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RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7-7-51

Laboratory Work Sheet

J1

RAQ
7/12

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. [REDACTED]

File # [REDACTED]
Lab. # [REDACTED]

ESPIONAGE - R

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Philadelphia ([REDACTED])

Date of reference communication: Let. 6-30-51

Date received: 7-3-51

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED]

*hw. of Guy Burgess previously searched 7/12/51
& added N.S.F. (KI rec'd from WFO letter 6/9/51)*

Specimens submitted for examination

- K4 Hw. let. on letterhead stationery of the British Embassy Washington, D.C. "Dear [REDACTED] -- Just a short ...," signed GUY BURGESS.
- K5 Env. & to [REDACTED] pm Aug. 15, 1950 and acp. four-page let., message bg. "I have just finished ...," in the known hw. of GUY BURGESS.
- K6 Air Mail env. to [REDACTED] pm Sept. 22, 1950, and acp. three-page let., message bg. "I trust you received my ...," containing the known hw. of GUY BURGESS.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

ENCLOSURE

*Lab. Rpt.
7/13/51
H.L.D. BD
cc WFO.*

101

[REDACTED]

7-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

DAU
6/23

RECORDED 6-18-51

[REDACTED]

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

File # [REDACTED]
Lab. # [REDACTED]

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 65-5648

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

mdp

Examination requested: Doc.

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED]

*K3 per searched NSF - in edit - copy was added
K2, no ident NSF - add copy
(Hand - all material foreign
In - [REDACTED])*

4/23

6/23/51 DE
Specimens submitted for examination

- K2 Typewritten letter dated 7-11-45, handwritten letter dated July 20th, typewritten letter dated June 26, 1946 and handwritten letter dated August 6, all bearing the ^{prints} kn. sigs. and hw. of D. D. MACLEAN.
- K3 Letter bearing the date stamp of December 14, 1950, bearing the, kn. hw. of GUY BURGESS.

RETURN EVIDENCE.....

*K2 - Letter d. 7/11/45
Royal Mail 410 n St. St. 998
Letter dated 6/26/46
Post Hand Edit # 691*

102

Lab. P.J.
5/5/51
EP

[REDACTED]

7-11-51

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7-2

CL 100
6/18

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED
6/15/51 ja

Re: UNSUB., WA
~~_____~~

File # ~~_____~~
Lab. # ~~_____~~ EE

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: SAC, Wash. Field 65-5648

Date of reference communication: let. 6/9/51 Date received: 6/13/51

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: ~~_____~~

*No ident NSF. Foreign, m, n, to all countries.
and copy.
Return vid. - 6/18/51 VE*

Specimens submitted for examination

K1 ~~XX~~ Three page undated letter beg. "Dear ~~_____~~...." and ending
".... will pay the rest T. Burgess," in the purported kn hw of GUY
FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS.

ENCLOSURE

103

*for ref
~~_____~~
10181*

~~_____~~

7-11

THE GREAT Burgess and Maclean drama began on the evening of June 6, 1951, with a telephone call to BALzac 2708—the Paris office of the Daily Express. At 10 p.m. the news was passed on to the Express in Fleet-street; by 1 a.m. Percy Hoskins, the Express Chief Crime Reporter, had secured complete confirmation: two British diplomats had disappeared.

Their names were not used in this first story because the Foreign Office declined to confirm them. But the news of their disappearance exploded with megaton impact in Whitehall, and the Foreign Office was forced to admit officially that Burgess and Maclean had been missing for 13 days.

The statement added: "Mr. Maclean had a breakdown a year ago owing to overstrain, but was believed to have fully recovered. Owing to their being absent without leave both have

been suspended with effect from June 1."

Who were they, these men whose disappearance created an international sensation?

Donald Maclean was 38 and head of the vitally important America Department at the Foreign Office.

He had a £6,500 house at Tatsfield, in Surrey, furnished only seven months earlier. His beautiful American-born wife Melinda

was expecting a baby in 30 days. They already had two boys, aged seven and five.

Hire car

Guy Burgess, then 40, and a Second Secretary in the Embassy in Washington, was a bachelor. Like Maclean he came from a wealthy family closely tied with the Estab-

lishment, and had much to lose.

The authorities tried to paper over the scandal which the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean created.

For four years the Daily Express persistence in investigating the mystery of Burgess and Maclean met with official displeasure and frowns from the Establishment.

DAILY EXPRESS
LONDON
4-19-62

But the Express did piece together the story, slowly painstakingly, month after month. This story:—

On May 25 Burgess hired a self-drive car, a cream Austin A70, from Welbeck Motors in Crawford-street, W. He visited the Green Park Hotel, the Reform Club, bought a white macintosh and fibre suitcase at Gieves, the Old Bond-street tailor.

Then he headed for Surrey to meet with Maclean.

Friday, May 25, was Maclean's birthday. He had oysters with friends at Wheelers in Old Compton-street, Soho, and lunched at Schmidt's in Charlotte-street. He cashed a cheque for £5 at the Travellers Club, and caught the 5.19 p.m.—his usual train—to Sevenoaks. He arrived home around 6 p.m.

No hint

He gave no clue, no hint of his intentions, his wife later assured M.I.5 men and Foreign Office investigators. She maintained that throughout, until her own disappearance two years later.

But at 9 p.m. that night Burgess was picking Maclean up at Tatsfield. They arrived at Southampton with minutes to spare to catch the midnight steamer, the Falaise, for St. Malo.

At St. Malo Burgess and Maclean paid 5,000 francs (£) for a taxi to Rennes in time to catch the 1.18 p.m. express to Paris. That was the last seen of them until

they appeared years later in Moscow.

Their absence did not become known to the Foreign Office until office hours on Monday, May 28—when the trail was already getting cold. Then police forces of all friendly West European States were alerted. Too late.

But the Foreign Office said nothing publicly. The Burgess and Maclean case was not considered a matter of public concern—until the Express revealed the secret.

Then the hue and cry was unparalleled. The Foreign Office came in for heavy criticism. Attempts were made to divert the criticism against the relentless newspaper investigations.

Mistakes

Telegrams from Maclean to his wife and mother and from Burgess to his mother arrived from Paris, but mistakes in the English text suggested that they had been written by a foreigner.

It was not until August 3 that news came.

A Swiss commercial bank forwarded money to the London account of Maclean's

American mother-in-law Mrs. Dunbar.

Mrs. Dunbar went at once to British Intelligence authorities.

Then on July 15, 1952, Mrs. Melinda Maclean left England for good—to live with her children on the shores of Lake Geneva.

She moved into a furnished flat in the Rue des Alpes with her mother and three children. She announced she was divorcing her husband for desertion.

Paid bill

Mrs. Maclean vanished as dramatically and definitely as her husband had 18 months before.

On Thursday, September 10 she went to her bank in Geneva and arranged for the payment of rent due on her five-bedroom flat, and arranged for all outstanding tradesmen's bills to be paid.

She accepted an invitation from a friend to attend a cocktail party on the following Tuesday evening.

First thing on September 11—at 9.30 a.m.—she went to the bank again and drew out the equivalent of £58 in Swiss francs. Then she went to her local garage, filled the tank with petrol, and paid an outstanding repair bill of £5.

She told her mother, Mrs. Dunbar, that she was going to spend a week-end with the children at an old friend's villa.

Mrs. Maclean sat with all three children in the roomy front seat of the family Chevrolet. The boys were in grey flannel suits and blue sport shirts. They waved, and she drove off, leaving behind the mother she might never see again.

Telephoned

Mrs. Dunbar was nearly frantic when her daughter and grandchildren failed to return on the Sunday evening.

On Monday morning she reported their disappearance to the British Consulate in Geneva, and was told that it would be reported through ordinary channels. She decided to telephone the Foreign Office in London herself.

The Foreign Office acted this time. Swiss police sealed the frontiers. For the second time half Europe was in uproar over the name of Maclean.

The black Chevrolet was found in a garage at

Lausanne. On the front seat was a children's book called "The Little Lost Lamb."

Unknown to her mother, in the vast boot of the Chevrolet Mrs. Maclean had packed most of her clothes.

Later, counter-intelligence men found a sheet of photographs in the flat. They were of the Maclean children, ordered by a "Mrs. Smith." The size was that required for Communist countries' visas.

Four days after her flight two British security men arrived in Geneva to pick up

her trail. It was already cold.

But aided by Swiss and Austrian police they reconstructed her route as far as Schwarzsach St. Viet, in Austria.

The letter

After leaving her car in the garage in Lausanne she called a porter to carry her baggage across the road to the station and a train into Austria.

The family travelled first class.

The train pulled out at 4:58 p.m. almost before the Maclean family had settled in their compartment. At

afterwards, at Christmas 1953, Burgess came through for the first time too with a Christmas card to his mother.

What of the men in Moscow today?

Guy Burgess, pallid, chain-smoking, spouted nervous nostalgic talk of the old days when I saw him in Moscow recently. He wore a well-cut grey suit, a shabby Old English tie, clutched a brimming tumbler of French cognac.

Endless talks

He was a pathetic figure. His health was falling critically. There seemed little prospect of him seeing his aged, ailing mother who lives at Arlington House, Piccadilly, ever again.

He seemed to be ignoring doctor's orders to give up his heavy drinking.

His last friend was Yala, a long-haired young miner from the Donetz Basin, who shares 50-year-old Burgess's two-room flat in a little house beside the Moskva river.

In past months Burgess—who uses the name Jim Androvich—has been in and out of hospital several times. He nearly died in November. He has recently been in a convalescent home.

I met him by chance in the flat of a mutual acquaintance. Since he gate-crashed a Western cocktail party 18 months ago he has generally avoided Westerners.

But he frequently rang me for a chat, and talked endlessly over the telephone of politics and personalities known intimately to him in Britain.

Upper class

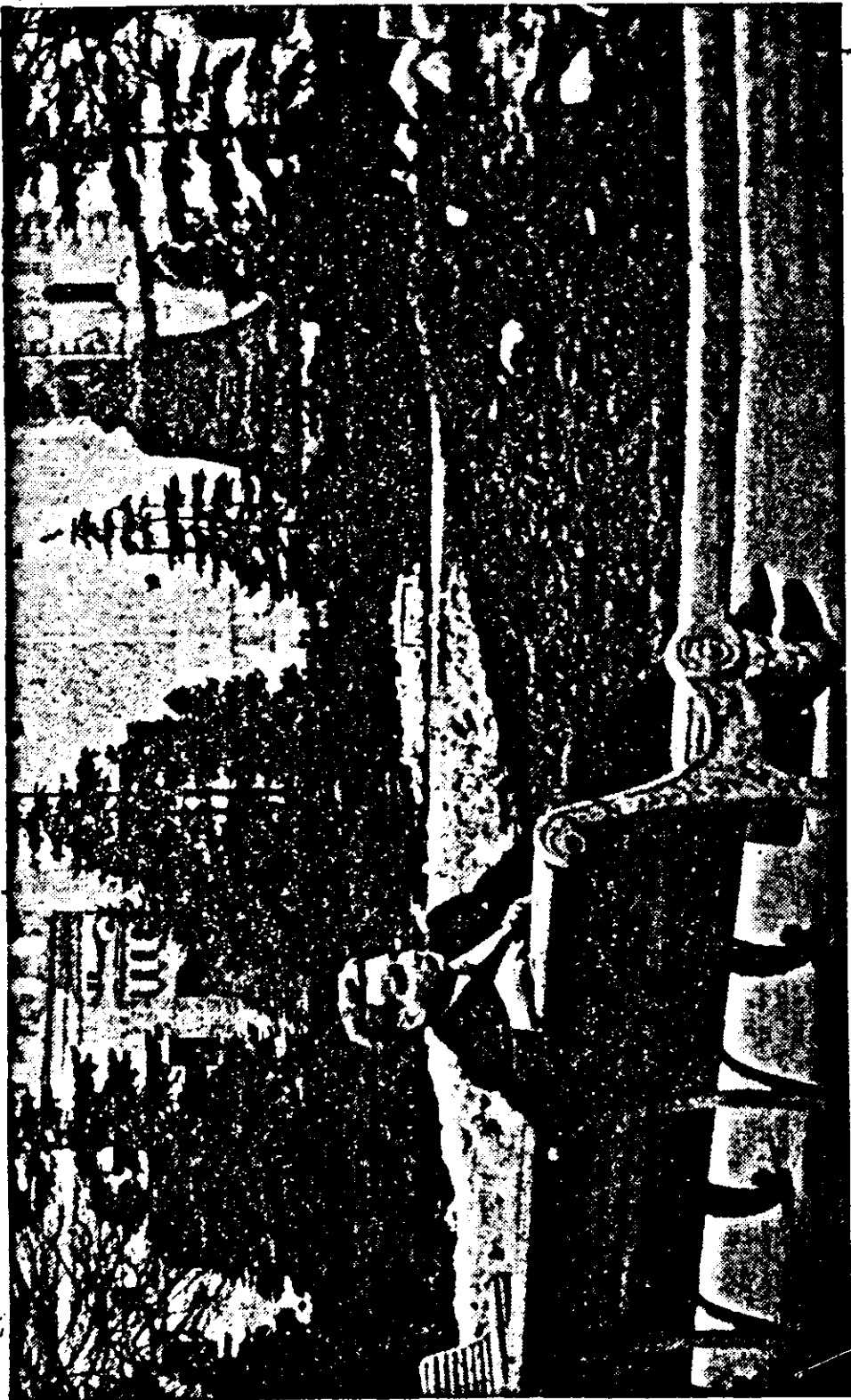
Donald Maclean, the other man in the great Burgess and Maclean drama, was very different.

Under the name Mark Fraser he lived with his wife and their three children on the sixth floor of a block of flats set apart for intellectuals, the upper class of Moscow society—a four-room apartment overlooking Minsk railway station.

Maclean usually drove himself in a green Volga car to the State printing house where he worked.

The Maclean children speak Russian better than English. Fergus, now 18, is a language student at Moscow University. Donald, 16, is at a boarding school. Melinda, 11, is at a special language school.

Now, 11 years after their father's escape to the east, comes a new upheaval for the Maclean children—and new Burgess and Maclean sensation for the world.



MOMENT OF REFLECTION . . . Gay Baryess contemplates in a Moscow park



MOMENT OF HAPPINESS FOR MACLEAN

The family man... playing with child

PHOTONEWS



MOMENT OF LONELINESS FOR MRS. MACLEAN
September 17, 1951: She returns from holiday in France. He is in Russia

109

Russia aims to stir it up

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

THE British security authorities are satisfied that Burgess and Maclean are to be deported by the Russians and are not planning to leave of their own accord.

Security officers suspect that the Russians have a definite political purpose in deporting the two men:—

to stir up new discord between Britain and the U.S. The disappearance of the

diplomats 11 years ago caused deep resentment in America. Burgess had worked in Washington and Maclean was head of the Foreign Office section in London dealing with U.S. affairs.

Now their arrest under the Official Secrets Act would stir up old doubts and resentment.

For this and other reasons the possible arrival of Burgess and Maclean in Britain is regarded throughout Whitehall, and particularly by the Foreign Office,

as highly embarrassing. Last night the Foreign Office tried to offload responsibility by saying both men had long since ceased to belong to the Foreign Service.

But coming close on top of the case of George Blake, the Foreign Office official jailed as a spy, the re-emergence of Burgess and Maclean can cause nothing but acute embarrassment.

They cannot be refused admission to Britain. But if they arrive here their arrest will be automatic.

DAILY EXPRESS
LONDON
4-19-62

FOREIGN OFFICE STAYS SILENT

By DOUGLAS CLARK

REPORTS that Burgess and Maclean might be planning to return to Britain hurled Whitehall into a tizzy yesterday.

But the Foreign Office was tight-lipped—even though it was obvious that its inside information was responsible for the startling announcement from Scotland Yard that warrants had been issued for the arrest of the two ex-Foreign Office officials.

The Government would be desperately embarrassed by their return. Ministers would like it far better if the two remain behind the Iron Curtain.

Would they be allowed into the country? Nothing could stop them. Being born British, they cannot have lost British citizenship unless—which seems highly improbable—they have taken out Soviet naturalisation papers.

Mystery

The warrant for their arrest was probably authorised many years ago by the department of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Scotland Yard is acting on long-standing instructions.

A major mystery is the implication in Scotland Yard's statement that Burgess and Maclean might be coming back together.

When I saw Burgess in Moscow, during Mr. Macmillan's trip to Russia in 1959, he insisted that his association with Maclean was utterly finished.

