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INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION
WITH BURGESS AUTOMOBILE

On June 7, 1951, [REDACTED] telephonically advised that [REDACTED], Mayflower Motors, 1125 - 15th Street, N.W., had informed that an automobile belonging to GUY BURGESS was presently parked in the lot adjoining his Lincoln Mercury Sales Agency and garage. ()

[REDACTED] was subsequently interviewed on June 7, 1951, by SA [REDACTED] and the writer in the presence of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that BURGESS had purchased a gray tudor 1941 Lincoln Continental sedan from his agency for \$1195 on August 31, 1950. He stated that the sale of the car had been made by a salesman named [REDACTED] who was no longer employed by him, and that the car had been left for repairs on May 21, 1951, and had not been called for. [REDACTED] stated that when he read in the morning paper of the disappearance of BURGESS and MACLEAN from the British Foreign Office in London he had examined the car and found that it contained a number of papers and books which were in the trunk and under the back seat. [REDACTED] at the time of the interview had on his desk a small pamphlet entitled "The Future of Nations, Independence or Interdependence" by E. H. CARR. This pamphlet was published in 1941 in London by Kegan, Paul, Trench, Truber, and Co., Limited, Broadway House, 6874 Carter Lane, E.C., and stated on a front page that it was based on a forthcoming book by Professor CARR which was to be published by Macmillan and Company later in the year under the titled "Program for Peace." The pamphlet was printed in Great Britain by Butler and Tanner, Ltd., Frome and London. ()

At the top of the title page of this pamphlet was printed "The Democratic Order" #14 and it was noted that it was one of a series of pamphlets edited by FRANCIS WILLIAMS. The introduction to the pamphlet was also written by WILLIAMS. ()

The front page of this pamphlet also contained a note on the author which read as follows: "Professor E. H. CARR was in the Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service from 1916 to 1936 and was attached to the British Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. Since 1936 he has been Professor of International Politics at the University College of Wales. From October 1939 to April 1950 he was Director of Foreign Publicity at the Ministry of Information. He is the author of several books on political subjects, of which the most recent -- 'The Twenty Years' Crisis' -- was published just after the outbreak of war." ()

[REDACTED] advised that he had found the above pamphlet under the back seat of the car and that in glancing through it had noted penciled marginal lines on numerous pages and thought that it was perhaps Communistic in contents. ()

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[REDACTED] also had at the time of this interview a mimeographed page which contained two graphs or charts. The first chart was captioned "Defense Expenditures as Percentage of National Income", and purported to be an estimated comparison between the United States and the United Kingdom from 1943 to 1950. On this chart two approximately parallel lines ran sharply downward on the page from left to right, one line being broken which was labeled U.S.A., and the other which was a continuous line was labeled U.K. Both lines started at approximately 50 in 1943 and ran down to 7 or 8 in 1950.

The second graph on this page was captioned "Defense Manpower -- Men in Armed Forces as a Percentage of all Men, Aged 18-44" and made a similar comparison between the United States and the United Kingdom with the line representing the U.K. in 1943 beginning at approximately 42 and the line representing the U.S. commencing at approximately 30. Both lines ended in 1950 at approximately 7.

[REDACTED] at the time of this interview had in his possession an undated letter handwritten in English addressed to "[REDACTED] Service Salesman, Mayflower Motors, which was signed "G. Burgess." In this letter BURGESS advised that the letter to [REDACTED] had been sent as an enclosure to a letter to [REDACTED] of the British Embassy. The letter to [REDACTED] concerned repairs desired by BURGESS to be made on his automobile, and in the letter he stated that it would be delivered by [REDACTED] "who is acting for me in my absence," and ended by stating that [REDACTED] would pay the bill.

[REDACTED] advised that what he thought most unusual about BURGESS was the fact that he always seemed to have plenty of money. He stated that BURGESS had bought a large number of unnecessary gadgets for this car of a type that the average person wouldn't buy.

An examination of BURGESS' automobile on June 7, 1951 determined that in the trunk he had approximately 250 copies of the aforementioned graphs or charts; a book entitled "The Complete Stories of JANE AUSTIN"; and a paper-bound "Bantam" book entitled

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"Up at the Villa" by W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM. All of this material was water soaked and badly mildewed.

In the glove compartment of the car there were two Sinclair gasoline road maps, one for North and South Carolina, and the other for Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. There was also in the glove compartment an approximately five by seven photograph of a small boy and a girl, apparently both about six years of age.

None of the material other than the pamphlet "The Future of Nations" contained any markings or notes and all of it was later replaced in BURGESS' car.

[REDACTED] service salesman, Mayflower Motors, advised that he had become acquainted with BURGESS approximately eight months ago when he began bringing the Lincoln continental he had purchased in for service. [REDACTED] stated that he had no other contact with BURGESS and said that he did not know that he was connected with the British Embassy until a couple of months before BURGESS returned to England. [REDACTED] described BURGESS as a "nut" on cars and somewhat of a "screwball." He stated that he had been somewhat startled at the money BURGESS wanted to spend on his car and at times tried to discourage BURGESS from having repairs made. [REDACTED] explained that one repair bill alone at the Mayflower Motors had run over \$400 and that BURGESS one time spent around \$600 for another repair job done at another garage. He stated that money was apparently no object to BURGESS and regardless of how high an estimate he, [REDACTED], would make on a repair job, BURGESS always had the work done and always seemed to have plenty of money. [REDACTED] said that BURGESS would pay either by cash or by check, drawn to his recollection on the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] advised that BURGESS was a heavy drinker and an incessant smoker of "Player" cigarettes. He said that BURGESS was intoxicated nearly every time that he saw him. [REDACTED] recalled that in April 1951 BURGESS came in to the garage one day and stated that he was going back to England. [REDACTED] then asked him whether that was good or bad and BURGESS replied that it was good. At this time BURGESS stated that he didn't know what he would do with his automobile but thought that he might sell it and would see [REDACTED] later concerning it. [REDACTED] stated that he did not again see BURGESS but that about the middle of May a [REDACTED] of the British Embassy telephoned him and advised that BURGESS' car was at the Alber Oldsmobile Incorporated Garage, 1630 - 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for repairs and that she was arranging for it to be delivered to Mayflower Motors and instructed [REDACTED] to accept it. [REDACTED] stated that the car was delivered on May 21, 1951, by the Alber Garage and that a couple

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of days later [REDACTED] came in to see him and delivered the previously mentioned letter at which time she asked him to advise her when the repairs on the car were completed.

[REDACTED] advised that he had frequently seen [REDACTED] with BURGESS during the previous six months, mentioning that she owned a Pontiac and frequently drove BURGESS to the Mayflower Motors garage, always waiting out front for him. He stated that he had never gotten to know [REDACTED] and that she had never had any repairs on her car made at the Mayflower Motors.

[REDACTED], salesman, Mayflower Motors, advised that on about June 5, an individual who had happened to see BURGESS' car sitting on the Mayflower car lot without a license plate inquired of him if it were for sale. He stated that on the morning of June 7, 1951, he telephoned [REDACTED] at the British Embassy and asked her if the car was for sale. He said that [REDACTED] told him that she had not heard from BURGESS for about two weeks but that she expected momentarily to hear from him. [REDACTED] then told her that he might have a buyer for the car at which time she stated that she thought that BURGESS wanted at least \$750 for it. [REDACTED] then told her that he would get in touch with his customer and would have him contact [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] described BURGESS as approximately forty years old, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight 190 pounds, medium build, British accent, untidy dresser, and as having very bad teeth.

[REDACTED], salesman, Mayflower Motors, advised that on the morning of June 7, 1950, a woman reporter whose name he did not recall, from the Washington Times Herald had appeared at the garage and asked him if BURGESS had recently purchased an automobile. [REDACTED] stated that he advised her of the sale of the Lincoln Continental to BURGESS, giving her the date of the purchase and the price. [REDACTED] stated that it was his opinion that this reporter was trying to build a story around the theme that BURGESS had been living beyond his means. He stated that this reporter wanted to speak to the man who had sold the car to BURGESS but he advised her that the salesman was no longer employed there.

