

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION**  
**COVER SHEET**

**SUBJECT: ERNEST HEMINGWAY**

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OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Havana, Cuba  
October 8, 1942

*Handwritten signature*

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

*CAC  
TWP*

Dear Sir:

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383 VRL/AG  
ON 03-26-81

The writer desires to acquaint the Bureau, in detail,  
with a relationship that has developed under the direction of the  
Ambassador with Mr. ERNEST HEMINGWAY.

As the Bureau is aware, HEMINGWAY has been resident in  
Cuba almost continuously during the past two years, occupying his  
private finca at San Francisco de Paula about 14 miles east of  
Havana.

Mr. HEMINGWAY has been on friendly terms with Consul  
KENNETT POTTER since the spring of 1941; recently he has become  
very friendly with Mr. ROBERT P. JOYCE, Second Secretary of Embassy,  
and through Mr. JOYCE has met the Ambassador on several occasions.  
It is the writer's observation that the initiative in developing  
these friendships has come from HEMINGWAY, but the opportunity of  
association with him has been welcomed by Embassy officials.

At several conferences with the Ambassador and officers  
of the Embassy late in August 1942, the topic of utilizing HEMINGWAY'S  
services in intelligence activities was discussed. The Ambassador  
pointed out that HEMINGWAY'S experiences during the Spanish Civil  
War, his intimate acquaintances with Spanish Republican refugees  
in Cuba, as well as his long experience on this island, seemed to  
place him in a position of great usefulness to the Embassy's  
intelligence program. While this program is inclusive of all  
intelligence agencies and the Embassy's own sources of information,  
the fact is that the Ambassador regards the Bureau representation  
in the Embassy as the unit primarily concerned in this work. The  
Ambassador further pointed out that HEMINGWAY had completed some  
writing which had occupied him until that time, and was now ready  
and anxious to be called upon.

RECORDED & INDEXED

64-23312-X

The writer pointed out at these conferences that any  
information which could be secured concerning the operations of the  
Spanish Falange in Cuba would be of material assistance in our work,  
and that if HEMINGWAY was willing to devote his time and abilities  
to the gathering of such information, the results would be most  
welcome to us. It was pointed out to Mr. JOYCE, who is designated

CLASS. & EXT. BY SA/12/24/79  
PERSON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10-24-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Handwritten notes:*  
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memo to  
Rosen

195  
-X JAN 4 1943

*Copy in 64-4011-6-56*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director,

Re: Ernest Hemingway

by the Ambassador as the Embassy's coordinator of intelligence activities, that some consideration should be given to the question of relationship between Mr. HEMINGWAY and the Bureau representatives directly.

This question existed in the writer's mind for two reasons: (1) It is recalled that when the Bureau was attacked early in 1940 as a result of the arrests in Detroit of certain individuals charged with Neutrality Act violations for fostering enlistments in the Spanish Republican forces, Mr. HEMINGWAY was among the signers of a declaration which severely criticized the Bureau in that case; (2) in attendance at a Jai Alai match with HEMINGWAY, the writer was introduced by him to a friend as a member of the Gestapo. On that occasion, I told HEMINGWAY that I did not appreciate the introduction, whereupon he promptly corrected himself and said I was one of the United States Consuls.

Mr. JOYCE made inquiries of HEMINGWAY concerning his attitude toward working with us, without disclosing the reasons therefor, and reported that his attitude appeared to be entirely favorable to the Bureau; that he was unable to remember any details of the Detroit incident of 1940, and that he regarded the Gestapo introduction as a jest.

It was decided, nevertheless, that HEMINGWAY would work directly in contact with Mr. JOYCE and not with the writer; this suggestion came from Mr. JOYCE, and no advantage was seen in making any different arrangements. It was also decided that the expenses he would incur would be paid by the Embassy directly out of special funds.

Consequently, early in September 1942, ERNEST HEMINGWAY began to engage directly in intelligence activities on behalf of the American Embassy in Havana. These activities he manages from his finca, with visits to Havana two or three times weekly. He is operating through Spanish Republicans whose identities have not been furnished but which we are assured are obtainable when desired. At a meeting with him at his finca on September 30, 1942, the writer was advised that he now has four men operating on a full time basis, and 14 more whose positions are barmen, waiters, and the like, operating on a part-time basis. The cost of this program is approximately \$500 a month. Reports are submitted to HEMINGWAY, who dictates the material to a personal secretary and furnishes duplicate copies to Mr. JOYCE, one being for the Embassy and the other for our use. The material thus far submitted appears to be carefully prepared and set out, and the Ambassador has noted

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

\* 100-1172-1-1-10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director,

Re: Ernest Hemingway

on several memoranda that he likes HEMINGWAY'S approach, and wishes to encourage him in the type of work that he is doing. HEMINGWAY himself told me that he declined an offer from Hollywood to write a script for a "March of Time" report on the "Flying Tigers" in Burma, for which the compensation was to be \$150,000, because he considers the work he is now engaged in as of greater importance.

One of the aspects of Mr. HEMINGWAY'S relationships with the Embassy [redacted] (b) u

(b1) [redacted] to utilize his services for certain coastal patrol and investigative work on the south coast of Cuba. HEMINGWAY, who has a wide reputation as a fisherman, knows the coast line and waters of Cuba very intimately; he has also engaged over a 12-year period in some scientific investigations concerning the migration of Marlin on behalf of the Museum of Natural History, New York City. [redacted]

[redacted] has acceded to HEMINGWAY'S request for authorization to patrol certain areas where submarine activity has been reported. [redacted] and an allotment of gasoline is now being operated for his use. He has requested [redacted]

[redacted] he has secured from the Ambassador a promise that his crew members will be recognized as war casualties for purposes of indemnification in the event any loss of life results from this operation.

