

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11/20/73

FROM : W. A. [Redacted]

1 - [Redacted]  
1 - [Redacted]  
1 - [Redacted]

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW

"PHILBY - THE LONG ROAD TO MOSCOW"  
BY PATRICK SEALE AND MAUREEN MC CONVILLE

This memorandum reviews the above-captioned book.

## THE BOOK

This book summarizes the life of Harold Adrian Russell "Kim" Philby, former MI-6 (British Intelligence) agent who defected to Russia in 1963. The book tells the story of Philby's life, including his birth, his early years, and his attendance at Cambridge University where he became associated with the anti-Government pro-communist group. The book tells of his graduation from college, his trip to Austria where he met and married his first wife, an Austrian communist. He then was a correspondent covering the Spanish War and in 1940 was recruited into MI-6. His progress in that organization, including service in the United States is set forth. The book deals with his involvement in the defection of Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, British diplomats, as well as his life in Lebanon, and his ultimate defection to Russia in 1963.

The authors discuss the successful interception and decoding done by the British during World War I and World War II of German radio traffic, and how these interceptions helped the British in both of these wars. In this connection they stated that the one thing which finally brought about the unmasking of Philby was the investigation of two security leaks in the Western world, which leaks were finally identified as Klaus Fuchs and Maclean. The authors state that these cases were started when the British for ". . . a few brief exhilarating weeks . . ." in the Summer of 1945 were about to crack Russian

Enclosure

JPL:wsk (4)

EX-117

REC-11

NOV 29 1973

CONTINUED - OVER

Attached  
ENCLOSURE

55 DEC 17 1973

[Redacted stamp]

[REDACTED]

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"Philby - The Long Road to Moscow"

By Patrick Seale and Maureen McConville

[REDACTED]

intelligence traffic between the Soviet Consulate in New York and Moscow (page 182). They noted that a low grade cipher, through some error, was used by the Soviet Consulate in New York to send top secret intelligence traffic, and although the lapse was short in duration it was long enough for Western security forces to learn that a spy was delivering documents from the British Embassy in Washington to the Soviets (page 194). Although the authors attributed the identification of Fuchs to these intercepts they do not tie any of the other cases arising from the Fuchs case to these intercepts (page 207).

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"Philby - The Long Road to Moscow"

By Patrick Seale and Maureen McConville

THE PUBLISHER

This book is published by Hamish Hamilton, London, England, and Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning this firm.

MENTION OF THE FBI

There are numerous references to the FBI in this book in connection with the official investigation conducted by the Bureau in this country, and none of the references are derogatory.

OBSERVATIONS

This book is a factual account of the life of Philby and represents a good documentary of the times during which Philby was active. Seale has done a great deal of research in the preparation of this book and also has the advantage of having worked with Philby as a fellow reporter during several years in Lebanon. He also had the advantage of having worked with the late Eleanor Philby in the preparation of her book which gave him an insight into the type of life which Philby led during his marriage to Eleanor Philby.

ACTION:

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

ep  
was

AP  
to  
[redacted]

me

EM/jwca

29/4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (██████████)

DATE: 10/23/73

FROM : *JW* LEGAT, LONDON (██████████) (P)

SUBJECT: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY  
ESP - R

*re*  
ReBulet 10/11/73.

Enclosed is one copy of book entitled ~~"PHILBY:  
THE LONG ROAD TO MOSCOW,"~~ by Patrick Seale and Maureen  
McConville. *Enclosed*

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X-ray  
copy

SECTION 7

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sit next to him in the halls of our clubs and we used to say to each other, without mentioning his name; a man, we used to say, at least I used to say in Mr. CHURCHILL'S voice, a man of the most infinite cowardice, and he always used to look around.

Anyhow, having finished discussing Munich Week with Mr. CHURCHILL, I left his house and got into my car outside, and I have forgotten to mention that before doing that he had trotted out of the room and he said: I'll leave you but I'll return, and he did return in about a minute and a half bearing a volume, and he said:

Mr. BURGESS, he said, before you leave me I would wish that you would accept this -- my speeches. In these speeches I say at some lengths what you and I know but what His Majesty's Government has not yet grappled with. The matter -- is war coming? I warned the country in this volume, edited by my son, RANDOLPH, and I would like to write in this book for you. And he wrote in the book and I still have it, and it's in ALAN MacLEAN'S flat at 123 East 53rd Street at the moment.

He wrote in the book: "To GUY BURGESS from WINSTON CHURCHILL to confirm his admirable sentiments. Munich, September, 1938." And ANTHONY EDEN refused to spoil the book by signing it subsequently.

Anyhow, I trotted out to the car and as I got into the car Mr. CHURCHILL trotted out and patted the car and said to me, he said: This war which you and I know is coming!!!..

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You see, Herr BENES has written to me. He's asked for my advice and for my assistance; for my help. But what advice, Sir, I returned? What assistance can I offer? Here am I, said Mr. CHURCHILL thumping himself on the blue boiler suit that he was wearing, here am I, said Mr. CHURCHILL, an old man without power and without party. What help shall I give? What assistance can I offer? What answer can I return? Because answer I shall, and must, but what shall I proffer? And I felt I said the right thing at that moment.

I said to Mr. CHURCHILL: Don't be so downhearted. Offer him your eloquence. Stump the country, I said. Make speeches. Awaken people, I said, addressing him as though he was me. Awaken people, I said, to the issues at stake, I said, and he was rather pleased by that I think; but you see he warmed and said: Ahh-hh-h....., yes, yes, my eloquence; that indeed Herr BENES can count on in full and some would say in overbounding measure.

But, Mr. BURGESS, what other help have I to offer? What else is there? What can I give, and I didn't say anything at this point because I shot my diplomatic bolt by my fortunate recollections of the word eloquence a moment before and had nothing to say at all, and, therefore, did not say anything, and Mr. CHURCHILL was struck by this and said:

You are silent Mr. BURGESS. You are rightly silent. What else? What else? What else have I to offer? One thing he said. One thing. I didn't say, "What's that?" It wasn't necessary. One thing, he said, my son RANDOLPH. RANDOLPH, who is already, I trust, a gentleman, is training to be an officer. So there was nothing necessary to be said after that, and as far as I can remember for the third time in telling this story, this is the moment at which the conversation about Munich Week stopped.

We had a bit of mutual hatred about CHAMBERLAIN and about SIMON and I now put on record something I'd forgotten in the two previous versions that HAROLD NICHOLSON and I used to go to the same club; clubs rather, HAROLD'S club, The Travellers, and my club, the Reform, and follow Mr. JOHN SIMON, Lord SIMON that is, about, and we used to

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I am now recording for the third time because I think the story is of interest; my interview with Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL in September, 1938. This story arose in the following manner:

I was at the time working in the BBC and I had met Mr. CHURCHILL before dining with VENETIA MONTAGUE (PH), and he had been most friendly. I was extremely upset by the events of Munich Week and in fact I ultimately resigned from BBC in order to try to join up as a result of them and as a result of his conversation which you are now going to hear.

Anyhow, I rang Mr. CHURCHILL up and said, "Could I come down?" He said, "Yes, by all means", and I had a Ford V-8 which I was very fond of at the time and I drove down to Westrum to see Mr. CHURCHILL, and arrived, I think, at about 11 o'clock in the morning. The door was opened by the butler and I saw Mr. CHURCHILL sitting in his study by himself immediately afterwards, and I said to Mr. CHURCHILL:

It is very kind of you to see me. I simply do not know what I ought to do and before doing anything I would like to have your views. Well, of course, they are known fairly generally. Personally, I said, I am in some spot and Mr. CHURCHILL said, first thing, and my best answer will be to show you and allow you to read a letter. It is in English and I have it in my pocket. It is from Herr BENES, and out of the left hand vest pocket of the boiler suit that he was wearing, it was before the days of the siren suit, he produced a letter from Prague signed by EDWARD BENES which ran, in my recollection, roughly speaking, as follows:

My Dear Mr. CHURCHILL:

We have met though perhaps you do not remember. I am writing to you to ask you for your advise and for your assistance. What can I do and can you help me about my unhappy country?

I read that letter and Mr. CHURCHILL looked at me and said:

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Letter to Director, FBI  
NY [REDACTED]

tape recording. However, he said that he heard nothing further from the British, and he had not given the tape recording to anyone. He said that to his knowledge, this is the only record of BURGESS' voice in existence. He mentioned that he felt that the proper authorities should possess a copy of this recording in the event BURGESS becomes a "Lord Haw Haw".

During the interview with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], [REDACTED] telephoned and [REDACTED] advised that him that the "FBI is here and probably will want to talk with you".

It will be noted that [REDACTED] and by teletype dated August 14, 1951, the Bureau was requested to advise New York if [REDACTED] should be interviewed.

It will be noted that most of the information reported herein was furnished by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was also questioned at the same time and his information on BURGESS is identical with that furnished by [REDACTED].

The tape recording which is being furnished to the Bureau as an enclosure with this letter is marked on the celluloid with the initials "ERT" and in yellow paint the number 38. The box containing the tape recording is appropriately marked by the Agent who obtained same and on the side of the box the number 38 appears.

The information contained herein will be sent out in report form suitable for dissemination in the near future. However, it was felt that the Bureau should possess all details surrounding this tape recording as well as the information, which would not be appropriate in report form.

- 5 - 250

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Letter to Director, FBI  
NY [REDACTED]

It will be noted that the above quoted remarks have been written down on paper by [REDACTED] when he read of the disappearance of BURGESS and MAC LEAN. He said that when he first heard of their disappearance, he thought that it would be a good idea to write down what he remembered of BURGESS' recording.

[REDACTED] advised that BURGESS was "a homosexual who boasted of it". BURGESS once mentioned to [REDACTED] that he had visited the Everard Turkish Baths on 28th Street, New York City (28 West 28th Street) where "you can get anything you desire".

Neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED] ever suspected BURGESS of being pro-Communist or pro-Soviet. They could recall no remarks or actions on the part of BURGESS that would indicate he was other than a loyal British subject. As a matter of fact, [REDACTED] got the impression that BURGESS was devoted to England and was homesick. At the farewell party, BURGESS asked [REDACTED] to sing The Cambridge Song. Neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED] have any idea where BURGESS might have gone, and they could not recall BURGESS making any statements about taking a trip after he returned to England. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that they did not know DONALD MAC LEAN. [REDACTED] pointed out that [REDACTED] has been very close to DONALD MAC LEAN for the past 20 years since the time that they went to school together. He said that [REDACTED] once remarked that he would lay down his life for DONALD MAC LEAN. [REDACTED] said that neither he nor [REDACTED] heard from BURGESS since he sailed to England. [REDACTED] did state that he had mailed a short note to BURGESS on the QUEEN MARY the day it was to sail. He said that in this note, he merely remarked that he had enjoyed meeting BURGESS.

[REDACTED] expressed great concern over the tape recording that BURGESS had made. He stated that he was opposed to the Labor Government in England, and he felt that this tape recording revealing as it did an alleged friendship or association between BURGESS and WINSTON CHURCHILL might be used to political advantage by the present Labor Government against Mr. CHURCHILL. He said that he had advised the Legal Attache of the British United Nations Delegation of the existence of this

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY [REDACTED]

"inevitable. If I am returned to power, and it seems likely that I shall be, if you need a job come and see me and present this book, and I will see to it that you are suitably employed'.

"On that evening, the greater part of which was spent in making music for our guests, present day politics were not discussed--except that long after midnight--one significant remark was made to me by BURGESS. It was that the memory of such an evening of music making among friends would never be forgotten. He felt that war was eminent and that it probably would take place within ten days. As he was slightly under the influence of drink--his remark made no impression on me--but in view of his disappearance, he obviously felt that there was significance in the remark which he repeated in the sober light of the following morning to [REDACTED].

"He left our studio with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] about 2:30 A.M.

"On the following day when he was scheduled to sail on the QUEEN MARY, [REDACTED] phoned to ask if I would go to the dock with him and GUY. I said that I would. It was then about 1 P.M., and the boat was to sail at 2:30 P.M., or three. I said I'd be right over and hung up the receiver. Almost immediately, the telephone bell rang again. GUY requested that I remain here and he and [REDACTED] would pick me up. When they arrived, I questioned his motive in coming east--out of his way--when owing to the lateness of the hour he should have motored to the dock. He repeated that he wished to hear again the speech that he had recorded, 'in case there is anything incriminating in it'. He and [REDACTED] sat down and listened to the playback. When it was finished BURGESS said 'that's okay! It's an interesting story and a jolly good recording. I wish you'd send me a copy of it'.

"I told him that I could expunge it in his presence if he wished me to do so. But again remarking that there was nothing incriminating in the speech, he added that it could be left on the tape. His taxi was waiting outside and the three of us left for the boat. In the taxi he intimated that he was looking forward to his return to England. We were late getting to the boat. No more visitors were allowed on board--so [REDACTED] and I said goodbye to BURGESS at the barrier."

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY [redacted]

stated that BURGESS did not stay but left a note for [redacted] advising of his visit indicating that he had hoped to hear [redacted] sing.

The third and last time that [redacted] and [redacted] saw BURGESS was on the night before BURGESS sailed. On that night (April 30, 1951), [redacted], [redacted] and GUY BURGESS visited [redacted] and [redacted] at [redacted], [redacted], for a farewell party. [redacted] and [redacted] sang most of the evening. During the evening, they recorded some songs on a Sound Mirror and [redacted] asked BURGESS if he would like to make a record of his voice. This seemed like a good idea to BURGESS, so he recorded an alleged interview that he had with WINSTON CHURCHILL in 1938. BURGESS made this recording three times. On the first two occasions, [redacted] did not have the Sound Mirror adjusted properly and so no recording was made. However, BURGESS insisted on making the recording and so on the third try the recording was made.

This tape recording was obtained from [redacted] and two copies were made of it. One tape recording copy is being furnished to the Bureau along with a transcription thereof. The tape recording and transcription are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter. A transcription of the recording is being forwarded to the Washington Field Office as an enclosure with this letter. One tape recording copy is being maintained in the files of this office. The original tape recording is being returned to [redacted] at his request.

A review of this tape recording indicates that BURGESS claimed to have interviewed WINSTON CHURCHILL in 1938. Upon listening to a playback of this tape recording in [redacted] apartment, it was noted that the end of BURGESS' talk was erased from the recording. [redacted] explained this as follows:

"A few nights after GUY BURGESS' departure, [redacted] and [redacted] came to supper. As we had all been fooling on my tape recorder on the night that BURGESS was here, [redacted] and [redacted], after hearing the playback, insisted on their recording being erased. In doing so by singing over their recorded tape--the end of BURGESS' story of his interview with Mr. CHURCHILL--was inadvertently cut. The ending was as follows. 'You and I know said Mr. CHURCHILL that war is

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 15, 1951.