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AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE OF MACLEAN AND BURGESS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent

[redacted], Special Service Representative, Alber Oldsmobile Company, advised that on May 8, 1951, at the request of [redacted] of the British Embassy, he went to 4100 Nebraska Avenue N. W. to make estimates for the repairs of three automobiles. He stated that these automobiles belonged to GUY BURGESS, [redacted], and a man whose name [redacted] did not recall. He said that all of these persons lived at 4100 Nebraska Avenue N. W. and were employed at the British Embassy. The automobiles had been damaged as the result of one of the cars having coasted down a hill, running into the other two.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] told him that BURGESS was in England and would not return for two or three weeks. According to [redacted], [redacted] had the power of attorney to act for BURGESS in connection with his automobile. He stated that the three automobiles were repaired by the Alber Oldsmobile Company, and at the request of [redacted] the car belonging to BURGESS was then delivered to Mayflower Motors in order that they might correct some work they had previously done on the car. [redacted] described BURGESS' car as a 1941 Lincoln Continental Convertible. He stated that according to the records of the Company, the insurance claim was handled by the Dickson Adjusting Company, 1627 K Street N. W.

At the Dickson Adjusting Company, [redacted] advised that on May 7, 1951, an automobile belonging to Mr. H. A. R. PHILBY coasted down a hill and ran into parked cars belonging to GUY BURGESS and [redacted]. He stated that all of these people were employed by the British Embassy and resided at 4100 Nebraska Avenue N. W. [redacted] stated that the accident occurred in the driveway of the house at that address. He advised further that BURGESS was allegedly in England at the time of the accident and that [redacted] had the custody of his automobile. [redacted] advised that the repairs to the cars were made by the Alber Oldsmobile Company, and that after BURGESS' car was repaired it was taken to the Mayflower Motors Company. [redacted] advised that this accident was not reported to the police since only property damage was sustained and no one was injured. His records described BURGESS' car as a 1941 Lincoln Continental Convertible, Motor #H-116495. [redacted] stated that many of the British Embassy personnel handle their insurance matters through [redacted], Washington Loan and Trust Company Building, 9th and F Streets N. W. [redacted] advised he could furnish nothing additional concerning BURGESS and stated that he had no information concerning DONALD MACLEAN.

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[REDACTED], advised that he handled the automobile insurance policies of MACLEAN and BURGESS. [REDACTED] advised he has never met MACLEAN and that his contacts with him were handled through the mediums of correspondence and telephone calls. He stated that in July, 1945, at the written request of MACLEAN, he wrote an insurance policy with the Northern Insurance Company of New York on MACLEAN's 1937 Plymouth automobile, Serial #10369154, Motor #P4-408486. He advised that at that time MACLEAN was residing at 2710-35th Place N. W. Shortly thereafter, [REDACTED] received a letter from MACLEAN concerning the insurance policy, the letter being dated July 16, 1945, and at that time MACLEAN gave his address as c/o Mrs. C. W. H. FINBAR, Merriebrook, South Egremont, Massachusetts. In July, 1947, [REDACTED] received a letter from MACLEAN and at that time his address was c/o Sea Pines, Hiawatha Road, Harwichport, Massachusetts. [REDACTED] records also show that MACLEAN later changed his Washington address to 3326 P Street N. W. [REDACTED] stated that MACLEAN's policy was cancelled as of September 1, 1948, and that his information was that MACLEAN was to leave the United States on September 3, 1948. [REDACTED] stated that he could furnish no information about MACLEAN's contacts or associates except that when MACLEAN was absent from the Embassy a [REDACTED] apparently handled his correspondence and phone calls. (●)

Concerning GUY BURGESS, [REDACTED] stated he wrote an automobile insurance policy on BURGESS' 1941 Lincoln Continental on September 1, 1950, and that this policy was still in effect. This insurance is with the Allied Mutual Insurance Company. According to [REDACTED], BURGESS resided at 4100 Nebraska Avenue N. W., and was employed as a Second Secretary of the British Embassy. [REDACTED] advised that he received information that BURGESS was to leave the United States on April 28, 1951, and that he did not expect to return. He also received the information that [REDACTED] of the British Embassy was to have the use and custody of BURGESS' car. (●)

[REDACTED] advised that in addition to the damage to BURGESS' car on May 7, 1951, BURGESS had another claim for damage which occurred on November 16, 1950, in New York City. [REDACTED] stated that BURGESS told him that his car was parked near the Sutton Hotel on East 56th Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, and that someone, apparently in attempting to steal the car, had damaged the gears and it was necessary to have it repaired at the Neverclosed Auto Repair Company, 414-16 East 55th Street, New York City. [REDACTED] advised that a notation in the file reflected that BURGESS

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was recommended to this repair shop by the Hotel Pierre in New York City.

[REDACTED] recalled having discussed business matters with BURGESS on two occasions at the British Embassy. He stated that he gained the impression from these two visits that BURGESS drank during the day, was a rather heavy smoker, and seemed to be a nervous, high-strung type of person. [REDACTED] advised that he knew of no associates or contacts of BURGESS and said that he had never associated with him socially. He did have a notation in the file that on September 2, 1950, BURGESS inquired about his insurance policy and told [REDACTED] that he was driving to Richmond, Virginia for the week-end. [REDACTED] also stated that in his conversations with BURGESS he learned that BURGESS had formerly been associated with the Sun Assurance Company in England at one time. [REDACTED] furnished the following documents, believed to contain the signatures and handwriting of DONALD MACLEAN and GUY BURGESS:

1. Typewritten letter dated July 11, 1945, on letterhead of British Embassy, Washington, D. C. This letter bore the signature of D. D. MACLEAN.
2. Handwritten letter dated July 20th bearing return address c/o Mrs. DUNBAR, Merriebrook, South Egremont, Mass., believed to be in the handwriting of D. D. MACLEAN.
3. Typewritten letter dated June 26, 1946, on letterhead of British Embassy, Washington, D. C. This letter had the signature of D. D. MACLEAN.
4. Handwritten letter dated August 6 on letterhead of British Embassy, Washington, D. C., believed to contain the handwriting of MACLEAN.
5. Handwritten letter on letterhead of British Embassy, Washington, D. C., bearing date stamp of December 14, 1950. This letter is believed to contain the handwriting and signature of GUY BURGESS.

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VIRGINIA HIGHWAY VIOLATIONS COMMITTED BY GUY BURGESS

Newspaper accounts concerning the disappearance of BURGESS indicated that BURGESS was returned to England because of unusual auto speeding charges in Virginia. He was reported to have been stopped three times on February 28, 1951 for exceeding 60 miles an hour on Virginia highways, and it was reported that Governor BATTLE wrote to the State Department concerning this matter on March 14, 1951.

Copies of the affidavit of [REDACTED] were furnished to the Washington Field Office and the Richmond Field Division of the FBI and this affidavit reads as follows:

"I, [REDACTED], being duly sworn, make the following statement:

"On February 28, 1951, Mr. G. Burgess, Secretary of Embassy, of the British Embassy of Washington, D. C., requested me to drive him to Charlestown, South Carolina. He advised me that he did not have to be in Charlestown until Noon, March 1, 1951. We left Washington, D. C. about 9:30 or 10:00 A.M., February 28, 1951, with Mr. Burgess driving a 1941 Lincoln Continental with DPL174 license plates.