His comments on Maclean were acid.

At that time Burgess was anxious to return temporarily to Britain to see his mother. He asked: "How can the British authorities stop me?"

But it is only now, after three years have passed, that he seems ready to risk such a move.

DAILY EXPRESS
LONDON
9-19-62

111

THE fantastic story of runaway diplomats Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess burst anew on an embarrassed and bewildered Whitehall last night when it was reported they were on their way to London—and then that they were not.

FIRST REPORT came from British European Airways, which said the diplomats were on a Moscow-London flight due to call at Amsterdam: they were not.

SECOND REPORT came from Reuters in Moscow saying Maclean was still there: he was—and angry. Burgess was “out of town.”

All this happened a few hours after warrants for the arrest of Maclean and Burgess were issued in London under the Official Secrets Act. And Foreign Secretary Lord Home broke off a holiday in Scotland to confer with Mr. Macmillan at Chequers.

Whatever caused last night's “flap” in Whitehall M.I.5 and Scotland Yard have strong reasons to believe that the diplomats may be returned to Britain at any time within the next two weeks.

Maclean, acting head of the Foreign Office's American Department, and Burgess, second secretary at the British Embassy in Washington, left London on the night of May 25, 1951, took a boat from Southampton to St. Malo—then vanished.

In October 1953 Maclean's American-born wife Melinda and their three children disappeared from Switzerland to join him in Moscow.

DAILY EXPRESS
LONDON
9-19-62

112

Drama in Moscow

IN MOSCOW yesterday morning a crew-cut boy in heavy glasses and red shirt, one of Maclean's children—Fergus is 18, Donald 16, and Melinda 11—answered the door of their sixth-floor flat to callers.

The boy was asked in Russian if his father was home. He said in English: "I will see." Then Maclean himself, now a greying 49, came out.

He said: "I don't want to talk to you." A warrant? He looked over his shoulder at his children, moistened his lips, and said: "I have nothing to say."

He firmly closed the brown paint-blistered door, shouting: "Goodbye. Please go."

By all accounts Maclean should then have set off for the airport and London. But at 10 o'clock last night he was still in the flat. This time the door was opened by an English woman in a blue coat. Beside her was an elderly man wearing glasses.

Maclean loomed up between them. He was wearing open-necked shirt and corduroy trousers, as in the morning, and had on red carpet slippers. "Shut the door," he barked. "Shut the door."

Maclean, known to his friends and neighbours as "Mark Fraser," lives near the skyscraper Soviet Foreign Ministry, editing an English language edition of a Russian foreign affairs magazine.

It is believed Mrs. Maclean and the children could return to Britain without hindrance if they wished.

Bachelor Guy Burgess, 51-year-old Etonian, was "out of Moscow," on holiday or at a sanatorium.

Drama in Amsterdam

IN AMSTERDAM last night crowds spilled on to the Schipol runway when K.L.M. flight 302 arrived from Moscow. Among the passengers, B.E.A. thought, were Maclean and Burgess.

Armed Dutch police lined up. Arc lamps silhouetted the silver and blue plane. Out came 16 bewildered passengers, but no runaway diplomats. The Dutch pilot denied they were on board. The steward denied it.

So eventually did B.E.A.

Eleven people travelling on to London were escorted to a coach and driven 50yds. for B.E.A. Flight 439.

Passports were checked. One man was questioned repeatedly. He protested: "I am John Edwards." And demanded: "Who is this man Burgess, anyway?"

IN LONDON there were more crowds, but still no diplomats. Next flight from Moscow is due this morning.

In heavy rain just before 10.30 yesterday morning a police car edged past the fruit lorries of Covent Garden

FROM PAGE ONE

and swung into Bow-street police station yard.

Quick-stepping Superintendent George Smith, of the Special Branch, followed by slim, dark Mr. Peter Palmes of the Director of Public Prosecutions office entered the building by a side door.

They went straight to the private room of Sir Robert Blundell, chief Metropolitan magistrate, to apply for warrants to arrest the diplomats.

There was some snag. Ten minutes later the two men left by the front door. Sir Robert Blundell went into No. 1 court to deal with "drunk" cases.

At 2.30 in the afternoon Superintendent Smith and Mr. Palmes were back at Bow-street. They bowed to the chief magistrate in No. 1 court. The chief clerk said: "Your warrants are ready." Then the two men left.

Statement

Later the Attorney-General's office said: "The warrants only operate within the jurisdiction of the English courts." Scotland Yard said:—

There are grounds for supposing that Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess may be contemplating leaving the U.S.S.R. for some other territory.

In order that they may be arrested should they come within the jurisdiction of our courts, warrants have been applied for and issued for their arrest for offences under Section One of the Official Secrets Act 1911.

Section One of the Act deals with the gathering of information in prohibited places, the making of plans, sketches, models, etc., or the communication of any secret official code word or password useful to an enemy. It provides for penalties up to 14 years.

Yesterday's main activity centred on the first floor of the Scotland Yard extension which houses the Special Branch.

Messages went out to agents at sea and air ports. Teams of detectives left at intervals after briefings from Commander Egan Jones, Special Branch head.

Meanwhile the mothers of the two diplomats heard the news. Maclean's mother, Lady

Maclean—widow of one-time Liberal leader Sir Donald Maclean—was told by her young companion, Jill Hine, at her fourth-floor flat in Iverna Court, Kensington.

Lady Maclean said: "I think it's all nonsense. I had a letter only on Saturday. Everything was quite normal. There was nothing about this."

Later Jill Hine, wearing grey skirt and blue sweater, fair hair hanging loosely on her shoulders, answered the door.

Miss Hine told Lady Maclean that reporters had asked to see her. Lady Maclean said: "No, I don't want to see them."

Burgess's mother, 75-year-old Mrs. Eve Bassett, who has been ill since the death of her second husband, Lieut-Colonel John Bassett, five months ago, was given medical treatment yesterday and ordered to bed at her second-floor flat at Arlington House, Piccadilly.

"This is a very great shock," she said. "I am very worried about my son."

A friend of Mrs. Bassett said: "She and her son are very close. Only recently she used to telephone him in Moscow nearly every day." Mrs. Bassett spent a Black Sea holiday with her son in 1956.

Land when I met Burgess in Russia

By TERENCE LANCASTER

[EXPRESS FOREIGN EDITOR who was Moscow correspondent in 1957 and met Guy Burgess frequently.]

GUY BURGESS told me the last time I met him in Moscow: "My conscience is quite clear. I've been a Marxist, but that's not a crime in Britain."

It was Burgess in his best spirits. This point was reached normally after he had several drinks. Later he lapsed into self-pity.

Often he wept. I remember him breaking down as we listened to a Russian Orthodox choir singing gloriously in the Novodevichy monastery on the banks of Moscow's Moskva River.

DIFFERENT

This was a different Burgess to the gay figure who had dominated Left Book Club-inspired dinner-tables in Soho restaurants.

His face was fleshier, his figure tubbier. His hair was thinner. What was left was going grey.

Always he wore an Old Etonian tie. His chalk-striped suit came from Bond-street.

He seemed homesick. "I would go to see my mother once more," he said repeatedly.

Ostensibly he was working for the Russians. But he could always get away when I was available for a drink. His duties appeared somewhat less than arduous.

FEELING

He lived in a three-room flat near the Novodevichy monastery. A Russian woman looked after it.

He had little communication with Donald Maclean and his family.

Always his feeling for England cropped up.

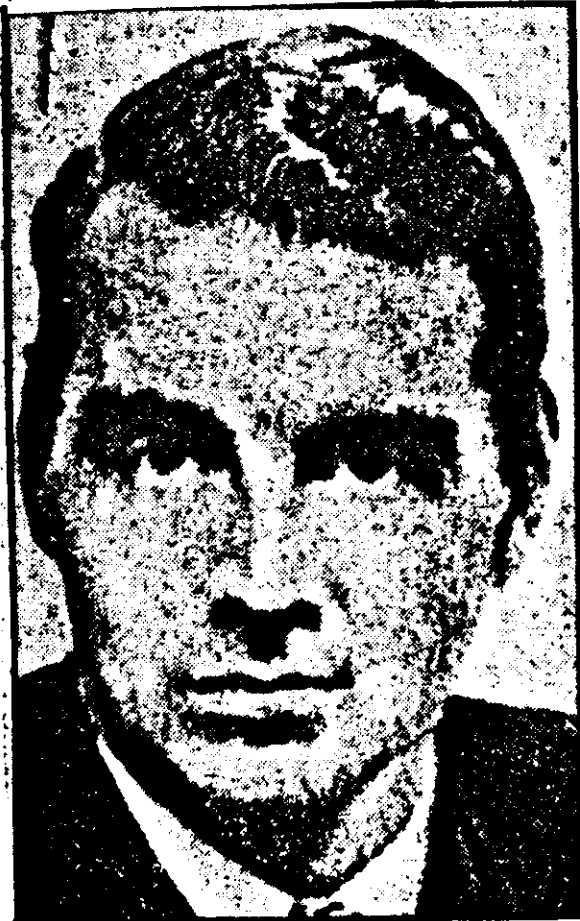
His conversations with his friends, his talk, even his appearance dated Burgess as a man of the 'thirties.

But, unlike some of his friends, Burgess had the misfortune not to die in Spain but to live and go to Russia. And, worst of all, to become somewhat bored in the process.

DAILY EXPRESS
LONDON
7-19-62

114

Are they flying from Moscow?



BURGESS His friends in Moscow said yesterday that he was on holiday in Russia.



MACLEAN He was in his flat in Moscow yesterday. He had "nothing to say."

DAILY MIRROR
LONDON
4-19-62

RUNAWAY British diplomats **Guy Burgess** and **Donald Maclean**, who were called 'traitors' after they fled to Russia in 1951, were last night the central figures in a fantastic new mystery.

Warrants for their arrest had earlier been taken out by Scotland Yard—and it was later reported that they might be flying to London from Moscow

But then the mystery grew . . .

● A British European Airways spokesman said they would arrive in Amsterdam, Holland, by night plane from Moscow and take a BEA flight to London.

Special agents met the KLM plane at Schipol Airport, Amsterdam. They found that only sixteen of the eighteen seats booked in Moscow were filled.

Burgess and Maclean were not among the passengers.

Direct

The captain of the plane said: "Two passengers did not report for take-off, and another two had only BEA tickets instead of the required KLM ones."

A last-minute information check was made of the passengers on BEA's connecting flight. It reached London twenty minutes late.

A BEA spokesman said a Russian jet, on a direct flight from Moscow, would arrive in London at 10.35 a.m. today.

● **MACLEAN** was still in Moscow last night. He was seen by reporters.

● **BURGESS** was said to be on holiday somewhere in Russia.

Action under Secrets Act

● The British Embassy in Moscow said neither Burgess nor Maclean had asked for permission to travel to Britain.

● Scotland Yard had nothing to say beyond its earlier announcement that the ex-diplomats could be arrested under the Secrets Act if they came "within the jurisdiction of our courts."

Burgess, 51, is a bachelor. Maclean, 49, is married. His American-born wife, Melinda, and their three children rejoined him in Moscow two years after he and Burgess fled there.

The drama which turned into a mystery began yesterday with visits to the Bow-street magistrate's court by Britain's top spy-catcher, Detective-Superintendent George Smith, the man who smashed the Lonsdale-Kroger spy ring.

He saw Sir Robert Blundell, London's chief magistrate, and came away with the arrest warrants—two small pieces of

MACLEAN: I'M NOT TALKING

Continued from
Page One

paper. Within an hour Scotland Yard made this announcement:

● There are grounds for supposing that Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess may be contemplating leaving, or may have left, the U.S.S.R. for some other territory.

In order that they may be arrested should they come, in transit or otherwise, within the jurisdiction of our courts, warrants have been applied for, and issued, for their arrest for offences under Section One of the Official Secrets Act of 1911.

● Section One refers to gathering information in prohibited places; making

plans, sketches, models, etc.; or the communication of any secret official code-word or password.

The Yard's announcement raised three big questions:

HAD Burgess and Maclean already left Russia? WERE they about to leave there? And if so, WHY were the Russians letting them go?

Move

Any move would HAVE to be with the Kremlin's permission.

The warrants were applied for so that if the two men landed in a "friendly" country, Britain could start extradition proceedings.

Last night, Maclean was still in his sixth-floor flat near the Kremlin in Moscow.

He was wearing a yellow-and-brown check sports coat and corduroy trousers. He said shortly:

"I have already asked journalists never to come to see me. I have nothing to say.

"I don't wish to speak to anyone."

There was no reply at Guy Burgess's flat, but neighbours said he had left for a two or three weeks' holiday "somewhere in Russia."

Today, Mr. George Brown, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, will put down a private notice question to Home Secretary R. A. Butler, asking for a statement on Scotland Yard's move.

WARRANTS FOR EX-DIPLOMATS

‘Maclean and Burgess
returning’ mystery

EXCHANGE MAY BE RUSSIA’S AIM

WARRANTS were issued under the Official Secrets Act yesterday for the arrest of Donald Maclean, 49, and Guy Burgess, 51, the former Foreign Office diplomats who fled to Russia 11 years ago. A Scotland Yard statement said there was reason for supposing that they might be leaving Soviet territory.

It was thought in London that the two men could be under compulsion to leave, and reports persisted last night that they were flying to London via Amsterdam. But they were not in any plane to the Dutch capital. Maclean was traced to his Moscow flat, but Burgess had vanished from his home.

The warrants were obtained at Bow Street by Scotland Yard’s Special Branch under a section of the Official Secrets Act which covers the gathering of information which “might or is intended to be useful to an enemy.”

There was speculation that the return to Britain of the two ex-diplomats might be a Russian manoeuvre to secure the release of Gordon Lonsdale, head of the Portland spy ring.

DAILY TELEGRAPH
LONDON
4-19-62

118

MOVE UNDER SECRETS ACT

By JOHN OWEN

ELEVEN years after the Foreign Office diplomats Guy Burgess, 51, and Donald Maclean, 49, fled from London to Moscow, Scotland Yard have obtained warrants for their arrest under the Official Secrets Act. Early yesterday both men were reported on their way to Britain by plane.

A British European Airways spokesman said last night that earlier they received a telephone call from Mr. W. Hatch, BEA manager in Amsterdam, stating that Burgess and Maclean were expected to travel from Amsterdam to London on the BEA flight No. 439 yesterday evening.

But when the KLM airliner from Moscow in which the men would have travelled arrived at Amsterdam, neither was aboard.

LIMIT OF POWERS English courts

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's office said last night that the warrants for the arrest of Burgess and Maclean operated only within the jurisdiction of the English courts.

It is possible that Britain might ask countries with whom she has extradition treaties to hold the two men pending further proceedings.

It is suggested in some quarters that the former diplomats might be compelled to leave Russia. Their return to Britain would cause a rumpus among Western Powers.

CLOSED COURT

Yard statement

Scotland Yard issued the following statement at 2.25 p.m. yesterday after Det. Supt. G. G. Smith, of the Yard's Special Branch had obtained the warrants from the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Robert Blundell, in closed court at Bow Street.

It read: **D**

There are grounds for supposing Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess may be contemplating leaving, or may have left, the USSR for some other territory.

In order that they may be arrested should they come, in transit or otherwise, within the jurisdiction of our courts warrants have been applied for and issued for their arrest for offences against Section One of the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

The cautious wording of the statement makes it clear that the Yard's Special branch, the law-enforcement arm of MI5, have been warned that the diplomats' departure from Moscow could bring them within the reach of British writ.

SECRETS ACT

Heavy punishment

Both men, if they stand trial, will face heavy punishment.

The section of the Official Secrets Act specified on the warrants deals with:

The gathering of information in prohibited places, making plans, sketches, models, etc., or the communication of any secret, official code word or password which "is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be, directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

The possibility must be considered of a repetition of the Gary Powers-Col. Abel exchange. By indirectly arranging for the diplomats to be brought to trial Russia may well be paving the way to a request for the return of Gordon Lonsdale.

He was the Communist spy who headed the Portland naval espionage ring. He is at present

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...serving a sentence of 25 years' imprisonment passed at the Old Bailey in March, 1961.

Lonsdale's value to the East as a spy in Britain finished with his arrest but he could take back details of present espionage arrangements in Britain.

Maclean was head of the American department at the Foreign Office with the rank of counsellor and Burgess an executive officer with the rank of second secretary when they fled from Britain on May 25, 1951.