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MAC LEAN;  
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bureau file [redacted])

Re NY tel 8/10/51.

[redacted] and [redacted] were interviewed on 8/10/51. It will be noted that [redacted] wrote a letter to GUY BURGESS on April 30, 1951.

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that he and [redacted] first met GUY BURGESS in April, 1951, a few weeks before BURGESS sailed for England. [redacted] and [redacted] met BURGESS in the following manner:

[redacted], [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] were having dinner at [redacted] one evening in April. GUY BURGESS, who was staying at that time with [redacted], telephoned [redacted] at [redacted] apartment and was invited over to join the others. [redacted] remarked to [redacted] that he did not think that he would like BURGESS. He stated that BURGESS would probably arrive intoxicated. When BURGESS arrived, he was slightly intoxicated. Later in the evening, during a discussion with [redacted], BURGESS called [redacted] a "bloody Fascist". Neither [redacted] nor [redacted] recalled this discussion further. However, they said that BURGESS had never said anything that would indicate he was pro-Communist or pro-Soviet.

Later that month, [redacted] and [redacted] went to a cocktail party at the apartment of [redacted] at [redacted]. BURGESS was there as well as many British diplomats. [redacted] left the party early and later BURGESS and [redacted] left the party and came to the apartment that [redacted] and [redacted] share at [redacted]. However, [redacted] had gone out and [redacted]

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

AUG 17 1951

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 29 17 10-50 AM  
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

DONALD DUART MACLEAN ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE WFO LETTER AUGUST  
THREE, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT GUY BURGESS RESIDED AT HIS HOUSE AT  
[REDACTED] LONDON, FROM NINETEEN THIRTY  
SEVEN TO NINETEEN FORTY. [REDACTED] LEFT LONDON SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTY  
NINE, FOR US AND HAS BEEN HERE EVER SINCE. HE SAID HE HAS NOT SEEN  
OR HEARD FROM BURGESS SINCE THAT TIME. HE STATES BURGESS ONCE TOLD  
HIM THAT HE /BURGESS/ BECAME A COMMUNIST AFTER READING MARX, AND THEN  
SOON THEREAFTER CEASED BEING A COMMUNIST, THOUGH HE MAINTAINED HIS  
INTEREST IN MARXISM. ONLY ASSOCIATE OF BURGESS WHOM [REDACTED] RECALLS IS  
[REDACTED] WHO ATTENDED ETON WITH BURGESS AND FREQUENTLY VISITED BUR-  
GESS AT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. ADVISED KEYNOTE TO BURGESS- CHARACTER WAS HIS  
AGGRESSIVENESS, CONCEIT, AND HIS DESIRE TO BE IMPORTANT. [REDACTED] RE-  
CALLED ATTENDING PARTY WITH BURGESS GIVEN BY A GERMAN REFUGEE NAMED  
END OF PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

SOME TIME BETWEEN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND NINETEEN THIRTY NINE  
IN LONDON. RECALLS NOTHING FURTHER ABOUT [REDACTED] CLAIMS BURGESS MUST  
HAVE OBTAINED HIS NY ADDRESS FROM [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] STATES BURGESS  
MAY HAVE OBTAINED HIS ADDRESS FROM NY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY. HOWEVER,  
BURGESS NEVER CONTACTED [REDACTED] IN US. [REDACTED] STATED [REDACTED] TURNED  
BURGESS OUT OF [REDACTED] FOR FAILURE TO PAY RENT.

[REDACTED] DOES NOT KNOW DONALD MACLEAN AND HAS NO IDEA AS TO PRESENT  
WHEREABOUTS OF BURGESS.

HOLD

TWO COPIES WFO

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August 21, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN  
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

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[redacted] who resides at [redacted] was interviewed and advised that Guy Burgess resided at his house at [redacted] London, from 1937 to 1940. [redacted] stated he left London in September, 1939, for the United States and has been in this country ever since. He further indicated he has not seen or heard from Burgess since his arrival in the United States.

[redacted] advised that Burgess, on one occasion, told him that he, Burgess, became a Communist after reading Marx and soon thereafter ceased being a Communist though he maintained his interest in Marxism. The only associate of Burgess whom [redacted] was able to recall was one [redacted], who attended Eton with Burgess and frequently visited Burgess at [redacted].

[redacted] recalled that on one occasion he attended a party given by a German refugee named [redacted] between 1937 and 1939 in London and was accompanied by Burgess. He was unable to recall anything further concerning [redacted].

In the opinion of [redacted] the keynote to Burgess' character was his aggressiveness, conceit, and his desire to be important. [redacted] claimed that Burgess must have obtained his address from one [redacted] who managed [redacted] house in London after [redacted] came to the United States in 1939. He also indicated that Burgess may have obtained his address from the New York telephone directory. However, he reiterated that Burgess never contacted him in the United States.

According to [redacted] [redacted] had turned Burgess out of the [redacted] address for failure to pay rent.

[redacted] stated he did not know Donald MacLean, nor does he have any idea as to the present whereabouts of Burgess.

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

2001 71 AUG 23 1951  
12 MASS 23 30A  
TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 6

FROM BOSTON

23

2-14 AM

DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

DONALD MAC-LEAN, GUY BURGESS. ESP DASH R. REURTEL AUGUST TWENTY-TWO.  
PERSON IDENTIFYING SELF AS [REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED  
BOSTON OFFICE TEN FORTY PM EVENING OF AUGUST TWENTY LAST ALLEGING HE HAD  
ENVELOPE WHICH CONTAINED INFO RE [REDACTED] AND ONE BURGESS AND THAT  
ENVELOPE WOULD BE DELIVERED TO ANYONE IDENTIFYING SELF AS QUOTE MACY  
UNQUOTE AT C AND C CIGAR STORE DOVER AND TREMONT STREETS, BOSTON.  
STATED HE COULD NOT PUT INFO IN MAIL AS POST OFFICE CLERKS SUBVERSIVE  
AND WOULD INTERCEPT IT ALSO HE MIGHT GET KILLED IF HE WAS CAUGHT  
DELIVERING THE ENVELOPE TO THE BOSTON OFFICE. AN AGENT MADE STOP AT  
C AND C SMOKE SHOP BUT SHOP CLOSED AND NO EVIDENCE OF [REDACTED] ALTHOUGH  
HE WAS ADVISED AGENT PROCEEDING TO SHOP. NO RECORD OF A [REDACTED]  
IN BOSTON TELEPHONE OR STREET DIRECTORY AND POSSIBILITY EXISTS A FICTIC-  
IOUS NAME USED. IN VIEW OF FOREGOING NO FURTHER ACTION CONTEMPLATED BY  
BOSTON ON THIS MATTER.

R.P.C.

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR [REDACTED]

DATE: August 2, 1951

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MacLEAN  
GUY FRANCIS de MONCIBURGESS  
ESPIONAGE - RPURPOSE

Association between Burgess and [REDACTED] a former Communist now an employee of [REDACTED] has been developed. [REDACTED] was interviewed in New York City on July 27, 1951, and admitted his acquaintanceship with Burgess in England in the late 1930's but denied knowledge of Communist activities on the part of Burgess.

[REDACTED] in an interview detailed his association with Burgess, recalling Burgess was in favor of Republican Spain in the period beginning 1936 - 1938. [REDACTED] detailed statements made to him by Burgess in opposition to the United States' China policy.

DETAILS

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[redacted] however, was cooperative during the interview. He stated he met Burgess around January, 1951, at which time Burgess explained his job with the Far Eastern Section of the British Embassy and was interested in obtaining an analysis of the American policy toward the Far East both from the official United States Government viewpoint and with regard to the opinion of the American general public. The two men met socially on four or five occasions, usually at the National Press Club where Burgess drank heavily.

[redacted] felt that Burgess believed the rise of Communism in China was a Chinese matter which had been accelerated by the Chiang Kai-shek administration because of the latter's inefficient and dishonest methods. [redacted] also felt Burgess wanted the Chinese situation to 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] felt Burgess was very restless and agitated and had the feeling that the United States was headed for doom because of having become confused and bogged down with regard to Oriental affairs. [redacted] did not consider Burgess to be sympathetic to the Soviet Union but he did feel Burgess was very tolerant of Russia's role in world affairs. He also recalled that Burgess had expressed his general dislike for the United States Congress and in particular the attitude of some Congressmen toward homosexuals in the State Department. [redacted] thought Burgess seemed to consider the fact that investigation of homosexuals was being made by Congress as a personal affront. This led him to believe that Burgess was a homosexual.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy  
2 Avenue Gabriel  
Paris 8, France

AIR COURIER

Date: August 30, 1951  
To: Director, FBI  
From: L Legal Attache, Paris  
Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

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4-5-1  
4-7-1  
2-1  
(u)

On August 22, 1951, [redacted] advised that so far as he knows the British and the French Intelligence Services are still very much interested in ascertaining the current whereabouts of DONALD MAC LEAN and GUY BURGESS.

According to [redacted], it was the British Intelligence Services who broke the story which appeared in many French daily newspapers during June, 1951, concerning the presence in France of 50 FBI agents who were allegedly assisting the Surete Nationale in searching for the missing British diplomats.

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SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD  
[REDACTED]  
DIRECTOR, FBI

August 29, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al  
ESPIONAGE R  
WFO File [REDACTED]

Information was previously developed to the effect that [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] had occupied a position in the State Department during the period MacLean was in the United States which indicated that he might have knowledge of MacLean. [REDACTED] has been interviewed and he stated he was on the British desk at the State Department in Washington, D. C. from 1944 to November, 1947, after which he was transferred to London. He stated that to his knowledge he never met MacLean and he was therefore unable to provide any information regarding MacLean's character, habits, and reputation.

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8709

September 6, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN  
GUY FRANCIS de MOEY BURGESS

In our memorandum of August 14, 1951, we advised you that a recording had been made by Burgess the night prior to his departure from the United States. This recording was made at the apartment of ██████████ in New York City and in the recording Burgess described an interview he had with Winston Churchill in 1938.

We are attaching hereto two records which contain the voice of Guy Burgess. It is believed that you might desire to have these records for future reference.

We have been advised that a member of the British United Nations staff contacted ██████████ to obtain a copy of this recording and this individual was advised of the fact that a copy had been obtained by us.

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

AUG 21 1951

TELETYPE

CONF WASHINGTON & WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 21  
DIRECTOR & SAC URGENT

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN, ET AL, ESP - R. REOURTEL EIGHT TEN FIFTYONE.  
[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] ADVISE THAT THEY NOW RECALL BURGESS MENTIONING  
THAT HE HOPED TO TAKE A HOLIDAY AFTER RETURNING TO ENGLAND. [REDACTED]  
THINKS BURGESS MENTIONED GOING TO SPAIN, WHILE [REDACTED] STATES THAT  
BURGESS TOLD HIM HE-D LIKE TO TAKE A LONG CRUISE DOWN AROUND THE ISLAND  
OF CRETE OR SICILY. NEITHER RECALL ANY FURTHER DETAILS. [REDACTED]  
ADVISED THAT LEGAL ATTACHE, BRITISH U.N. DELEGATION, CONTACTED HIM  
TO OBTAIN RECORDING BURGESS MADE. COPY THIS RECORDING ALREADY FUR-  
NISHED TO BUREAU. *de*

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19

August 28, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN  
GUY FRANCIS & MONCY BURGESS

8699

ch 2-1

Your attention is directed to our memorandum dated August 14, 1951, setting forth the results of an interview with [redacted] and [redacted] who reside at [redacted]. These two individuals have advised they now recall Burgess mentioning he hoped to take a holiday after returning to England. [redacted] thinks Burgess mentioned going to Spain, while [redacted] stated Burgess told him he would like to take a long cruise around the Island of Crete or Sicily. Neither individual recalled any further details. [redacted] advised that the Legal Attache of the British United Nations Delegation had contacted him to obtain the recording Burgess made describing an interview he had with Winston Churchill in 1938. A copy of this recording was previously turned over to us by [redacted] and a copy is being made which will be furnished to you.

[redacted] advised that he recently returned to New York City from a motor trip through the South accompanied by [redacted]. They spent one week end at Myrtle Beach, North Carolina, and stayed at the Carlton Motor Court. The proprietor of this court is a [redacted]. [redacted] stated he was formerly a Colonel in the United States Army. While on active duty [redacted] attended a special school sponsored by the Allied Governments. One of the British representatives was reportedly Guy Burgess. [redacted] stated that in February or March of this year Burgess stopped at the motor court and obtained from him the names of others who had attended this school, stating he desired to contact these individuals. It is to be noted that on March 1, 1951, Burgess arrived in Charleston, South Carolina, to fill a speaking engagement at the Citadel. We are going to conduct an interview of [redacted] at the Carlton Motor Court to verify the above information and obtain additional details.

An item in the press on August 21, 1951, set forth that the Foreign Office had announced the resignation of Alan Maclean, the younger brother of Donald Maclean. It was stated that the resignation did not implicate Alan Maclean in his brother's disappearance and was not for security reasons. We would appreciate receiving any other information which may be available to you with respect to this resignation.

## MPs to Quiz Morrison on 2 Diplomats

LONDON June 10 (AP).—The manhunt for two missing British diplomats appeared to be narrowing today to France and Italy.

Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison faces Parliament on the disappearances Monday and the head of Britain's counter-espionage organization, Sir Percy Sillitoe, flies for Washington and talks with the FBI.

British secret service agents, helped by local police, were still seeking to pick up the trail of Donald MacLean, 38, and Guy Burgess, 40, which was lost in Rennes, France, May 25.

Since then, the only hard clues have been three telegrams presumably sent on behalf of the missing men to their families the middle of last week.

Today the Rome newspaper Il Tempo, which has close connections with the Italian police, said Burgess arrived by car "some days ago" in Florence, where he met an English diplomat. Then he left, "presumably for southern Italy."

"But he may have left the country," Il Tempo said, declining to disclose its source of information.

### Police Deny Story

Last night the Italian police put out a curiously worded denial saying that Burgess had never arrived in Italy "by air." But authoritative Italian sources backed up Il Tempo's claim.

In Paris, British agents and police mingled with crowds on the sidewalks, in the cafes and in the nightclubs of Montmartre following reports that MacLean had been seen in the city. Another rumor came from Istanbul, which reported an unconfirmed Bucharest broadcast saying the missing pair had arrived in Prague. The BBC and other listeners in London which monitor newscasts from Bucharest did not hear the report. The disappearances have not been mentioned by the Prague press or radio.