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"Just beyond or South of the Highway Department weighing station at Woodbridge, Virginia, we were stopped by a Virginia State Trooper, whose name I do not know, and he advised Mr. Burgess that we were driving 90 mph. The trooper recognized Mr. Burgess' immunity and allowed him to continue along with the request that he stay within the speed limit. [REDACTED]

"When we got about 8 miles North of Ashland we were passing an Army Convoy and were stopped by another Virginia State Trooper and he advised that he had checked us at 80 mph. Again Mr. Burgess' immunity was recognized and we were allowed to proceed with a warning to stay within the speed limit. [REDACTED]

"We stopped at Ashland and had a Coca-cola and he requested me to drive. I did, and we proceeded South through Petersburg on Route 301. When we were about 10 miles South of Petersburg we were stopped by County Officer [REDACTED], of the Prince Georges County police, and being the driver I was charged with speeding at 80 mph. [REDACTED]

"All during the time Mr. Burgess kept on telling me to step on it. On several occasions I told him we were going too fast and if we were caught I would have to take the consequences. He told me each time that he would take the responsibility and he had diplomatic immunity, and all the police would do would be to ask me to slow it down, and we would go on our way. [REDACTED]

"I am making this trip with Mr. Burgess at his expense. I have been knowing him a long time, several years in fact, and I drive and tow motor cars for Gilbert's Motor Sales, Patterson, New Jersey. I didn't have anything to do for a couple of days and agreed to go with him on this trip. [REDACTED]

S/ [REDACTED] (SEAL)

State of Virginia,
County of Prince George, to wit:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1951 in my County and State aforesaid." [REDACTED]

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MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on June 14, 1951.

[REDACTED] declined to furnish the source or sources of his information, but advised that he could state with certainty that suspect GUY BURGESS is known to be a homosexual. [REDACTED] stated that there was no doubt in his mind as to the reliability of his information in this instance.

[REDACTED] advised that he had learned that [REDACTED], who arrived in this country of comparative recent date, is well acquainted with BURGESS and has been out with him on at least one occasion here. BURGESS and [REDACTED] allegedly had known each other "from other stations" of service.

[REDACTED] also related that BURGESS had been with a certain ballet dancer or ballerina in a group of people on one occasion. The informant did not know whether BURGESS kept regular company with this woman whose name is unknown to him. [REDACTED] stated that he had seen this woman on two occasions, once at the old Balalaika Club, and knew that she formerly frequented the Troika which had been run by [REDACTED]. He described this woman as blond; 5' 5" in height; 130 pounds; platinum hair; striking and attractive. [REDACTED] also furnished the vague information that he understood that BURGESS had associated with a group of people who speak Russian or were studying Russian. [REDACTED] gathered that this was not a public class but a personal group who would have met in private homes. [REDACTED] stated that he knew of no place where they had met and could add nothing to the above.

[REDACTED] was aware of the arrest of BURGESS with [REDACTED] on a traffic violation in Virginia, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he knew nothing concerning MACLEAN while this individual was attached to the British Embassy in Washington, D. C. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on June 19, 1951, at which time he advised that his source of information had furnished the names of [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. He did not know whether this was a first or last name. These were individuals with whom BURGESS had been in contact or communication. [REDACTED] advised that it had been indicated to him that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had visited with BURGESS. [REDACTED] also advised that he had learned that BURGESS had the number Ordway 2914 in his possessions.

[REDACTED] advised that his source also disclosed that BURGESS visited [REDACTED] record shop on occasion, [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] further advised that BURGESS had been residing with H. A. R. PHILBY of the British Embassy during his tour of duty in the United States, and that shortly before BURGESS departed from the United States Mr. PHILBY required him to leave because of his associates and conduct. [REDACTED] said that it had been indicated to him that BURGESS

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brought all types of strange men companions to the PHILEY home. BURGESS reportedly thereafter stayed where he could for a short time, which included a trip south. [REDACTED] did not know whether this eviction of BURGESS by PHILEY preceded his formal recall or was made after he was notified that he should return to England. ()

[REDACTED] furnished a list of names, addresses and phone numbers allegedly copied from papers found in the office of BURGESS following his departure, believed to have been in the handwriting of BURGESS, and they are set out as follows: ()

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Balt. Sun
St. Louis Post Desp.
New York Times

Louisville Courier
Chicago Tribune
Picayune Times

[REDACTED]
([REDACTED])

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Stirling 4200
[REDACTED] ()

[REDACTED]

One [REDACTED] presently residing in Old Westbury, Long Island, has been interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Division and has acknowledged his acquaintance with BURGESS.

[REDACTED]

The Washington, D. C. Telephone Directory lists the telephone number Metropolitan 1111 to the Hessler Photographic Studio at 1145 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he had never heard of GUY BURGESS prior to having read about his disappearance in the newspapers. He stated that he had done photographic work for the British Embassy at times and had met some of the personnel there, but did not recall having met BURGESS. [REDACTED] further checked his files to determine if he had ever photographed BURGESS but stated that his records did not so indicate. He said, however, that it is possible that BURGESS made an appointment with him which had not been kept, in which event he would not have maintained any record of it.

ORDWAY 2911

[REDACTED] has advised that the telephone number Ordway 2911 from September 29, 1944, through April 6, 1951, was listed to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was interviewed on July 13, 1951, [REDACTED],
[REDACTED], by Special
Agent [REDACTED] and the writer. ()

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

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

[REDACTED] advised that he later met with BURGESS and discussed with him the course of official American policy toward China and tried to analyze for him the tendencies, impulses and concepts of the present Administration together with the problems of the Administration in attempting to follow these concepts with so many Republican critics holding different views. [REDACTED] told BURGESS he thought that as time went on, the critics of the Administration would become more influential, but that the overriding question was the war in Korea, and that political policy depended on battle reports from the Korean front. [REDACTED] told BURGESS that it was his opinion that if the Korean war were prolonged, the United States would

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become thoroughly pro-CHIANG KAI SHEK. [redacted] advised that BURGESS had later written a report to the British Foreign Office built on the concept that American public opinion with regard to China and the Far East depended upon battle reports from Korea.

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

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

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

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

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

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██████████ stated that his meetings with BURGESS were getting rather monotonous, because all that BURGESS talked about was China, the United States, and his Lincoln Continental automobile. He stated that every meeting with BURGESS was practically a repetition of the previous meeting. ██████████ said that the last time he saw BURGESS was when the latter came to his office in early March of 1951, at which time BURGESS took him to lunch at Bonat's Restaurant, 1022 Vermont Avenue, N. W., in order to reciprocate for all of the drinks that he had been furnished at the Press Club. ██████████ said that at that time BURGESS was ill, but that he was not aware of the nature of this illness. In connection with this luncheon meeting, ██████████ mentioned that BURGESS had driven to Bonat's with him in the former's Lincoln Continental and he had parked between two signs designating a no parking loading zone, telling ██████████ that he didn't have to worry about being illegally parked since he was a diplomat.

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

██████████ advised that when he had first learned from the press and radio that two British Diplomats were missing, even before their names were published, he was sure that BURGESS was one of them, not because he was a Communist, but because he was a restless type of person and seemed so depressed by his feeling that the United States was going to get the rest of the world in a lot of trouble by pushing further in China than it should. ██████████ said that BURGESS was excited and disturbed by attitudes in this country, and that he, ██████████, could well imagine BURGESS looking for a refuge in the Soviet Union or anywhere else for that matter. ██████████ said that he had also considered the possibility of BURGESS' losing his mind. ██████████ reiterated that the reason he believed that BURGESS might go to Russia was because BURGESS took politics so seriously and thought the United States was creating difficulties in the world which need not exist

WFO

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

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

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

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

WFO

One [REDACTED] has been interviewed by Agents of the Savannah Field Division and has furnished information regarding his acquaintance with BURGESS.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Agents of the Savannah Field Division and advised of her acquaintance with BURGESS.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Agents of the Savannah Field Division and advised that he and his wife had attended a cocktail party at the home of [REDACTED] which was given in honor of GUY BURGESS.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Agents of the Savannah Field Division and advised that GUY BURGESS was unknown to him and had never contacted him.

STERLING 1200

[REDACTED] advised that the above telephone number was assigned to the Economic Stabilization Agency, 6th Street and Adams Drive, in October, 1950.