With specific reference to the conducting of intelligence investigations on the island of Cuba by Mr. HEMINGWAY, the writer wishes to state that his interest thus far has not been limited to the Spanish Falange and Spanish activities, but that he has included numerous German suspects. His reports are promptly furnished and he assures Mr. JOYCE that his only desire is to be of assistance on a cooperative basis, without compensation to himself, and that he will be guided at all times by our wishes. So far, no conflict has developed between his work and that which Bureau personnel is handling in Havana; and HEMINGWAY told me that he wishes to be told where to limit his investigations whenever this is thought desirable. (b) u

The Bureau will be continuously advised of pertinent developments in this situation. Meanwhile, if there is any information or instructions for the guidance of the writer, I would appreciate being advised. (b) u

Very truly yours,

*R. G. Leddy*

R. G. LEDDY  
Legal Attache

RGL:RM

2-804  
- 3 -  
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Havana, Cuba  
October 9, 1942

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention Mr. C. H. ~~Stanton~~  
Room ~~2266~~

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383VRT/AL  
ON 5-26-81

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated October 8, 1942 in this matter. For the further information of the Bureau regarding Mr. HEMINGWAY'S participation in intelligence activities, under the auspices of the Embassy, it is now understood that one GUSTAVO DURAN is being sent from Washington for the special purpose of assisting Mr. HEMINGWAY in this work.

Mr. HEMINGWAY advised the Ambassador that DURAN had been active with him in intelligence work on the Republican side of the Spanish Civil War, and recommended his abilities very highly. DURAN, he said, held some position in the Department of State, the exact position being unknown. He was uncertain whether DURAN who was formerly a Spanish citizen had acquired American citizenship.

At the instance of Mr. HEMINGWAY, the Ambassador communicated with the Department of State which agreed to release DURAN on leave of absence in order that he might come to Cuba and work with Mr. HEMINGWAY as he did in Spain.

Of further interest in this matter is a visit of Mrs. ERNEST HEMINGWAY (the former MARTHA GELHORN) to Washington during the week commencing October 12, 1942. Mrs. HEMINGWAY is to be the personal guest of Mrs. ROOSEVELT during her stay in Washington, and the Ambassador outlined to her certain aspects of the intelligence situation in Cuba in order that she might convey the same, in personal conversation, to the President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT. This has specific reference to the Embassy's request for approval of financing by the American Government of internment and investigative program brought out by the Cuban authorities. To date, no action has resulted from Washington on this proposal and it is thought by the Ambassador that some results may be obtained through this form of personal contact.

10-24-79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-7 BSK/gdw  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10-14-89

Tel. call to  
9/6/50

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64-23312-X1  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
OCT 14 1942  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Director,

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 10-9-42

In view of the importance of this matter, you may desire to bring this and reference letter to the personal attention of the Director.

Very truly yours,

*R. G. Leddy*  
R. G. LEDDY  
Legal Attaché

HOOVER



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

December 17, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Harbo

CHC:LL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

BACKGROUND

Mr. Ernest Hemingway, well-known American writer, recently has been acting as personal informant of Ambassador Spruille Braden in Havana, Cuba.

DETAILS

FBI Attache R. G. Leddy, stationed at the American Embassy in Havana, Cuba, has recently advised that Ernest Hemingway, well-known American writer, has been residing in Cuba, just outside Havana, for approximately two years. Hemingway, it will be recalled, engaged actively on the side of the Spanish Republic during the Spanish Civil War, and it is reported that he is very well acquainted with a large number of Spanish refugees in Cuba and elsewhere. Hemingway, it will be recalled, joined in attacking the Bureau early in 1940, at the time of the "general smear campaign" following the arrests of certain individuals in Detroit charged with violation of Federal statutes in connection with their participation in Spanish Civil War activities. It will be recalled that Hemingway signed a declaration, along with a number of other individuals, severely criticizing the Bureau in connection with the Detroit arrests. Hemingway has been accused of being of Communist sympathy, although we are advised that he has denied and does vigorously deny any Communist affiliation or sympathy. Hemingway is reported to be personally friendly with Ambassador Braden, and he is reported to enjoy the Ambassador's complete confidence. According to Agent Leddy, Hemingway is also on very friendly terms with United States Consul Kennett Potter, presently stationed in Cuba, and with Mr. Robert P. Joyce, Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Havana.

Mr. Leddy has advised that Hemingway has been acting as an informant of Ambassador Braden for the past several months and in this capacity has been dealing closely with Ambassador Braden and Second Secretary Joyce. Leddy stated that Ambassador Braden has made no secret of this connection, in so far as Agent Leddy is concerned, and, further, that the Ambassador has instructed that all of Hemingway's reports and any information furnished by him must be turned over to Mr. Leddy.

RECORDED & INDEXED

64-23312-12

Classified by SP-1 GSK/LLK  
Declassify on: OADR  
2-29-57

CLASS. & EXT. BY 4303/LLK  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-27-84



BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/LLK  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 10-24-83

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Mr. Leddy has advised that the original arrangement whereby Mr. Hemingway would act as informant of Ambassador Braden was largely concerned with certain political matters, particularly as to the connection or alleged connection of certain Cuban political leaders with the Spanish Falange and the involvement of Cuban officials generally in local graft and corruption within Cuba. Ambassador Braden, as you will recall, is a very impulsive individual and he apparently has had a "bee in his bonnet" for some time concerning alleged graft and corruption on the part of certain Cuban officials. Agent Leddy has stated that Mr. Hemingway has apparently organized a number of informants among the Spanish refugee group, whose identities are not known to Leddy, and, according to the best of his information, their identities are not known to anyone except Hemingway.