A White Paper issued afterward referred to Mrs. Melinda Maclean, wife of Donald Maclean, who, two years after her husband's disappearance rejoined him in Moscow with her three children.

Maclean, the son of Lady Maclean and the late Sir Donald Maclean, entered the Foreign Service in 1935. He married Melinda, an American, in 1940. Burgess, full name Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess, is a bachelor.

Both had served in Washington, and Maclean in Cairo. He returned to Britain six months before he fled with Burgess.

In Moscow, Maclean was reported to be the editor of the English edition of the leading Russian political magazine, *International Affairs*. A year ago he was said to be living as "Mark Frazer" with his family in Moscow's Western colony.

He also appears to have had a key post on the staff of the Soviet Foreign Ministry with responsibility for the affairs of the United Arab Republic and in particular President Nasser.

VALUABLE PRIZE

Detailed knowledge

He was undoubtedly the most valuable prize for Russia. Senior to Burgess, who held a relatively minor appointment with the Foreign Office, Maclean was in a position to give detailed information about Foreign Office procedure, practice and policy particularly on the American and Cairo desks.

Even if he did not personally know the details of measures taken by MI 6, the intelligence branch charged with gathering information abroad, he would have been able to supply confirmation of results obtained by the Foreign Office. This would indicate the presence of intelligence sources in key areas.

America made bitter protests to Britain over our security measures at the time of the defection of the two diplomats and suspicion of our self-protection was aroused which has never been quite removed.

COMPLETE PICTURE

Willing informants

The Russians have always concentrated, when handling defectors, in building up as complete a picture as possible of people engaged in governmental service. Both Burgess and Maclean, would have been willing sources of information about their friends and acquaintances.

The validity of the passports held by the two men has expired and three years ago the House of Commons was told that no general instruction had been given to diplomatic and consular officers abroad over the issue of new passports.

Four years after the diplomats vanished the Foreign Office admitted for the first time that both men had been under suspicion of spying for Russia before their escape. Maclean, indeed, had been under investigation by British security while employed at the Foreign Office.

The investigations had begun in January 1949 when suspicion was aroused that a Russian agent was in a position to leak Foreign Office secrets. By mid-April 1951 the security service had narrowed their field of suspects to two or three persons.

PRINCIPAL SUSPECT

Attention diverted

By the beginning of May Maclean was regarded as the principal suspect, although evidence admissible in a prosecution under the Official Secrets Act could not be found.

Attention was in this way diverted from Burgess. It was not until after the defection that it was realised that the two men, who had been Cambridge undergraduates together, had concealed a close association which might otherwise have drawn the counter-espionage eyes towards the apparently minor Foreign Office employee, Burgess.

The Foreign Office believed that the two men learned they were under watch and reported this to Moscow who ordered them to flee to safety. Then came Foreign Office confirmation that both were long-term Russian agents.

BROUGHT HOME

Contact found

The suitability of Burgess for continued service abroad was under active reassessment. He was withdrawn from Washington for further screening.

The contact through whom the two worked during their time with the Foreign Office was identified.

He was F. V. Kislitsin, a member of the Soviet MVD (Secret Police) who served at the Russian Embassy in London from 1945 to 1948. Mr. Kislitsin went to Canberra, where he was subordinate to Vladimir Petrov, who later sought political asylum in Australia.

FOREIGN OFFICE

CONSULTED

NORMAL STEP

By Our Diplomatic Staff

The Foreign Office was consulted before application was made for the warrants. The application is described in Whitehall as an administrative step which is normally taken when it appears that persons suspected of offences under the Official Secrets Act are likely to arrive within the jurisdiction of British courts.

It is denied that yesterday's announcement is the first clear indication to Burgess and Maclean that they would be arrested if they returned. This, it is pointed out, has been known to them for some time.

The two former diplomats have not applied to the British Embassy or consulate in Moscow for their passports. The British passports they used to leave Britain have expired.

BEA MESSAGE OF EXPECTED ARRIVAL

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER
SCORES of inquiries were being made late last night concerning the arrival of Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean from Moscow. Earlier in the day news had reached London that the two would be arriving in London from Moscow via Amsterdam.

But when the last flight from Amsterdam to London, a KLM plane, arrived just before midnight neither Burgess nor Maclean was aboard. The captain of the aircraft said he had heard reports that they might be leaving Moscow to-day.

At 6 o'clock last night BEA received news that the two men would be aboard a flight due into London at 10.10 p.m. Soon after inquiries at London airport were told that the former diplomats, who would have joined the London plane from Amsterdam did not arrive in Amsterdam.

SOURCE UNKNOWN Crowd waits

A BEA official stated: "We received information from our area manager in Amsterdam, who is a very reliable man that Burgess and Maclean would be coming to London on our BEA flight No. 439 scheduled in at 10.10 p.m."

The spokesman added that to all inquiries he had stated: "We understand that Burgess and Maclean are flying into London on our flight No. 439."

To my question about the authenticity of their arrival the BEA official said: "Mr. William Hatch, area manager in Amsterdam, came through to us at 6 p.m. and told us this. We do not know his sources of information."

60 PHOTOGRAPHERS Passengers scrutinised

Before the airliner arrived there was a crowd of about 60 photographers awaiting the arrival of the plane. When it touched down arc lights were switched on and as the passenger door opened all passengers were closely watched as they descended the steps.

There was a flurry as one passenger was suddenly surrounded by police and was hurried across the tarmac. His hat was pulled over his face to prevent photographers taking his picture and scores of flashlights popped.

But it was a hoax. The man was a reporter who laughingly said: "We had a similar performance in Amsterdam and we thought we'd have a bit of fun." He stated that neither Burgess nor Maclean was aboard or had even been heard of in Amsterdam.



MACLEAN WILL NOT SPEAK

Donald Maclean (left) and Guy Burgess, photographed 11 years ago when they defected to Russia.

Burgess "is on holiday"

MOSCOW, Wednesday. MACLEAN was still in his Moscow flat at 10 p.m. to-night. A reporter made his second call of the day then and the ex-diplomat was angry at being disturbed.

Calls to Burgess's flat were answered by a friend who said that Burgess was away on holiday "somewhere in the Soviet Union." Burgess would return to Moscow in about two weeks.

When the 10 p.m. call was made at Maclean's flat the door was opened almost immediately by an English woman in a blue coat. Beside her was another Briton, an elderly man.

Maclean then loomed up between them. He was wearing an open-necked shirt and corduroy trousers. He shouted, "Shut the door, shut the door." It was then

"WARRANT" QUESTION

Earlier when the reporter called Maclean said: "I don't want to talk to you at all."

When asked if he had heard of the issue of a warrant he looked over his shoulder to where his son and daughter were standing. It was obvious he knew of the warrant but he said firmly: "I have asked you before never to come and see me."

He then said to the reporter: "I have nothing to say. I have nothing against you personally. It is just that I don't want to speak about anything to anyone."—Reuter

BURGESS HAS LARGE ENGLISH LIBRARY

By JEREMY WOLFENDEN,
Daily Telegraph Moscow Correspondent,
who is on leave and returns to
Moscow on Saturday.

GUY BURGESS has made no secret of the fact that he wants to come back to England, if only for a short holiday. But for the last ten years Donald Maclean has shown every sign of intending to settle in Moscow.

The last time I saw him, a month ago, Burgess told me that he wanted to go to England to see his mother, who is now no longer capable of making the long journey to Moscow to see him. But he realised that this might lead to his arrest.

When I asked the British Embassy in Moscow what would happen if Burgess landed at London Airport, their spokesman smiled and said "I can't guarantee who would be there to meet him."

There is no doubt of Burgess's nostalgia for England. The walls of his flat are covered with English books, and he still corresponds regularly with a few friends in London.

OLD ETONIAN TIE

Small private income

He delights in wearing an Old Etonian bow tie, often at the same time as the Order of the Red Banner, which he has been awarded by the Russian Foreign Ministry. "It helps in the restaurants," he says, without specifying which of these distinctions he means.

Apart from the salary he is paid by the Russians for his work as an adviser to the Foreign Ministry, Burgess has a small private income. This was frozen after his flight, but the Treasury later decided to release it.

Recently he has been outside Moscow in an area which is closed to journalists. He told me on the telephone last month that he was "on a job," but the friend who shares his flat said yesterday that he is now on holiday, and will be returning to Moscow at the end of this month.

"NOTHING TO SAY"

Clearly embarrassed

Donald Maclean yesterday told a Western correspondent that he had "nothing, absolutely nothing," to say. It was clear that he was annoyed and embarrassed.

He has made it clear to us before that he wanted to have no dealings with the Western Press, and that he regarded the English period of his life as completely closed. Unlike Burgess, he has made an effort to learn to speak Russian fluently, and has avoided all contacts with the Western community in Moscow.

His wife and children seemed to have settled down to the normal routine of Moscow housekeeping.

MOTHER'S SILENCE

Burgess's mother, Mrs. Eve Bassett, 74, who has corresponded regularly with him since he left Britain, was not receiving callers last night at her second-floor flat at Arlington House, Piccadilly. Her housekeeper said: "She has no statement to make."

MR. BUTLER NOT TOLD

By Our Political Correspondent

I understand that Mr. Butler, Home Secretary, the Minister responsible for the control of entry into Britain, was not informed in advance of the decision to apply for warrants for the arrest of Burgess and Maclean. Ministers do not appear to be taking a particularly serious view of the matter.



Mrs. Maclean, wife of Donald Maclean, photographed in 1951 carrying her younger child, Melinda, then aged three months.

HUNT LASTED A YEAR

Watch on borders of Russia

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER
GUY BURGESS and Donald Maclean vanished on May 25, 1951. The first definite indication of the nature of their disappearance came twelve days later when Maclean's wife and Burgess's mother each received telegrams, purporting to come from the missing diplomats, with Paris postmarks and stating the men were all right.

A police hunt throughout Britain and Western Europe failed to find them and a close watch was kept on the Soviet frontiers. A year later the hunt was called off after failure to find any clue as to the whereabouts of the missing diplomats.

WIFE DISAPPEARS Kidnapping fear

Here is a diary of subsequent events:

Sept. 11, 1953.—Mrs. Melinda Maclean, 37, American-born wife of Donald Maclean, disappeared with her three children from a flat in Geneva she shared with her mother. There was widespread fear at the time that she had been kidnapped.

August 1954.—Mrs. Maclean's mother received a letter from her daughter, undated, and believed to have been written from behind the Iron Curtain. It said the writer was happy and well and told the mother not to worry.

January 1955.—The Foreign Office stated there was still no definite indication of the whereabouts of the missing diplomats.

September 1955.—The Foreign Office admitted for the first time that the two diplomats were suspected of being spies for Russia while employed by the Foreign Office.

On Sept. 23, the Government published a White Paper stating that the security authorities had received a report of a leakage of Foreign Office information to Russia some years before the disappearance of the diplomats.

The authorities said that by the beginning of May, 1951, Maclean was the principal suspect, and that he must have become aware that he was under investigation.

Feb. 12, 1956.—Burgess and Maclean gave a brief interview to two British correspondents in Moscow. They stated they went to Russia to work for a better understanding between the Soviet Union and the West. They denied being Communist agents.

DEDICATED

WHY they quarrelled has never been made quite clear. Burgess was, and continued to be, a heavy drinker, although Donald Maclean reformed several years ago and dedicated himself to his work and to his American wife, Melinda, and his children.

I last met Donald Maclean early last year when he opened the shabby green door of his four-roomed Moscow flat and virtually refused to say anything apart from "Leave me in peace."

He has been living on the sixth floor of a tall, tenement-type block near the skyscraper Ukraina Hotel on the banks of the Moscow river.

His wife did her shopping at the State stores near the giant Kutusovsky Estate, which houses hundreds of Western diplomats and other Western residents. But only once did I spot her—a nondescript figure in a head scarf—picking over green peppers with a crowd of Russian housewives outside a greengrocer's shop.

She hurried away as soon as she realised she had been recognised.

LIMELIGHT

MACLEAN went to his office every morning in his own Volga car and worked a 12-hour day.

While Maclean remained more or less completely out of sight in Moscow, Burgess on many occasions deliberately did all he could to push himself into the limelight.

He once called on me when I was living in a Moscow hotel, and after a long lunch he implicitly suggested he accompanied me to a French Press reception.

I tried to dissuade him—but he hurried into the reception after me, introduced himself to the hostess as Lewis Carroll.

He fully realised it was a Press reception, and clearly wanted to speak to the Western Press.

Of course, all the reporters there gathered round him as he declaimed against British policy. A French general walked out of the reception in high dudgeon, and the next day the host apologised to the British Embassy.

Guy Burgess, ailing and overweight, tortured by ulcers and drinking heavily, is still in full control of a brilliant mind. He still has a great sense of humour, daringly enough used as frequently against the Russian political bosses as against Western politicians.

He is a fine caricaturist and once drew a brilliant caricature of Stalin on a table napkin while we lunched.

He has been living in a three-roomed bachelor apartment overlooking the golden domes of the Novo Deivichy monastery.

He has been cared for by an elderly Russian housekeeper. "She is just perfect at cooking roast sucking pig," he told me.

MEMENTOES

THE walls of the flat are lined with mementoes of Burgess's past. Incredibly shabby, in old grey flannels and sweater, but still wearing his old Etonian tie, he showed me the walls lined with hundreds of books. "All from my London flat," he said.

An antique pedal-organ, his chairs, tables, pictures, and photographs of his family, were also sent from London.

Burgess and I understand Maclean still have London bank accounts. The former's is at Lloyds Bank, St James's. Burgess had been permitted

by the Soviet authorities to shop with the duty-free store at Copenhagen. Although, now acutely short of sterling, he recently used this facility less and less.

Burgess, each time I met him, talked nostalgically and incessantly of the past—"My friend Macmillan when he was Foreign Secretary; how wrong the Foreign Office was in its approach to Left-Wing personnel."

He talked of Cambridge and his student days, his flat in London and friends and parties, also of the London clubs.

DREAMING

BUT he has had to content himself with the Workers' Club attached to the Foreign Languages Publishing House.

He had been seriously ill twice during the past year and has had at least one operation on his stomach.

I last spoke to him on the telephone two weeks ago. "I am fit and fine," he told me. "I am taking slimming exercises under the orders of my doctor."

He has always insisted vehemently that it was Maclean who talked him into going to the Soviet Union.

More than two years ago he suffered a sad blow to his Moscow life when he lost his "pool" car, and had to travel by taxi, bus, or Metro.

But of late he has been doing most of his work at home, reading his books, listening to the latest jazz and classical records sent from London, and dreaming of the past.

GUY BURGESS and Donald Maclean caused a sensation last night when they were reported booked on a Moscow-London flight—and did not turn up.

Maclean stayed in his Moscow flat. Burgess was said to be on holiday, no one knows where.

In London the two former Foreign Office diplomats would have faced immediate arrest under the Official Secrets Act, 11 years after they fled to Russia.

'Keep out'

And last night it seemed that Scotland Yard's action in obtaining the arrest warrants yesterday was a move to keep Burgess and Maclean out of Britain.

A few hours after the warrants had been issued at Bow-street the Yard took the almost unprecedented step of announcing why they had been applied for—because Burgess and Maclean "may be contemplating leaving or may have left Russia for some other territory."

Did the Government deliberately warn them not to come home? For their return so soon after the Lonsdale and Blake spy trials would be highly embarrassing to the Government.

The new B. and M. sensation will cause a political row. Mr. George Brown, the Labour Deputy Leader, will this morning demand an emergency statement in the Commons from the Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler.

He will ask why the warrants for arrest were issued at all; why it was done with such public fuss; and why the two men did not turn up.

The timing of the action suggests that Government officials knew that Burgess and Maclean intended catching a Dutch K.L.M. flight from Moscow yesterday.

This raises the further question: Why did they not keep their knowledge secret until the two runaways were back on British territory?

DAILY MAIL
LONDON
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Secrecy now

The only answer, it is suggested, was that the authorities knew the announcement would be made known to Burgess and Maclean before they were due to take off.

This in fact happened. And when the Dutch plane reached Amsterdam, its first stop, neither was on board.

A top source in the Government said last night that the warrants were issued as a means "of having the apparatus ready."

Authority for them followed a secret tip-off from Intelligence experts on anticipated moves by Burgess and Maclean.

In the Commons today detailed information about the moves will be refused.

The basis for the action—not a Government move but one made on the authority of the Attorney-General Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, in his legal role—was secret information that no Minister will be willing to reveal.