The Washington Telephone Directory reflects no one by the name of [REDACTED] nor any surname [REDACTED] having telephone number [REDACTED]. It was noted that one [REDACTED] is listed for [REDACTED] with telephone [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] was interviewed and advised he had never heard of GUY BURGESS and had never been acquainted with anyone connected with the British Embassy. He could furnish no information as to the identity of [REDACTED].

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WFO

[REDACTED], was interviewed on June 26, 1951, by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer.

[REDACTED] furnished substantially the same information as given by [REDACTED], and stated that his source for this information was [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] did research work, gathering background information for newspapers and newspaper editors on foreign affairs. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] when he furnished this information stated that he got it from a source who is "sometimes reliable and sometimes unreliable."

[REDACTED] advised in trying to follow up this matter, he had contacted [REDACTED], [REDACTED], who he said, however, seemed to be uninterested. [REDACTED] stated that he had not contacted anyone else with regard to this matter.

Concerning MACLEAN, [REDACTED] stated that he had known MACLEAN while the latter was in the United States and he saw MACLEAN infrequently in his capacity as a reporter. [REDACTED] stated that he had no information regarding MACLEAN's political sympathies. He stated that he was not acquainted with GUY BURGESS. [REDACTED] described MACLEAN as height, 5'10" to 6'; weight, 145 to 150 pounds; hair, dark brown; eyes, pale; complexion, sallow. He stated that he knew of no distinguishing marks, but stated that MACLEAN was very well groomed, and was meticulous, precise, and fastidious in dress. He stated that MACLEAN always wore a very heavy, massive gold ring on his left hand which contained no stone or seal.

WFO

With regard to BURGESS and MACLEAN, he advised that he had given some thought to their disappearance and had "come up" with the theory that if they had information to sell, it would be more logical to sell it in the United States than in the USSR because the big money is here in this country. [REDACTED] stated that in line with this theory, he had considered the possibility that MACLEAN and BURGESS might possibly be in the United States. He stated that in connection with this theory he had contacted two people only, [REDACTED] [REDACTED], of the State Department, and [REDACTED], and advanced his theory to them. [REDACTED] stated that he did not advise [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] that he had obtained his information from any person or source, but rather that he had given to them merely as his personal opinion of what he thought was a good possibility.

W.F.O. INDICES SEARCH

WFO [REDACTED]

The indices of the Washington Field Office were checked and the following information was reflected concerning DONALD MACLEAN:

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

With regard to the telephone number Hobart 1340 [REDACTED] advised that this number is a number assigned to the British Embassy, Washington, D. C.

The telephone number of the Lafayette Hotel in Washington, D. C., is District 4210 according to the current Washington, D. C., telephone directory.

[REDACTED] of the Lafayette Hotel in Washington, D. C., advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that the hotel records for the years 1944 through 1948, had been destroyed and that it would be impossible to ascertain if MACLEAN or [REDACTED] had resided at the hotel during that period.

NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS

DONALD MACLEAN
2710 35th Place, N.W.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] recalled that the MACLEANS had previously lived at 2710 35th Place, N.W., and that DONALD MACLEAN was connected with the British Diplomatic Service. [REDACTED] stated that she spoke to Mrs. MACLEAN on several occasions as a neighbor but that they had never visited with one another, and that she knew nothing of the MACLEANS social or business activities.

[REDACTED] stated that he recalled DONALD MACLEAN as a quiet and courteous individual, and that his wife and two children resided with him. He stated that he had at one time met MACLEAN's mother, and he described her as a very charming individual. According to [REDACTED] the MACLEAN residence in the past has been principally occupied by people attached to the British Embassy, and was at one time occupied by [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] stated that his acquaintance with the MACLEANS was of a "back fence" nature, and that he had never visited in their home.

[REDACTED] She advised that they had never visited in one another's home, and that their acquaintanceship was only a speaking one. [REDACTED] could furnish no information concerning the MACLEANS, but stated that she was at a loss to understand the recent disappearance of DONALD MACLEAN as he seemed to be such a splendid person.

[REDACTED] both advised that they recalled that the MACLEANS had resided for a time at 2710 35th Place, N.W., but that they had not been acquainted in any manner with the MACLEANS and could furnish no information concerning them.

[REDACTED] stated that he recalled the MACLEANS, and that he had done gardening work for them on several

WFO [REDACTED]

occasions. [REDACTED] however, was unable to furnish any information concerning the MACLEANS and could furnish no information concerning any of the employees or servants in the MACLEAN household. ()

[REDACTED] she advised that the MACLEANS had two colored girls sent from Jamaica, British West Indies, who stayed for about one year but had been sent back because they proved unsatisfactory. She stated that thereafter MACLEAN sent to France for a French woman who had previously worked for him when he was a bachelor in Paris. According to [REDACTED], this French woman stayed with the MACLEANS until they moved to P Street in Georgetown at which time she returned to France. She stated that sometime later, while in France, this French woman wrote a letter addressed to "the occupants of 2710 35th Place" in which she stated that she wished to return to the United States. She advised that this letter had been referred to her, and that she in turn referred it to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who she knew desired to hire a French maid. She stated that the [REDACTED] subsequently arranged for this maid to return to the United States where she worked for them for a time. (Subsequent investigation has determined the name of this French woman to be [REDACTED]). ()

[REDACTED] further advised that she never saw the MACLEANS after they moved to P Street, and that she had never visited in their home. She stated that she thought the reason the MACLEANS had moved from 2710 35th Place, N.W., was because of some question of the house there being sold. She further advised that a [REDACTED] who was employed by the Laura Earlan Real Estate Office, was undoubtedly the person who handled the sale of the house. ()

[REDACTED] advised that he had never known the MACLEANS and could furnish no information concerning them. ()

[REDACTED] stated that she did not know the MACLEANS. ()

[REDACTED], recalled that the MACLEANS moved into the residence at 3326 P Street around

WFO [REDACTED]

Christmas, 1947. [REDACTED] also recalled that the MACLEANS had a French maid whom she believed to be crippled and a cook who appeared to be of foreign extraction. [REDACTED] could furnish no further information concerning the MACLEANS.

[REDACTED], advised that she thought the MACLEANS to be very fine people and stated that DONALD MACLEAN was quite fond of his children, especially the older one. She stated that MACLEAN was companionable, cheerful, had splendid manners, and was never cross. [REDACTED] advised that she had never seen MACLEAN "drinking" with one exception when he once visited her home and accepted a glass of sherry. She said that he refused the offer of a second glass. [REDACTED] went on to say that MACLEAN was very absent-minded and cited as an example the fact that he would leave his automobile with the door open allowing dogs and cats to climb into the car and sleep there. [REDACTED] stated that DONALD MACLEAN would usually play tennis on Sundays if the weather permitted.

[REDACTED], stated that he first met DONALD MACLEAN around September of 1948. [REDACTED] stated that he had leased the premises at 3326 P Street, and that MACLEAN, being the prior tenant, talked with him about the property. [REDACTED] stated that he had invited MACLEAN to his home one evening for a cocktail and as he recalled had gone to MACLEAN's home on another evening for a cocktail. He advised that MACLEAN seems to him to be a typical British Aristocrat, and said that he saw nothing to indicate that MACLEAN was communistically inclined. He stated, however, that he considered MACLEAN to be somewhat "erratic" because of the condition in which he had left the house when he moved, pointing out that after MACLEAN moved from his residence at 3326 P Street his, [REDACTED] daughter found a letter on the premises addressed "Dearest MELINDA", and recalled that it was a somewhat unusual letter, the details not being recalled by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] thereupon telephoned his residence and asked his daughter, [REDACTED] to advise what she recalled concerning this letter. She advised that she had found the letter on the doorstep at 3326 P Street, N.W., when they moved in and stated that she recalled the letter to have had a very grim text indicating that the writer was either going away or was contemplating suicide. She further recalled that the handwriting was very difficult to read and that the letter said something to the effect that "I am going away, take care of yourself". She further advised that she couldn't recall any

passages in the letter indicating that the writer was MELINDA's husband, and stated that the page containing the signature, if there was one, was missing. She advised that none of the material found on the premises when they moved in had been kept and that it had all been thrown out.