Agent Leddy has advised that Hemingway's activities have branched out and that he and his informants are now engaged in reporting to the Embassy various types of information concerning subversive activities generally. Mr. Leddy stated that he has become quite concerned with respect to Hemingway's activities and that they are undoubtedly going to be very embarrassing unless something is done to put a stop to them. Mr. Leddy has advised that Hemingway is apparently undertaking a rather involved investigation with regard to Cuban officials prominently connected with the Cuban Government, including General Mamerto Benitez Valdes, head of the Cuban National Police; that he, Agent Leddy, is sure that the Cubans are eventually going to find out about this if Hemingway continues operating, and that serious trouble may result.

Mr. Leddy has advised that there is an individual attached to the Embassy by the name of Gustavo Duran, who is of Spanish descent and is employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; that Duran is a very close friend of Hemingway and is apparently consulting and actually working with Hemingway in connection with the latter's activities.

This matter has been discussed at some length with Mr. Leddy, and he was asked just what objection, if any, he has ever personally or officially offered to the arrangement or whether he has discussed its possible bad effects with the Ambassador.

Leddy stated that he has not offered any objection whatsoever to this proposition; that the Ambassador has advised Leddy quite frankly and openly that Hemingway is the Ambassador's informant and that all information of any kind whatsoever furnished by Hemingway will be immediately

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Memorandum for the Director

Page 3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

turned over to Leddy, which, according to Leddy, is actually being done. Leddy suggested that the Bureau take this matter up with Ambassador Braden while he is in the United States.

It was pointed out to Leddy that the Bureau certainly cannot take the matter up with Ambassador Braden and protest to him unless Leddy has first made the Bureau's position quite plain to the Ambassador himself. It was pointed out to Mr. Leddy that the Ambassador would undoubtedly resent any complaint or protest concerning the arrangement from the Bureau direct, which complaint and protest could only be based upon Leddy's recommendations and information, unless Leddy has himself first discussed the matter with the Ambassador and pointed out the Bureau's position, this being particularly true inasmuch as Ambassador Braden has apparently been quite frank with Agent Leddy about the arrangement and has insisted that all information furnished by Hemingway be immediately furnished to Agent Leddy.

(b1) 

(c1) Mr. Leddy stated that he can point out to the Ambassador that he, Leddy, has not checked any reports from Hemingway concerning corruption in the Cuban Government; that he does not feel that Bureau Agents should become involved in any such investigations, it being entirely without our jurisdiction and a matter in which the Cubans themselves alone are concerned and something that, if we get involved in it, is going to mean that all of us will be thrown out of Cuba "bag and baggage."

Agent Leddy stated he can point out to the Ambassador the extreme danger of having some informant like Hemingway given free rein to stir up trouble such as that which will undoubtedly ensue if this situation continues. Mr. Leddy stated that despite the fact the

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Memorandum for the Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Page 4

Ambassador likes Hemingway and apparently has confidence in him, he is of the opinion that he, Leddy, can handle this situation with the Ambassador so that Hemingway's services as an informant will be completely discontinued. Mr. Leddy stated that he can point out to the Ambassador that Hemingway is going further than just an informant; that he is actually branching out into an investigative organization of his own which is not subject to any control whatsoever.

RECOMMENDATION

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)

Mr. Leddy, if you approve, will be told to advise the Bureau promptly and in detail as to the outcome of his negotiations with the Ambassador concerning this matter, at which time we should, it is believed, advise Mr. Berle for the Bureau's protection.

Respectfully,

*[Handwritten initials]*

*[Handwritten signature]*  
D. M. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8-2001



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December 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM  
MR. LADD

CLASSIFIED BY 6383 VET/AG  
5-26-81  
ON

In regard to Mr. Ladd's memorandum of the 17th instant concerning the use of Ernest Hemingway by the United States Ambassador to Cuba, I of course realize the complete undesirability of this sort of a connection or relationship. Certainly Hemingway is the last man, in my estimation, to be used in any such capacity. His judgment is not of the best, and if his sobriety is the same as it was some years ago, that is certainly questionable.

However, I do not think there is anything we should do in this matter, nor do I think our representative at Havana should do anything about it with the Ambassador. The Ambassador is somewhat hot-headed and I haven't the slightest doubt that he would immediately tell Hemingway of the objections being raised by the FBI. Hemingway has no particular love for the FBI and would no doubt embark upon a campaign of vilification.

In addition thereto, you will recall that in my conference recently with the President, he indicated that some message had been sent to him, the President, by Hemingway through a mutual friend, and Hemingway was insisting that one-half million dollars be granted to the Cuban authorities so that they could take care of internees.

I do not see that it is a matter that directly affects our relationship as long as Hemingway does not report directly to us or we deal directly with him. Anything which he gives to the Ambassador which the Ambassador in turn forwards to us, we can accept without any impropriety.

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Very truly yours  
RECORDED & INDEXED

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

SENT FROM  
DATE  
BY

RECEIVED  
FEB 5 1943

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5157396  
advised

1-2-43  
1-2-43



OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
HABANA, CUBA

April 21, 1943

*AK/Kucoid*

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383 VRT/AG  
8-25-87  
ON 8-25-87

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has previously been advised of the activities of Mr. Ernest Hemingway in the operation of an under cover "intelligence" organization in Cuba, under the auspices of the American Embassy.