The continued disappearance is gradually killing off hopes in official British circles that MacLean and Burgess may be on a spree.

### Have Confidential Data

What gets these officials hot under the collar is the fact that both men are in possession of confidential information about British-American relations.

MacLean has been head of the American Department of the Foreign Office since last November, while Burgess was an executive officer in the British Embassy in Washington.

Foreign Minister Morrison is to make a statement about the missing men when the House of Commons meets Monday. At least six M. P.s have tabled questions about the affair.

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

N. Y. Compass

76 SEP 13 1951

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Date: JUN 11 1951

August 29, 1951

LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON, ENGLAND

GUY BURGESS ET AL ESPIONAGE R. BUREAU RECEIVING PRESS  
INQUIRIES ON BASIS RELEASE LONDON DAILY HERALD TO EFFECT  
BURGESS AND MACLEAN LOCATED. ADVISE IMMEDIATELY.

100-100000  
22 104 22

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 15, 1951.

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MAC LEAN;  
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bureau file [redacted])

Re NY tel 8/10/51.

[redacted] and [redacted] were interviewed on 8/10/51. It will be noted that [redacted] wrote a letter to GUY BURGESS on April 30, 1951.

[redacted] advised that he and [redacted] first met GUY BURGESS in April, 1951, a few weeks before BURGESS sailed for England. [redacted] and [redacted] met BURGESS in the following manner:

[redacted], [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] were having dinner at [redacted] one evening in April. GUY BURGESS, who was staying at that time with [redacted], telephoned [redacted] at [redacted] apartment and was invited over to join the others. [redacted] remarked to [redacted] that he did not think that he would like BURGESS. He stated that BURGESS would probably arrive intoxicated. When BURGESS arrived, he was slightly intoxicated. Later in the evening, during a discussion with [redacted], BURGESS called [redacted] a "bloody Fascist". Neither [redacted] nor [redacted] recalled this discussion further. However, they said that BURGESS had never said anything that would indicate he was pro-Communist or pro-Soviet.

Later that month, [redacted] and [redacted] went to a cocktail party at the apartment of [redacted] at [redacted] BURGESS was there as well as many British diplomats. [redacted] left the party early and later BURGESS and [redacted] left the party and came to the apartment that [redacted] and [redacted] share at [redacted]. However, [redacted] had gone out and [redacted]

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY [REDACTED]

stated that BURGESS did not stay but left a note for [REDACTED] advising of his visit indicating that he had hoped to hear [REDACTED] sing.

The third and last time that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] saw BURGESS was on the night before BURGESS sailed. On that night (April 30, 1951), [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and GUY BURGESS visited [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], [REDACTED], for a farewell party. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] sang most of the evening. During the evening, they recorded some songs on a Sound Mirror and [REDACTED] asked BURGESS if he would like to make a record of his voice. This seemed like a good idea to BURGESS, so he recorded an alleged interview that he had with WINSTON CHURCHILL in 1938. BURGESS made this recording three times. On the first two occasions, [REDACTED] did not have the Sound Mirror adjusted properly and so no recording was made. However, BURGESS insisted on making the recording and so on the third try the recording was made.

This tape recording was obtained from [REDACTED] and two copies were made of it. One tape recording copy is being furnished to the Bureau along with a transcription thereof. The tape recording and transcription are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter. A transcription of the recording is being forwarded to the Washington Field Office as an enclosure with this letter. One tape recording copy is being maintained in the files of this office. The original tape recording is being returned to [REDACTED] at his request.

A review of this tape recording indicates that BURGESS claimed to have interviewed WINSTON CHURCHILL in 1938. Upon listening to a playback of this tape recording in [REDACTED] apartment, it was noted that the end of BURGESS' talk was erased from the recording. [REDACTED] explained this as follows:

"A few nights after GUY BURGESS' departure, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] came to supper. As we had all been fooling on my tape recorder on the night that BURGESS was here, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], after hearing the playback, insisted on their recording being erased. In doing so by singing over their recorded tape--the end of BURGESS' story of his interview with Mr. CHURCHILL--was inadvertently cut. The ending was as follows. 'You and I know said Mr. CHURCHILL that war is

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Letter to Director, FBI  
NY [REDACTED]

"inevitable. If I am returned to power, and it seems likely that I shall be, if you need a job come and see me and present this book, and I will see to it that you are suitably employed".

"On that evening, the greater part of which was spent in making music for our guests, present day politics were not discussed--except that long after midnight--one significant remark was made to me by BURGESS. It was that the memory of such an evening of music making among friends would never be forgotten. He felt that war was eminent and that it probably would take place within ten days. As he was slightly under the influence of drink--his remark made no impression on me--but in view of his disappearance, he obviously felt that there was significance in the remark which he repeated in the sober light of the following morning to [REDACTED].

"He left our studio with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] about 2:30 A.M.

"On the following day when he was scheduled to sail on the QUEEN MARY, [REDACTED] phoned to ask if I would go to the dock with him and GUY. I said that I would. It was then about 1 P.M., and the boat was to sail at 2:30 P.M., or three. I said I'd be right over and hung up the receiver. Almost immediately, the telephone bell rang again. GUY requested that I remain here and he and [REDACTED] would pick me up. When they arrived, I questioned his motive in coming east--out of his way--when owing to the lateness of the hour he should have motored to the dock. He repeated that he wished to hear again the speech that he had recorded, 'in case there is anything incriminating in it'. He and [REDACTED] sat down and listened to the playback. When it was finished BURGESS said 'that's okay. It's an interesting story and a jolly good recording. I wish you'd send me a copy of it'.

"I told him that I could expunge it in his presence if he wished me to do so. But again remarking that there was nothing incriminating in the speech, he added that it could be left on the tape. His taxi was waiting outside and the three of us left for the boat. In the taxi he intimated that he was looking forward to his return to England. We were late getting to the boat. No more visitors were allowed on board--so [REDACTED] and I said goodbye to BURGESS at the barrier."

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY [REDACTED]

It will be noted that the above quoted remarks have been written down on paper by [REDACTED] when he read of the disappearance of BURGESS and MAC LEAN. He said that when he first heard of their disappearance, he thought that it would be a good idea to write down what he remembered of BURGESS' recording.

[REDACTED] advised that BURGESS was "a homosexual who boasted of it". BURGESS once mentioned to [REDACTED] that he had visited the Everard Turkish Baths on 28th Street, New York City (28 West 28th Street) where "you can get anything you desire".

Neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED] ever suspected BURGESS of being pro-Communist or pro-Soviet. They could recall no remarks or actions on the part of BURGESS that would indicate he was other than a loyal British subject. As a matter of fact, [REDACTED] got the impression that BURGESS was devoted to England and was homesick. At the farewell party, BURGESS asked [REDACTED] to sing The Cambridge Song. Neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED] have any idea where BURGESS might have gone, and they could not recall BURGESS making any statements about taking a trip after he returned to England. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that they did not know DONALD MAC LEAN. [REDACTED] pointed out that [REDACTED] has been very close to DONALD MAC LEAN for the past 20 years since the time that they went to school together. He said that [REDACTED] once remarked that he would lay down his life for DONALD MAC LEAN. [REDACTED] said that neither he nor [REDACTED] heard from BURGESS since he sailed to England. [REDACTED] did state that he had mailed a short note to BURGESS on the QUEEN MARY the day it was to sail. He said that in this note, he merely remarked that he had enjoyed meeting BURGESS.

[REDACTED] expressed great concern over the tape recording that BURGESS had made. He stated that he was opposed to the Labor Government in England, and he felt that this tape recording revealing as it did an alleged friendship or association between BURGESS and WINSTON CHURCHILL might be used to political advantage by the present Labor Government against Mr. CHURCHILL. He said that he had advised the Legal Attache of the British United Nations Delegation of the existence of this

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY [REDACTED]

tape recording. However, he said that he heard nothing further from the British, and he had not given the tape recording to anyone. He said that to his knowledge, this is the only record of BURGESS' voice in existence. He mentioned that he felt that the proper authorities should possess a copy of this recording in the event BURGESS becomes a "Lord Haw Haw".

During the interview with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], [REDACTED] telephoned and [REDACTED] advised that him that the "FBI is here and probably will want to talk with you".

It will be noted that [REDACTED] and by teletype dated August 14, 1951, the Bureau was requested to advise New York if [REDACTED] should be interviewed.

It will be noted that most of the information reported herein was furnished by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was also questioned at the same time and his information on BURGESS is identical with that furnished by [REDACTED].

The tape recording which is being furnished to the Bureau as an enclosure with this letter is marked on the celluloid with the initials "ERT" and in yellow paint the number 38. The box containing the tape recording is appropriately marked by the Agent who obtained same and on the side of the box the number 38 appears.

The information contained herein will be sent out in report form suitable for dissemination in the near future. However, it was felt that the Bureau should possess all details surrounding this tape recording as well as the information, which would not be appropriate in report form.

I am now recording for the third time because I think the story is of interest; my interview with Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL in September, 1938. This story arose in the following manner:

I was at the time working in the BBC and I had met Mr. CHURCHILL before dining with VENETIA MONTAGUE (PH), and he had been most friendly. I was extremely upset by the events of Munich Week and in fact I ultimately resigned from BBC in order to try to join up as a result of them and as a result of his conversation which you are now going to hear.

Anyhow, I rang Mr. CHURCHILL up and said, "Could I come down?" He said, "Yes, by all means", and I had a Ford V-8 which I was very fond of at the time and I drove down to Westrum to see Mr. CHURCHILL, and arrived, I think, at about 11 o'clock in the morning. The door was opened by the butler and I saw Mr. CHURCHILL sitting in his study by himself immediately afterwards, and I said to Mr. CHURCHILL:

It is very kind of you to see me. I simply do not know what I ought to do and before doing anything I would like to have your views. Well, of course, they are known fairly generally. Personally, I said, I am in some spot and Mr. CHURCHILL said, first thing, and my best answer will be to show you and allow you to read a letter. It is in English and I have it in my pocket. It is from Herr BENES, and out of the left hand vest pocket of the boiler suit that he was wearing, it was before the days of the siren suit, he produced a letter from Prague signed by EDWARD BENES which ran, in my recollection, roughly speaking, as follows:

My Dear Mr. CHURCHILL:

We have met though perhaps you do not remember. I am writing to you to ask you for your advise and for your assistance. What can I do and can you help me about my unhappy country?

I read that letter and Mr. CHURCHILL looked at me and said:

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You see, Herr BENES has written to me. He's asked for my advice and for my assistance; for my help. But what advice, Sir, I returned? What assistance can I offer? Here am I, said Mr. CHURCHILL thumping himself on the blue boiler suit that he was wearing, here am I, said Mr. CHURCHILL, an old man without power and without party. What help shall I give? What assistance can I offer? What answer can I return? Because answer I shall, and must, but what shall I proffer? And I felt I said the right thing at that moment.

I said to Mr. CHURCHILL: Don't be so downhearted. Offer him your eloquence. Stump the country, I said. Make speeches. Awaken people, I said, addressing him as though he was me. Awaken people, I said, to the issues at stake, I said, and he was rather pleased by that I think; but you see he warmed and said: Ahh-hh-h....., yes, yes, my eloquence; that indeed Herr BENES can count on in full and some would say in overbounding measure.

But, Mr. BURGESS, what other help have I to offer? What else is there? What can I give, and I didn't say anything at this point because I shot my diplomatic bolt by my fortunate recollections of the word eloquence a moment before and had nothing to say at all, and, therefore, did not say anything, and Mr. CHURCHILL was struck by this and said:

You are silent Mr. BURGESS. You are rightly silent. What else? What else? What else have I to offer? One thing he said. One thing. I didn't say, "What's that?" It wasn't necessary. One thing, he said, my son RANDOLPH. RANDOLPH, who is already, I trust, a gentleman, is training to be an officer. So there was nothing necessary to be said after that, and as far as I can remember for the third time in telling this story, this is the moment at which the conversation about Munich Week stopped.

We had a bit of mutual hatred about CHAMBERLAIN and about SIMON and I now put on record something I'd forgotten in the two previous versions that HAROLD NICHOLSON and I used to go to the same club; clubs rather, HAROLD'S club, The Travellers, and my club, the Reform, and follow Mr. JOHN SIMON, Lord SIMON that is, about, and we used to

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sit next to him in the halls of our clubs and we used to say to each other, without mentioning his name; a man, we used to say, at least I used to say in Mr. CHURCHILL'S voice, a man of the most infinite cowardice, and he always used to look around.

Anyhow, having finished discussing Munich Week with Mr. CHURCHILL, I left his house and got into my car outside, and I have forgotten to mention that before doing that he had trotted out of the room and he said: I'll leave you but I'll return, and he did return in about a minute and a half bearing a volume, and he said:

Mr. BURGESS, he said, before you leave me I would wish that you would accept this -- my speeches. In these speeches I say at some lengths what you and I know but what His Majesty's Government has not yet grappled with. The matter -- is war coming? I warned the country in this volume, edited by my son, RANDOLPH, and I would like to write in this book for you. And he wrote in the book and I still have it, and it's in ALAN MacLEAN'S flat at 123 East 53rd Street at the moment.

He wrote in the book: "To GUY BURGESS from WINSTON CHURCHILL to confirm his admirable sentiments. Munich, September, 1938." And ANTHONY EDEN refused to spoil the book by signing it subsequently.

Anyhow, I trotted out to the car and as I got into the car Mr. CHURCHILL trotted out and patted the car and said to me, he said: This war which you and I know is coming!!!..

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/31/51

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

*Handwritten initials and scribbles*

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

Enclosed to the Washington Field Office with its copies of this letter is a pencilled letter bearing no signature and addressed to the Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, San Francisco, California. This letter was contained in an envelope of the Sportsman's Hotel, Tulelake, California, in which town the letter was postmarked 8/17 1951. This note states:

"There is possibility that [redacted] of Foreign Economic Division, State Department, may have had affiliation with GUY BURGESS, British-Russian spy."

Following this statement is a purported description of GUY BURGESS and the address of [redacted] as having been care of [redacted], Cairo, Egypt. The note suggests that this Bureau investigate at Cairo concerning any leakage of atomic information in 1943 or 1944 via Cairo, and suggested check with British Military Intelligence on GUY BURGESS. The note closed with the statement: "Stand by for additional data." The note is printed by hand.