[REDACTED], employed by the Laura Harlan and Company Real Estate Agency, 1205 19th Street, N. W., furnished the records concerning the tenancy of MACLEAN at 2710 35th Place, N.W., and 3326 P Street, N. W. In connection with the rental by MACLEAN of these premises, [REDACTED] stated that she had obtained him as a tenant from the British Embassy, and that MACLEAN had given as references the names of P. H. SORE-BOOTE and [REDACTED], both of the British Embassy.

The records furnished by [REDACTED] reflected that MACLEAN was a tenant at 2710 35th Place, N. W., from January 19, 1945, through December 4, 1947. His previous residence was listed as 6 Kalorama Road, N. W., in care of [REDACTED]. According to these records, on December 4, 1947, MACLEAN moved to 3326 P Street, N. W., which property was owned by a [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated that she had handled the property for [REDACTED], and that the latter did not know MACLEAN. The records of the Real Estate Agency contained a telegram dated July 16, 1948, at Quogue, New York, from MACLEAN advising that a key had been left with one [REDACTED] of the British Embassy. This file also contained a letter dated August 8, 1948, from MACLEAN advising that he was sailing from New York on September 1, 1948.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. He stated that he was still there in September, 1948, when DONALD MACLEAN was assigned to Cairo as head of the Chancery for the British Embassy.

According to [REDACTED], the "heart" of a British Embassy is its Ambassador and the "keystone" of a British Embassy is the head of its Chancery to whom the Ambassador looks for aid in administering the many diverse activities of the Embassy. [REDACTED] stated that there was virtually nothing in the way of transactions in an Embassy that both the Ambassador and the head of the Chancery were not aware of with the exception of particular matters that, for example, the King of England might have the Ambassador look into. He stated that DONALD MACLEAN, while head of the Chancery in Cairo, had the ability to handle the position, and that from the moment

MACLEAN had arrived there in September, 1948, he had formed the highest opinion of MACLEAN's intelligence and ability to quickly grasp the many factors involved in connection with the work of the Embassy. [REDACTED] stated that he would "have to confess" that on one occasion he went home from the Embassy and mentioned to his wife that MACLEAN's physical condition while at his desk dispatching Embassy business was that of a person who had been thoroughly intoxicated on the previous night. [REDACTED] stated that he "had to almost admire" MACLEAN's ability to hold up under the work of the Embassy while having the obvious appearance of one who was quite "loaded".

Both [REDACTED] and his wife stated that MACLEAN, while in Cairo, had attended parties given by King FAROUK and pointed out that it was general knowledge that FAROUK's parties were of the most immoral type, for which FAROUK was notorious. They further recalled having been told that MACLEAN, along with others of the Diplomatic Service in Cairo, had gone on a rather wild boat party on the Nile River. They stated that for some unknown reason the boat had decked about three o'clock in the morning at which time one [REDACTED], [REDACTED], got off the boat. He stated that MACLEAN, in following [REDACTED] off the boat, jumped on him, presumably accidentally and broke [REDACTED] leg resulting in [REDACTED] subsequently having to leave Egypt because the leg had failed to heal. [REDACTED] had reportedly made the statement that MACLEAN had married his wife because of her having become pregnant when they were in Paris.

[REDACTED] both stated that although MACLEAN drank heavily in Cairo, he had not associated, to their knowledge, with any anti-British or anti-American people and in particular never attended any Soviet parties.

[REDACTED] stated that MELINDA MACLEAN appeared to be a very simple person and one who couldn't cope with her duties as the wife of a British Diplomat. She explained that Mrs. MACLEAN could not keep servants, and that all she ever did in the way of entertainment was to have large cocktail parties rather than dinner parties. She further stated that the English women in Cairo, in criticism of MELINDA MACLEAN's inability to properly attend to her home, attributed it to her "American housekeeping".

With respect to MACLEAN having had a nervous breakdown in Cairo, [REDACTED] stated that he had left there in October, 1949, and therefore, had no knowledge of MACLEAN's nervous breakdown

WFO ██████████

which reportedly occurred later. He recalled, however, that MACLEAN had been hospitalized on about four occasions in Cairo because of an illness that he had picked up while on duty in Cairo, Egypt. ██████████ was unable to advise regarding the nature of this illness. ██████████ went on to state that in considering the fact that MACLEAN was reported to have had a nervous breakdown in Cairo, coupled with his knowledge of MACLEAN's day-to-day "drinking", it was conceivable that the "drinking" led him into the association of an agent of another country who by discussion or otherwise arranged such a "jaunt" as this weekend trip of MACLEAN and BURGESS which had been reported in the newspapers. ██████████ stated that another point to be considered was that while in Cairo, MACLEAN had on one occasion stated that he was short of money and did not have enough to spend. ██████████ stated that he felt the British Foreign Office made adequate allowances for their employees. He said that he knew nothing of any private income of MACLEANS but pointed out that it was conceivable that the latter had wealth in England which he could not use in Egypt, especially in view of the fact that at that time the English sterling was not freely transferable to Egypt. He went on to state that the only rational construction he could give to the newspaper comments on MACLEAN's living at the Reform Club was that it was quite the natural thing for him to do as the Club was close to the British Foreign Office. He said that MACLEAN could walk through the park and would be able to be readily available for work. He also stated that knowing MACLEAN he could imagine him very "cold bloodedly" telling his wife he wouldn't be home on any particular weekend, and that because of the restricted life in Britain he could readily understand the attraction of a weekend in France. He stated that he thought it possible that both MACLEAN and BURGESS may have been the victims of a plan to which they left themselves open by excessive drinking. He further stated that although the baggage of MACLEAN and BURGESS was reportedly left on the ship, it would have very well been possible for them to have been induced to go ashore. He also pointed out the possibility of MACLEAN having had a sudden mental aberration because of his "drinking".

It was ██████████ belief that although MACLEAN was a heavy drinker, in matters of high secrecy and military matters he did not believe MACLEAN would have willingly or even inadvertently disclosed a "single piece of information". He stated there was no question that as head of the Chancery in Cairo he was in a position to have access to everything in the Embassy. Both ██████████ and his wife stated that they had no reason whatsoever for believing there were any Soviet angles involved in the

WFO [REDACTED]

disappearance of MACLEAN, and had never heard him make any remarks concerning the Soviet Union. [REDACTED] stated that her reason for believing MACLEAN had nothing to do with the Soviets was the fact that when she and her husband had gone to Egypt they rented their home [REDACTED] to [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] In this connection she advised that MACLEAN had resided at 3326 P Street, N.W., [REDACTED] and that after arriving in Egypt while at a party one evening, [REDACTED] said to [REDACTED] rather abruptly, "Did you know that the man to whom you rented your house was a communist?". [REDACTED] said that she did not know he was a communist. She said that MACLEAN had made the foregoing statement in a rather "truculent" manner and while "drinking". She stated that her conversation with MACLEAN concerning [REDACTED] was discontinued at this point. [REDACTED] further stated that [REDACTED], had since remarked to her that [REDACTED] had invited the MACLEANS to his house for cocktail parties, but that MACLEAN had never attended and that the two apparently had nothing to do with one another. [REDACTED] then stated that the remark made by MACLEAN to her concerning [REDACTED] indicated to her that he was not in accord with Soviet thinking. Both of the [REDACTED] stated that they had no knowledge concerning GUY BURGESS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] ()

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED], both advised that [REDACTED] was occupied in 1944 by a [REDACTED], and that [REDACTED] was associated with the British Embassy. They both stated that the [REDACTED] apparently had roomers from the British Embassy on occasions but that DONALD MACLEAN was unknown to them. [REDACTED]

GUY BURGESS
4100 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED], were interviewed and advised that GUY BURGESS was unknown to them. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] said that they were aware of the fact that the premises at 4100 Nebraska

WFO [REDACTED]

Avenue, N.W., [REDACTED], was occupied by British Embassy personnel, but that they had no contact with them.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CREDIT

The records of the Washington, D.C., Credit Bureau were checked but reflected no information concerning GUY BURGESS.