The writer has been advised in confidence by an Embassy official that Hemingway's organization was disbanded and its work terminated as of April 1, 1943. This action was taken by the American Ambassador without any consultation or notice to representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A complete report on the activities of Mr. Hemingway and the organization which he operated is now being prepared, and will be forwarded to the Bureau in the immediate future.

10-24-79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1/ysk/slr  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2) (D)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10-24-89

Very truly yours,



RGL:RM

CONF. INT. S. I. S. # 396 (4) 4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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64-23312-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
L - APR 24 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum from  
SIS #396  
dated 12/8/42.

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December 17, 1942

Original cannot be located  
and is not on record. When  
original is received in Files  
Division it will be filed either  
with this copy or may be given  
a new serial.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 BSK/plw  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/25/89

THE DIRECTOR

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

**BACKGROUND**

CONF. INFT. S. I. S. #396

Havana,  
Cuba, has advised that Ernest Hemingway, a well known writer, has been  
employed by the American Embassy as a confidential informant.

**FACTS**

Hemingway is on friendly terms with certain members of the Embassy  
staff, especially with the United States Consul Kenneth Potter and with Mr.  
Robert P. Joyce, Second Secretary of the Embassy. Ambassador Braden is also  
on very friendly terms with Hemingway and apparently is "sold" on him and  
reposes complete confidence in him.

It was thought that when Hemingway became an informant of the Embassy  
that he probably could supply much information of value concerning the oper-  
ations of the Spanish Falange. Mr. Hemingway has worked directly in contact  
with Mr. Joyce and not with

CONF. INFT. S. I. S. #396

It will be recalled that when the Bureau was attacked early in 1940  
as a result of the arrests in Detroit of certain individuals charged with  
neutrality act violations for fostering enlistments in the Spanish Republican  
forces, Mr. Hemingway was among the signers of a declaration which severely  
criticized the Bureau in that case. Hemingway has since stated that he has  
forgotten that incident.

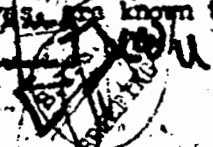
Since Hemingway has become an Embassy informant he has organized a  
group of operators whose identities are not known and who engage in investi-  
gative work. The reports of these operators' investigations are furnished to  
the office of the Legal Attache. Hemingway and his staff have embarked on  
investigations of all types and not merely on the Spanish Falange. One such  
investigation has General Benitez as subject.

Embassy records also further advised that Hemingway has access to official  
copies of Bureau reports should not be shown to anyone except a  
limited number of Embassy officials, it is quite apparent that at  
least the contents, if not the reports themselves, are known to  
Mr. Hemingway.

**CLASSIFIED INFORMATION**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

DECLASSIFIED BY: 6-23-81  
ON: 12-1-81



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Memorandum for the Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

An individual by the name of Osstavo Duran, who aids Hemingway in his investigations, is employed and paid by the State Department. Duran's operations and attitude, in direct relation with Mr. Joyce, assume proportions of domination and direction rather than assistance to the agencies properly engaged in investigating subversive activities. The organization operated by Hemingway is reported to be unknown for its reliability or trustworthiness. According to our information, data is transmitted to him without an official check being made on what happens to this information thereafter.

I advised that he has not as yet opposed Mr. Hemingway's services but had thought best to let the situation work itself out as long as no direct conflict with the Bureau's work occurred, in view of the friendly feeling and mutual understanding between the Embassy and Hemingway.

(D) u

ACTION

[REDACTED]

(b1)

(e)

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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December 17, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

CONF. INFO. S. I. S. #396 (W) 4

~~6382 RT/AG~~  
~~5-26-91~~

Havana, Cuba

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

5-26-91  
CLASS. & EXT. BY 6382 RT/AG  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-26-91

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 8, 1942, regarding Ernest Hemingway's employment by the American Embassy as a confidential informant and his activities in relation thereto.

In view of the trust and friendship reposed in Hemingway by Embassy officials, you are instructed to discuss diplomatically with Ambassador Braden the disadvantages which you pointed out in your above referred to memorandum in relation to Hemingway's activities in Cuba. It should be stressed that because of the confidential nature contained in the Bureau's reports and the necessity of safeguarding its informants that it is unwise to allow anyone who is not a Government official to have access to the information contained in your files. In this connection it is pointed out that information is transmitted to you directly from the Bureau which was gained from confidential sources in the United States and elsewhere, and it is absolutely necessary that these sources of information be protected.

Any information which you may have relating to the unreliability of Ernest Hemingway as an informant may be discreetly brought to the attention of Ambassador Braden. In this respect it will be recalled that recently Hemingway gave information concerning the refueling of submarines in Caribbean waters which has proved unreliable.

I desire that you furnish me at an early date the results of your conversations with Ambassador Braden concerning Ernest Hemingway and his aides and their activities.

Very truly yours,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

10/25/79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SA/BSK/qlw  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10-25-79

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

64-23312-2

Classified by SP-125/BAK  
Declassify on: OADR  
239157 8/1983

FORM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Piper \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

*Let me have  
memo on Ernest  
Hemingway.*

*U. D. D.*

See Me \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Remarks:

*4/27/43*

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *10/25/79* BY *SP-1 GSK/92*

ENCLOSURE

*64-23312-9*



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

CC-287

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson ✓
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

**CONFIDENTIAL** April 27, 1943

WHA:CSM:LWS

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383 JET/AFK  
5-26-81

In accordance with your request, there is attached a memorandum which summarizes the information in our files regarding Ernest Hemingway, the author.