This data is furnished the Bureau and the Washington Field Office as of possible interest. San Francisco indices are negative on the names [redacted] and the individual given as her address in Cairo.



8  
August 22, 1951

SAC BOSTON

URGENT

██████████  
DONALD MacLEAN, GUY BURGESS, ESP R.

ON AUGUST TWENTY-ONE INSTANT ██████████ OF DORCHESTER, *ely*  
MASSACHUSETTS, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED HE HAD INFO CONCERNING *slz*  
██████████ ██████████. HE INDICATED  
INFO BULKY AND RELATED IN PART TO BURGESS, WHOM HE DESCRIBED  
AS FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE. HE IS PRESUMABLY REFERRING  
TO GUY BURGESS, MISSING BRITISH DIPLOMAT. ██████████ INDICATED  
HE INTENDED TO DELIVER INFO TO YOU PERSONALLY AND HAD BEEN IN  
PREVIOUS TELEPHONIC CONTACT YOUR OFFICE. SUTEL IF INFO RECEIVED  
FROM ██████████ AND, IF NOT, MAKE IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENTS TO OBTAIN  
THIS DATA AND SUTEL SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

HOOVER

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO. [REDACTED] **SF**

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAVANNAH</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9-8-51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9-1-51</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE <b>DONALD DUART MACLEAN GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[REDACTED] advises does not recall BURGESS from Military Government School, Shrivingham, England, 1943-44 and denies furnishing list acquaintances when BURGESS stayed at Carlton Motor Court, February, 1951, using assumed name. Could not locate registration card or recall details of conversation.

*ca 8-1  
ca 7-1*

[REDACTED]  
-RUC-

**DETAILS:**

AT MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH CAROLINA

[REDACTED], Proprietor, Carlton Motor Court, advised he attended the Military Government School conducted at Shrivingham, England during the fall of 1943 and spring of 1944, but did not recall the presence of BURGESS at the school. He suggested BURGESS may have had close contact with officials concerning the school as during the course of their conversation during the latter part of February, 1951, BURGESS indicated intimate knowledge of the personnel and content of the curriculum.

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SV. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported an unknown individual, whom they later learned to be BURGESS, claiming to be a member of the British Embassy and driving a Rolls Royce bearing British license plates, stayed at their court during the latter part of February, 1951. This individual conversed with [REDACTED] for several hours concerning personnel of the Military Government School at Shrivingham, England and the content of the course, at which time his comments indicated to [REDACTED] a close knowledge of the school. He stated the individual conversed freely concerning many subjects and impressed him with his brilliance and apparent inside knowledge of political and international affairs. When questioned as to specific subjects of conversation, [REDACTED] stated he could not recall them other than his favorable comments concerning General RIDGEWAY's assumption of command of the Armed Forces in Korea.

[REDACTED] stated he has lost all contact with members of the Military Government School and did not recall the location of any of the personnel in attendance, thus could not have possibly furnished BURGESS with any such information. He stated it was not until the newspapers published pictures of MACLEAN and BURGESS that he was aware of BURGESS' true identity, as he had registered under an assumed name.

Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised the registration cards for guests are filed alphabetically by name rather than by date of registration, hence when BURGESS used an assumed name, the card could not then be located, there being approximately 5,000 cards on file. They stated BURGESS left at about 12:00 P.M. the day after registering, having given no hint as to his point of origin or destination.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

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SV. [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It is being left to the discretion of the office of origin to set out leads to obtain the 5,000 guest registration cards at the Carlton Motor Court, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina for review and laboratory examination in order to attempt to learn the alias used by GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS when registered in the latter part of February, 1951.

REFERENCES

Washington Field letter to Director  
8-17-51.

Charlotte letter to Director 8-23-51.

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**SAC, SAVANNAH**

**September 17, 1951**

**DIRECTOR, FBI**

**DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R  
Savannah File - [REDACTED]**

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated September 8, 1951, at Savannah, in this case. The Savannah Office should attempt to locate the registration card of Guy Burgess at the Carlton Motor Court, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. The following information is set forth to assist in locating this registration:

[REDACTED] who was picked up by Burgess and assisted in driving the 1941 Lincoln to Charleston, has stated that he and Burgess stopped at a tourist court some 60 miles north of Charleston and slept in the same room together. [REDACTED], when first interviewed, claimed that this was in April, 1951; however, an affidavit was later located which had been executed by [REDACTED] on February 28, 1951, before a Justice of the Peace in Prince George County, Virginia. This affidavit is dated February 28, 1951. The affidavit lists the automobile driven by [REDACTED] as owned by Guy Burgess and being a 1941 Lincoln Continental with diplomatic license plates DPL 174.

It has also been determined through officials at the Citadel College in Charleston that Burgess made two trips to Charleston, the first covering the dates of March 1 and 2, 1951, and the second in the latter part of March, 1951, when Burgess was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Eve Bassett.

On the basis of the foregoing data you should recontact [REDACTED] and attempt to locate the registration for Burgess, bearing in mind that the date probably was February 28, 1951, and if the car license was noted on the registration as is frequently the case at motor courts the license would be DPL 174. [REDACTED] should be questioned regarding his statement that the car was a "Rolls Royce bearing British license plates" as it would not appear to be accurate. He should also be questioned as to whether Burgess was accompanied by anyone. He should be questioned as to how he is sure that the individual who stopped at the motor court was Burgess as it has been reported that Burgess' photograph which appeared in newspapers is a poor likeness.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD [REDACTED]

NY FILE NO. [REDACTED]

LS

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/10/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>7/12-14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25, 28; 8/2, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 23, 29; 9/5/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE <b>DONALD DUART MAC LEAN GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

advised he ~~knew~~ BURGESS since approximately 1938. He states that BURGESS studied Marxism but was never sympathetic toward Marxism. No idea as to location of BURGESS. [REDACTED] acquainted with both subjects but has no information as to their whereabouts. States neither sympathetic toward Communism or Russia. [REDACTED] has known BURGESS since 1936 and was in personal contact with BURGESS during 1936-38. [REDACTED] states he has not seen BURGESS since 1940 and has no knowledge as to his whereabouts. [REDACTED] believed BURGESS to be anti-Russian. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] met BURGESS about two weeks

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67369

NY [REDACTED]

5/20/42

5/23/42

before latter returned to England. No knowledge as to pro-Soviet views or present whereabouts of BURGESS. [REDACTED] advised BURGESS resided in his house in England from 1937 to 1940. [REDACTED] left England 1939 and has not seen BURGESS since. States BURGESS once told him he became a Communist after reading Marx but soon thereafter ceased being a Communist. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] knew both subjects but has no reason to suspect they were pro-Russian and has no information as to their whereabouts.

- P -

DETAILS:

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[REDACTED], William Holzmann and Company, 115 Broadway, advised SA [REDACTED] on July 13, 1951 that his company is the largest seller of British sterling notes in the United States. He said, however, that they do not keep a record of the serial numbers of any notes sold, whether to an individual or a banking firm. He advised that the largest denomination allowed to be sold was a five-pound note. [REDACTED] pointed out that he could safely say that no other company in the United States would make a record of serial numbers of such small notes. ( )

With regard to the American Express Company checks purchased by BURGESS, it was determined through [REDACTED], of known reliability, that all thirty of these checks were cashed in the United States prior to the departure of BURGESS, except for one check which was cashed on board the QUEEN MARY. This informant advised that the majority of these checks were cashed in Charleston, South Carolina, Washington, D.C., and one in Baltimore, Maryland. ( )

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NY [REDACTED]

On July 17, 1951, [REDACTED] of the British Broadcasting Corporation, was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] at BBC, 630 Fifth Avenue. [REDACTED] stated that he had been acquainted with GUY BURGESS since approximately 1938, when both were employed by BBC in London, England. [REDACTED] declared that while he was aware of BURGESS' reputation for homosexuality, he had no reason to doubt BURGESS' loyalty. He said that BURGESS had studied Marxism but had never indicated any sympathy for same.

[REDACTED] saw BURGESS approximately three times while BURGESS was in the United States, once in Washington, D. C., and twice in New York City. He said he had no information concerning BURGESS' activities or friends in the United States other than BURGESS' employment at the British Embassy and residence at the home of H. A. R. PHILBY in Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] had no idea as to BURGESS' whereabouts or reason for his disappearance.

On July 21, 1951, [REDACTED] was interviewed at [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]. [REDACTED], a British subject, advised that he was acquainted with DONALD MAC LEAN and his brother, ALAN MAC LEAN, since 1939, and added that he has known GUY BURGESS for several years. He said he was staying at the apartment of [REDACTED] in April, 1951, and BURGESS came there to spend a few days. He remarked that BURGESS was quite intoxicated during his entire stay at this apartment. FARMER recalled that BURGESS had said that he was glad to be returning to England and he planned to take a rest. [REDACTED] said that he cannot recall BURGESS indicating any planned trip unless he possibly mentioned a Mediterranean cruise; however, [REDACTED] stated that he was not sure whether or not BURGESS had actually said this or he [REDACTED] had picked this up from subsequent newspaper articles on the disappearance of BURGESS and MAC LEAN.

[REDACTED] said that BURGESS had not indicated any dislike for the democratic form of government or for England, or for the United States, and neither did he indicate any sympathy for Communism or the Soviet Union.

[REDACTED] mentioned the party that BURGESS was to attend in [REDACTED] apartment in New York City on

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NY [redacted]

was Russia and India. [redacted] remembered seeing a book autographed by CHURCHILL to BURGESS.

[redacted] said that he believed that BURGESS was anti-Russian and he had no reason to suspect that BURGESS was a member of a Russian espionage ring. [redacted] could not recall anything that would lead him to believe that BURGESS was inclined toward Communism. He does not know any of BURGESS' close associates but he did say that he knew [redacted] and [redacted] much better than he knew BURGESS and he added that these two traveled in a literary group with which BURGESS was acquainted. [redacted] said that BURGESS was a homosexual and was given to excessive drinking.

He volunteered the information that he never knew DONALD MAC LEAN.

[redacted] and [redacted], [redacted] were interviewed on August 10, 1951 by the writer.

[redacted] stated that he and [redacted] first met GUY BURGESS in April, 1951, a few weeks before BURGESS sailed for England. [redacted] and [redacted] met BURGESS in the following manner:

[redacted] and [redacted], [redacted] were having dinner at [redacted] one evening in April. GUY BURGESS, who was staying at that time with [redacted] telephoned [redacted] at [redacted] apartment and was invited over to join the others. [redacted] told [redacted] that he would not like BURGESS and he said BURGESS

NY [REDACTED]

April 21, 1951 and added that he understood that business matters had prevented BURGESS from visiting the United States at this time. He said the purpose of this party was to enable him to meet certain artist friends of BURGESS.

[REDACTED] stated that he regards DONALD MAC LEAN as a loyal British subject.

The last time he saw MAC LEAN was in London, England, when the latter was recovering from a nervous breakdown attributable to overwork.

[REDACTED] said that he could provide no additional information as to the whereabouts of MAC LEAN or BURGESS.

On July 28, 1951, [REDACTED] was interviewed at the St. Regis Hotel, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, by SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He said that he met GUY BURGESS in about 1936 in England through [REDACTED] and BURGESS was a social acquaintance of the [REDACTED] family.

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] said that he was in personal contact with BURGESS from 1936 to 1938, writing two and receiving several letters from BURGESS while he ( [REDACTED] ) was in South America. He said he believes his last personal contact with BURGESS was in 1938 in England, although he indicated the possibility of an isolated meeting or infrequent letter from BURGESS up to 1940. He said, however, that he has not seen BURGESS since 1940 and he has no knowledge as to BURGESS' present whereabouts.

As far as he could recall, his contacts with BURGESS were social. He had BURGESS to cocktail parties at his home and attended similar parties at the home of BURGESS. He recalled that BURGESS had a brilliant mind with a keen analytical outlook on political and economic matters. [REDACTED] recollected that BURGESS once told him that he was assisting a group who were acting as consultants to WINSTON CHURCHILL and that his work in this field [REDACTED]

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NY [REDACTED]

would probably arrive intoxicated. When BURGESS did arrive he was, according to [REDACTED], slightly intoxicated. Later, during the course of the evening, BURGESS engaged in a discussion with [REDACTED] and called [REDACTED] a "bloody Fascist". Neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED] recalled this discussion further; however, they did say that BURGESS had never said anything that would indicate he was pro-Communist or pro-Soviet.

Later that month, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] went to a cocktail party at the apartment of [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. BURGESS was there, as well as many British diplomats. [REDACTED] left the party early and later BURGESS and [REDACTED] left the party and came to the apartment that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] share at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] however, [REDACTED] had gone out and BURGESS did not stay long, though he left a note for [REDACTED] advising of his visit and indicating that he was sorry he had missed [REDACTED] since he desired to hear the latter sing.

The third and last time that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] saw BURGESS was on the night before BURGESS sailed for England. On that night (April 30, 1951), [REDACTED] and GUY BURGESS visited [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] for a farewell party. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] sang most of the evening. According to [REDACTED], present day politics were not discussed but he recalled that BURGESS made one significant remark. It was that the memory of such an evening of music making among friends would never be forgotten. He felt that war was imminent and that it would probably take place within ten days. [REDACTED] said that since BURGESS was slightly intoxicated, this remark made little impression; however, he added in view of the disappearance of BURGESS, [REDACTED] felt that there was significance in this remark, particularly since BURGESS repeated this statement on the following morning in the presence of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] said that BURGESS left the apartment at about 2:30 a.m. with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] advised that BURGESS was "a homosexual who boasted of it".

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NY [REDACTED]

Neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED] ever suspected BURGESS of being pro-Communist or pro-Soviet. They could recall no remarks or actions on the part of BURGESS that would indicate he was other than a loyal British subject. As a matter of fact, [REDACTED] got the impression that BURGESS was devoted to England and was homesick. [REDACTED] recalled that at the farewell party, mentioned above, BURGESS asked him to sing the Cambridge song.

Neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED] have any idea where BURGESS might have gone and at first they could not recall BURGESS making any statement about taking a trip after he returned from England; however, it will be noted that in a subsequent interview, [REDACTED] said that upon further consideration, he thinks BURGESS mentioned that he would like to take a trip in Spain after he returned to England. At this time, [REDACTED] recalled that he had a vague recollection that BURGESS talked about taking a long cruise down around the Island of Crete or Sicily. Neither, however, had paid much attention to BURGESS' remarks in this regard and neither could recall any further details regarding this matter.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that they did not know DONALD MAC LEAN. [REDACTED] pointed out that [REDACTED] has been very close to DONALD MAC LEAN for the past twenty years. He said that [REDACTED] once remarked that he would lay down his life for DONALD MAC LEAN.