The records of the Credit Bureau reflected under date of March 7, 1947, that DONALD MACLEAN and wife, MELINDA, resided at 2710 35th Place, N.W., and had been at this address for three years, having lived previously in London, England. The Credit Bureau listed MACLEAN's employment as First Secretary, British Embassy, Washington, D.C., and as having held this position for four years. It was also noted in these records that MACLEAN had been with the British Government several years prior to his appointment as Secretary.

CRIMINAL

[REDACTED]
reflect no information concerning DONALD MACLEAN or GUY BURGESS.

[REDACTED]
reflect that BURGESS was issued a diplomatic driver's permit Number 780634 on August 25, 1950. The application reflected BURGESS was born April 16, 1911, and gave his residence as the British Embassy. No traffic violations were listed. The permit application contained a description of BURGESS indicating that he was five feet, eleven inches tall; weight 173 pounds; and had brown hair and eyes.

The title registration [REDACTED] reflected that BURGESS was issued a diplomatic tag, Number 1074, in 1950 for a 1941 Lincoln convertible coupe.

[REDACTED]
reflect that DONALD DUART MACLEAN was issued diplomatic driver's permit Number 561204 on July 14, 1944. MACLEAN's residence at that time was listed as 6 Kalorama Circle, N.W. The application

WFO [REDACTED]

for a permit reflected that MACLEAN was six feet, four inches tall; weight 180 pounds; and had brown hair and blue eyes. An application for renewal was made in 1947 which reflected MACLEAN's address as 2710 35th Place, N.W. (REDACTED)

- PENDING -

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SECTION 1

140

"THE ENSIGN," June 30, 1951

'Canada's National News Weekly'
(Roman Catholic)

Sanford
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BEST-INFORMED Ottawa opinion (from British sources) on the reason for the disappearance of British diplomats Burgess and MacLean: "They knew they had become suspect and might soon be fired, so they skipped out."

DELETED COPY SENT C.B. MacDonald
BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
PLR FOR [unclear] JS

NOT RECORDED
42 SEP 23 1951

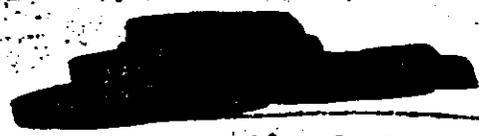
Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada

F-60
6 OCT 9 1951

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- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Alger
- Belmont
- Laughlin
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

Handwritten signatures:
 [Signature]
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100-374183

BRUSSELS--BELGIAN SECURITY POLICE TODAY CHECKED A REPORT THAT TWO
 BRITISH DIPLOMATS MISSING MORE THAN A MONTH MAY HAVE LEFT ANTWERP
 ABOARD A SOVIET SHIP EARLY IN JUNE.

A SECURITY SPOKESMAN SAID POLICE HAD NO EVIDENCE TO BACK THE
 REPORT, BUT SUGGESTED THEY MIGHT HAVE STOWED AWAY.

6/21--GE1029A

DELETED COPY SENT C.B. Macdonald
 BY LETT. JUN 22 1976
 PER FOIA REQUEST [Signature]

100-374183-A
 NOT RECORDED
 44 AUG 23 1951

53 AUG 24 1951

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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American 'Third Man' Involved in Mystery Of Missing Diplomats

By the Associated Press

LONDON, June 22.—An American "third man" was introduced today into Britain's mystery of the two missing diplomats.

The London Daily Express said Guy Burgess, one of the two missing British Foreign Office men, broke a date with an unidentified American medical student living in England, and went off to France.

The newspaper hinted that blackmail by Communists was involved in the mystery.

Mr. Burgess, who had been under suspension by the Foreign Office for misbehavior, disappeared May 25 with Donald MacLean, another Foreign Office employe. The two had been drinking companions.

Mr. MacLean was head of the American department at the Foreign Office, a highly responsible position.

They were traced to France. The two were traced to France. There the trail went cold. Some suspicion was raised that the two fled behind the Iron Curtain for unexplained motives.

The Express story quoted a man who had been Mr. Burgess' roommate for 14 years as saying Burgess met the American medical student on the Queen Mary on his way back to London, after having been recalled from a minor post in the British Embassy in Washington.

The roommate said Mr. Burgess told him of his plan to take a holiday in France with the young American, beginning May 25, but that at 5:30 p.m. that day, the diplomat received a telephone call which appeared to distress him, the Express said. The account quoted the roommate:

"I gathered Burgess was talking to MacLean. After the phone call, Guy was very upset. I heard another conversation in which he indicated that a married friend had got into serious trouble in Paris and needed help. I assumed he meant MacLean.

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Alden _____
- Belmont _____
- Laughlin _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

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Left to Help MacLean.
 "Burgess left the flat soon afterward, saying he was going to meet MacLean to see if he could help him. Burgess had his things packed for a cruise with the American. I have not seen or heard anything of him since.
 "I hold the view, and it is based on fairly substantial evidence, that MacLean was threatened by something rather sinister in Paris—some kind of blackmail—and wanted help.
 "I should say that the people with whom MacLean had got involved were possibly from the other side of the Iron Curtain."
 The roommate said the American student has since returned to the United States, the Express said.

Handwritten signature

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 BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
 PER FORM 100-100-100-100
 RECORDED
 44 AUG 23 1951

Page _____
 Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star 4
 N.Y. Mirror _____
 Date: 4/22/51

Handwritten: Feb 5 917

57 AUG 24 1951

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Russian Ship Lists Checked in Search For Two Diplomats

By the Associated Press

HAMBURG, Germany, June 21 — British officials in Northern Germany are checking passenger lists of East-bound Communist ships in the continuing search for two missing British diplomats.

The British refused to answer questions yesterday and called routine their check of Russian and satellite vessels on the Kiel Canal. Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, veteran career men in the British Foreign Office, disappeared late last month from England. Their trail evaporated in France and speculation arose that they intended to go to Russia.

May Be Aboard Russian Ship

Belgian police earlier yesterday said the pair may have left Antwerp aboard a Russian ship. British officials said this was news to them.

The Belgians reported Burgess and MacLean may have boarded the Sovietsky Sojus, which left Antwerp June 1 for the German Baltic port of Warnemunde.

The Sovietsky Sojus has not used the Kiel Canal this month, but three other Russian steamers passed through to the Baltic from Antwerp. Newsmen could not get the passenger lists of the ships.

Tip From Antwerp Hotel

Raymond Smits, an Antwerp hotel keeper, said a man who gave his name as Burgess stayed at his hotel May 19. The guest fitted somewhat the description of the diplomat, he said.

That date was six days before the two were reported missing. At the time, Burgess was on leave awaiting assignment.

"We have no reason to believe that Burgess was out of the country on May 19," a Foreign Office spokesman in London said. "But, of course, we cannot be absolutely positive."

- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Alden _____
- Belmont _____
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- Wash. Post _____
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M.I.5 CHIEF IS HOME WITH G-MEN'S REPORT

Washington probe on lost diplomats

Sir Percy Sillitoe, Britain's M.I.5 chief, who has been to Washington, landed at London Airport to-day, and ducked out of the backdoor of the airliner into a waiting car.

As he left the Customs he said: "I went to see the British Embassy and made a normal call on Mr. Edgar Hoover (the head of America's G-men). I am saying nothing about the two missing diplomats."

Sir Percy is expected to report to the Foreign Office the result of inquiries by G-men into contacts the missing diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, made in Washington during their service there.

It is now 24 days since the alarm was first given.

No new clue

"The search goes forward everywhere it is possible to continue it," it was said at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

"There are no new developments. There is not sufficient data yet to reach any conclusion as to the fate of the two men."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Foreign Secretary, is expected to make a further statement in the Commons this afternoon.