Mr. Hemingway, it will be noted, has been connected with various so-called Communist front organizations and was active in aiding the Loyalist cause in Spain. In the latter connection he spent sometime in Spain during the Spanish revolution and reported the events transpiring there for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

Despite Hemingway's activities, no information has been received which would definitely tie him with the Communist Party or which would indicate that he is or has been a Party member. His actions, however, have indicated that his views are "liberal" and that he may be inclined favorably to Communist political philosophies.

Hemingway is now in Havana, Cuba where he has resided for over two years. For sometime he acted as an under-cover informant for American Ambassador Spruille Braden, and apparently enjoyed the Ambassador's complete confidence. You will recall that on December 17, 1942, there were set forth in a memorandum for you, the details of Hemingway's activities in Cuba, as well as the details of his association with the American Ambassador.

Briefly, Hemingway established what was termed "an amateur information service" and gathered alleged intelligence data which he turned over to Mr. Braden. In this work Hemingway developed his own confidential informants and was said to be friendly with a number of Spanish refugees in Cuba. His relationship with the Ambassador was quite friendly, but the Ambassador was perfectly frank with the Bureau representatives in Havana regarding this relationship and made all of the information which Hemingway furnished to him, available to the Bureau. These data, however, were almost without fail valueless.



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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

- 2 -

C.I. S.I.S.# 396-

[ ~~REDACTED~~ the Bureau representative stationed at the American Embassy in Havana, Cuba has recently advised that the Ambassador discontinued Hemingway's services effective April 1, 1943. At the present time he is alleged to be performing a highly secret naval operation for the Navy Department. In this connection, the Navy Department is said to be paying the expenses for the operation of Hemingway's boat, furnishing him with arms and charting courses in the Cuban area. (RM)

The Bureau has conducted no investigation of Hemingway, but his name has been mentioned in connection with other Bureau investigations and various data concerning him have been submitted voluntarily by a number of different sources.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

Enclosure

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



April 27, 1943

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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APR 27 1943  
J. Edgar Hoover

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ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Mr. Hemingway was born in Oak Park, Illinois on July 21, 1898, the son of Clarence Edmonds and Grace (Hall) Hemingway. He was educated in public schools and according to the New York Times of January 12, 1937, was an ambulance driver with the Italian Army during the World War. He has devoted his subsequent endeavors to writing and has acquired an international reputation as an author, his best known recent work being "For Whom the Bells Toll". Other works include "Three Stories and Ten Poems" 1923, "In Our Time" 1924, "The Torrents of Spring" 1926, "The Sun Also Rises" 1926, "Men Without Women" 1927, "A Farewell to Arms" 1929, "Death in the Afternoon" 1932, "Winner Take Nothing" 1933, "Green Hills of Africa" 1935, "To Have and Have Not" 1937, "The Fifth Column and the First 49" 1938.

He has also contributed to Scribner's, Atlantic Monthly, New Republic, Esquire, Cosmopolitan and other magazines. In addition he has had articles published in the New Masses, his "Fascism is a Lie" having appeared therein on June 22, 1937. In 1937 and 1938 he covered the Spanish Civil War for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

In 1927 Hemingway married Paulino Pfeiffer, a fashion writer, in Paris, France. Two children, Patrick and Gregory, were born of this union and their custody was awarded to their mother at the time she secured an uncontested divorce from Hemingway several years ago. With reference to the first Mrs. Hemingway it was reported in June, 1940, that

[REDACTED]

Hemingway allegedly had a passionate love affair with Martha Gellhorn which subsequently led to his divorce from his first wife. After the divorce Hemingway married Martha Gellhorn who is said to be a journalist in her own right and a contributor to Colliers magazine. In October, 1942, he was re-

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portedly living with her on a farm near Havana, Cuba which had been purchased from Roger D'Orn. Martha Gellhorn apparently bought the farm before her marriage to Hemingway and after the marriage he moved there. Hemingway and Martha Gellhorn were in Spain at the same time during the Spanish Revolution as an article in the People's World for February 14, 1939, indicated that a person recently back from Spain had remarked that he had met both Hemingway and Martha Gellhorn in Madrid.

Hemingway is still residing in Havana, Cuba and on December 7, 1942, was reportedly receiving his mail at the Ambos Mundos Hotel, Havana, Cuba, and was said to be quite friendly with Manolo Asper, the manager of this hotel.

Hemingway is said to have a brother, Leicester Hemingway, who in April, 1942, was reported to be working for the Office for Emergency Management in Washington, D. C.

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ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF LOYALIST SPAIN

During the Spanish Revolution Hemingway was very active in furthering the Loyalist cause and spent some time in Spain during this period. The Pearson and Allen column in the Sunday Mirror of January 17, 1937, contained the following remarks concerning Ernest Hemingway and the Spanish Revolution:

"Washington.--American sympathizers of the Spanish Reds have been wasting a lot of good fighting.

"The left-wingers have been scrapping among themselves over who should rule the roost of a movement to aid the Red cause, almost as violently as the Reds in Madrid trenches have been battling to hold off General Franco and his horde of Moors and Fascist mercenaries.

"The story of this internecine feud is an amazing tale of petty factionalism and partisan intrigue.

"Last September, a group of prominent American liberals organized a non-partisan committee to help the Spanish Government. Active in the movement were such notables as Ernest Hemingway, Susanne La Follette, John Dos Passos and James Rorty. A fund was started to send a fleet of twelve ambulances with a score of drivers to Spain.

"No sooner had the committee begun operating than factionalism threw a monkey wrench into the plan.

"It was discovered that of the twenty-one members on the committee, the Communists had quietly captured nineteen places. This embarrassed the original organizers, who had positively assured Spanish Ambassador de los Rios that the American aid would be free of politics.