In Moscow Maclean refused to speak to callers. A friend of Burgess insisted that he is "somewhere in Russia" and will return to Moscow in two or three weeks.

It was on the night of May 25, 1951, that Donald Duart Maclean, son of Lady Maclean, and Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess, a bachelor, vanished in a Scarlet Pimpernel dash via Southampton and St. Malo.

Mrs. Melinda Maclean and her three children vanished from Switzerland in 1953. But it was several years before Russia admitted that they were still in Moscow.

Yesterday's dramatic developments began in London at 10.20 a.m. when a green police car drove up to Bow Street Magistrate's Court.

From the car stepped 15st. Detective Superintendent George Gordon Smith, of the Special Branch, with Mr. Peter Palmes, of the Director of Public Prosecutions Office.

Superintendent Smith—who broke the Lonadale-Kroger spy ring—and Mr. Palmes hurried into the private room of Sir Robert Blundell, the chief Metropolitan magistrate.

There they remained for about 15 minutes. Then the arrest warrants were issued.

Section one of the Official Secrets Act deals with gathering information in prohibited places, making plans, sketches, or models, or communicating any secret official code word or password.

George Blake, the spy, was prosecuted under this act. He is now serving a 42-year sentence, the longest in Britain's

am. There scores of Press radio, and TV men waited for the plane from Moscow. BRIAN GROVES reports:

At first both Burgess and Maclean were said by BEA to be booked on the Dutch KLM line's Flight KL 302 from Moscow. The plane—"Neputus," a Lockheed Electra—took off at 6.41 p.m. B.S.T.

As the liner winged its way towards Amsterdam, the first stop, KLM radioed to the captain. He

replied: "I have no one named Burgess or Maclean on board."

The Lockheed touched down at Schiphol five minutes late. There were only 11 BEA passengers on board. No Burgess. No Maclean.

Detectives mingled with hundreds of passengers at the airport while waiting for the Russian flight to arrive. On the tarmac television and Press cameras were out in force and as the Electra stopped it was bathed in floodlights.

All the passengers were photographed as they walked down the steps of the plane, puzzled by the frantic activity. They were transferred to a BEA flight to London.

How did the B. and M. mystery begin? What caused the Yard to act so swiftly? ARTHUR TIETJEN reports:

News was flashed from the British Embassy in Moscow that Burgess and Maclean were at last determined to return to Britain. Coded messages passed between the two capitals.

Yard tells

Maclean, the Foreign Office was told, would be leaving with his wife and three children, Fergus, 15, Donald, 13, and Melinda, 10.

A further report from Moscow hinted that their destination might be Britain. In London the reports were sent to Sir Joseph Simpson, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, who called in the Special Branch.

After the issue of the warrants Scotland Yard stated:

There are grounds for supposing that Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess may contemplate leaving or may have left Russia for some other territory.

In order that they may be arrested should they come in transit or otherwise within the jurisdiction of our courts, warrants have been applied for and issued for their arrest for offences against Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

Throughout yesterday agents reported to the Foreign Office all along the line from Moscow, Berlin, and Amsterdam.

In London relatives and friends of Burgess and Maclean were surprised and puzzled by the day's drama.

Maclean wrote to his mother, 52-year-old Lady Maclean, widow of Sir Donald Maclean, from Russia last week.

She received the letter at her fourth-floor flat in Iverna Court, Kensington, last Saturday.

Yesterday, after the warrants had been issued, Jill Hine, a friend of the family living with Lady Maclean, said: "It was a normal family letter.

"There was nothing in it to suggest that they were leaving Russia. It was just as cheerful as any of the other letters he has written home. There was nothing unusual about it.

"Apart from the family news in the letter Lady Maclean knows nothing of her son's movements or intentions. She is as surprised by all this as anybody else."

In Flat 14 of Arlington House, an apartment block just off Piccadilly, Burgess's bedridden mother, Mrs. Grace Bassett, heard the news.

Her housekeeper knocked on the bedroom door and whispered a message to Mrs. Bassett, who has prayed every day that she will see her son again.

The housekeeper said: "She is unable to see anyone. She is not well."

Mr. Alan Maclean, brother of Donald Maclean, said in London: "My brother wrote to me only a week ago. He gave no indication that he was going to



MACLEAN

No wish to talk

Maclean A NERVOUS MAN AT THE DOOR

JOHN MILLER,
Reuters Correspondent in
Moscow, called on Maclean
yesterday and cabled this
report last night:

In his sixth-floor flat near the Kremlin a nervous, abrupt Donald Maclean refused to say anything about himself.

Late this afternoon I went up to the landing where "Mr. Fraser, the tall Englishman," as Maclean is known here, lives with his family.

His crew-cut teenage son opened the door of the flat in the 11-storey building overlooking the River Moskva, 300 yards from the Kremlin.

He wore heavy horn-rimmed glasses and a brilliant red shirt. I asked in Russian if his father was home. The son interrupted in English: "I will see."

He kept glancing over his shoulder. Maclean then came to the door and said: "I don't want to talk to you at all."

When I asked if he had heard of the issue of a warrant for his arrest he too looked nervously over his shoulder to where his son and daughter were standing.

THE LAST TIME
I SAW THEM
BY JOHN MOSSMAN

PAGE 10

He moistened his lips with his tongue and clearly did not wish to speak in front of his children. It was obvious he knew of the London report, but he said firmly: "I have asked you before never to come and see me"—referring to a call I made a year ago.

He added quickly: "I have nothing, absolutely nothing, to say. I have nothing against you personally. It is just that I don't want to speak about anything to anyone."

Maclean was wearing an open-necked brown and yellow checked shirt, with the sleeves rolled up, and light brown corduroy trousers.

As I tried to question him further he said loudly: "Good-bye, please go," and shut the door in my face. I was left staring at its blistered brown paint and a large blue postbox.

I called on Maclean again shortly after 10 p.m. Moscow time (8 p.m. B.S.T.). The door was opened by an English woman in a blue coat. Beside her was another Briton, an elderly man wearing glasses.

Maclean then loomed up between them, looking very angry. He said: "Shut the door, shut the door."

MACLEAN

Donald D. Maclean. This successful diplomat caused a sensation in 1951 when he vanished with another diplomat, Guy Burgess. Nothing was heard of them for years. Behind the headlines Maclean was a family man very much in love with his attractive wife. She was pregnant when he disappeared. After the child was born she disappeared, too.



That's Maclean on the right. Four years old, sitting on a gate with a friend and his big brother (left). A huge smile, a cheeky look. Like all little lads he shows no hint that one day his name will be on everyone's lips. It is so carefree just being a boy.



As a student Maclean looks handsome and intelligent in his gown. Again he smiles—with reason. It is graduation day at Cambridge and he has just received a degree. Behind him is a first-class education. And the future is bright. Ahead is a career that took to high positions in the diplomatic service.



The year: 1940. Maclean is married and in London with his attractive wife, Melinda, daughter of a wealthy American. Hitler's planes are relentlessly bombing the capital. In Whitehall young Maclean is relentlessly climbing the tree in the diplomatic service. Dark days. But the young Macleans are in love.



The young Macleans seem shy of the camera. There are few pictures of them together. This is one they will treasure. A carefree snap of a carefree holiday. Mr. and Mrs. Maclean with their two sons, Donald and Fergus. Very much the happy family. But soon Maclean had vanished, leaving them behind.



Whitehall has noticed the talented Maclean. Here he is in Washington. Helping with top decisions at the British Embassy there. His job: first secretary. The post for a reliable diplomat. And wherever he went in the diplomatic whirl of the United States capital Maclean made many friends.

The Foreign Office in Whitehall admits on June 7, 1951, that Maclean is missing with another diplomat, Guy Burgess. Nothing definite is heard of them for years until they dramatically appear together in Moscow. In the meantime the reports are thick: Burgess and Maclean seen in Berlin is one.



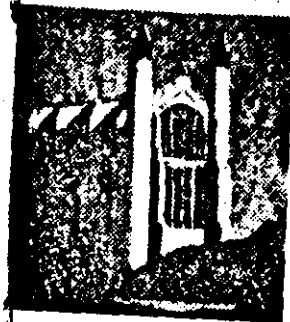
Occasionally stories of the Maclean family filter from behind the Iron Curtain, where Mrs. Maclean had joined her husband. He is still the family man in his spare time. Here he is with his daughter, Mimsey, born after he vanished, by a river near their Moscow home.

BURGESS

Guy Francis de Mancy Burgess. Old Etonian bachelor who vanished with Maclean. Years later he revealed himself in Moscow. He was still a nervous, heavy smoker. He had a flat, a country villa, and he spent his holidays swimming in the Black Sea. His mother spent a three-week holiday with him in Moscow in 1956. A friend said: "They are devoted."



Burgess at Eton. As a teenager he is a sports-lover. This is how he looks as a promising footballer. He was to win his house colours for the Eton field game. But the sport he shines at most of all is swimming. Later, when he left the famous public school, his master was to advise him to drop sport. Burgess did. He put his career first. But he never forgot swimming.



The young Etonian loves sketching with a pencil too. His cartoons and drawings amuse his friends. But he has a talent for it. Later in life, on a weekend visit to the little Buckinghamshire town where his old school is, Burgess makes this sketch of the Eton chapel. For years he was to keep it with him—a reminder, no doubt, of happy schooldays.



Schooldays are far behind Burgess now. He, like Maclean, is a bright young man in the diplomatic service. His portrait shows wide, intelligent eyes. Burgess is a thinker. Like Maclean, he makes steady progress, travelling in his country's service. Like Maclean, he served in the British Embassy in Washington. Like Maclean, he returned, highly thought of, to London. Their lives run inexorably parallel. Like Maclean, he vanishes.

**I'LL BE BACK—
FOR HOLIDAY,
SAYS BURGESS**

By Sam Tom Hunter
GUY BURGESS—Britain's runaway to—Khrushchev—told me last night: "I SHALL come back to England. I have every intention of returning to England... but only for a holiday."

And with Maclean he turns up in Moscow. Still with the air of a gay bachelor, still smoking almost ceaselessly. In Moscow he is less reticent than Maclean. He meets people. He tells a reporter: "I have every intention of returning to England... but only for a holiday."



Instead he holidays on the Black Sea. And even here in the warmth on his beach bed Burgess smokes in his slightly nervous way. Remembering, perhaps, earlier holidays in the homeland he never seems to forget. A later holiday is to bring him more joy—a visit from his mother.



Mrs. Bassett is not the only person Burgess welcomes in Moscow. He meets and talks freely with Tom Driberg, Labour M.P. for Barking. Here he sits in his Moscow flat — yes, smoking again — answering Driberg's questions. They walk about Moscow together.

THE BURGESS STORY
**Maclean told me:
I'm going to Russia
Will you help?**
The story is told by Tom Driberg

Burgess seems little sad when he bids Driberg farewell. The M.P. returns to England. From his question-and-answer sessions he tells in the *Daily Mail* the long story of Burgess and Maclean from the time they disappeared. He has many photographs of them waiting the sights of the Russian capital.

What a scandal if I did

SAYS BURGESS

Moscow, Monday.

GUY BURGESS, the runaway diplomat, said here today that he would like to visit Britain for a holiday—but that such a visit would cause "great pain and trouble" to his "many friends in high places."

Burgess, who went to Russia in 1951, added: "There would be an enormous scandal, so I don't want to return to England just now."

He denied that he had ever written home to say he wanted to return to Britain.

The most he had done was to say he would like to return for a holiday, especially to see his mother, and he insisted he had not written home suggesting such a visit "for several years."

He added: "I like living in the Soviet Union under Socialism. I would not like to live in expense-account England."

Burgess broke off a holiday on the Black Sea coast on Saturday and returned here "to try to put all these nonsensical stories straight" after reports swept London that he was planning to return to Britain. —Reuter.

DAILY MAIL
LONDON
4-23-62

My pals in MI5

—by
Burgess

MOSCOW, Monday

GUY BURGESS said here today that his "many friends in the Establishment and even in MI5" had told him that the British Government was "positively terrified" at the thought that he might return to England.

Burgess, the diplomat who went to Russia with Donald Maclean in 1951, was commenting on the warrants which were issued in London last week for the arrest of the two men.

'Nonsense'

He said he had never written home saying he wanted to return, although he would like a holiday in England to see his mother.

Burgess, who was wearing his Old Etonian tie and an English double-breasted suit, said: "I like living in the Soviet Union under Socialism. I would not like to live in expense-account England."

He broke off his holiday on the Black Sea coast when it was reported he was planning to visit London because he wanted to "try to put all these non-sensical stories straight."

Well-treated

As he poured out a vodka and tomato juice—"This is Queen Elizabeth's favourite drink, you know"—he continued: "Mr. Macmillan is about to go to America.

"He will do what he is told, just as he always has done. He would take out a warrant against me like a shot if Kennedy asked him.

"The Russians treat me frightfully well, you know. I feel I owe it to them to make my position quite clear.

"My Russian friends and chiefs told me that I need not have returned to explain the position. They said: 'It is very nice of you, old man, but you really shouldn't have bothered.'"

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PARLIAMENT

**DENIAL OF MUDDLE ABOUT
BURGESS AND MACLEAN**

**"Normal" warrants leakage: Reason
for police statement explained**

BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE

WESTMINSTER, Thursday.

IF the former diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, are arrested they will certainly be prosecuted. Sir REGINALD MANNINGHAM-BULLER, Attorney-General, announced in the House of Commons to-day. He denied there had been muddle about the issue of warrants.

There were Opposition jeers as Sir Reginald replied to suggestions that an official announcement was made of the issue of warrants against the two men so as to "warn them off." He agreed that if the issue of warrants became known it might deter them from coming.

But he added that the chances of their being apprehended if they "come here in transit" were materially increased.

Raising the subject, Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, asked in a private notice question to Mr. BUTLER, Home Secretary, why an announcement was made by the Metropolitan Police that warrants had been applied for and issued.

WARRANTS APPLICATION

"Acting on advice"

Sir REGINALD said he had been asked to reply as the Home Secretary was not responsible for the announcement. He continued: "An application for warrants for the arrest of the two men was made by police officers acting on advice given, with my approval, by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

"It is not in the public interest to disclose the information which led to the application being made.

"In the particular circumstances of this case I thought it desirable that a statement should be issued explaining why the application was made at this juncture. In accord-

"REMARKABLE AFFAIR"

"Warn off" question

Mr. BROWN observed sarcastically that the general behaviour yesterday seemed to be well in accord with what had happened throughout this remarkable affair in the last 10 or 11 years. What was the purpose of the statement?

"Is it now a normal practice when we are hoping to receive and arrest people whom we have charges against to take the utmost public steps to let them know, and arrange that wireless messages shall reach them before they could possibly by accident land in their plane, and then issue a further statement qualifying the original one by briefing them fully?

"Did you issue the warrants in order to arrest them or was the whole operation in order to warn them off so that you did not have to arrest them?"

**DAILY TELEGRAPH
LONDON
4-21-62**

LEAKAGE "NORMAL" Reducing speculation

Sir REGINALD replied that experience had shown it was almost normal for information to leak out about the issue of warrants. Amid scornful laughter from Labour members, he added: "I thought it would be better as it was almost certain to leak out to issue this announcement so as to reduce the area of speculation if possible.

"I appreciate that the issue of warrants for the arrest of persons outside the jurisdiction, if it becomes known, may operate to deter them from coming. On the other hand, having issued the warrants, the risks—the chances of their being apprehended—if they do come here in transit are materially increased."

Mr. BROWN suggested ironically that as Sir Reginald was unable to control "leaks" from his Department or the Home Office he had decided to exaggerate them and make the announcement himself. Would it not be more in keeping with normal practice to shut the leaks up? The difference between this muddle and other Government muddles was that this one was deliberate.

Sir REGINALD replied sharply that there had been no muddle and no leaks from the Home Office or his Department about the issue of warrants or any other matter. What he had said was that experience showed that the Press in some way had got information.

INFORMATION REFUSED

"Not in public interest"

Mr. GRIMOND, Leader of the Liberal party, asked if it had become a principle that if the Press might get information about anything the Government would forestall them. Could the Attorney-General throw any light on where these two gentlemen were now and whether they proposed to stay in Russia?

Sir REGINALD said it was not in the public interest to disclose the information on which the application was made.

Amid laughter Mr. DONNELLY (Lab., Pembroke) asked: "Will you give an assurance that if they are arrested you will not appear for their defence?"