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96 1951 SEP 11

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, [REDACTED] ESPIONAGE - R

EVENING STANDARD
JUNE 18, 1951
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND
SEP 17 1951

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Sir Percy Sillitoe (light suit) arriving at London Airport to-day.

from the emergency exit in the tail, while other passengers were walking down the usual gangway on the other side.

After Sir Percy had jumped a few feet to the ground security officers hustled him into a waiting car with its engine running.

Talks on the Diplomats? I've Nothing to Say

Chief of M.I.5 Flies Back From Talks

HE SAW G-MAN No. 1

"Evening News" Reporter

THE chief of M.I.5, Sir Percy Sillitoe, flew into London Airport to-day from New York after seeing Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of America's Federal Bureau of Investigation—the "G-Man" organisation.

Asked if his visit was connected with the two missing diplomats, Sir Percy shook his head and said: "I'm not saying anything about that."

He added: "I paid a normal visit to the British Embassy in Washington and I also saw Mr. Hoover."

Within three minutes of landing he was taken away to London in a black saloon car.

Within three minutes of landing he was taken away to London in a black saloon car.

To avoid being seen, burly 62-year-old Sir Percy left the aircraft

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
ESPIONAGE - R

THE EVENING NEWS
JUNE 16 1951
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
13, LONDON, ENGLAND

61 SEP 17 1951

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98 1951 SEP 11

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C.B. Max Donald
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MISSING BRITISH DIPLOMATS--A new development has occurred in the sensational disappearance of the British diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean. The police of British Guiana have been alerted to watch out for the possible arrival of the two men in that colony, something that is now being foreseen. No explanation has been given of the reasons for the alert order. (IRS Buenos Aires, June 16, 1951--R)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Foreign Radio Broadcast
D.I. 6-18-51 Section
Page Date

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66 JUL 13 1951

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The Two Shy Britons

NO ONE KNOWS—as yet—the story of the two missing British diplomats.

But certain highly interesting sidelights have already come out of it.

Why did "a high Western diplomat" cry out, "Oh! My God. There goes the tri-partite files of the Big Four deputies meeting if this is true?"

What is behind this dismay which was expressed also by Secretary of State Acheson who said "this is serious"?

What conceivable kind of "secret" could second-string diplomatic officials have in their possession which strikes such fear in high places?

If the Washington and London foreign offices are actually working for peace as they claim, what is it that scares them panicky when two gents disappear? Surely, they would not be panicked by the revelation of any plans for PEACE, or for negotiations to settle the Korean war, or by any other constructive move to save humanity?

The top diplomats in London and Washington appear to have something very, very criminal indeed on their consciences which they don't want known to the world. What is this dreadful "secret"?

We know how much the war-planners have been talking about an attack labelled "preventive war." We know their eagerness to re-arm the German Nazis and the Japanese criminals of Pearl Harbor infamy. We know they are desperately afraid that "peace may break out."

Did many people notice also that U.S. Senators are demanding that the FBI now "take over" the Intelligence spy agencies of the Atlantic Pact nations? What is the connection between this plan to make J. Edgar Hoover the Himmler of all West Europe and the two shy Englishmen?

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*Guy BURKESSE
DONALD MACLEAN*

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This is a clipping from Page 7 of the Daily Worker

Date 6-18-51
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

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132 JUL 6 1951

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(DIPLOMATS)
 LONDON--CONSERVATIVE DUNCAN SANDYS SAID IN COMMONS THAT ONE OF TWO BRITISH DIPLOMATS WHO DISAPPEARED IN FRANCE HELD HIGHLY COMMUNISTIC VIEWS WHICH HE "WIDELY EXPRESSED."

MINISTER OF STATE KENNETH YOUNGER, GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN, SAID THERE WAS NO CLUE TO THE MISSING MEN--DONALD D. MACLEAN, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, AND GUY BURGESS, FORMERLY ATTACHED TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT AWARE THAT BURGESS HAD "ANY COMMUNIST ASSOCIATIONS OF A KIND TO THROW DOUBT ON HIS RELIABILITY." SANDYS, WHO IS WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SON-IN-LAW, ASKED IF YOUNGER IMPLIED:

"THAT THE HIGHLY COMMUNIST VIEWS, WIDELY EXPRESSED BY MR. BURGESS, COULD BE ANY STRETCH OF OFFICIAL TOLERANCE BE REGARDED AS CONSISTENT WITH HOLDING A POSITION OF CONFIDENCE IN A MINISTER'S OFFICE."

IT IS GOVERNMENT POLICY NOT TO HIRE COMMUNISTS OR DANGEROUS FELLOW TRAVELERS IN POSITIONS "THE NATURE OF WHICH IS VITAL TO THE SECURITY OF THE STATE," YOUNGER SAID. HE SAID THAT GOVERNMENT HAD MADE SECURITY CHECKS OF BURGESS WHICH CLEARED HIM IN THE GOVERNMENT VIEW.

MEANWHILE SIR PERCY SILLITOE, HEAD OF THE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AGENCY MI-5, RETURNED FROM AMERICA WHERE HE CONSULTED ON THE CASE WITH FBI CHIEF J. EDGAR HOOVER. SILLITOE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THEIR TALKS.

6/18--EG249P

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 BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
 PER FOIA REQUEST jwg

3 SEP 27 1951

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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(DIPLOMATS)

LONDON--BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AGENTS COMBED THE POLITICAL HALF-WORLD OF WESTERN EUROPE TODAY, SEEKING SOME CLUE TO THE FATE OF TWO BRITISH DIPLOMATS WHO VANISHED WITHOUT TRACE MORE THAN THREE WEEKS AGO.

RELIABLE INFORMANTS SAID THAT BRITAIN'S BEST UNDERCOVER MEN WERE TESTING EVERY CONTACT AMONG EUROPE'S VAST HORDE OF POLITICAL TIPSTERS, SEMI-SPIES AND OUTRIG SECRET AGENTS FOR SOME HINT TO THE FATE OF GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN.

THE SUNDAY EXPRESS SAID THE SEARCH HAD FOCUSED SPECIFICALLY ON LONDON'S COLONY OF REFUGEES FROM COMMUNIST HUNGARY. BURGESS AND MACLEAN WERE LAST SEEN IN FRANCE ON MAY 26. SINCE THAT TIME, WESTERN EUROPE HAS BEEN FINECOMBED BY ONE OF THE GREATEST MANHUNTS IN HISTORY, BUT NO RELIABLE INFORMATION ON THE TWO MEN HAS BEEN FOUND.

THE SURETE NATIONALE--FRANCE'S FAMED "FBI"--MADE VIGOROUS EFFORTS TO PICK UP THE TRAIL OF THE TWO MEN, BUT IT WAS REPORTED TODAY THAT EVERY LEAD HAD BEEN EXHAUSTED TO NO AVAIL.

6/17--JW336P

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File 3/2

Two Runaway Diplomats Create One of the World's Great Mystery Stories

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Newbold Noyes, Jr.
The week-end excursion boat, Palaise, bound from Southampton 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 McLEAN.
He Had the Ability.

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 any ever staged.

To Rennes by Taxi

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.

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

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Date: JUN 17 1951
152



MELINDA McLEAN.
She Had the Baby.

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 to pour 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.

These were the men who took the boat for 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.

Many Happy Returns

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 leftist. 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



GUY BURGESS.
He Had the Motive.

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 Hiss 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 Eng-

nl

Guy Donald

BURGESS AND MACLEAN--DER TAG reports that the intelligence services are investigating in Western Germany possible contacts between the British diplomats Burgess and MacLean with German Communists. According to the paper Burgess is reported to have been in contact, during the war, with German Communists in connection with the organization of clandestine radio broadcasts beamed to the German Armed Forces. (Paris, AFP, June 13, 1951--H)

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13 JUN 25 1951

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20 June 1951
Central Intelligence Agency
Foreign Radio Broadcast
55.7 6-14-51 Section
Page Date *154*

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150 JUN 28 1951

MISSING OFFICIALS LACK VITAL KNOWLEDGE

London, REUTERS, Radioteletype in English to New York, June 14, 1951,
0005 GMT--H

(Text)

"London--The London DAILY EXPRESS said today British security chiefs were becoming convinced that the two missing British Foreign Office officials had gone over to the Russians. Most investigators believed that Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess went through the Iron Curtain voluntarily, the paper claimed. But it added that it was accepted these men could not tell the Russians much of vital importance.