"To offset this Communist coup, the Socialist organized a big mass meeting which they asked de los Rios to address.

"The Communists countered with a boycott of the affair. A free-for-all seemed in the making when cooler heads intervened and induced the rival parties to suspend hostilities and join in the meeting.

"Meanwhile, the ambulances, which it had been planned to rush to Spain in two weeks, were months in getting under way."

The following information appeared in the column entitled "Lyons Den" by Leonard Lyons, in the January 26, 1937 issue of the New York Post:

"The report along Broadway last night was that Ernest Hemingway already has sailed for Madrid, and now is on the high seas, loyalist-bound...To those who know him, this doesn't seem so strange. But to a million others there is wonder--as to why a man who has fame, security and a family he loves should risk his life in war-torn areas...What price Ideal? Yet this

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isn't the first sacrifice Hemingway has made in pursuance of what he knows to be Truth. For years he's been rejecting invitations to go to Hollywood and write for the movies—at \$4,500 a week. But during the past two weeks he devoted his time here to writing sub-titles, without pay or screen credit, for Amkino films!"

While in Spain, during the Spanish Revolution, Hemingway was said to have associated with Jay Allen, of the North American Newspaper Alliance. It has been alleged by a number of sources that Allen was a Communist and he is known to have been affiliated with alleged Communist Front organizations.

(b7c) He also was reportedly associated in Spain with Dr. Hermann Frederick Erben, [redacted] Dr. Erben, who was denaturalized on January 29, 1941 in San Francisco, California, has stated that Hemingway was a friend of his with whom he fought during the Spanish Civil War.

Hemingway apparently spent some time in a concentration camp in Spain.

A confidential informant who fought in the Spanish Civil War for the Loyalists, and who claimed to have been captured and placed in a concentration camp at San Pedros, Cardenas, Spain, stated that he met Ernest Hemingway while in this camp. (S)u

One Sam Baron, while testifying before the Dies Committee on November 23, 1938, read into the record the following article, which he stated had appeared in Walter Winchell's column, dated September 2, 1938, concerning Ernest Hemingway. This article and the testimony of Mr. Baron concerning Hemingway is as follows:

"Ernest Hemingway has a piece coming out in Ken about a correspondent for a powerful British newspaper. Because it would be libelous in England to mention the man's name it isn't. It tells how this correspondent tried to send out an uncensored story about Loyalist terrorism—that the soldiers are wantonly shot dead by their own fellows, etc. \*\*\* Hemingway tried to tell the newcomer that such terror happened last year—not anymore. — Nevertheless the man insisted on sending out the fabrication by a newspaper girl, who didn't know the contents of the sealed envelope. Had she been caught with it on her person, she would have been shot. — The newspapermen there finally intercepted the envelope and destroyed it.

"What I want to bring out here is that Ernest Hemingway, a courageous individual, whom I admire, and an able story teller, who had just gone to Spain, tried to talk upon political matters, which Ernest Hemingway does not understand, but has just been whitewashing Communist terror in Spain in the various articles he had written in the United States. He has here admitted that the Communists have been spreading terror in Spain and shooting their fellow loyalists in the backs."

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According to the February 4, 1939 issue of the Daily Record, seventy-eight of America's leading writers released an appeal on February 3, 1939 by Pearl Buck, Ernest Sutherland Bates and Ernest Hemingway, for the raising of the embargo which prevented the Spanish Republic from buying arms in the United States for its defense. An account of this also appeared in the Peoples' World on February 7, 1939.

On May 24, 1939, the Daily Worker carried an article entitled, "Hemingway to Talk at Writer's Rally". This article stated that Ernest Hemingway, distinguished American writer, would make his first public appearance since his recent return from Spain, at the public meeting of the American Writer's Congress to be held at Carnegie Hall, Friday evening, June 4, that Hemingway, who had bought and equipped two ambulances for the Spanish Loyalists, reported the Civil War for a syndicate of American newspapers. According to this article, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, would also address this meeting on the problems of the intellectual and the people's front against Fascism.

A clipping reportedly from New York Times of September 21, 1941, was furnished by a confidential source. This clipping announced that a dinner forum on Europe would be held October 9, at the Hotel Biltmore in New York, under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exile Committee of the League of American Writers, and the United American Spanish Aid Committee to raise funds for the transportation of anti-Fascist refugees from French concentration camps to the Americas. This clipping stated that Lillian Hellman and Ernest Hemingway were co-chairmen of the dinner forum committee.

The above mentioned confidential source made the following remark concerning Lillian Hellman and Ernest Hemingway: "Lillian Hellman, who together with Ernest Hemingway is co-chairman, is an outright Communist. -Hemingway who is on the outs with the Communists, apparently is serving as an innocent friend." This source also made the allegation that the above mentioned organizations were "100% Communist controlled and run."

#### Abraham Lincoln Brigade

The New York Times of May 8, 1938 stated that Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 125 West 45th Street, New York City put out a quarterly magazine known as "Among Friends". Hemingway was reported to be a contributor to this publication which was described as being devoted to the Loyalist cause in Spain and more particularly to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The Daily Worker of February 3, 1939 indicated that Hemingway would speak on February 22, 1939 at a memorial meeting to be held in honor of the men who died fighting in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The following article appeared in the February 11, 1939 issue of the Daily Worker:

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**"HEMINGWAY TO TALK AT SPAIN VET RALLY WED."**

**Stella Adler Opens Tag Day Drive; Meetings  
Spur Spain Aid**

"Ernest Hemingway will make his first public appearance in two years at a memorial meeting to honor all the Americans who died fighting for democracy in Spain. The meeting will be held Wednesday, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, at 8 P. M. at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue under the auspices of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

"In tribute to his splendid work in behalf of the American while he was in Spain, Hemingway will be escorted to the platform by a guard of honor composed of 40 veterans of the Lincoln Brigade. Hemingway personally purchased several ambulances which were assigned to the Lincoln Brigade.

