with representatives of the United States or English Embassies. She stated that within a short time, probably the following day, [redacted] received a written apology from MACLEAN, at which time he offered to pay for the damage he had done, and also informed her that he intended to see a doctor. It was her recollection that he also stated in this regard that he was ill and on the verge of a breakdown. [redacted] also stated that [redacted] who was visiting MACLEAN at that time, called upon [redacted] and the others and apologized for the actions [redacted]

[redacted] stated that to her knowledge no official inquiry concerning this incident had ever been made by representatives of the British or American Embassies, but that shortly after this incident MACLEAN left Cairo. She stated that she had no reason to believe that MACLEAN's departure from Cairo was caused by this incident, but was rather of the opinion that he left of his own volition to seek medical aid. [redacted] advised that she had considered MACLEAN and his wife to have a well adjusted home life, adding that he appeared to be very fond of his wife and children. She stated that while in Cairo she had never heard any reports that MACLEAN possessed homosexual tendencies.

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that he had met MACLEAN at a ball held at the British Embassy in Cairo, probably during the Winter of 1948 - 1949. He stated that he subsequently saw MACLEAN at one or two parties, but to the best of his recollection, he had never engaged in conversation with him. He said that he could furnish no information concerning MACLEAN's political views and that nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate any pro-Soviet or pro-Communist sympathies on the part of MACLEAN.

The indices of the Washington Field Office reflect the following information concerning GUY BURGESS:

BURGESS served as an alternate member, United Kingdom delegation to the Far Eastern Commission, from August 7, 1950 to November 27, 1950. As of September 12, 1950, he was listed as an alternate on the "Steering" and "Reparations" Committees, and as a representative on the "Strengthening of Democratic Tendencies", "War Criminals", "Aliens in Japan", "Occupation Costs", and "Financial and Monetary Problems" Subcommittees.

WFO [redacted]

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

The Far Eastern Commission is composed of representatives of eleven nations and was established to replace the Far Eastern Advisory Commission at the Moscow Meeting of Foreign Secretaries in December, 1945. Under its terms of reference the Far Eastern Commission has two principal functions: (1) "To formulate the policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its objection under the terms of surrender may be accomplished." (2) "To review on the request of any member any directive issued to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy discussions within the jurisdiction of the Commission."

The official roster of the Far Eastern Commission dated September 12, 1950, listed the following individuals as serving on various committees and subcommittees of this Commission with BURGESS:

Committee #1 - Reparations Occupation Costs, subcommittee, U.S. Representative - [redacted]
Committee #2 - Financial and Monetary Problems, subcommittee, U.S. Representative - [redacted]
Committee #3 - Economic and Financial Affairs, U.S. Representative - [redacted]
Committee #4 - Strengthening of Democratic Tendencies, U.S. Representative - [redacted]
Committee #5 - War Criminals, subcommittee, U.S. Representative - [redacted]
Committee #6 - Aliens in Japan, subcommittee, U.S. Representative - [redacted].

It is to be noted that the Soviet Government also had representatives on these various committees.

The following interviews were conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]:

[redacted], advised that he was not acquainted with BURGESS, and added that the subcommittee on which they were both members had never met.

[redacted], advised that the subcommittee of the Far Eastern Commission which lists him a member along with BURGESS had never met. He advised that he had never met BURGESS and possessed no information concerning him.

NFO [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted], Department of State, advised that he was the U.S. representative on the Aliens in Japan Subcommittee of the Far Eastern Commission. He stated that to the best of his recollection he had never met BURGESS, and that the committee on which they were both members had held no meetings during the time that BURGESS was representing the British.

[redacted]

[redacted], Department of State, advised that she had met BURGESS in connection with her activities on the subcommittee dealing with Aliens in Japan. She stated that she was the legal representative on this committee. [redacted] recalled that prior to the time that BURGESS became associated with the committee, the United States had attempted to get approval of a paper giving civil and criminal jurisdiction of United Nations nationals located in Japan to the Japanese Government. She said that most of the members of the Commission, including the British, were rather reluctant to agree with the United States on this proposal. She said, however, that after BURGESS came on the committee, he was much more cooperative with the United States in connection with this proposal than had been the prior British representative. She said that he had a good attitude with respect to the work of the committee, and that he seemed to believe firmly in cooperation between the British and Americans. [redacted] advised that there were no Soviet representatives on this subcommittee due to the fact that in approximately February, 1950 all of the Soviet delegates to the Far Eastern Commission had walked out because there was no representation of the Chinese Communist Government on the Commission.

[redacted] advised that on a few occasions she had noted the odor of liquor on BURGESS's breath in the morning, and had concluded that he was a rather heavy drinker. She said that he seemed to be intelligent, well educated, and very clever, but she gained the impression that he was unstable. She stated that he presented a very poor personal appearance in contrast to the usual type of person associated with the British Embassy.

[redacted] stated that she had never engaged in any political discussions with BURGESS, and that nothing had transpired which would indicate that he had any sympathy for the USSR or Communism. She said that she could furnish no information concerning his friends, associates or outside activities, and that she had had no social contacts with him.

[redacted]

[redacted], Department of State, advised that she met BURGESS in about August of 1950 in connection with her activities on the committee dealing with Aliens in Japan. She stated that the British had been represented on the committee by a [redacted], but that he had returned to England and BURGESS then took his place. [redacted] stated that she had always rather liked BURGESS, but that it was obvious to her that

he was high-strung, unstable, and a rather heavy drinker. She stated that he was always cooperative and friendly, and that there was something about him that was likeable. She also recalled that he was shy; did not enter into conversations readily; seemed to be "artistic" in his makeup, and presented a very poor personal appearance. [redacted] also pointed out that the Soviet Union was not represented on the Commission at the time she knew BURGESS because they had walked out several months previously. [redacted] stated that she had no discussions with BURGESS which would have led her to believe that he had any sympathy for Russia or Communism in general. She stated that she knew none of his friends or associates except that she did recall that on one occasion he indicated that one of his closest friends was an unidentified individual from the Swiss Legation. [redacted] stated that she had had no social contacts with BURGESS.

[redacted] and who is aware of the identity of many individuals in Washington, D.C. who possess homosexual tendencies, advised that he had no information relating to either BURGESS or MACLEAN.

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