THE EXPRESS quoted Harold Nicolson, British literary critic and author, as saying that Burgess hated the Americans, publicly expressed sympathies with Communism, but heartily disliked the Russians and thought they were cruel."

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Britain's Missing Diplomats

Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison, in his appearance before a questioning House of Commons, has failed to throw any light on the mystery of Britain's two vanished diplomats. They may have met with foul play. They may have committed suicide. They may have gone on a monumental Mediterranean bender. Or possibly, as individuals privy to highly important Anglo-American secrets, they may have become traitors and slipped behind the Iron Curtain to tell everything they know to the Kremlin.

Mr. Morrison apparently is as much in the dark about the case as the rest of us. All anybody can be sure of is that the two diplomats—Guy Burgess, recently in a key post at the British Embassy here, and Donald MacLean, head of the American desk in the Foreign Office at London—are reported to have been mixed up in a number of past escapades indicating emotional instability and a gargantuan taste for hard liquor. It is matter of record, for example, that on last February 28 Burgess was stopped three times in Virginia for speeding at 80 to 90 miles an hour—an incident that led his superiors to send him back home after Governor Battle had protested to our State Department. As for MacLean, Mr. Morrison has confirmed to the House of Commons, amid sardonic laughter, that the gentleman suffered a "nervous breakdown" in Cairo a year ago, and then, upon recovery, was named to head the division handling United States affairs—a position scarcely designed for a person with delicate nerves or a tendency to crack up under pressure.

There is no evidence, according to Mr. Morrison, that Burgess and MacLean absconded with secret documents when they disappeared over two weeks ago. However, they had plenty of confidential information in their heads at that time, and if they have deserted to the Kremlin, then their act can have decidedly serious consequences. In any event, no matter how the mystery may turn out, the Attlee government still has a lot of explaining to do as to how it screens people for positions of high trust in the Foreign Office.

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13 SEP 11 1951 Page

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File 5

Date: JUN 13 1951

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(DIPLOMATS)

LONDON--THE SEARCH FOR TWO MISSING BRITISH DIPLOMATS CENTERED IN VACATION RESORTS IN SOUTHERN ITALY TODAY, BUT THE STEPFATHER OF ONE SUGGESTED THEY MIGHT BE ABOARD A RADIO-LESS SHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

POLICE CHECKED VACATIONISTS IN THE NAPLES AREA, ON THE ISLE OF CAPRI AND AT TAORMINA, SICILY, IN THE HUNT FOR DONALD D. MACLEAN, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, AND GUY BURGESS, 40, A FAR EASTERN EXPERT.

THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT BURGESS HAD GONE TO TAORMINA TO VISIT TRUMAN CAPOTE, AN AMERICAN NOVELIST.

LT. COL. J.R. BASSETT, BURGESS' STEPFATHER, SUGGESTED THAT ONE OR BOTH MEN MIGHT BE ABOARD A SMALL SHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN UNWARE OF THE SEARCH. HE SAID HIS STEPSON WAS "A SICK MAN."

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Doris Fleeson:

Sir Percy Here on Hurried Call

Britain's Counter-Espionage Chief Finds Americans Are Taking a Dim View Over Missing Diplomats

Current meetings between Britain's counter-espionage chief, Sir Percy Sillitoe, and this country's espionage experts are not the first of their kind.

Sir Percy has had other conferences here with J. Edgar Hoover and various United States military intelligence heads about what he once comfortably described to a venturesome reporter as "a secret mission." It was then made clear that that was the end of the interview.

Events subsequent to Sir Percy's last visit suggest that neither American nor British public opinion now will be satisfied with this airy father-knows-best attitude. These include the belated uncovering of the German-born Klaus Fuchs as an atom spy, the flight to Russia of a leading British atomic scientist, Bruno Pontecorvo, and most recently the disappearance of two British diplomats who had been stationed here.

Senators are commenting that Gen. Eisenhower's allied army should enjoy the support of allied intelligence forces, equally as well equipped and coordinated. Their choice for commander of such forces is of course J. Edgar Hoover; Mr. Hoover is the choice of Senators for practically anything except

the Presidency, they naturally feel themselves better qualified to step in there.

While Sir Percy's visit is described as routine and he does routinely drop into Washington, it is probable that he hurried this call along because of embassy reports that Americans were taking a dim view of disclosures that Britain sent here two diplomats known to be unstable. This is not good news at best; when the British want closer co-operation in atomic and military matters, it is very bad for them.

Washington has had some experience of how difficult it is to achieve unification of the armed services. Any unification of intelligence is always hardest of all and it is bound to be much harder as between countries.

It is readily seen here how department heads cling to their private police and it is a rare agency of any consequence that does not also feel the need for its own "enforcement" or "security" officers. All the bureaucrats love a spy—provided he works for them and them alone. Quarrels over intelligence stud the MacArthur story; he relied on his own G-2, Gen. Willoughby, whom the Pentagon

disliked and distrusted, until Gen. Smith, head of Central Intelligence, flew to Tokyo to straighten things out.

What the democracies are beginning to see, however, is that the centralized Russian system is making valuable hauls while they run their own shows separately and rather casually.

The British here find it difficult to believe that its lost diplomats, Donald McLean and Guy Burgess, are more than on a spree from which they find it difficult now to return. It fits their temperaments and history much more than spying, they insist.

They describe Mr. Burgess as "a wild man," but insist he was way down on the totem pole at the Embassy. His principal recent assignment was to look after a visiting Royal Commission on the Abolition of Capital Punishment. Mr. McLean is a real puzzle; he was thought to be serious and very able, though it is denied that he was made privy to any top secret matters, following a breakdown in Cairo recently.

As for diplomats generally, they are sighing for the age of innocence when the cause was always a beautiful woman and not Russians.

H. A. French
 K. J. Gray
 H. J. Jones
 P. J. [unclear]

100-374183-A

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3 SEP 11 1951 Page

Times-Herald _____
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 BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
 PER FORM REQUEST JUNE 11 1976
 OBSERVATION DIVISION

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DIPLOMATS: WHY YOU KNOW Morrison blames the Express

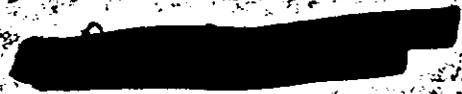
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EX-791

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
ESPIONAGE - R



DAILY EXPRESS
JUNE 12, 1951
LONDON, ENGLAND

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C.B. MacDonald
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OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

76 OCT 23 1951

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DAILY EXPRESS
THURSDAY JUNE 7 1951
YARD HUNT 2 BRITONS

Headline that started it all.

By WILLIAM BARKLEY

MR. MORRISON, the Foreign Secretary, told the Commons yesterday that it was information published in a London national newspaper (the Daily Express) which compelled him to issue his statement on the two missing diplomats last Thursday. The Daily Express story appeared that morning.

The Foreign Office, he said, had established on May 29, a fortnight yesterday, that the two — Mr. Donald Maclean and Mr. Guy Burgess — were absent abroad.

Miss Irene Ward (Tory, Tynemouth) asked: "How did this information come to be made public, having regard to the need for

keeping it as secret as possible until you could deal with the facts of the case?"

Mr. Morrison answered: "I have a lot of sympathy with that viewpoint. When inquiries were instigated on the Continent it is possible there was a leak.

"We did not issue our own announcement — which I did not particularly want to do for the reason given by Miss Ward.

"But we had to do it because one London national newspaper had some information and had published a story about it.

"It was the Daily Express," said several M.P.s at once.

Every seat in the Chamber was filled and the spaces at the bar and the galleries were crowded when Mr. Morrison rose to tell his latest news and stand long questioning on the mystery.

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