"Our dead are a part of the earth of Spain now and the earth of Spain can never die, Hemingway explained. 'Each winter it will seem to die and each spring it will come alive again. Our dead will live with it forever....And as long as all our dead live in the Spanish earth, and they will live as long as the earth lives, no system of tyranny ever will prevail.'

Along with Hemingway, Vincent Sheean will also deliver a eulogy to the men who died in Spain. Langdon W. Post will preside."

One Joseph Herth wrote a book entitled "Men in the Ranks" which purported to be the story of twelve Americans in Spain and which was published by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in March, 1939. Hemingway wrote a forward for this book.

In June, 1939 Hemingway's name was listed on the letterhead of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as one of its sponsors.

The May 5, 1941 issue of the Daily Worker, Page 2, contained an article entitled, "Vets Parley to Stress Fight for Peace Policy". This article reported a speech made by one John Gates a former Lieutenant Colonel, who fought in Spain, and credited Gates with making the following statement concerning Ernest Hemingway: "The war makers today," said Gates, "are actively using enemies who formerly worked with the movement for the Spanish Republic."

The speaker named such men as Louis Fischer, Ralph Bates, Vincent Sheean, and Ernest Hemingway. He referred especially to Fischer's autobiography which slanders the Spanish Communists and the Soviet Union, and Bates referred to speeches attacking the Communist Party. Bates also reportedly stated that the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade must "boldly expose the partial war policies of the Roosevelt administration."



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An article appeared in the November 25, 1941 issue of the Daily Worker entitled "Hemingway Home, Calls Chamberlain 'Known War Fascist,' Decries Nazi Terror." This article announced that Hemingway had recently returned from Spain, and the Spanish Civil War, and stated that:

"Hemingway characterized the new pact between France and Germany 'shameful' and added 'I think there is no doubt that Chamberlain can be called the No. 2 Fascist of Europe. Hitler is still No. 1, but Chamberlain can easily be ranked in second place.'

"The Loyalists are holding up splendidly against the combined armies of Hitler, Mussolini, and Franco, the report stated. 'However, they are badly in need of food, and supplies, and all democracies should come to their assistance.' \*\*\*\*\* He had strong praise for the members of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, and called several of them by their first names. 'However, the work of the International Brigade is done,' Hemingway said. 'The Loyalist army is now entirely Spanish, and what a wonderful military machine it is. Their courage is almost beyond belief.'"

A letterhead on the stationery of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Rehabilitation Fund, Inc., 109 North Dearborn Street, Room 408, Chicago, Illinois, listed the name of Ernest Hemingway as a sponsor for this organization. This letter was addressed to all "International Worker's Order lodges", and requested that the various lodges raise at least \$50 each to be used for hospitalization of wounded veterans who had returned to the United States.

#### American Rescue Ship Mission

An article appeared in the January 16, 1941 issue of The Daily Worker, entitled "Hemingway Reaffirms Backing of Rescue Ship", which stated "Ernest Hemingway, noted American author who covered the war in Spain, tonight reaffirmed his vigorous support of the American Rescue Ship Mission, it was announced at the national headquarters of the project, 200 5th Avenue, by Miss Helen R. Bryan, executive secretary.

"In a cable communication sent from Havana and addressed to Dr. Edward K. Barsky, National Chairman of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, the administering body for the mission, Mr. Hemingway praised the work of Dr. Barsky in Spain, and expressed the sincere hope that a ship would be obtained 'as soon as it is humanly possible to do so'".

Both the American Rescue Ship Mission and United American Spanish Aid Committee were reported as having been Communist-controlled organizations.

An article appeared in the July 26, 1938 issue of The Daily Worker, official Communist Party organ, which listed Hemingway as one of the sponsors for the American Relief Ship for Spain.

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Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees

In December 1941, it was alleged that Hemingway had been a sponsor of the Emergency Conference to save Spanish Refugees, which at the time of the receipt of this information, was no longer in existence.

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

Hemingway was listed in a memorandum received on August 27, 1942, from a confidential source as being a national sponsor for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. This source made the following comment concerning the committee:

"On February 24, 1942 the American Committee to Save Refugees and the United American Spanish Aid Committee met in executive session and amalgamated to form the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, hereinafter referred to as JAFRC. The purposes of the JAFRC are reported to be the returning to the United States of American members of the Loyalist Army of Spain who have been in prison or internment camps in Spain or France since the conclusion of the Spanish Civil war and to furnish a refuge for refugees from the present government of Spain. It seems to have broadened its aims to include the refugees of any of the countries of Europe which have been overrun by the Nazis. The two original organizations were decidedly Communistic and were controlled by Communists for the benefit of Communists, extreme radicals, and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. It is believed that the present organization is of the same nature. It is reported that it has approximately fifty active members."

Medical Bureau To Aid Spanish Democracy

A circular bearing the date of January, 1937 with the title, "Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy", and reportedly issued from 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City, stated that this organization had furnished eight hospitals, 113 nurses, and fifty-two ambulances, and that the writers, artists, screen and stage workers had been most active in securing medical aid for the Spanish people, that during 1937, they had contributed about \$10,000 to the medical bureau. This circular named Ernest Hemingway as having purchased two ambulances. Hemingway was also credited with the purchase of these two ambulances in a New York Times article on January 12, 1937. This article named Saul Carson, the Executive Director of the Medical Bureau as its source of information. In a telegram to the Medical Bureau office in New York City, Hemingway had reportedly signified his intention of going to Spain soon.