[REDACTED] said that neither he nor [REDACTED] have heard from BURGESS since he sailed from England. [REDACTED] stated that he had sent BURGESS a short "bon voyage" letter on the QUEEN MARY the day that BURGESS sailed. He said that in this note, he merely remarked that he had enjoyed meeting BURGESS.

[REDACTED] was interviewed on August 23, 1951 at the office of the London "Daily Telegraph", 50 Rockefeller Plaza, by the writer. [REDACTED] advised that he had met DONALD MAC LEAN in England on a few occasions. He said that he was a good friend of DONALD'S brother, ALAN MAC LEAN, [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] said that though he does not know DONALD MAC LEAN well, he has no reason to suspect that DONALD MAC LEAN was pro-Communist or pro-Soviet.

NY

██████ declared that DONALD MAC LEAN had a brilliant career in the British diplomatic service. He has no idea as to where DONALD MAC LEAN has disappeared but he expressed the opinion that his disappearance was the result of some personal problem, rather than a "political motif".

Concerning GUY BURGESS, ██████ stated that he met BURGESS a few weeks before the latter sailed for England in April, 1951. He said that he did not like BURGESS and he felt that BURGESS carried an "air of doom" about him.

██████ was questioned about the discussion he had with BURGESS at ██████ apartment at the farewell party. He said that while he had rather a heated discussion with BURGESS at that party, he attached little significance to it. He said the discussion with BURGESS concerned General DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR and he took it upon himself to defend General MAC ARTHUR since BURGESS was being very critical of MAC ARTHUR. During this discussion, which, according to ██████ became quite heated, BURGESS called ██████ a "bloody Fascist".

██████ said that he was residing with ██████ at ██████ and first met BURGESS when the latter came to New York City from Washington, D. C. and stayed with ██████ at this apartment. Consequently, ██████ stated he met BURGESS on about three occasions. He said that BURGESS was a brilliant conversationalist but he added that BURGESS was "a homosexual who boasted of it". ██████ declared that he has no reason to believe that BURGESS was pro-Communist or pro-Soviet and he has no idea as to the whereabouts of either BURGESS or MAC LEAN. He could suggest no other associates or contacts of BURGESS than those previously mentioned.

██████ was interviewed by the writer on August 15, 1951. ██████ said that he first met GUY BURGESS in 1937 when BURGESS rented a room from ██████ in a house that ██████ owned at ██████, London. ██████ has forgotten who recommended BURGESS to him at this time. He said that BURGESS lived at this address alone for about three years.

67375

NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he left England in September, 1939 to come to the United States and has been here ever since. He said that [REDACTED] managed his house at [REDACTED] after he left England and [REDACTED] later wrote to him to inform him that he [REDACTED] had turned BURGESS out of the house in 1940 for failure to pay his rent.

During the time 1937 to September, 1939, [REDACTED] said that he had several discussions with BURGESS and he recalled that BURGESS once told him that he (BURGESS) became a Communist after reading Marx and Engels and then ceased being a Communist as quickly as he had become one. [REDACTED] declared that though BURGESS said he was no longer a Communist, he still maintained an interest in Marxism. [REDACTED] recalled that BURGESS was in his 20's when he knew him and was employed either by BBC or the British Government.

[REDACTED] characterized BURGESS as aggressive and conceited and he said that the keynote of BURGESS' character was a desire to be important.

The only associate of BURGESS that [REDACTED] could call was [REDACTED] who had gone to Eton with BURGESS and visited BURGESS at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that since he left England (September, [REDACTED]) he has not seen, heard from, nor heard of BURGESS until recently read of the latter's disappearance.

[REDACTED] remarked that when he knew BURGESS, he had no to suspect that BURGESS might be working for the Russians. [REDACTED] knew of any group or society that BURGESS was attached to or of. He did recall that BURGESS had joined some [REDACTED] in 1938, before Munich, and visited Germany with [REDACTED]. When BURGESS returned from Germany he told [REDACTED] [REDACTED] members of the Hitler Youth and, according to [REDACTED] seemed to admire them. [REDACTED] remarked that [REDACTED] could not speak either German or Russian when he knew [REDACTED]

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NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he did not know DONALD MAC LEAN. He examined a picture of DONALD MAC LEAN but declared that he did not know him.

[REDACTED] was questioned closely as to any other associates or friends of BURGESS other than [REDACTED]. After some thought, he said that he remembered going to a party once with BURGESS at the Mt. Pleasant Hotel on Oxford Street in London. He recalled that the party was given by a German refugee named [REDACTED]. He did not recall the first name of [REDACTED] and the mention of [REDACTED], or [REDACTED] meant nothing to him. He said he could recall nothing further about [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] declared that he has been living at his present address since October, 1941. He said that he did not know that BURGESS was in the United States until he recently read of the disappearance of BURGESS. Since [REDACTED] claimed that he has not seen nor heard from BURGESS since September, 1939, he was asked how BURGESS would happen to have [REDACTED] New York address. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In response, [REDACTED] said that BURGESS either obtained his address from [REDACTED] in London or had obtained it from the New York telephone directories. He said, however, BURGESS has never contacted him in the United States. He added that he had no idea as to the whereabouts of BURGESS.

It was noted that [REDACTED] is listed in the New York telephone directories.

- P E N D I N G -

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September 26, 1951

DONALD DUART MacLEAN  
GUY FRANCIS de MONECY BURGESS

8744

[redacted] was interviewed at the office of the London "Daily Telegraph," 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. [redacted] advised he had met Donald MacLean in England on a few occasions. He said he was a good friend of Donald's brother, Alan MacLean, [redacted]. [redacted] said though he does not know Donald MacLean well he has no reason to suspect Donald MacLean was pro-Communist or pro-Soviet.

Concerning Guy Burgess, [redacted] said he last met Burgess a few weeks before the latter sailed for England in April, 1951. He said he did not like Burgess and he felt Burgess carried an "air of doom" about him.

[redacted] was questioned about the discussion he had with Burgess at [redacted] apartment at the farewell party given for Burgess. He said that while he had a rather heated discussion with Burgess at the party he attached little significance to it. He said the discussion with Burgess concerned the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur and he took it upon himself to defend MacArthur since Burgess was being very critical of the General. During this discussion, which became quite heated, Burgess called [redacted] a "bloody Fascist." [redacted] declared he has no reason to believe Burgess was pro-Communist or pro-Soviet.

[redacted] advised that he first met Burgess in 1937 when Burgess rented a room from [redacted] in a house [redacted] owned at [redacted] London, England. He said Burgess lived at this address for about three years. [redacted] advised he left England in September 1939, to come to the United States and has been here ever since. He said [redacted] who managed his house in [redacted] wrote him that he had turned Burgess out of the house in 1940 for failure to pay his rent.

During the period from 1937 to September, 1939, [redacted] said he had several discussions with Burgess and he recalled Burgess once told him he had become a Communist after reading Marx and Engels and then ceased being a Communist as quickly as he had become one. [redacted] recalled that though Burgess said he was no longer a Communist he still maintained an interest in Marxism. [redacted] characterized Burgess as aggressive and conceited and said the keynote of Burgess' character was a desire to be important.

[redacted] remarked that when he knew Burgess he had no reason to suspect Burgess might be working for the Russians. He did recall Burgess had joined some

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youth group in 1938 before Munich and visited Germany with this group. When Burgess returned from Germany he told [redacted] of meeting some members of the Hitler Youth and according to [redacted], Burgess seemed to admire them.

[redacted] also recalled attending a party with Burgess at the Mt. Pleasant Hotel on Oxford Street, London, England. He recalled that the party was given by a German refugee named [redacted]. He was not able to recall this individual's first name even after the names [redacted] and [redacted] were suggested to him.

The foregoing is furnished to you as of possible interest. [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

70796

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 10, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

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

AS  
me

07-1  
02-1  
encl

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of SA [redacted], New York, in above-captioned case, and three copies for WFO.

Bureau authority is also requested to interview [redacted], who was a cabin mate of BURGESS on the QUEEN MARY when it sailed for England on 5/1/51.

It will be noted that referenced report does not contain information concerning the recording made by GUY BURGESS in the apartment of [redacted]. Complete details concerning this recording, as well as a copy of this recording, were furnished to the Bureau by letter dated 8/15/51.

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September 26, 1951

DONALD DUART MACLEAN

GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

Your attention is directed to our memorandum dated June 20, 1951, in this case which dealt with Burgess' appearance before the International Relations Club at Citadel College on March 1 and 2, 1951. While at Citadel, Burgess was in contact with [REDACTED]. Burgess told [REDACTED] that he was well acquainted with [REDACTED], [REDACTED] to whom Burgess offered to give [REDACTED] a letter of introduction. [REDACTED]

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

FROM : MR. C. A. MOYNIHAN *CM*

SUBJECT: GUY BURGESS, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 29, 1951

At 11:15 P.M., [redacted] United Press called, stating that the London "Daily Herald" has issued a release to the effect that Burgess and Mac Lean have been located. He wanted to know if the Bureau could confirm the story.

Pursuant to [redacted] instructions, I advised [redacted] *mak* that the Bureau has never commented on this matter and has no comment now. I informed him that for his confidential information we have no confirmation of the story. Thereafter, I sent a cablegram to [redacted], pursuant to [redacted] instructions, since we have had no verification of the location of Burgess and Mac Lean, requesting that the Bureau be advised immediately of the facts.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 12, 1951

*CF*  
FROM : SAC, WFO

*df*  
SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile )

ReBulet dated August 29, 1951, asking whether any information had been developed regarding a close associate of MACLEAN named , and requesting that the identity of this individual be determined.

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 14, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

ATTENTION FBI LABORATORYSUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile [REDACTED])

137490

Re San Francisco memo to Bureau dated 8/31/51 concerning one [REDACTED].

There is being enclosed herewith the penciled printed letter which was enclosed in referenced communication for the WFO.

Your attention is also called to Bureau letter dated 12/7/50 to the Knoxville office captioned, [REDACTED]; INFORMATION CONCERNING, which enclosed a photostat of an anonymous handwritten and printed penciled communication postmarked 11/10/50 at Hot Springs, South Dakota.

It is requested that the printing in the 11/10/50 communication be compared with the enclosed communication by the FBI Laboratory, in an effort to determine whether both letters were prepared by the same individual.

After examination of the enclosed letter, the FBI Laboratory is requested to return a photostatic copy of this letter to the WFO, if retention of the original letter by the Bureau is desired.

A letter, dated 11/15/50 from the Minneapolis division to WFO, advised that the Minneapolis office was in receipt of an anonymous communication which was also postmarked 11/10/50 at Hot Springs, South Dakota, and which also suggested that the FBI investigate [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. In the Minneapolis office's letter, the following was quoted from this anonymous communication:

"F.B.I. Washington D.C. investigate for possible espionage leads the following addresses: [REDACTED]"

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address date of 1943 or 1944. Also investigate connections [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Also investigate [REDACTED], Tennessee. Move cautiously and carefully. Possibilities: SOVIET? Investigate and evaluate. Transmit above data to central office FBI Washington."

It is apparent from the above that the same individual sent letters to both the Minneapolis and Denver offices from Hot Springs, South Dakota, on the same day.

Unless advised to the contrary, WFO will interview [REDACTED] for any possible knowledge she may have on either MACLEAN or BURGESS.

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. T. HARBO *RB*

FROM : C. F. DOWNEY *CD*

SUBJECT: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMANT  
 CODED MESSAGES SENT BY  
 Donald MACLEAN AND BURGESS

DATE: August 31, 1951

*Exy*  
 Attention is directed to a memorandum from Mr. NICHOLS to Mr. LADD dated July 26, 1951 concerning cryptographic ideas developed by ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ on three messages sent by MACLEAN and BURGESS, British officials who mysteriously disappeared recently in Europe. *h*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ submitted a strip of paper containing the letters of the three messages, and words developed by him from these letters. He also submitted a sheet of paper containing the three messages, suspicious aspects of these messages, and his decipherment theory. This material has been listed in the Laboratory as follows: *h*

- Q1 Strip of white paper bearing letters beginning "I H T A E A D R T R ...".
- Qc2 Message from MacLean to his wife beginning "Had to leave unexpectedly ...".
- Qc3 Message from Burgess to his mother beginning "terribly sorry for my silence ...".
- Qc4 Message from MacLean to his mother beginning "I am quite all right ...".

Examination in the Laboratory failed to develop any valid concealed messages. The text is very brief and consequently hampers extensive examination. These three messages seem to be fluent and reasonably free from distortion - characteristics usually absent when open code messages are effected by artifices other than double meaning.

The messages could easily contain double meaning signals but the arbitrary nature of such a concealment procedure and the small amount of text available precludes the development of valid interpretation along this line. *h*

As for ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ decipherment theory, his technique will provide almost any desired secret text on any arbitrarily chosen paragraph of normal English text. For example, using the first parts of the three paragraphs of Mr. NICHOLS' memorandum dated July 26, 1951 and combining them in the same manner that ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ uses, the following words can be obtained: "ITALY AND SOVIET WILL INFORM POWER RUSSIAN DELEGATE TO THE SECRET DAY ONE TOLD MAO". *on A*

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Specimens Q1, Qc2, Qc3, and Qc4 are attached hereto.

Page Two  
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

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The three messages sent from Paris:

1. From MacLean to his wife:

Had to leave unexpectedly stop sorry darling stop i love you stop please  
do not stop loving me stop donald (87 letters) 20

2. From Burgess to his mother:

terribly sorry for my silence stop am embarking on a long mediterranean  
holiday stop do forgive stop guy (87 letters) 18

3. From MacLean to his mother:

I am quite all right stop do not worry stop love to all (45 letters) 15

.....

Points of suspicion:

1. The numerical consistency of the letters. Each long message is equal and the short message is just half the length of the long ones.
2. There is an aspect of "padding" to achieve the numerical consistency. The "I" and "A" usually dropped in telegrams are dropped in some places, but not in others. The "do" is a rarely used word—especially in telegrams, but each message has one. Also the short message omits a signature.
3. The possibly "key" repetitions: Each message has a "do" and each has a five-letter word ending in "-orry."
4. The unusual frequency of some letters: The common vowel E is used 19 times compared to 30 O's. H is most frequently used in English with T and S, but there are only 3 H's compared to 14 S's and 19 T's.