Mr. S. SILVERMAN (Ind. Lab., Nelson and Colne) asserted that if the Government or Scotland Yard wished to prevent it being publicly known that warrants had been asked for and granted it was within their resources to secure that object. Everyone would infer that the publicity was welcome to the Government.

All over the world it would be inferred that the Government were more afraid of an investigation into these matters than the alleged criminals could be.

Sir REGINALD retorted that the answer to that was, no. The object of issuing the warrants was to increase the chances of securing their arrests should they come to an airport in this country or where we had jurisdiction.

Mr. GAITSKELL, Leader of the Opposition, asked whether Maclean and Burgess did not arrive because the information which Sir Reginald received was wrong or because they were frightened off by the announcement.

Was not the astonishing asser-

(Continued from preceding column, tion that the application for a warrant always leaked a very serious matter? It undermined the effectiveness of the police in dealing with criminals generally.

Sir REGINALD said many people had to be informed when a warrant was issued if effective action was to be taken. It was very difficult to find out who was responsible for leaks. If it could be found out action would be taken.

This application was not based on any information or belief that the two men were in course of flight at the present moment or a day or so ago towards this country.

'NO RETURN' SAYS MACLEAN IN MOSCOW

BURGESS BACK FROM HOLIDAY

WARRANTS AS 'DETERRENT'

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

DONALD MACLEAN, one of the two British diplomats who defected to Russia, said to BUP in Moscow last night: "I do not intend to return to England." He did not mention the other diplomat, Guy Burgess, by name.

It has been reported that they have not been on speaking terms in recent years.

Senior British Intelligence officers who were responsible for the public application for arrest warrants against Maclean and Burgess now believe that their object was achieved. This was to deter Burgess from trying to return to Britain.

Supt. G. G. Smith, the Yard's best-known Special Branch officer, went to Bow Street during normal court hours to apply for warrants on the advice of intelligence officers. To make sure the facts were known, an announcement was made at Scotland Yard.

TRIAL 'EMBARRASSMENT' Source of information

Information sent to intelligence agencies in this country was that only Burgess intended to return here. It was decided to try to prevent him doing so because it was considered that any trial under the Official Secrets Act would be an embarrassment at present.

Linking Maclean with Burgess in the application was designed to camouflage the source from which the information came.

Burgess, who has been "on holiday" for a week, was already outside Russia when the warrant was issued and is believed now to have returned.

Special Branch officers at London Airport and at ports maintained their watch yesterday. On Thursday the Soviet liner, Baltika, 7,490 tons, was searched at Tilbury.

The watch was switched to Shannon Airport last night after reports that they may be on their way to Cuba. One report said it was probable they may fly by way of Prague to Havana.

The only aircraft operating on this route by way of Shannon is Czechoslovakian Bristol Britannia, due 6.25 p.m. to-night.

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Maclean: I'm not going home

From STEPHEN HARPER: Moscow, Friday

DONALD MacLEAN, the runaway diplomat, told newspapermen tonight: "I do not intend to return to England."

When asked for his reaction to the news of the warrant issued for his arrest should

he return to England, he said to British United Press: "I do not want to comment on events."

And Guy Burgess? Maclean said: "I do not comment on my life here, or about others."

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BURGESS 'LONGING TO VISIT HIS MOTHER'

Express Staff Reporter: Moscow, Friday

THE idea that Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean might be leaving Russia has caused amazement among their friends. They are puzzled at the British Government's decision to have warrants for the two men's arrest issued in London last Wednesday.

One of their friends in what is known as the Grey Fringe—British and other Communist sympathisers who live in Moscow—told me:—

"Maclean is perfectly content here. He is doing worthwhile work. He has straightened himself out. His children are utterly integrated into the Communist society."

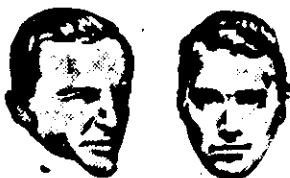
It was almost 11 years ago that Maclean, acting head of the Foreign Office's American Department, and Burgess, second secretary at the British Embassy in Washington, slipped away from London, Moscow-bound.

Unhappy

WHAT ABOUT BURGESS? I was told: "Guy is a different case. He is very ill and desperately unhappy at being cut off from his aged, ailing mother in London (75-year-old Mrs. Eve Bassett).

"She is not well enough to travel to meet him in some place like Stockholm and he is almost out of his mind at the thought of never seeing her again.

"He has been thinking seriously of paying a visit to London to see her and has sought assurances from the



Maclean Burgess

has done nothing wrong so far as British law is concerned; only that he left his work in the Foreign Office abruptly without notice."

Burgess has been at a convalescent home near Leningrad for the past fortnight. He is under medical supervision because of heart trouble, ulcers, and his heavy drinking.

Maclean lives with his wife and three children—aged 11 to 18—in a Moscow flat.

Now the 'Why was it done?' row boils up

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Alert order for Petrov?

By PERCY HOSKINS

AUSTRALIAN security authorities are to be informed by British Crown legal experts that if Burgess or Maclean did return to this country and face trial, it might be necessary to bring Vladimir Petrov out of his secret exile to give evidence.

It was in April 1954 that Petrov, third secretary at the

Soviet Embassy in Canberra, broke with Communism, revealed that he was the head of a spy ring, and handed over information about espionage agents throughout the world.

He also revealed how Burgess and Maclean were employed in Moscow — and divulged the names of those who planned the escape route for the two men in 1951.

Petrov and his wife were given asylum in Australia.

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Do you WANT to try them? MPs ask

THE man who ordered the Burgess and Maclean arrest warrants to be issued—the Attorney-General, Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller—faced sharp questioning about it in the Commons on Thursday. He said it was “not in the public interest to disclose the information” which led to his action.

As for his reasons for publicising the issue of the warrants—with a Scotland Yard statement that “there are grounds for supposing that Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess may be contemplating leaving—or may have left—the U.S.S.R. for some other territory”—Sir Reginald said:—

“In the particular circumstances of this case I thought it desirable that a statement should be issued explaining why the application was made.”

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NORMAL?

Mr. George Brown, deputy Opposition leader, mocked this and asked:

"Is it now the normal practice when we hope to receive and arrest people whom we have charges against, to take the utmost public steps to let them know, and to arrange that wireless messages shall reach them before they can possibly by accident land in their planes?"

"What was the purpose of this whole operation? Did you want to arrest them, or to warn them off so you didn't have to arrest them?"

Labour M.P.s laughed when the Attorney-General gravely gave this explanation:—

"Experience has shown that it is almost normal for information to leak out about the issue of warrants. That has been the sad experience in the past. I thought myself it would be better, as it was almost certain to leak out, to make this announcement so as to reduce the area of speculation."

Then he dealt with Mr. Brown's point that the warrants might reduce the risk of Burgess and Maclean coming here.

He said: "I appreciate quite well that the issue of warrants for their arrest may have deterred them from coming."

Mr. Sydney Silverman (Lab. Nelson and Colne) suggested that if the Government had wanted to keep the warrants secret, it could have done so, and said: "All over the world it will be inferred that the Government is more afraid of an investigation [of Burgess and Maclean] under the Official Secrets Act than the alleged criminals could possibly be."

Sir Reginald: "No. The object of issuing the warrants is to increase the chances of securing their arrest should they come to this country or where we have jurisdiction in transit."

PURPOSE

CHAPMAN PINCHER puts forward this possible explanation of why the Government gave advance warning that warrants were out:—

The Government may have had a report that Burgess and Maclean were scheduled to turn up in Red-oriented Cuba for propaganda purposes next week just when Mr. Harold Macmillan was beginning his talks with President Kennedy in Washington. This would have been seen as extremely embarrassing for Britain.

The Government's action could also serve these purposes:—

TO DETER the two men from passing through Britain or a British-held port if the Government wants to avoid the embarrassment of having to arrest and try them.

TO SHOW the Americans that British Intelligence is on the alert about the men's possible movements even though they are in Russia.

BURGESS SAYS 'WHY I WON'T RETURN'

*He talks about scandal and
his friends in high places*

MOSCOW, Monday.—Guy Burgess, the British diplomat who defected to the Soviet Union in 1951, today told why he wouldn't return to England.



GUY BURGESS

He said that the "enormous scandal" his return would spark off would cause his "many friends in high places great pain and trouble."

He said: "I like living under Socialism. I would not like living in expense-account England."

He broke off his holiday on the Black Sea coast on Saturday and returned to Moscow "to try to put all these nonsensical stories straight" after reports swept London that he was planning to return to Britain.

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Criticised Macmillan

He also spoke about:
Mr. MACMILLAN: "About to go to America. He will do what he is told, just as he always has done."

"He agreed to take Britain into the Common Market simply because Kennedy told him to do so."

"And he would take out a warrant against me like a shot if Kennedy asked him."

M.I.5 AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, SIR REGINALD MANNINGHAM-BULLER.

Burgess made this astounding claim: "I have heard that from my confidential sources in England and from my many friends in the Establishment and even in M.I.5 (the British Secret Service)."

"The British Government is far more frightened of my going to England than I am of Attorney General Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller's warrant."

Burgess went on: "And, of course, the British Government have no evidence against me at all—except that of Petrov Vladimir Petrov, the Russian Embassy official who defected to the West in Australia several years ago."

"His statement about me was made to the Australian security police which we all know was set up by British MI5 and is now dominated by the American Federal Bureau of Investigation. The British Government have got no other."

Why did he do it?

He also said: "Why did Manningham-Buller do it? There has been no action taken against me for 10 long years. So why do it now?"

"I suppose there are dozens of reasons: one is that the British Government are so easily flung into a panic. They were positively terrified of my going back to England."

VISITING HOME.—Burgess would like to do so for a holiday to visit his mother. But he had not written home suggesting this—"for several years."

THE PUBLICITY.—Burgess thought it was an attempt to put his name on the front pages instead of Alexi Golub, the Soviet bio-chemist who had returned to Russia after seeking asylum in Holland.

And Burgess even referred to **THE QUEEN.** He poured out a vodka and tomato juice and called it "her favourite drink."

Then Burgess, who had been chain-smoking, closed his hour-long interview—and said that he was going to resume his holiday.

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What a fuss!— Burgess

RUNAWAY British diplomat Guy Burgess was back in Moscow yesterday after breaking his holiday on the Black Sea coast.

He said he wanted to put "all these nonsensical stories straight."

Last week Burgess and his fellow runaway, diplomat Donald Maclean, were the central figures in a fantastic mystery.

'Splendid'

Warrants were issued for their arrest since it was reported that they "might be returning to Britain."

In Moscow, Burgess told one reporter that it was a "splendid uproar about nothing."

Both Maclean and he were staying in Russia—"this is our home."

To another reporter he said he had heard the news "on the BBC" and decided to return to Moscow.

He added: "I cannot talk today, but I will tomorrow. I have reasons."

DAILY MIRROR
LONDON
4-23-62

I'm not going home either, says Burgess

From STEPHEN HARPER

MOSCOW, Sunday. **GUY BURGESS** sat on the edge of a bed tonight and told me: "I have no intention of returning to Britain to be arrested. I am staying here in Russia."

He stood up in stocking feet, tightened his Old Etonian tie, and spoke like the Foreign Office man he used to be:— "I am sure my decision to stay will be a tremendous relief to H.M.G."

I found Burgess in a room on the 27th floor of Moscow's Ukraine Hotel.

He was just back from a holiday near Sochi, on the Black Sea, Krushchev's favourite resort, and looked after for it.

I asked how he felt now that there is a warrant out for his arrest if he goes home?



My holiday goes on

Burgess sloshed a Scotch around his glass and said: "I do not talk about that." Why did he think the warrants for Maclean and himself were taken out? He said: "Because the British Government is frightened." Then Burgess, who is now 51, told me: "I heard about this new nonsense on the radio and I flew back from holiday last night."

"I was very worried about the effects of all this on my mother, who is nearly 80, and I wanted to put the nonsense straight."

"But I am heading for Samarkand on Tuesday to continue my holiday tour."

Today Burgess lunched in the Moscow hotel with an Old Etonian friend.

In the room where we talked the jacket of his Bond-street tailored blue serge suit hung over a chair and in the lapel I saw the red and white ribbon of the Order of the Red Banner.

Burgess received this award for services to Russia. He joked: "It shows that I am a supporter of Dynamo Football Club."

He flatly refused to comment on my suggestion that "feeler" friends in influential friends in Britain for a "safe contact" visit to his mother in London had caused the Attorney-General to apply for the warrants.



In touch with mother

It was obvious that Burgess longs to see his mother again. He said: "I am in touch with her by telephone, telegram, and letter."

What about recent reports that his relations with Donald Maclean are now estranged and bitter?

Burgess said: "I see Maclean sometimes. His wife and children have settled down and are perfectly content in our sort of society."

That was the end of my interview. Burgess put on a teddy-bear overcoat, said goodbye—and went off in a taxi to spend the evening "with some good Russian friends."

LONDON: In her £60-a-week flat at Arlington House, St. James's, the mother of Guy Burgess, Mrs. Eve Bassett, read the Moscow report.

She said: "I prefer not to talk about my son."

● Mr. Desmond Donnelly, Labour M.P. for Pembroke, is to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer when Burgess and Maclean were given emigrant status and what funds have been made available for payment into their Russian bank.

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Burgess: My theory about the warrants

By TOM DRIBERG, M.P.

GUY BURGESS, one of Britain's two missing ex-diplomats, is not coming home to England—not for a long time anyway.

On Saturday, when he had heard a radio report of the rumours about him and Donald Maclean, he interrupted a tour of Southern Russia and flew back to Moscow to contradict the rumours publicly.

He returned to his two-roomed flat in Moscow early on Saturday evening. An hour later he telephoned to me at my home in Essex.

"Do you still hope to come back to England some time?" I asked him.

"Some day, of course," he said. "As you know, I have always said that I should like to come home perhaps once a year for a holiday to see my mother and meet old friends.

Letters

"But all that I read of what is going on in England now and the letters that I get from friends in the Establishment"—he emphasized these words—"make me absolutely delighted to be here.

"These letters show me what a ghastly state of collective neurosis people in Britain are living in.

"I am more and more convinced that I was right to come here. It saved my sanity. I couldn't possibly live under the present British Government or any likely alternative."

He added sardonically: "The only thing that does tempt me to come back is that Manningham-Buller wants to arrest me—except that I see from the English papers about this new outbreak of McCarthyism in England—the Radcliffe Report and all that—and the trial would, I suppose, be in secret."

We discussed for some time the most mysterious aspect of last week's episode—why the rumours began at all and why the Attorney-General took the action he did.

"I can't believe," said Burgess, "that it was all just an accidental muddle. On the other hand, it's not likely that the British Government started the rumours. They are obvi-

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BURGESS SPEAKS

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ously trying to frighten me away.

"I think it's quite likely that the Dutch started it all—the Dutch Secret Service."

Why? "As a sort of counter-blast for reprisals for Golub." Golub is the Soviet scientist who recently went back to Russia from Holland and said at a Press conference in Moscow how happy he was to be back there.

"You see," said Burgess, "the Dutch Secret Service may easily have calculated that a new scare about Donald and me, suggesting that we want to come home and are unhappy in the Soviet Union, would divert attention from Golub's statement and muffle its propaganda impact."

Reports that Burgess was seriously ill seem to have been exaggerated. He sounded fit and cheerful.

Travel

He has a heart condition—not acute—which makes it necessary for him to get away to the warm south from the bitter cold of Moscow's winter and delayed spring (He is also supposed to give up smoking, but succeeded in doing so for only two months).

This is why he went south several weeks ago, taking with him a pile of work from the Foreign Literature Publishing House and travelling from place to place with a friend—"to get to know," as he said, "something more of the Soviet Union."

He added: "We were going on to Bokhara and Samarkand, in the footsteps of Tamerlane and Genghis Khan . . . then I heard on the radio that Manningham-Buller had started behaving like Tamerlane and Genghis Khan rolled into one."

He rang Moscow, consulted colleagues there, and flew straight back.

Burgess indignantly denies he has done anything for which he could be arrested.

"The British authorities," he said, "know perfectly well that I have never engaged in espionage for the Soviet Union."

He telephoned me again yesterday morning and laughed uproariously when I read him the British Sunday newspaper reports of his supposed whereabouts.

JOHN MOSSMAN cables from Moscow: Soon after Burgess landed tonight I spoke to him in a room on the 27th floor of the skyscraper Ukraina Hotel.

He was suntanned and wore his Old Etonian tie. Grinning broadly, he said: "What a splendid uproar this has been about nothing at all."

"Both Maclean and myself are staying the rest of our lives in the Soviet Union."

"I do not often see Maclean, but I know we are both dedicated to stay here. This is our home."

LOUIS KIRBY writes: Labour's deputy leader, Mr. George Brown, is to launch an all-out onslaught on the Government and especially Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, the Attorney-General, over the Burgess and Maclean affair.

"The Government have made complete asses out of themselves," said Mr. Brown last night. "We are determined to find out what is behind all this."

An immediate debate will be demanded, but it is almost certain that the Attorney-General will say nothing more on the source of the information that the two ex-diplomats were coming to England and whether the warrants were issued to stop them coming and save Government embarrassment.

SORRY, BUT I CANNOT HELP SAYS HIS MOTHER

By Daily Mail Reporter

MRS. EVE BASSETT, 74-year-old mother of Guy Burgess, said last night: "I am afraid I cannot go to Moscow to see my son—I am ill, much too ill."

Mrs. Bassett, a widow, lives in a flat on the second floor of Arlington House, off Piccadilly.

When I called, she asked me: "It's about my son, is it?" She then reached for her spectacles and scanned a copy of yesterday's cable from Russia, saying that Guy Burgess had returned to Moscow from his Black Sea holiday and was "worried about the effect of this nonsense on my mother."

As it was now improbable that her son would ever return to England, would it be possible

for her to visit him in Moscow? I asked.

"No," she said. "I want to see him in 1961 but I am too ill to go again. I'm an invalid. I cannot move about much at all."

Outside in the kitchen a cook was preparing a light meal for Mrs. Bassett. Her nurse, who is her only permanent companion, was out at church.

In the sitting room Mrs. Bassett gave me the look of a mother who has suffered, and said: "I'm so sorry I cannot be of more help. . . I know you will understand. . . I hope you will be able to find your own way out."

Then she reached for the book by her side—a copy of *The Short Weeks of Summer*. . .

So kind

A new riddle was revealed last night when a Treasury spokesman admitted that both men had been allowed to withdraw the money and assets they left in Britain 11 years ago.

When the Commons resumes next week Labour M.P.s will ask why Britain is being so kind to the runaway ex-diplomats.

There is no third man in the B and M mystery, it was revealed yesterday.

When Detective-Superintendent George Smith returned to Bow-street on Wednesday after earlier applying for the two arrest warrants, he was called to collect them signed and completed—not for a third warrant as was believed at the time.

BURGESS SAYS "UPROAR ABOUT NOTHING"

MOSCOW, APRIL 22

Guy Burgess, who has returned here from his holiday at Yalta, laughed today at "Scotland Yard reports" that he and Donald Maclean were planning to return to England.

Chain-smoking cigarettes, he told reporters at the Ukraine Hotel: "What a splendid uproar about nothing. I do not often see Maclean—but I know that he and I are both staying in the Soviet Union. This is our home."

Scotland Yard had said there was reason to believe the two former Foreign Office officials, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1951, planned to return home.

Burgess, looking tanned and fit, said: "I heard these reports on the radio and was worried about their effect on my mother. So I came back to Moscow."

Asked why he thought Scotland Yard had requested the warrants, he said: "I am delighted to hear the British Government and the Attorney General, Manningham-Buller, are frightened at my returning."

While he talked Burgess kept fingering his Old Etonian tie, which he wore with a blue check shirt, a tweed jacket and grey slacks.—Associated Press.

Our Political Correspondent writes:—

Question about the manner in which Burgess and Maclean are able to draw

sterling through the Russian State Bank in Moscow will be put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer when Parliament reassembles.

Mr. Donnelly, the Labour member for Pembroke, believes that the two men have been given emigrant status by Britain, and that this enables them to draw on private incomes received through the Bank of England. He will ask the Chancellor when they were given emigrant status and why; and what facilities have been made available by the Bank of England for payment of funds into their accounts in Russia.

"NON-RESIDENTS"

He will ask the Attorney General whether they will continue to hold emigrant status now that arrest warrants have been issued.

A Treasury spokesman said yesterday that Burgess and Maclean had been recognized under the exchange regulations as "non-residents" of this country, and that, practically speaking, it amounted to the same thing as their having emigrant status. It meant that they might draw on funds, including income, from the United Kingdom, the arrangements being made in this country through the Bank of England, but whether either Burgess or Maclean had had or was having funds transferred abroad he did not know.

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RUSSIANS ARE READY TO DEPORT BURGESS AND MACLEAN

By HOWARD JOHNSON

NEXT episode in the Burgess-Maclean mystery may be a move by the Russians to "boot out" the runaway ex-diplomats—and so bring them nearer to arrest by the British authorities.

But no development in the situation is expected for at least a week.

I learned yesterday that there were three factors which prompted Scotland Yard's action last Wednesday in obtaining warrants for the arrest of Guy Burgess, 51, and Donald Maclean, 49, if they came within the reach of the British courts.

① The British Secret Service was told by agents behind the Iron Curtain that Russia intended deporting both Burgess and Maclean by the end of this month—as they had no further use for them.

② The British Government was advised by the Secret Service that Russia's intention was also known to United States authorities—and was likely to be made public in the American Press.

③ The British Government hoped, by announcing the issue of the arrest warrants, to warn off Burgess and Maclean and so save the embarrassment of any trial in Britain.

Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, the attorney-general, told the Commons on Thursday that the warrants were made public because the news would probably have leaked out anyway.

I am not returning —Maclean

DONALD MACLEAN said at his Moscow flat yesterday: "I do not intend to return to England."

Asked about his reaction to Scotland Yard's arrest warrant, he said: "I do not want to comment on events."

He did not mention Guy Burgess—they have not been on speaking terms in recent years.

He would only say: "I do not comment on my life here. Nor do I comment on others."

DAILY MIRROR
9-21-62
LONDON

150

Philby, MacLean, Burgess

Released on Appeal

23 - New pages

67 - additional information

~~TOP SECRET~~

Integm investigation has developed another aspect

[REDACTED]

(S)

b1
b7

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

(TS) (S) b1

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(S)

(TS)

[REDACTED]

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(TS)
(TS)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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INFORMATION REGARDING
RONALD ROBERT McLEAN

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

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(TS)
(TS)

[REDACTED]

(S)(S)

[REDACTED]

b

(S)

The press dispatches dated June 7, 1951, stated that it was reported that both McLean and Burgess fled to Russia. It was stated, "Reliable sources said the tip the two officials may have gone to Moscow came from another government official who was to have gone with them but changed his mind." The New York Office has advised of a Reuter's news dispatch in which the Foreign Office reportedly announced that the missing diplomats had sent cables to their wives from Paris last night (June 6, 1951).

(u)

The following information has been located in our files concerning McLean:

(u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b1
(S)
(S)

[REDACTED]

(S) (S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

According to information from [REDACTED] on October 20, 1948, Alger Hiss was in contact with Molotov to inform him of Foreign Minister Molotov's speech. Hiss said he wanted to advise him as to the intentions of the State Department so that the British Ambassador would be aware of the situation. According to the same informant, on October 19, 1948, Alger Hiss twice conferred with McLean concerning one of the topics to be put on the UN General Assembly agenda dealing with troops in non-enemy territories. Hiss mentioned that Secretary Byrnes had spoken to Mr. Bevin about the matter. You will note that the above contacts between Alger Hiss and Donald McLean on the surface would appear to be official business between two important members of the United States and British Governments.

b2
b1

(U)

[REDACTED]

(S) (S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (S) (S)

[REDACTED] (S) (S)

[REDACTED] (S) (S)

[REDACTED] (S) (S)

INFORMATION CONCERNING

[REDACTED] became a suspect in this matter on the basis of file reviews made by the Bureau concerning British personnel who were attached to the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. during the period from June, 1944, to March, 1945. We have developed the following information concerning [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

(S)(S)

[REDACTED]

We have also received information from the State Department to the effect that Burgess is a homosexual. The State Department information also named McLean as a homosexual.

RECOMMENDATION

If the Reuter's news dispatch which indicated that McLean and Burgess cabled their wives on the evening of June 6, 1951, is accurate, it would appear that McLean is not as logical a suspect as we first thought. (u)

[REDACTED]

We are following all phases of this investigation very closely and you will be kept informed of all pertinent developments. (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: August 2, 1951

FROM : MR. BELMONT

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

4-28-83
Classified by 3676RTK/pl
Declassify on: OADR
Per [redacted]
Paragraph # 82-0452

Classified by 1678 RFP/KH
Declassify on: OADR

PURPOSE

To bring to your attention the problems which arise in answering a letter from Senator Erien McMahon of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to Attorney General McGrath dated July 31, 1951, in which questions are asked concerning this investigation. There is attached a letter for the Attorney General's signature answering Senator McMahon's letter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DROC)
DATE: 12-11-84 N78FF/SK cas-06

DETAILS

In a letter dated July 31, 1951, to the Attorney General Senator Erien McMahon asks for recent information concerning Donald D. MacLean. He asked a number of specific questions. One involved what information is available to the effect that MacLean may have been involved in espionage during the time he had access to atomic data. In the reply which has been prepared for the signature of the Attorney General we are stating that no actual evidence has been obtained to the effect that Donald MacLean engaged in espionage during the time he had access to data relating to political questions of an atomic espionage nature. Our answer is factually true. No evidence or information has been obtained to the effect that MacLean was engaged in espionage during such a period which was from January, 1947, to August, 1948.

(S) We recently developed information to the effect that [redacted] once said he was the "English Alger Hiss."

We are also advising Senator McMahon in the attached letter that developments [redacted]

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100-374183

Attachment (Ltr to Senator McMahon)

Classified by 1141
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

growing out of the investigation of MacLean and Burgess do make it highly probable that both individuals have acted as Soviet espionage agents. This is the same language which we used in our previous dissemination to other Government agencies including the Attorney General. ~~(S)~~

Another question asked by Senator McMahon in his letter is whether the Attorney General has information concerning other individuals involved. b1

[REDACTED]

(S)(S)

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

[REDACTED]

(S)(S)

(S)

-2-~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Relative to [REDACTED] it is not known exactly why she is referred to in the letter from Senator McMahon. Supervisors believe her name was recently mentioned in the press as one of a group of British scientists who were making a trip to the Soviet Union. We have conducted no inquiry regarding her and have received no information (S)

b1
b7c

[REDACTED] This information is being included in the proposed letter to Senator McMahon. (S)

RECOMMENDATION

There is attached for your approval a ^{copy of} proposed letter for the Attorney General's signature in answer to Senator McMahon's letter of July 31, 1951.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. DELOACH ~~TOP SECRET~~

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN *WAB* TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

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

DECLASSIFIED BY 367 VJ/ell
ON 4-21-83

Tolson	
Boardman	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Trotter	
W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

Your memo to Mr. Boardman 11/2/55 submitted the summary brief in this matter for approval. In the interests of expediency, the original only of this brief dated 11/5/55 for the Director was attached to that memo and sent to him. (u)

For the record, the following copies of the brief are being distributed today: (1) F. C. Holloman, (2) L. B. Nichols, (3) L. V. Boardman, (4) A. H. Belmont, (5) C. E. Hennrich, (6) W. A. Branigan, and (7) H. D. Payne. The yellow record copy of that brief is attached for the file. (u)

For the record, Exhibit 1 is included only in the copy for the Director. Since it concerns Comint, it will be removed when brief is no longer needed. u

ACTION:

For information.

Attachment

- cc: Holloman (Attachment) - *destroyed*
- Nichols (Attachment) - *destroyed*
- Boardman (Attachment)
- Belmont (Attachment)
- Hennrich (Attachment)
- Branigan (Attachment)
- Payne (Attachment)

ENCL.

(8) [redacted] 174

*Put in file - serial 888
7/24/76*

RECORDED-89
INDEXED-99

60-394183-885

17 DEC 7 1955

DECLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DROC)
DATE: 12-11-84 1678 JEP/ICK 12-2-85
Approved 82-0636

TOP SECRET
Classified by 8915 11/22/76
Exempt from automatic downgrading and declassification
Date of Declassification Indefinite

67 DEC 12 1955

68 DEC 28 1955 TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

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OTHERWISE

SUMMARY BRIEF

**DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS**

ESPIONAGE - R

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 12-11-84 1678 RFPK

(Bureau file 100-374183)

November 5, 1955

Revised August 30, 1958

Appeal # 82-0632

r22-85

Classified by 1678 RFPK

Declassify on: OADR

~~4-20-83
Classified by 367/ORT/td
Declassify on: OADR
Per [unclear] release
Appeal # 82-0632~~

*per question 11/2 min
file - serial 888
7/24/74*

~~Classified by 413/1/1/2
Exempt from GDS
Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

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ENCLOSURE

100-374183-885

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b7D

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8. [REDACTED] 20

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15. [REDACTED] 22

16. [REDACTED] 22

2. [REDACTED] 19

17. [REDACTED] 22

18. [REDACTED] 22

19. [REDACTED] 22

20. [REDACTED] 22

21. [REDACTED] 23

22. [REDACTED] 23

23. [REDACTED] 23

24. [REDACTED] 23

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b7D

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XXV: EXHIBIT 2 -
Action by Bureau prior to disappearance of
Maclean and Burgess on May 25, 1951.

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CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- May, 1944. Maclean assigned British Embassy, Washington, D. C., as Second Secretary.
- October, 1944... Maclean promoted to First Secretary, British Embassy, Washington, D. C. After the war became head of Chancery (includes code room) at British Embassy.
- October, 1948. Maclean departed U.S. for assignment in Egypt.
- October 1, 1949.  (S)
(S)
- August, 1950. Burgess assigned British Embassy, Washington, D. C., as Second Secretary. Takes up residence at Philby's home where he stays until recalled to London.
- May, 1951. Burgess recalled to London as result of protest by Governor of Virginia to State Department because of violations of Virginia speeding regulations.
- May 25, 1951. Burgess and Maclean disappear from London.
- June 11, 1951. Philby recalled to London and (U) *per previous release* interrogated by MI-5 because of close association with Burgess.
- September 11, 1953. Maclean's wife and three children disappeared from Switzerland.
- September 18, 1953. Publication of Petrov (Soviet defector) story alleging Maclean and Burgess to be long-term Soviet agents.

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February 11, 1956. Burgess and Maclean personally handed prepared statement to British and Russian press in Moscow.

January, 1963. Philby admitted acting as Soviet agent 1934-1946; admits tipping off Maclean via Burgess in 1951.

January, 1963. Philby disappeared from Beirut, Lebanon.

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II

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February 11, 1956 Burgess and Maclean personally handed prepared statement to British and Russian press in Moscow.

January, 1963 Philby admitted acting as Soviet agent 1934-1946; admits tipping off Maclean via Burgess in 1951

January, 1963 Philby disappeared from Beirut, Lebanon.

July, 1963. Philby granted Soviet citizenship and asylum in Russia

August, 1963. Burgess died in Russia.