A - 14	F - 2	K - 1	P - 12	U - 4	Z - 0
B - 2	G - 7	L - 16	Q - 1	V - 5	
C - 2	H - 3	M - 6	R - 15	W - 1	
D - 10	I - 12	N - 12	S - 14	X - 1	
E - 19	J - 0	O - 30	T - 19	Y - 9	

.....

One decyphering theory:

The numerical consistency of the letters indicates that the three messages should be combined in a ratio of two letters from each of the long messages to one letter from the short message. There are innumerable combinations which could be made. For ease in composing such a code message, there would also have to be some "fill" letters which would be dropped in the decyphering. However, if the letters of the three messages are combined in a 1-2-2- ratio, there should be discernable within a reasonable range of letters all the letters (scrambled) of any code-message word.

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ITALY  
T E R M I N I  
A B L E  
S W I S T  
R U N  
E X P E C T  
P O P  
A R M Y  
S E L L  
S E C R E T  
S H O O T

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ABLE SOVIET  
BELLAYVSEOR

SPRING  
BBLAINONKICIPBM  
TO  
POLAND IN  
GO  
LGO ENVOY  
OUT  
TWISTED  
ERRA  
OEP

IF A  
PLANS ARE  
END SHEET  
RPR  
REN  
EN  
BA  
EN  
SD  
HOOT

307

1944-3814052.001

SHOOT	I	Met	PAST	SPY	Plot	VOID	FORGET	SOVIET	PAST	PLAN	(ITALY)	
NSDHOOT	NLOI	OTD	SAFF	YOSL	PLOOP	VI	EGOMRI	BOI	VOF	APSDI	LOON	PLAGLUDI

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field

September 24, 1951

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

Re: DONALD DUART MACLEAN, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

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

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter - September 14, 1951

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

- Q7 Envelope of Sportsman's Hotel, Tulalake, California, postmarked Tulalake, Calif., Aug. 17, 1951, 10AM, addressed "Agent-in-Charge Federal Bureau of Investigation Dept. of Justice San Francisco California."
- Q8 First page of accompanying letter beginning "Sir: There is possibility that [REDACTED]..."
- Q9 Second page of accompanying letter beginning "[REDACTED] Address was..." and ending "....stand by for additional data."

Results of examinations:

The anonymous handwritten and printed communication postmarked November 10, 1950 at Hot Springs, South Dakota, a photostatic copy of which was forwarded to the Knoxville office with Bureau letter dated 12-7-50, contains only two handprinted words. The balance of the letter is written in script.

A comparison of the two handprinted words in the above-mentioned letter with the handprinting on specimens Q7, Q8 and Q9 has resulted in the conclusion that the handprinting on the former letter was made by the same individual who handprinted Q7, Q8 and Q9.

Specimens Q7 through Q9 are returned herewith. Photographs of these specimens have been retained in the Laboratory's file.

Vertical list of names on the left margin, including "Mr. Tolson", "Mr. Boardman", "Mr. Nichols", "Mr. Belmont", "Mr. Ladd", "Mr. Clegg", "Mr. Glavin", "Mr. Harbo", "Mr. Rosen", "Mr. Tracy", "Mr. Egan", "Mr. Gurnea", "Mr. Hendon", "Mr. Pennington", "Mr. Quinn", "Mr. Nease", "Miss Gandy".

Handwritten initials and "Enclosure" stamp.

OCT 5 1951 stamp

RECORDED - 136 stamp

SEP 24 1951 stamp

COMM. FH stamp

Handwritten number "309" and signature.

Handwritten number "63" in the bottom right corner.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT *Be*  
FROM : MR. HENNRICH *H*  
SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: September 26, 1951

The New York Office has requested authority to interview two persons.

The second person the New York Office desires to interview is [redacted] who was a cabin mate of Burgess on the "Queen Mary" when it sailed for England on May 1, 1951. [redacted]

We have previously interviewed the other cabin mate of Burgess who was not able to provide any information of value. It is believed we should interview [redacted] to determine whether he has any information of significance.

RECOMMENDATION

There is attached for your approval a memorandum to the New York Office authorizing the interview of these two persons.

*h*  
12  
MA  
e  
11/21  
TCM

310

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ( [REDACTED] )

DATE: October 4, 1951

FROM : SAC, Savannah

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORYSUBJECT: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

138507

Enclosed herewith is a guest registration card of "The Carlton", Myrtle Beach, S. C., dated February 27, signed [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

This card is believed to have been used by GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS on a trip to Charlotte, N. C. during February, 1951, and at this time he was accompanied by a unknown female companion, and it is not known if BURGESS or his companion signed the registration card.

It is requested handwriting examination be afforded instant card comparing it with known specimen of BURGESS presently in possession of the Bureau, or soon hereafter to be received as requested in report of SA [REDACTED] at Savannah dated October 4, 1951. Such specimen to be submitted by the New York Division if obtained from [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] or the Washington Field Office. Inasmuch as South Carolina law requires innkeepers to maintain possession of guest registration cards, it is requested instant card be returned to the Savannah Division for forwarding to [REDACTED] owner of the Carlton Motor Court, upon completion of the Laboratory examination.

311

62

1286

ROOM NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**THE CARLTON**  
MYRTLE BEACHES, S.C.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

STREET & NO. \_\_\_\_\_

CITY & STATE \_\_\_\_\_

CAR MAKE \_\_\_\_\_

LICENSE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

NO. IN PARTY \_\_\_\_\_

Please Pay In Advance

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OF THIS LABEL  
OR CANCELLATION OF THIS CONTRACT



312

6k



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON D. C.

October 10, 1951

To: SAC, Savannah

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on October 8, 1951.

Re: DONALD DUERT MacLEAN, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

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

Examination requested: Savannah  
Reference: Letter 10-6-51  
Examination requested: Document  
Specimens: [REDACTED]

Q11 Registration card of "The Carlton," Myrtle Beach, S. C., dated February 27, signed [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

A comparison of the handwriting on the registration card submitted and designated as Q11 with the known handwriting specimens of GUY BURGESS which have previously been submitted to the Laboratory and designated as K1 and K3 through K6 has not resulted in a definite conclusion due to the fact that characteristics appear in the questioned writing which cannot be accounted for on the basis of the known specimens available for comparison. Should it be possible to obtain the known handwriting of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] for comparison with specimen Q11, they should be submitted to the Laboratory.

The specimen submitted is returned herewith, [REDACTED] having been made [REDACTED] of the Laboratory file.

RECEIVED  
OCT 11 1951  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

313

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: DONALD DUHART MACLEAN, et al.  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 3, 1951

By memorandum of August 31, 1951, to the Bureau the San Francisco Office advised of the receipt of an anonymous, penciled, handwritten letter postmarked August 17, 1951, Tulelake, California. This letter was furnished to the WFO and reads as follows:

"Sir: I think there is a possibility that [REDACTED] may have had affiliation with GUY BURGESS, British-Russian spy. Description of GUY BURGESS as follows: wearing sunpith helmet, age - 1943-44 - 33 or 34, blocky build - face round - slightly fat, had protruding midwaist. Probably blond? About 5 ft. 2 inches height? Weight about 165-175? Wearing shorts, open collar shirt. [REDACTED]. Suggest your Dept. investigate at Cario to see of any leakage of atomic information in 1943 or 1944 via Cario. Check with British military intelligence on Guy Burgess. Stand by for additional data."

By memorandum dated September 14, 1951, the above letter was transmitted to the FBI Laboratory with the request that it be compared with a handwritten and printed anonymous letter postmarked November 10, 1950, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, which was concerning [REDACTED] and was furnished to the Bureau by the Denver Office. This letter read as follows:

"Sir: Suggest your Dept. at Washington investigate [REDACTED] at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Was trying to secure data [REDACTED] Foreign Economic Mission, Cario, Egypt. Also suggest your Dept. investigate address [REDACTED] address 1943-44. Move cautiously & carefully."

The FBI Laboratory in a report dated September 24, 1951, to the WFO advised that a comparison of the two handprinted words in the communication postmarked November 10, 1950, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, with the handprinting in the wherein before set out letter postmarked

314

WFO

August 17, 1951, at Tulelake, California, resulted in the conclusion that the handprinting in both was executed by the same individual.

315

67

WFO [REDACTED]

The Bureau has been previously informed of three anonymous letters concerning [REDACTED], two of which are herein set out, all apparently written by the same individual and furnishing no specific information.

From the known background of MACLEAN and BURGESS it does not seem likely that [REDACTED] would have had any opportunity to have become acquainted with them. The anonymous writer in the communications of listed dates mentions BURGESS in connection with Cario, apparently confusing him with MACLEAN. MACLEAN, however, did not get to Cario until 1948 and [REDACTED] apparently returned from Cario in 1945.

It seems probable that the anonymous writer read in the newspapers of the disappearance of MACLEAN and BURGESS and noting that Cario was mentioned, connected two unrelated persons, namely BURGESS and [REDACTED] as probably having known each other. In view of this fact no further consideration will be given to the anonymous letter mentioning BURGESS and no attempt to locate and interview [REDACTED] is contemplated at this time.

SAC, NEW YORK (██████████)

September 26, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al  
ESPIONAGE R

You will recall that information was received from ██████████

██████████ concerning his association with Guy Burgess. ██████████  
stated he was occupying the apartment of ██████████  
██████████, when Burgess arrived in New York City from  
Washington, D. C. and introduced himself as a friend of ██████████

317

41

**Date:** October 1, 1951

**To:**

**[REDACTED]**  
**[REDACTED]**  
Division of Security  
Office of Consular Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

**From:** John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

**Subject:**

318

72



The State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency are requested to furnish this Bureau with any information in their possession regarding [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], and any information received indicating that Donald

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Duart MacLean and Guy de Moncy Burgess, the two missing British diplomats, are located in the south of France.

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

[REDACTED]  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Attention: [REDACTED]  
Office of Special Operations

321

WFO [REDACTED]

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

[REDACTED] of known reliability, previously advised that around 1937 BURGESS stated that he was working on behalf of an anti-Fascist organization and that his task was to collect confidential political information. BURGESS later told [REDACTED] that this organization was a secret branch of the Comintern. BURGESS also told [REDACTED] that he had left the Communist Party under direction and had obeyed his orders only because of the depth of his political convictions. BURGESS asked [REDACTED] to assist him in carrying out his work and stated that one of his other sources of information was [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED], Citadel College, Charleston, South Carolina, when interviewed by agents of the Savannah Division, stated that BURGESS claimed to be well acquainted with [REDACTED], an instructor for advanced study, Princeton, New Jersey, and that BURGESS offered to give [REDACTED] a letter of introduction to [REDACTED] ( [REDACTED] )

323

Investigation by the Savannah Office has previously disclosed that  
on April 8, 1951, while BURGESS and his mother, EVA BASSETT, were staying at  
the Fort Sumter Hotel in Charleston, South Carolina, a telegram was sent by  
Mrs. BASSETT to her husband in London requesting him to cable ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ address  
in Montreal.

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Information was previously developed to the effect that [REDACTED], [REDACTED], had occupied a position in the State Department during the period MACLEAN was in the United States which indicated that he might have knowledge of MACLEAN.

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had been interviewed and he stated he was on the British Desk at the State Department at Washington, D. C., from 1944 to November 1947, after which he was transferred to London. He stated that to his knowledge he never met MACLEAN and was therefore unable to provide any information regarding MACLEAN's character, habits, and reputation.

The August 22, 1951, issue of the "Times Herald" contained an Associated Press item datelined London, England, August 21, 1951, reflecting that the British Foreign Office disclosed on that date the resignation of ALAN MACLEAN, age 27, as private secretary to British Representative on the United

325

WFO

Nations Security Council, Sir GLADWIN JEBB. The article stated that ALAN  
MACLEAN resigned "on the understanding that there is no suggestion whatever  
that he is in any way implicated in the disappearance of his brother."

- PENDING -

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LEADS

No leads are being set out in this report because leads are being covered as they arise.

MISCELLANEOUS

Information copies of this report are being furnished to the Los Angeles and San Francisco Divisions in accordance with Bureau instructions.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated August 20, 1951

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO. [REDACTED] **RJB**

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAVANNAH</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>OCT 4 1951</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/20/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE <b>DONALD DUART MACLEAN; GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

*Make no dissem  
of this rept as  
data herein is inaccurate  
see cover memo.  
RJR*

[REDACTED] proprietors, Carlton Motor Court, Myrtle Beach, S. C. advised they identified BURGESS through picture in "U. S. News and World Report", and was accompanied by unidentified blond. They registered 2/27/51 under names [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (illegible), [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (illegible). Believed car subject driving was Lincoln Continental with black and white license plates similar to DPL 174. Registration card obtained.

*P 7-122  
P 2-1*

- R U C -

**DETAILS:**

AT MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH CAROLINA

[REDACTED], proprietors of the Carlton Motor Court, advised subject together with an unidentified blond stayed at their court during the latter part of February, 1951. Several weeks after they stayed, [REDACTED] perceived a picture of subjects in the "U. S. News and World

*de*

SV. [REDACTED]

Report", and recognized BURGESS as the individual staying at his court about February 27, or 28, 1951. [REDACTED] verified this information.

[REDACTED] previously unable to recall the name under which BURGESS is purported to have registered, advised that they finally recalled subject using a name similar to that of a former minister of theirs in Atlanta, Georgia, ie., [REDACTED], and with this in mind were able to locate a registration card dated February 27, 1951 signed [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. It is to be noted the writing on instant registration card is illegible.

*see in desk*

Having previously stated the car driven by this individual was of British make, and bearing British license plates, [REDACTED] on being shown a rough ketch of a Lincoln Continental, stated the car was very similar in appearance and was possibly, therefore a Lincoln Continental rather than a car of English manufacture. They stated the license plates on the car were black and white and that they were similar to the license numbers furnished by the Bureau, ie., DPL 174. Both [REDACTED] stated that BURGESS was accompanied by a stringy blond haired woman who as described by [REDACTED] was old enough to be BURGESS' mother. They stated this person was of approximately the same height as BURGESS, and that one of them was vociferous in his or her demands that the room they were to occupy should be equipped with single beds. [REDACTED] advised this female companion of BURGESS' remained very much in the background and was seen by them only upon entering and leaving the car, remaining the rest of the time in the cabin. They could not state, however, which of the two individuals, BURGESS or his female companion, had signed the registration card.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SV. [REDACTED]

LEADS

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, will attempt to locate, interview, and secure handwriting specimens from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and will forward such handwriting specimens if obtained to the Laboratory for comparison with the registration card obtained at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Will attempt to obtain handwriting specimens of GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS and forward such specimens to the Laboratory to determine if identical with the specimen submitted by the Savannah Division.

REFERENCE

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated September 8, 1951, at Savannah.

Bureau letter to Savannah dated September 17, 1951.

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SAC, Savannah

October 18, 1951

Director, FBI

**DONALD DUART MACLEAN  
GUY FRANCIS MONCY BURGESS  
ESPIONAGE - R**

Reference is made to the report of SA [redacted] dated October 4, 1951, at Savannah in this case. The Bureau appreciates that it may be difficult to get an accurate account from Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] as to Burgess' having stayed at their auto court. At the same time you should have appreciated that on the basis of the information in the Bureau memorandum to your office dated September 17, 1951, it is not possible that Burgess could have registered at the Carlton Motor Court on February 27, 1951.

As you were previously advised, Burgess left Washington, D. C. on February 28, 1951, driving his Lincoln Continental automobile to Charleston. According to the Hitchhiker [redacted] on route to Charleston, they were stopped three times by the Virginia State Police. We know this was on February 28, 1951, inasmuch as [redacted] executed an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace on the date of February 28, 1951. [redacted] states he and Burgess spent the night at a tourist court about 60 miles north of Charleston.

It appears possible that the registration described by Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] of a man they believed to be Burgess and an elderly woman may have occurred when Burgess and his mother, Mrs. Eve Bassett, drove to Charleston in late March or April, 1951. If you will review your previous investigation relative to this trip by Burgess and his mother to Charleston, you will be able to fix the approximate date on which they might have registered at the motor court. You should then again contact Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] to locate the registration in question.

It will not be necessary for the New York Office to cover the lead set forth in the referenced report to get the handwriting of [redacted] as it would serve no useful purpose in view of the foregoing information.

cc - New York  
Washington Field  
FBI  
RECEIVED-MVIC ROOM

331

8788

October 17, 1951

DONALD DUANE MACLEAN;  
GUY FRANCIS <sup>o</sup> aka RONCY BURGESS

w 2-1  
w 3-1  
w 7-1

Reference is made to our memorandum of August 28, 1951, in which we set forth data relative to Burgess' having reportedly stayed at the Carlton Motor Court at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. We have interviewed on two occasions ~~██████████~~ the proprietor of the Carlton Motor Court. He has stated that he attended the Military Government School conducted at Shrivington, England, during the Fall of 1943 and the Spring of 1944. He did not recall the presence of Burgess at the school. He stated that an unknown individual claiming to be a member of the British Embassy stayed at the motor court during the latter part of February, 1951. He later saw a picture of Burgess and thereupon identified Burgess as the individual who had stayed at the motor court. He said that he had a conversation with Burgess for several hours concerning personnel of the Military Government School at Shrivington, England, and the contents of the courses. ~~██████████~~ said from this conversation he gained the impression that Burgess must have a close knowledge of the school.

~~██████████~~ stated that Burgess registered under a fictitious name and he has been unable to locate the registration card. ~~██████████~~ and his wife believe Burgess was accompanied by a woman who was considerably older than Burgess. ~~██████████~~ did not furnish any information to the effect that Burgess was attempting to obtain the names and addresses of persons who had attended this school as was previously reported. It would appear possible that Burgess may have registered at the motor court with his mother on the occasion of their trip to Charleston, South Carolina, during late March, 1951 or early April, 1951.

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October 4, 1951

NSA-1  
NSA-2-1

8764

RE: DONALD DUART MAC LEAN;  
GUY de MONCY SURGESS

You have previously been furnished data regarding the above-mentioned individuals. An informant of unknown reliability recently advised that [redacted] described by informant as a Soviet Agent in Paris, France, told informant that these two individuals are not in Russia but are in the south of France, probably somewhere between Saint Maxime and Les Adrets. [redacted] told informant that one of these two was formerly a friend of his and he would like to locate this friend. [redacted] did not indicate which of these two was his friend.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

mjt

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/9/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/22; 10/8, 12; 11/9/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE <b>DONALD DUART MAC LEAN GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[REDACTED] met GUY BURGESS on Queen Mary, 5/1/51, but has no information as to BURGESS' location. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], but has not seen MAC LEANS since. [REDACTED]

07/2  
2/21  
E.I.R.-7

- P -

**DETAILS:**

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that he had sailed on the Queen Mary from New York City on May 1, 1951 and was a cabin-mate of GUY BURGESS. [REDACTED] recalled that he met BURGESS on board the Queen Mary while the ship was still at the pier. At this time BURGESS advised [REDACTED] that he was a secretary at the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. and was returning to England for a vacation.

9 1963 [REDACTED] also recalled that he was standing in line with BURGESS awaiting table assignments and overheard BURGESS ask the steward if he could be assigned to a table by himself.

[REDACTED] advised that he had no conversations of consequence with BURGESS during the trip and he never [REDACTED]

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NY [REDACTED]

recalled BURGESS associating with anyone in particular.

[REDACTED] stated that after he arrived in Antwerp he received a phone call from the Paris correspondent of the "London Daily Mail", who asked him some questions about BURGESS. [REDACTED] advised that he had no information as to BURGESS' present whereabouts and no information as to BURGESS having Communist sympathies.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] at his office in the Harkness Pavilion Hospital on October 12, 1951. [REDACTED] advised that Mrs. DONALD MAC LEAN entered the hospital as his patient on October 4, 1940 and had a baby which died. [REDACTED] recalled that Mrs. MAC LEAN had come to the United States in order to have the baby here. Approximately one month after she left the hospital, Mrs. MAC LEAN and her family, who were then residing at 277 Park Avenue, New York City, invited [REDACTED] to dinner. This was the only social contact he had with the family. [REDACTED] said he never met DONALD MAC LEAN and has had no contact or communication with anyone in the MAC LEAN family since 1940.

Records of the Hotel Sutton, New York City, where GUY BURGESS was a guest during November and December, 1950, reflect that in addition to the telephone numbers previously reported, he also called Oyster Bay 6-2523. Investigation indicated that this number is presently listed to [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] but neither knew GUY BURGESS. They indicated that this number was listed to them in November and December, 1950 when BURGESS was reported to have called this number. However, they declared they did not know GUY BURGESS or any individual who might fit the description of GUY BURGESS.

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COPY

NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN

October 11th 1951

Behind Iron Curtain:

MYSTERY DRAFTS - CLUE TO DIPLOMATS.

By David Sentner

Washington, Oct. 11. Money drafts sent in a fictitious name from Switzerland to relatives of Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, missing British Foreign Office officials, have convinced authorities today that the pair are safely behind the Iron Curtain.

Switzerland, listening post for Soviet agents, has been used regularly by Moscow to send funds circuitously to points outside the Iron Curtain, British diplomatic sources pointed out.

Scotland Yard was pictured as having given up hope that the two top diplomats, with access to both American and British secret information as well as the British diplomatic code, would ever return to England.

DISAPPEARED IN MAY.

Maclean and Burgess, close friends, disappeared after setting out on a purported vacation to the continent on May 26.

Maclean, 38, was chief of the Foreign Office American section, at the time he left his wife was expecting a child.

He was considered a brilliant career official although he had suffered a nervous breakdown last year.

Burgess, 40, had been attached to the British Embassy in Washington and along with Maclean was well-posted on inter-Allied secrets which presumably included atomic information.

While in the Capital here Burgess was known for his heavy drinking and became involved with Virginia police over traffic violations.

Both diplomats spoke Russian fluently and were considered outstanding students of the Marxian philosophy and the history of Communism.

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# Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: ~~REDACTED~~  
RESEARCH

DATE: November 26, 1951

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

*Handwritten circled initials "GZ"*

*Handwritten initials "GZ"*

~~REDACTED~~

*Handwritten notes: "ed 2-1", "del 7-1"*

Re Bulet to Boston dated November 19, 1951.

Data contained in Boston files disclose that captioned individual, whose full name is ~~REDACTED~~, came to the attention of this office in August, 1951. On August 20, 1951, ~~REDACTED~~ telephonically contacted the Boston Office, stating he had an envelope which contained information regarding ~~REDACTED~~ and one BURGESS and that the envelope would be delivered to anyone identifying himself as "MACY" at the C and C Cigar Store, Dover and Tremont Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. An Agent made a stop at the C and C Cigar Store directly following the above call, but the shop was closed and there was no evidence of ~~REDACTED~~.

On August 21, 1951, a ten-page handwritten letter signed ~~REDACTED~~ was received at the Boston Office setting forth a series of unintelligible, uncorrelated, and non-specific statements pertaining to ~~REDACTED~~ and one BURGESS. The writing gave every evidence of being the result of an irrational mind.

On August 22, 1951, a teletype inquiry was received from the Bureau indicating contacts of the Bureau by ~~REDACTED~~ concerning the alleged attempt on the part of ~~REDACTED~~ to deliver the above-referenced envelope to the Boston Office. The same date the Bureau was advised of the information set out above. These teletypes were captioned "DONALD MacLEAN, GUY BURGESS, ESP - R."

On November 21, 1951, ~~REDACTED~~ personally appeared at the Boston Office and delivered a twelve-page handwritten letter bearing his signature which he stated was self-explanatory. The letter was a most confusing recitation pertaining to ~~REDACTED~~ and one BURGESS and was completely unintelligible. Efforts to get ~~REDACTED~~ to clarify his letter and his allegations were made to no avail. His answers were as confusing as his letters. He could not furnish any specific information or verification. He appeared to be irrational. He gave his address as ~~REDACTED~~, and indicated he was unemployed.

*Handwritten number "337"*

BOS [REDACTED]

In view of the above, it is not recommended that the  
Bureau accept any collect telephone or telegraph messages from  
[REDACTED]

URGENT

Guy BURGESS

HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY. REBUCABLE NOVEMBER 8. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] NEW YORK TIMES, MADRID, KNEW PHILBY WELL IN  
SPAIN IN 1939. AT THAT TIME SUBJECT WAS DIVORCED FROM HIS  
FIRST WIFE WHO HAD GONE OFF WITH [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] NEVER MET  
HER BUT WAS LATER TOLD PHILBY MARRIED HER IN 1935 PROBABLY  
IN BRITISH LEGATION HUNGARY IN ORDER FOR HER TO GET OUT OF  
HUNGARY. MARRIAGE LASTED VERY SHORT TIME. [REDACTED] NEVER  
HEARD HER MENTIONED AS ALICE BUT SUGGESTS ALICE MAY BE AN-  
GLICIZED FORM OF HER NAME IN HER NATIVE LANGUAGE. HE-REPORTS  
PHILBY AGAIN MET HIS DIVORCED WIFE IN PARIS IN AUGUST, 1949,  
AT WHICH TIME SHE WAS PROBABLY STILL LIVING WITH [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] DETERMINED THAT [REDACTED],  
[REDACTED] KNEW PHILBY IN SPAIN BUT [REDACTED] SAYS  
HE NEVER MET PHILBY'S AUSTRIAN WIFE. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] SUGGESTS CONSIDERATION BE  
GIVEN TO QUESTIONING [REDACTED] DETAILED REPORT WILL BE SUB-  
MITTED BY LEGAL ATTACHE [REDACTED] PERSONALLY AT SFAT.  
OF GOVERNMENT.

X PHILBY

November 20, 1951

VIA LIAISON

Central Intelligence Agency  
Administration Building  
Room 129  
2430 E Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear [redacted]

Referring to your request of November 7, 1951, our Legal Attache in Madrid has developed the following information concerning Harold Adrian Russell Philby's activities in Spain:

A confidential source, who is regarded as reliable, advised that he first became acquainted with Philby in Spain during 1939. This acquaintanceship continued until Philby departed from Spain in August of that year. Philby was at that time with the "London Times," and was divorced from his former wife who had gone off with [redacted]

The source advised that he never met this former wife of Philby's and he does not recall that she was ever referred to as Alice. He suggests that since she was of Austro-Hungarian origin, she was spoken of by her Austro-Hungarian name, which anglicized would be Alice.

The same source advised that while Philby was in Spain, he was living with [redacted]. He stated that Philby, at one time, had intentions of marrying this actress [redacted]. The source advised [redacted]

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RECEIVED DIRECTOR

20

[REDACTED]

that he understood that Philby's divorced wife, in August, 1939, was still living with [REDACTED] in Paris. He suggested that [REDACTED], whom he believed to be living in Hollywood, might be able to furnish additional information which might be more accurate because he understood [REDACTED] always kept a diary.

The same source advised that he learned after Philby left Spain that his former wife was an Austro-Hungarian when he married in 1935 in order to get her out of Hungary with a British passport. He believes that they were married at the British Legation in Budapest, but the marriage was of very short duration.

This source could give no information concerning Philby's visits to Spain prior to 1939, but said that he was told that Philby came to Spain immediately after graduating from the University at Cambridge to investigate a rice growing project in the swamps of the Guadaluquivir River.

Our Legal Attache in Madrid is attempting to obtain further information which will be forwarded to you. We are also looking into the question of interviewing [REDACTED].

It would be appreciated if you would furnish any additional data which may come to your attention with respect to the sympathies and activities of Philby.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely,

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
F. B. I.  
NOV 50 2 10 PM '50  
DEC 10 1950

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[REDACTED]

SECURITY INFORMATION - [REDACTED]  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

MBR

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/28/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/11, 12, 13, 18, 20/51	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE DONALD DUART MAC LEAN; GUY FRANCIS DEMONCY BURGESS			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] advised he has no information as to the whereabouts of DONALD MAC LEAN and no knowledge of pro-Communist or pro-Russian views on part of MAC LEAN. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised he does not know GUY BURGESS.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] said that he met DONALD MAC LEAN in Quogue, Long Island. He explained that he had a home in Quogue, Long Island and the DUNBAR girls; along with their husbands, rented a house in Quogue during the summer months.

Consequently [REDACTED] met DONALD MAC LEAN on several occasions and believes he played tennis with MAC LEAN. However, he seldom, if ever, engaged in any political discussions with MAC LEAN and he advised that he has no reason to suspect that MAC LEAN was pro-Communist or pro-Russian. He said that he has no information as to why MAC LEAN disappeared and no information as to his present whereabouts. He said he did not know GUY BURGESS.

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NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], of known reliability, advised on December 12, 1951, that a source of information of the "New York Daily News" in London, England, had advised that someone in New York City named [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] (phonetic), may have the answer to the whereabouts of DONALD MAC LEAN and GUY BURGESS.