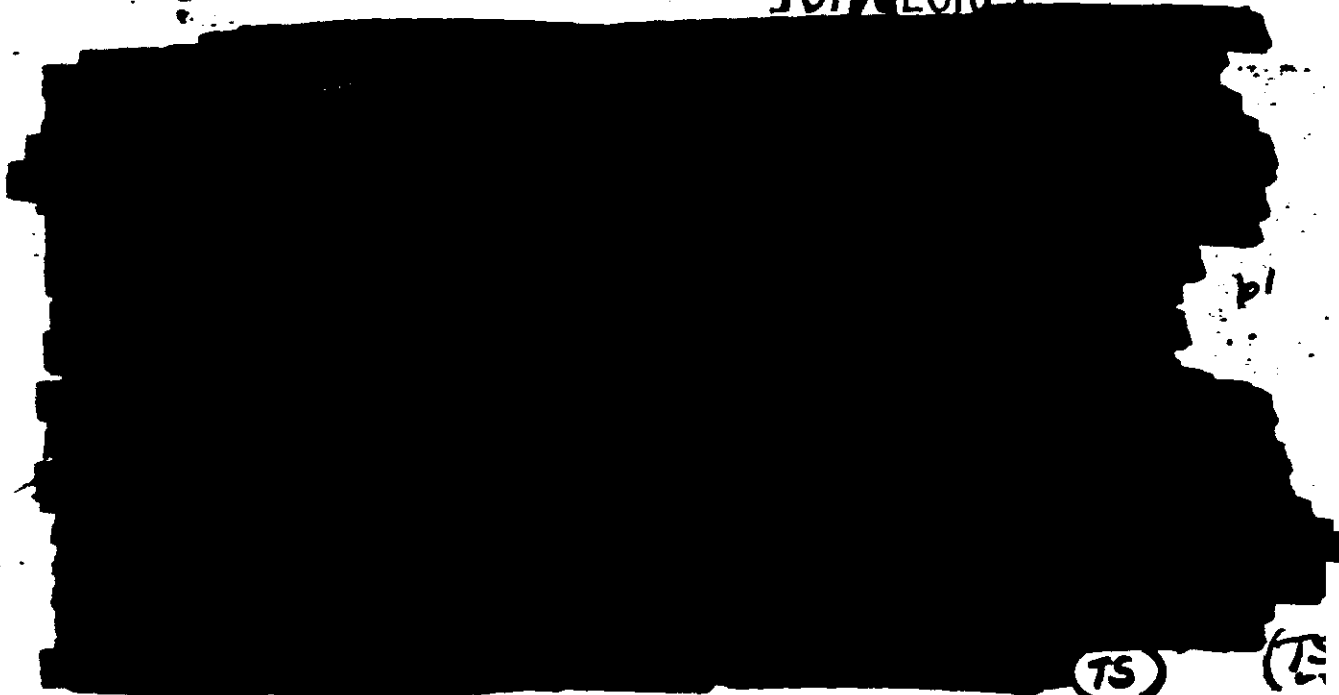
Revised 1/18/65

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I. SYNOPSIS

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Vladimir Petrov, Soviet defector in Australia, claims Maclean and Burgess escaped to Moscow and both were Soviet agents recruited while attending Cambridge University. On September 11, 1953, Maclean's wife and three children disappeared in Switzerland presumably to join Maclean. (u)

Maclean served in the British Embassy, Washington, as Second Secretary and later as First Secretary from May, 1944, to October, 1948. During 1947-48 he served as United Kingdom Secretary to Combined Policy Committee concerned with atomic energy matters. During this period, Maclean possessed a non-secret pass to Atomic Energy Commission headquarters, Washington. He attended conference October, 1947, which included discussion on atomic weapons. Another British representative at that conference was Klaus Fuchs, confessed Soviet espionage agent. (u)

Maclean reportedly defended Alger Hiss and referred to himself as the "British Alger Hiss." While in Washington, Maclean conferred with Alger Hiss on two occasions on United Nations matters. (u)

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~~TOP SECRET~~

January, 1963, Kim Philby admitted that he had been a Soviet agent from 1934 to 1946. He admitted warning Maclean through Burgess. In January, 1963, Philby disappeared from Beirut, Lebanon. (u)

- 2a -

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with/...

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II. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

4. [REDACTED] (TS)(TS) b1

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[REDACTED]

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(TS)(TS)
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[REDACTED]

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B. [REDACTED]

(TS)(TS)

[REDACTED]

b1

b1

(TS)

(TS)

1. Maclean was in the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., during the pertinent period [REDACTED]

(TS)

(TS)

b1

2. Maclean was a Second Secretary and later a First Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington, D. C. From the time of his arrival in Washington, D. C., in May, 1944, until the end of the war, Maclean worked in the Chancery Section of the British Embassy. The Chancery Section handled all foreign political matters at the Embassy. The Chancery Section also included the British Code Room Section.

b1

[REDACTED]

(TS)

(TS)

(TS)

[REDACTED]

b1

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- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Tracy _____
- Wingard _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

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- 4 -

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[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (TS) (TS)

(TS) Bureau letter to New York 6/23/51 stated the title should be changed to Donald Duart Maclean since Maclean had been identified [REDACTED] (TS) b1

[REDACTED] (S) (S) b1

[REDACTED] b7c

II-A. ACTION BY BUREAU PRIOR TO DISAPPEARANCE OF
MCLEAN AND BURGESS

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(S)(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)(S)

[REDACTED]

It will be noted that as of that time Burgess and McLean had already disappeared on May 25, 1951.

[REDACTED]

Detailed account of the Bureau's action prior to the disappearance of McLean and Burgess is included in this brief as Exhibit 2. (u)

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III. DISAPPEARANCE OF MACLEAN and BURGESS

TOP SECRET
After his return from Washington, D.C., to London on May 7, 1951, Burgess is known to have lunched with Maclean on several occasions. On May 25, 1951, Burgess is known to have told friends that he was leaving London but he gave conflicting accounts of his destination. He packed clothes sufficient for a weekend. On the evening of May 25, 1951, Maclean left London alone but arrived at his house accompanied by a man calling himself Roger Stiles. It is believed that Stiles is identical with Burgess. Between 9 and 10 p.m. Maclean and Stiles left the former's home in a hired car. Shortly before midnight, Maclean and Burgess boarded the SS. "Palatka" at Southampton, bound for St. Malo, France, on a weekend cruise. Two tickets had been booked in the names of Burgess and Miller. On arrival at the ship, Burgess explained that Miller had been prevented from making the journey and Maclean had taken his place. The ship docked at St. Malo at 10 a.m. on May 26, 1951. Burgess and Maclean disembarked, leaving in their cabin two suitcases containing clothes and one overcoat. They did not return to the ship. (u)

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (u)
At Rennes they could have caught a train connection for Paris, but there is no positive evidence that they did so. (100-974183-223)

4. Appearance of Maclean and Burgess in Moscow, February 11, 1956

Although it was presumed that Maclean and Burgess were behind the Iron Curtain it was not until February 11, 1956, that their presence in Moscow was definitely established. On that date they handed a prepared statement to a member of the British and Russian press. They would answer no questions. They alleged they had every possibility to know plans of a small but powerful group opposed to mutual understanding between the East and West. Both subjects admitted being communists at college, although they engaged in no political activities while serving their government, feeling they could put into practice their ideals. They denied ever acting as Soviet agents. Maclean said that after the war it was difficult to find anyone who thought of anything other than the communist menace or to understand the senseless danger of American policy in the Far East or Europe. Maclean said in May, 1951, his phone was tapped and he was surveilled wherever he went and one of his colleagues was sent to him for provocative purposes. A week or so after Burgess returned to London from Washington, in early May, 1951, he visited Maclean at the Foreign Office. Maclean, being under surveillance, Burgess agreed to make all plans for their escape from England. Burgess claimed he never made a secret of the fact to his friends or colleagues that he had been a communist. (u)

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B. Communications from Maclean

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Maclean reportedly sent telegrams from Paris on June 27, 1951, to his mother and wife. On August 3, 1951, Melinda Maclean's mother, Melinda Dundar, received two checks for 1000 pounds each. These checks were sent from St. Gaul, Switzerland, and were drawn under the name of Robert Becker, Hotel Central, Zurich, Switzerland. This individual also furnished an address of 302 West 72nd Street, New York City. This was a fictitious address and apparently an assumed name as no individual was ever located who might be identical with this Robert Becker. Maclean sent a letter to his wife, postmarked August 5, 1951, in England, in which he informed her that the 2000 pounds sent to her mother were for her. Maclean stated in his letter that the letter had been brought to England by a friend. He told his wife that he could not tell her why he left or where he was. (u)

Following the appearance of Burgess and Maclean in Moscow, Maclean cabled his brother, Alan, in London requesting the address of his mother in London and the address of his wife's mother. He sent his love to his mother, brother and his sisters and stated his wife and children were well and happy. (u)

C. Communications from Burgess

Burgess reportedly sent two communications to his mother, Mrs. Eve Bassett, in London. One was a telegram postmarked June 8, 1951, at Rome, Italy. The other was postmarked London, England, December 21, 1953. (u)

Soon after his appearance in Moscow, Burgess wrote to his mother, Mrs. Eve Bassett in London. Mrs. Bassett in July, 1956, visited Burgess in Moscow. (u)

IV. DISAPPEARANCE OF MACLEAN'S WIFE AND CHILDREN

On September 11, 1953, Melinda Maclean and her three children left her mother's house in Geneva, Switzerland, where they had moved from England. Later the same evening, Mrs. Maclean's automobile was located in a garage in Lausanne, Switzerland. She and the three children were reportedly observed leaving a train at Schwarzsach, St. Veit, Austria, where they disappeared without leaving a trace. (u)

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4. Communications Received After Disappearance

On November 9, 1953, Melinda Maclean's mother received a letter from her, postmarked Cairo, Egypt, October 26, 1953. In this letter she stated that she could not do otherwise than what she had done. (u)

Since Maclean and Burgess appeared in Moscow Melinda Maclean has corresponded with her mother in New York City. She expressed regret for the suffering and worry she caused her mother but stated she did the right thing and did not regret it except for the worry she had caused her family. (u)

7. BACKGROUND OF MACLEAN

A. Birth

May 25, 1913, London, of a prominent British family. (u)

B. Education

Graduated from Cambridge University, 1934, where he was a close friend of Burgess. (u)

C. Employment

Entered foreign service, London, 1935.
September, 1938, to June, 1940, served in British Embassy, Paris.
June, 1940, to April, 1944, assigned to Foreign Office, London.
May, 1944, assigned to British Embassy, Washington, D. C., as Second Secretary.
October, 1944, promoted to First Secretary. Remained in Washington, D. C., until October, 1948. From October, 1948, to May, 1950, assigned to British Embassy, Cairo, Egypt. In October, 1950, assigned as head of American Department of the Foreign Office, London. He remained at this post until his disappearance. (u)

D. Health

While in Egypt Maclean had a nervous breakdown and was under the care of a psychiatrist from May, 1950, until October, 1950. While in Cairo he and [redacted] were drinking heavily and broke into the apartment of two American girls. This resulted in Maclean's b7c

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recall to London. The psychiatrist who treated Maclean claimed that his condition was a result of excessive use of alcohol. (u)

6. Homosexual Tendencies

[REDACTED] said family grapevine had it that Maclean was a homosexual. (ibid. -201) (u)

[REDACTED] (S) (F) b1

7. Communist and Soviet Sympathies

While at Cambridge University, Maclean was a close friend of Burgess who was reported to be an active communist while at the university. During his university days, Maclean admitted to his mother that he had some communist leanings, but he subsequently told her he had changed his mind. (u)

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[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

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VI. ASSOCIATES OF MACLEAN IN THE UNITED STATES

The following interviews, unless otherwise indicated, were conducted in 1951 following the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess. (u)

1. [REDACTED] advised that he had frequent contact with Maclean. (u)

[REDACTED] He advised his contacts with Maclean were mainly on business and he never observed any indication of pro-Soviet sympathies on the part of Maclean. (100-374153-455, p. 58) (u)

2. [REDACTED] advised he had contacts with Maclean in 1944 and never suspected that Maclean was more than a liberal. [REDACTED] (161d.-312) (u)

3. [REDACTED] She advised she met both Maclean and his wife. She stated there was no indication on the part of Maclean of Soviet or Communist sympathies. She described Maclean as liberal, meaning that he favored the Labor Government in England and moderate reforms. [REDACTED] advised that while in Cairo she shared an apartment with [REDACTED] the adjoining apartment was occupied by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She advised that one afternoon in May, 1950, Maclean and [REDACTED] became drunk and called at the apartment house in which she lived. On this afternoon [REDACTED] was sleeping alone in the apartment and Maclean and [REDACTED] entered the apartment, but did not cause any disturbance. Thereafter, they went to the adjoining apartment occupied by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and ransacked the premises. She said they emptied drawers, upset furniture, threw dishes in the bathtub and generally made a mess of the apartment. After causing this damage, the two men left. Neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED] was at home at the time. (u)

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[redacted] stated that when they learned of the damage, they agreed not to make any official protest nor to discuss the matter with representatives of the British or U. S. Embassies. She advised that probably on the following day [redacted] received a written apology from Maclean, at which time he offered to pay for the damages and informed her he intended to see a doctor.

[redacted] (ibid.-455, p. 74, 75) (u)

4. [redacted] advised he had no contacts with either of the Macleans in the United States. He advised he regarded Maclean as a loyal British subject. (ibid. -380) (u)

5. [redacted] and in about April, 1949, he met Maclean at a golf tournament between members of the American and British Embassies in Cairo. He advised he played golf with Maclean on three occasions and lunched at the latter's home where he also met Mrs. Maclean. He advised that at no time did he discuss political matters and he could furnish no information about Maclean's political sympathies. He advised Maclean appeared to be well regarded in Cairo and he had heard nothing which would reflect unfavorably on his character or reputation. (u) (ibid. -455, p. 70)

6. [redacted] advised that he was assigned in Cairo, Egypt, with the State Department in 1948 while Maclean was assigned there. [redacted] stated Maclean was criticized by the French language newspaper in Cairo for associating with Philip Faydee who had been accused by an Egyptian newspaper as being a Communist. [redacted] discussed this matter with Maclean and the latter denied that Faydee was a Communist. According to [redacted] Maclean, while in Cairo, associated with a fast group which centered its attention around the King of Egypt's sister, Princess Faira. He described this group as not particularly immoral but merely "fun-loving." [redacted] knew of no subversive information relating to Maclean. (ibid.-210) (u)

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7. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] She stated she only met Donald Maclean on a few occasions, including a visit to his Washington home in 1946. The only friend or acquaintance of Maclean she recalls [REDACTED]

(ibid.-318, p. 21) (u)

8. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on interview advised he had been in the British diplomatic service for a number of years and was stationed in Paris in 1938-39 with Maclean. He stated he saw Maclean once in the United States at the Plaza Hotel, New York City, at which time Maclean told him he and his wife were going to Cairo, Egypt, for a new assignment. [REDACTED] advised he never heard that Donald Maclean had Communist sympathies or pro-Soviet views. (ibid.-318, p. 23) (u)

9. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised he first met Donald Maclean in Washington in 1944. He visited [REDACTED] on several occasions between 1944 and 1945. He felt certain that Maclean entertained no Communist feelings. He stated, however, that Maclean appeared to be continually under pressure and great strain caused by the demands on his work at the Embassy. He was unable to furnish any other pertinent information concerning Maclean. (ibid.-97) (u)

10. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] they advised they knew Maclean both in Cairo and in the U.S. and they had never heard him make any pro-Soviet or pro-Communist statements. [REDACTED] resided their home in Washington to [REDACTED]

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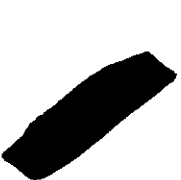
[redacted] which home was across the street from that occupied by the Macleans. Later, at a party in Cairo, Maclean asked [redacted] if she knew that the man to whom she rented her house in Washington was a Communist. [redacted] advised this was made in a truculent manner and was made while Maclean was drinking. [redacted] stated she later determined that Maclean had received invitations to visit [redacted] home in Washington and he had refused to go. [redacted] both stated that although Maclean drank heavily in Cairo, to their knowledge he had not associated with anti-British or anti-American people and never attended any Soviet parties. (ibid.-455, p. 132) (u)

11. [redacted]

(u)

[redacted] stated she and her husband arrived at Donald Maclean's home on May 26, 1951, the day after his disappearance. Upon arrival, Melinda Maclean made excuses for Donald not being there, stating he was late coming from London. However, it appeared obvious that he was not expected as no place at the table had been set for him. The following morning the Maclean children came into the [redacted] bedroom and stated their father would not be coming home. Melinda Maclean later in the day advised that Donald had disappeared but she did not know where he had gone. Further, that she was not going to advise the Foreign Office and would wait until they contacted her. (u)

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[redacted] said she remembered [redacted] stating that Donald had "flirted" with Communism while at Cambridge. The only Communist friend of Donald Maclean with whom she was acquainted was one [redacted] who assisted Maclean to pass his examinations at Cambridge. He also visited the Maclean home during this period. (ibid.-745) (u)

12. [redacted] advised in 1951 that he became acquainted with Donald Maclean when Melinda Maclean, her sisters, and their respective husbands rented a house next to his on Long Island. [redacted] said he played tennis with Maclean on several occasions but never engaged in any political discussions with him. He had no reason to suspect Maclean as being pro-Communist or pro-Russian. (ibid.-596) (u)

13. [redacted] advised that in September, 1948, he rented a home at 3326 P Street, N.W., Washington, and the prior tenant of that house was Donald Maclean. He stated he had two social contacts with Maclean and the latter said nothing to indicate that he was Communistically inclined. [redacted] after consulting with his daughter, [redacted] advised that when they moved into the house they found a letter on the premises addressed "Dearest Melinda," [redacted] recalled the letter had a very grim text, indicating the writer was either going away or contemplating suicide. She advised she could not recall any of the passages in the letter indicating the identity of the writer and the page containing the signature, if there was one, was missing. She further advised the letter had been destroyed. (ibid.-455-p. 291) (u)

14. [redacted] was interviewed on June 11, 1951, at which time he advised "the family grapevine" was that Donald Maclean was a homosexual. He stated Maclean never exhibited Communist or Soviet sympathies but did hold "liberal" views. (ibid.-961) (u)

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[REDACTED] (S) (S)

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16. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised that Donald Maclean attended all meetings of the Combined Development Trust from 1947 until he left the U.S. This trust was composed of United States, United Kingdom and Canadian representatives and its purpose was to develop information about the location and availability of materials suitable for atomic energy and to acquire same. He advised Maclean attended a three-day declassification conference held in October, 1947. [REDACTED] stated he did not know Maclean well and met him casually at cocktail parties in Washington.