[REDACTED] said that he knew none of BURGESS'S associates or friends and knew no one named [REDACTED] who was known to BURGESS. At first [REDACTED] said that he did not know anyone named [REDACTED] of the British delegation to the United Nations in New York City in 1946. He then recalled that BURGESS had been associated with [REDACTED] in this country and that BURGESS had mentioned in a letter to him that [REDACTED] was coming to the United States and he [REDACTED] should meet him. (1)

Consequently, he did meet [REDACTED] and another Englishman who was associated with [REDACTED] at the United Nations. [REDACTED] said he took them both to dinner at the Racquet Club in New York City sometime in 1946. He did not remember the name of [REDACTED] associate and said that his name could have been [REDACTED] but he does not recall.

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]  
NY [REDACTED]

It will be recalled that BURGESS was a guest at the Sutton Hotel in New York City during November and December 1950 and February and March 1951. While there, BURGESS contacted the residence of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], British citizen, [REDACTED] was contacted by SA [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that he was not acquainted with GUY BURGESS but said that he and [REDACTED] were friends of [REDACTED] of the British Embassy. [REDACTED] said that on several occasions [REDACTED] visited the HOME'S at their Long Island residence and was driven to New York City by BURGESS.

BURGESS occasionally called the [REDACTED] residence to inquire as to the location of [REDACTED]. The [REDACTED] received a letter from [REDACTED] after the disappearance of BURGESS and MAC LEAN and in this letter [REDACTED] said that she had no idea as to the location of BURGESS and could not believe that he would go over to the Communists.

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

DEC 12 1951

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 65

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

DONALD DUART MAC LEAN., GUY BURGESS, ESPIONAGE - R. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] ADVISED ASAC [REDACTED] ON DEC  
TWELVE, FIFTYONE THAT A SOURCE OF INFO OF NY DAILY NEWS IN LONDON  
HAD ADVISED THAT SOMEONE IN NYC NAMED [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED] /PH/  
MAY HAVE THE KEY TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF MAC LEAN AND BURGESS. WFO  
REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] DATED AUGUST FIFTEEN, FIFTYONE  
INDICATES [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INTERVIEWED  
THIS DATE TO LEARN IDENTITY OF [REDACTED] STATES HE HAS NO MUTUAL  
FRIEND WITH BURGESS NAMED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] STATED THAT AT  
SUGGESTION OF BURGESS HE HAD DINNER IN NYC IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX WITH  
[REDACTED] AND ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN FROM THE UN DELEGATION WHOSE

END OF PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

NAME HE DOES NOT RECALL, STATES THIS INDIVIDUAL MAY HAVE BEEN NAMED  
[REDACTED] BUT HE DOES NOT REMEMBER.

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S/4

January 2, 1952

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN  
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS

As you were advised orally on December 17, 1951, a newspaper source in New York City has advised that "someone in New York City named [redacted] or [redacted] may have the key to the whereabouts of MacLean and Burgess."

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
You will recall that we had previously interviewed [redacted] and we again interviewed him in an effort to learn the full identity of an individual by the name of [redacted]. [redacted] stated he has no friend he can think of by the name of [redacted] who was also friendly with Burgess. The only [redacted] he could recall was [redacted] and for whom, as you know, Burgess formerly worked as a secretary.

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URGENT

①  
DONALD DUART MACLEAN, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. TODAY-S DAILY  
HERALD CARRIES ITEM STATING FRENCH POLICE HAVE NOTIFIED  
BRITISH SECURITY SERVICE (MI 5) THAT SUBJECT WOULD BE SEND-  
ING HOLIDAY GREETINGS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO RELATIVES HERE.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
DEC 26 11 21 AM '51

[REDACTED]

12-26-51

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 26 11:00 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC DEFERRED

DONALD DUART MACLEAN, GUY BURGESS, ESPIONAGE R. RE NY TEL DEC. THIRTEEN  
LAST ADVISING THAT A SOURCE OF INFO OF N.Y. DAILY NEWS, LONDON, ADVISED  
THAT SOMEONE IN NYC NAMED [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED] MIGHT HAVE THE KEY  
TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF MACLEAN AND BURGESS. NINETEEN FORTY SIX DIPLOMATIC  
LISTS AND OTHER NINETEEN FORTY SIX LISTS OF EMPLOYEES OF BRITISH EMBASSY  
IN D. C. DO NOT REFLECT ANY OF THESE NAMES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE  
PERSON IN QUESTION MAY POSSIBLY BE [REDACTED]

ME

Lab

TAM/and

RECORDED - 73

EX - 50

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63 JAN 18 1952

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

FROM : SAC, WFO [REDACTED]

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

DATE: January 9, 1952

SP1  
68-1  
875

[REDACTED] advised of a news item which appeared in the January 2, 1952, edition of the "London Daily Herald" which read as follows:

"DIPLOMATS -- A CLUE FROM PARIS

By STANLEY BISHOP

"French security police have told M15 in London:

"Watch out for news of your missing diplomats during the next few days."

"Underground 'grape-vine' tip to the Paris police H Q is that Christmas and New Year greetings to their relatives were posted by DONALD MACLEAN and GUY BURGESS in a small Czechoslovak town near Prague

LAST SUMMER

"It is known that MACLEAN and BURGESS went to Prague within a few weeks of their disappearance early last summer, when on a holiday cruise to France.

"So far only one message from the two men has been authenticated.

"That was from BURGESS to a young woman in Paris. It was written in Prague, and said simply: 'We are all right. Do not worry. You will be hearing more later.'

"This woman was interviewed by French security officers. She is now in Barcelona, Spain."

For information.

TAM/mmd

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2 JAN 21 1952

JAN 16 1952  
13

[REDACTED]



endorse the theory that MacLean and Burgess are homosexuals. [REDACTED] stated he considered [REDACTED] to be completely reliable and said she had not furnished this information to an agency of the United States because she was a Canadian, employed by the British Embassy, and had access to highly classified British Embassy material. He said she undoubtedly felt she should confine information she possessed to the British establishment. He also said he doubted whether she had called the information to the attention of the British Embassy officials because she felt that many others at the Embassy were better acquainted with MacLean and Burgess.

[REDACTED]

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (██████████)

DATE: January 15, 1952

FROM : SAC, WFO (██████████)

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

The Washington Post newspaper on page five, column one, instant date, contained the following item concerning the above captioned individuals:

■2 BRITISH OFFICIALS JAILED  
BY MOSCOW, ENVOY SAYS

"BERLIN, Jan. 14 (UP) — A diplomat recently returned from the Soviet Union said today that two British foreign officers missing since last May are being held in prison in Moscow.

"This authority, requesting anonymity, said it was almost 'common knowledge' in the diplomatic corps in Moscow that Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, the two Britons are in Lubyanka jail, reserved for high priority prisoners.

"MacLean was head of the American department in the British Foreign Office and Burgess was a former secretary at the Embassy in Washington. Their disappearance was acknowledged June 7 in London."

For information.

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G-1  
C3-1  
C2-1

[REDACTED]  
American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W. 1

[REDACTED] AIR COURIER

Date: January 15, 1952  
To: Director, FBI  
From: Legal Attache  
London, England  
Subject: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

There is enclosed herewith an article which appeared in the "Sunday Express," London, England, on January 6, 1952, concerning Subject BURGESS.

It will be noted that, according to this article, the drawings made by BURGESS were done in Tangiers about six months before his disappearance and were retained by one [REDACTED]

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The police of  
fourteen countries  
seek the man who  
drew these pictures

*And his name*

*is*

**GUY BURGESS**

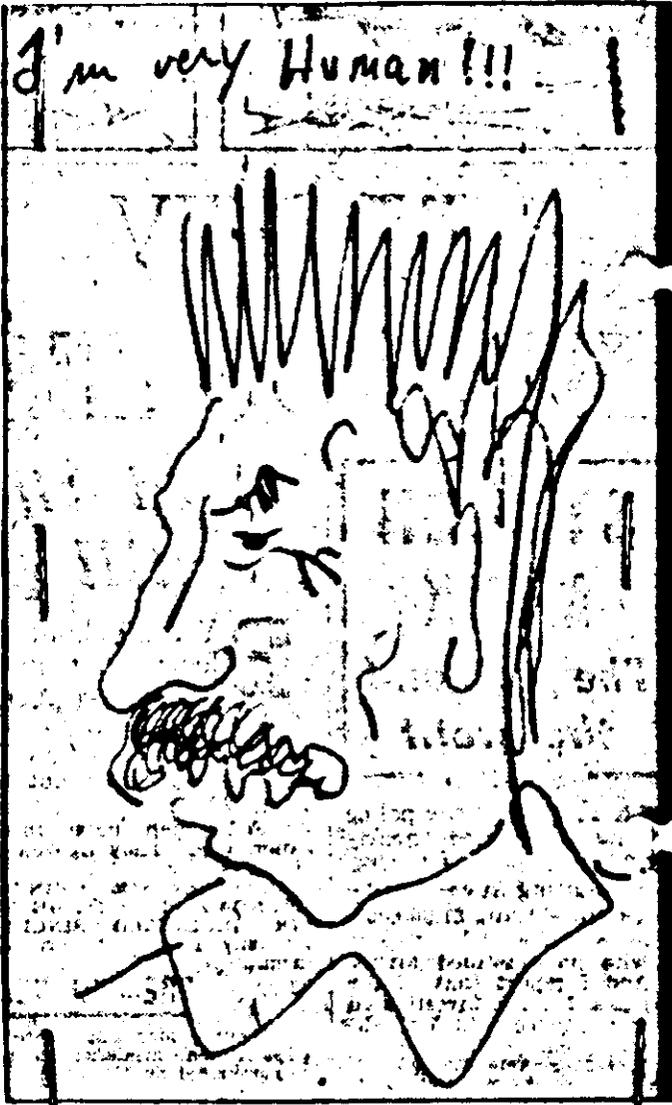
Sunday Express Reporter

**R**EMARKABLE drawings done in a Tangier bar by Guy Burgess, the missing diplomat, about six months before he disappeared with Donald Maclean last May, came into the possession of the Sunday Express last night.

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

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SUNDAY EXPRESS  
JANUARY 6, 1952  
LONDON, ENGLAND



THE SKETCH OF STALIN: With caption by Burgess.

SUNDAY EXPRESS  
6 Jan 52

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ENCLOSURE

110

Experts believe they reveal much of Burgess's true character — his instability, his impatience with authority, and his ties with Communism.

### Doodled sketches

About 20 of these sketches were scrawled by Burgess while on holiday with his mother in Tangier. He used a scribbling pad, four inches by three, and doodled the sketches in ink while waiting for friends in the Parade Bar.

#### HE WAS THEN ON SICK LEAVE FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE RECOVERING FROM THE AFTERMATH OF BRAIN CONCUSSION.

Half the drawings are pornographic. All were retained by Mr. Bill Chase, who runs the bar, and handed by him to the Sunday Express Tangier correspondent.

Friends of Burgess saw him make some of the sketches. Several bear his initials, "G. B."

The drawings of Stalin and Lenin—unsigned—were yesterday shown to Mr. Mayo Wingate, the psychologist, and Dr. Eric Singer, the graphologist, independently. They were also shown other sketches—without the identity of the author being disclosed.

#### The psychologist

It is highly probable that the man who drew these is suffering from a split personality. He may not be suffering from the more serious form of schizophrenia, which is definite mental illness.

"There is a certain schizoid personality which frequently produces such drawings as these. It is interesting to see that Lenin has been given feminine curves."

Mr. Mayo Wingate was shown another picture drawn by Burgess of a woman standing behind a table. He said:—

"This indicates a strong resentment to feminine domination from which the artist was trying to break away."

"The fact that he has drawn the political heads of States in this fashion—one of the pictures was of Hitler—shows that he has an unconscious attachment to them."

"The pictures of Stalin and Lenin are not aggressive and that would indicate that he had some affection for the characters of the two men."

The sketcher must have been a highly neurotic type.

He has strong leanings towards escapism, and there is a rebellious streak in his nature.



THE SKETCH OF LENIN: With a "chip on his shoulder."

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ENCLOSURE

### The graphologist

THE sketcher is an eccentric and a fighter, but at the same time a shrewd negotiator. He is a man who lives in his own world who wants to impose his views on others.

"Communism is strong in his mind, and the faces and characters of Stalin and Lenin seem to be very familiar to him. There is no indication that he is against them.

"The inscription 'I'm very human!!!' over Stalin is not meant ironically, but seems to be the author's real feeling.

"I think the man has inherited inclinations from both father and mother which he was never able to match and balance completely. Hence he has a split in his personality. It is clearly expressed in his writing."

"\* The police of 14 countries are still searching for Burgess and Maclean. Latest report from the Foreign Office is that they have no positive clues to their whereabouts — can not even say if they are behind the Iron Curtain, or alive or dead.

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ENCLOSURE

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (██████████)

FROM : SAC, WFO (██████████)

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

DATE: January 3, 1952

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 27, 1951, requesting that ██████████ be interviewed. ██████████ was interviewed on instant date at which time he advised that the girl he goes with was probably acquainted with both MACLEAN and BURGESS.

██████████ advised that this girl had casually mentioned to him that she had been present at parties attended by British Embassy personnel at which, at different times, both MACLEAN and BURGESS had also been in attendance. He said that, as he recalled, she had indicated to him that she had met both MACLEAN and BURGESS at one time or another at this type of social function. ██████████ stated that this girl did not furnish him with any specific or particular information concerning MACLEAN and BURGESS other than that she had seemed to endorse the theory that MACLEAN and BURGESS are homosexuals. ██████████ was closely questioned as to any other information that she had furnished concerning MACLEAN and BURGESS, but stated that the above was the extent of his information.

██████████ advised that through this girl he had met several of ██████████ assistants at the British Embassy in 1948, but said that he didn't recall ever having met MACLEAN.

██████████ stated that he considered this girl completely reliable, but was of the opinion that she did not furnish this information to an agency of the United States because she was a Canadian employed by the British Embassy, having access to highly classified British Embassy material, and no doubt felt that she should confine information which she possessed to the British establishment.

██████████ advised that he doubted whether this girl had called to the attention of British Embassy officials her acquaintance with both MACLEAN and BURGESS because she felt that many others at the Embassy were better acquainted with them than was she.

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WFO [REDACTED]  
Letter to the Director

[REDACTED] was of the opinion that [REDACTED] would probably be able to furnish the names of acquaintances in the British Embassy, as well as outside of the Embassy, of both MACLEAN and BURGESS, as a result of the numerous Embassy social functions she had attended. He said that [REDACTED] would not be able to furnish any information concerning either MACLEAN or BURGESS other than their acquaintance and associates.

No further action is being taken by the Washington Field Office in this particular matter pending further instructions from the Bureau.

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