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The above are considered the known pertinent contacts of Burgess while in this country and do not include all known contacts while in the United States.

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VII BACKGROUND OF GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY
BURGESS

A. Birth

Born April 16, 1911, England. (u)

B. Education

1930-34 Cambridge University (u)

C. Employment

1934-35 Lecturer, Cambridge University

1935-38 British Broadcasting Service (anti-Nazi propa-
ganda) (u)

[REDACTED] (S)(S)

1941-44 British Broadcasting Service

1944-46 temporary appointment in News Department of
Foreign Office, London

1946-48 employed in private office of the Minister of
State

1948-50 Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office

August, 1950 - May, 1951, assigned British Embassy,
Washington, D. C., Second Secretary. His recall to London
in early May, 1951, resulted directly from a protest by
the Governor of Virginia to the State Department because
of Burgess' violation of the State of Virginia speeding
regulation. (100-374183 serials 128 and 223) (u)

D. Homosexual Tendencies

Burgess is a known homosexual. This has been substantiated
from many sources. (u)

[REDACTED] advised that he could state
with certainty that Burgess was known to be a homosexual.
(100-374183 serial 136) (S)

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(100-374183 serial 223)X

[redacted] and [redacted] a hitchhiker picked up by Burgess in April, 1951, both advised that Burgess had made homosexual advances to them. (100-374183 serials 124 and 103)

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E. Communist and Soviet Sympathies

[redacted]

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(S) (S)

[redacted]

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[redacted]

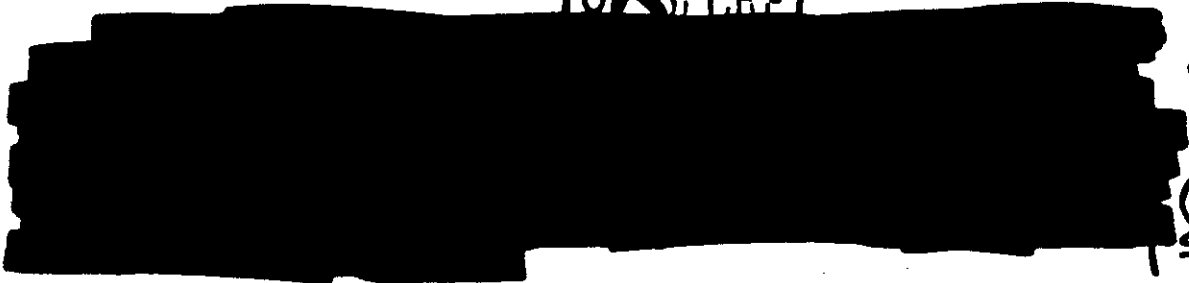
(S) (S)

[redacted] a hitchhiker of questionable character who was picked up by Burgess in April, 1951, and who was with him when Burgess was stopped by the Virginia State authorities for speeding, claimed that Burgess said he would never again fight for freedom and that the United States or United Nations had no reason to enter the Korean war. According to [redacted] Burgess said he intended to return to England in the fall and that he would like to be sent to Russia where he could learn and do many interesting things. (100-374183 serial 103)

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F. Death of Burgess

The Associated Press reported on September 1, 1963, that Guy Burgess had died in Moscow on August 30, 1963, as the result of a heart attack. (u)

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VIII. ASSOCIATES OF BURGESS IN UNITED STATES

The following interviews, unless otherwise indicated, were conducted in 1951 following the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess. (U)

1. [REDACTED] was contacted by Burgess in January, 1951, in relation to Far East questions. [REDACTED] saw him four or five times between January and March, 1951. He described Burgess as agreeable but restless and agitated; a heavy drinker, but not sympathetic to Soviet Russia. [REDACTED] advised that Burgess expressed dislike of Congressional inquiry being made into homosexuality and from this [REDACTED] gathered the impression that Burgess had homosexual tendencies. He advised on interview by the Bureau that they had no discussions concerning communism. (U) (100-374183-279 and 455)
2. [REDACTED] upon interview by the Bureau advised that they first met Burgess in April, 1951, approximately two weeks before Burgess departed for England. They advised they were introduced to Burgess by [REDACTED] and that they met Burgess about three times in New York City. They had no information concerning any pro-Soviet or pro-Communist sympathies on the part of Burgess. (U) (100-374183 Ser. 438)
3. [REDACTED] was interviewed by Bureau agents. He advised he met Guy Burgess socially in England about 1949 and has had a slight social acquaintance with him since that time. [REDACTED] stated he had no reason to believe Burgess was sympathetic to Russia or the Communist Party. [REDACTED] advised that he had Burgess and one [REDACTED] to supper at his home on the Sunday prior to the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean. Following the disappearance, [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that during that evening Burgess told her he was hoping to take a Mediterranean cruise. (U) (100-374183 Ser. 312, page 18)
4. [REDACTED] advised that he has known Donald Maclean and his brother since 1939 and has known Burgess for a few years. He advised he saw Burgess in New York City in April, 1951, and that Burgess was drunk the last few days he was in New York City. He stated he knew of no disloyal statements made by Burgess. (U) (100-374183 Ser. 380)

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5. [redacted] advised on interview that he had attended college with Burgess and had lived in the same [redacted] with him during that time. He described himself as a close friend of Burgess and stated he was fond of him. [redacted] advised that he was in London during 1943-44 in the United States Navy, during which time Burgess admitted to him that he was a homosexual. He stated this did not stop his friendship with Burgess as, "One's morals are his own business." He stated he had no reason to suspect that Burgess had pro-Communist or pro-Soviet views. (100-374183 Ser. 312, page 25) (u)

6. [redacted] advised that he met Burgess in New York City. [redacted] advised he had no knowledge of any Communist sympathies on the part of Burgess nor did he know of any friends or relatives of Burgess. (100-374183 Ser. 312, page 25) (u)

7. [redacted] advised she met Burgess at several parties in 1930. She had no information concerning his pro-Soviet or pro-Communist sympathies. (100-374183 Ser. 455) (u)

8. [redacted] advised he met Burgess in London in late 1930's. He said he also met Burgess again in 1947. [redacted] described Burgess as a drunkard, a homosexual and emotionally unstable person. He stated he knew of no pro-Soviet acts on the part of Burgess other than his support of the Loyalists during the Spanish Civil War, in 1937. (100-374183 Ser. 322) (u)

9. [redacted] advised that he met Burgess in England in 1936. [redacted] was a social acquaintance of the [redacted] family. He stated he exchanged letters with Burgess during 1937-38 while [redacted] was in South America and upon his return to England again had personal contact with Burgess. He advised the last personal contact with Burgess occurred between 1938 and 1940. [redacted] stated these contacts were all of a social nature. (100-374183 Ser. 431) (u)

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21.

[REDACTED] advised he was contacted in March, 1951, by Burgess who furnished a letter of introduction from [REDACTED]. At the time of this first meeting, [REDACTED] advised that Burgess was intoxicated. He stated Burgess and his mother later recontacted him in April, 1951, at which time Burgess was apologetic for his condition at their prior meeting. (100-374183 Ser. 314) (U)

22.

[REDACTED] advised he first met Burgess at Cambridge University in 1930 and knew him for about three years. He next saw Burgess when Burgess came to Paris as Secretary to Hector MacNeil, British Minister of State. [REDACTED] stated he next heard of Burgess in the Fall of 1950 when Burgess contacted him in New York City. His next contact was when Burgess called him to say good-by, indicating he was returning to England. He said in his contact with Burgess there was no indication Burgess had Communist sympathies or could be a Russian agent. He stated Burgess was an intellectual who was considered brilliant by some and that he had written many speeches for politicians in England. (100-374183 Ser. 318, page 23) (U)

23.

[REDACTED] advised he had known Burgess since 1938. He advised he knew Burgess had a reputation as a homosexual but had no reason to doubt his loyalty. He stated Burgess studied Marxism but never indicated any sympathy for it. [REDACTED] advised he saw Burgess three times in the United States and had no knowledge of his contacts. (100-374183 Ser. 343) (U)

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15. [redacted] Mayflower Motors, Washington, D. C., advised that Burgess bought a 1941 Lincoln Continental from him for \$1,195 on August 31, 1950. He further advised Burgess always seemed to have plenty of money and purchased a lot of gadgets for the car which he considered to be unnecessary. (100-374183 Ser. 255) (u)
16. [redacted] advised he met Guy Burgess on the Queen Mary en route to England in May, 1951. [redacted] advised he debarked Cherbourg, France, but later met Burgess in London, where he also met a number of Burgess' friends. He advised Burgess gave no indication of being disloyal or pro-Russian. (100-374183 Ser. 212) (u)
17. [redacted] advised he met Burgess while [redacted] at the South Carolina ranch of [redacted]. [redacted] said that he was impressed by Burgess' "crackpot" economic ideas, such as holding that a country could spend itself to prosperity by unlimited borrowing. He said he had no reason to question the loyalty of Burgess to his own country. (100-374183 Ser. 210) (u)
18. [redacted] advised she met Burgess on his two trips to Chappaqua in the Spring of 1951. On one of these trips she gave a cocktail party in his honor. She advised that at no time did Burgess express any political ideologies. (100-374183 Ser. 211) (u)
19. [redacted] when interviewed, advised that Burgess had visited them in 1950 and 1951 at their home in Pennsylvania and also their South Carolina ranch. They met Burgess many years previously in London through [redacted]. [redacted] describes Burgess as brilliant, very nervous, emotionally unstable and a heavy drinker; that Burgess defended the British-Chinese policy and indicated he was a member of the Labor Party and favored British socialism. They knew of no derogatory data concerning Burgess. (100-374183 Ser. 210) (u)
20. [redacted] met Burgess in September, 1950. He advised Burgess made homosexual advances toward him which he resisted. He described Burgess as bordering on having a psychopathic condition. Burgess did not express to [redacted] any sympathies for communism but did say that he thought the Western world was very muddled and would like to get away from it. Also, that things he had hoped for in the way of peace and generally improved world conditions had not come to pass. (100-374183 Ser. 124 and 212) (u)

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22.

[REDACTED] advised that he was picked up as a hitchhiker by Burgess in April, 1951, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Burgess offered to drive him to Charleston, South Carolina. [REDACTED] accompanied Burgess to Charleston, spending a night en route. During this trip, Burgess made homosexual advances toward [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED] Burgess said that he would never fight for freedom again; that the United Nations had no reason to enter the Korean War; that he intended to return to England in the fall and would like to go to the USSR as a representative where he could learn and do many interesting things.

[REDACTED] During this trip to Charleston, Burgess and [REDACTED] were arrested by the Virginia State Police for speeding which resulted in a protest by the Governor of Virgl. This protest was the direct cause of Burgess being recalled England. (100-374183 Ser. 103) (U)

23.

[REDACTED] advised on interview he met Burgess at a cocktail party in Charleston, South Carolina, in March and again in April, 1951. He advised Burgess made no unfavorable comments about the United States nor did he make any pro-Russian statements. (100-374183 Ser. 314) (U)

24.

[REDACTED] Mayflower Motors, describ Burgess as a "nut" on cars. When interviewed, [REDACTED] state Burgess spent a great amount of money on his car and at times he attempted to discourage Burgess from spending this money. He advised on one occasion Burgess spent \$400 on his car and also spent \$600 at another garage. He advised Burgess was always drunk when he saw him. He also stated he saw [REDACTED] with Burgess on many occasions. It is noted [REDACTED] was secretary to Kim Philby. [REDACTED] knew of no pro-Communist or pro-Soviet statements made by Burgess. (U)

The above are considered the known pertinent contacts of Burgess while in this country and do not include all known contact while in the United States. (U)

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IV. HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

A. Association With Maclean-Burgess Case (S) (u)

[REDACTED] b1

B. Background

Harold Adrian Russell Philby, better known as Kim, was born Ambala, Punjab, on January 1, 1912, the son of Harry Saint John Bridger Philby, member of the Indian Civil Service. The elder Philby spent much of his adult life as advisor to King Ibn Saud of Arabia. The elder Philby was interned for a short time during World War II due to his anti-British and pacifist statements. (u)

Philby attended Westminster School from 1924 to 1929 and then obtained a scholarship to Trinity College of Cambridge University from which institution he received an A.B. degree in 1933. (u)

Philby traveled to Vienna, Austria, in the Summer of 1933 where he remained until May, 1934. During this time he married Alice Friedman nee Kollman. In November, 1934, he was briefly connected with a business enterprise to form a news service in London. Late in 1934 he became Assistant Editor of "Review of Reviews" and in 1935 became Editor of "Britain and Germany," a magazine designed to stimulate trade with Germany. In February, 1937, he traveled to Spain as a free-lance journalist and in April, 1937, became "Lo Times" correspondent. In August, 1939, he returned to

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England [redacted] In October, 1939, he was chief correspondent for "Times" with the British Expeditionary Forces in France. [redacted]

[redacted] (S)
[redacted] (S)
[redacted] (S)

As stated above, Philby married Alice Friedman in Vienna in February, 1934. On September 1, 1940, he notified his employers he had married Aileen Amanda Furse who was born in India August 24, 1910. On September 17, 1946, Alice Friedman obtained a divorce from Philby and on September 26, 1945, Philby married Aileen Furse. At the time of this marriage Philby and Aileen Furse had been living together for six years and were the parents of three children. Since their marriage at least two more children have been born. (u)

C. Communist and Soviet Sympathies

bi (S) [redacted] (S)
[redacted] (S)
[redacted] (S)

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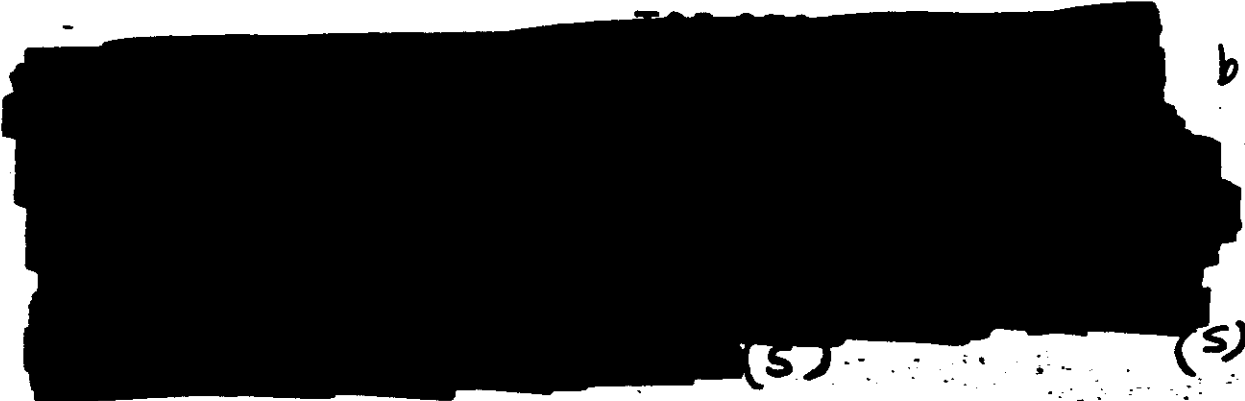
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J. Association of Burgess with Philby's Secretary

[redacted] was secretary to Philby both in Istanbul and Washington. She first met Burgess when he visited Philby in Istanbul in 1948. While in Washington both Burgess and [redacted] lived with the Philby family and by [redacted] own statement they were "close friends." [redacted] has denied furnishing any information to Burgess concerning the investigation to identify Maclean. She claims she never heard the slightest rumor in the British Embassy, Washington, D. C., to the effect that any such investigation was being conducted. (100-374183-318 appendix A11)

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