On May 10, 1937 there appeared a large ad in the New York Times by the Medical Bureau which the ad itself described as being affiliated with the North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy. Hemingway was listed as one of the sponsors who had already helped them.

Motion Picture Artists Committee

The "News of the World," which was published by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League and which has been described as "a journal in defense of American

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democracy" contained an article on November 19, 1937 which listed Hemingway as one of the speakers for a huge "Christmas Drive for Spanish Children". This drive was reportedly sponsored by the Motion Picture Artists Committee.

North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

H. L. Chaillaux, Director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, while testifying before the Dies Committee on August 17, 1938, read into the record an article which appeared in the April 16, 1938 issue of the Daily Worker concerning the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

The information from this article, as furnished by Mr. Chaillaux, is as follows:

"Following an appeal by Ernest Hemingway, Vincent Sheehan, and Louis Fischer for funds for ambulance to meet emergency conditions in Spain, \$1,002 was received by the Washington chapter of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 Fourth Avenue, Dr. Herman F. Reissig, executive secretary announced yesterday.

"The telegram from Joel Berrall, of the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy, reads: 'In response to recent cable from Hemingway, Sheehan, and Fischer for ambulances, we are wiring herewith \$1,002. We understand ambulances will be at the front within 3 days of receipt of the money in Paris. If time permits, the ambulance should be marked: 'Gift of the Federal employees of Washington, D. C., U. S. A.' Advise by wire today that this money has been cabled abroad.'"

Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign

Ernest Hemingway was listed as a sponsor on a letterhead of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign dated April 19, 1939.

United Spanish Aid Committee

A circular was reportedly issued by the United Spanish Aid Committee, Room 554, Bradburg Building, 304 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California, having no date but bearing an address of Room 810-200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This circular declared that the object of the above mentioned organization was to "help free men of the International Brigade in French and Spanish prison camps," a campaign for the release of the International Volunteers, 4,000 of whom were allegedly in French concentration camps. This circular listed Ernest Hemingway as one of the endorsers of the campaign to aid International Volunteers.

United Youth Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

A report was received from a confidential informant who had covered a meeting of the United Youth Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California on February 24, 1937. According

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to this informant, approximately 4,000 persons attended this meeting which had been previously advertised by the Communist press and at organizational meetings. Donald Ogden Stewart presided at the meeting and lauded Ernest Hemingway for donating an ambulance to the Spanish Loyalists.

Writers and Artists Ambulance Corps

The Daily Worker of January 12, 1938 described Hemingway as one of the sponsors of the Writers and Artists Ambulance Corps which was said to have sent ambulances to Spain. Hemingway was credited with having personally purchased the first two ambulances which were sent to that country in May, 1937.

Possible Connections with Communist Party

The following information was secured from a confidential source:

"Ernest Hemingway, New York specialty writer for New Masses and Daily Worker, page 1, Daily Worker, 9-13-35; wires greeting to Soviet Union, page 2, Daily Worker, 5-2-38."

A former letterhead of the Deutsches Volksecho, which bore the date of February 16, 1939, carried the name of Ernest Hemingway as one of the contributors to this group.

In the fall of 1940 Hemingway's name was included in a group of names of individuals who were said to be engaged in Communist activities. These individuals were reported to occupy positions on the "intellectual front" and were said to render valuable service as propagandists. According to the informant, those whose names were included on this list loaned their efforts politically as writers; artists and speakers and traveled throughout the country supporting and taking part in Communist front meetings and in the program of the Party generally. They were alleged to be particularly active in the then paramount Communist Party objective, namely, defeat of the preparedness program.

Hemingway, according to a confidential source who furnished information on October 4, 1941, was one of the "heads" of the Committee for Medical Aid to the Soviet Union. This informant alleged that the above-mentioned committee was backed by the Communist Party.

(b1) [REDACTED] (c)

Dr. Alfred Kantorowicz listed Hemingway as a reference at the time he filled out his alien registration form. Kantorowicz is a German alien and has been reported to be one of the chief liaison men between the German Communists in Mexico and the German Communists in the United States. He was also allegedly the founder of the League of German Writers in Exile in Paris, France.

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In January, 1942 it was reported that the American Russian Cultural Association, Inc., of New York City, put out a small pamphlet soliciting support. The name of Ernest Hemingway appeared therein as a member of the Board of Honorary Advisors.

This group was purportedly organized to foster better relations between the United States and Russia.

A confidential informant reported on September 23, 1941, that Ernest Hemingway had broken all ties with the Communists.

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MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born

In January, 1940, Hemingway addressed letters over his personal signature endorsing the work of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born and soliciting the assistance of various persons. He requested that any contributions in the form of checks be made payable to him.

A confidential source furnished a memorandum dated October 18, 1941, concerning the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born. This memorandum states that on March 2 and 3, 1940, the above-mentioned organization held its Fourth Annual Conference in Washington, D. C. and disseminated a circular soliciting sponsors. According to this memorandum, the circular contained a printed picture of the head and left arm of the Statue of Liberty, and opposed "registration and fingerprinting of non-citizens", which was regarded as a discrimination against the foreign-born. This circular was signed jointly by Ernest Hemingway and Dr. William Allen Neilson, as co-chairmen for the Committee of Sponsors.

A list of the sponsors of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born, 79 - 5th Avenue, New York City, which was dated August 1940, contained the name of Ernest Hemingway.

According to a confidential source, Hemingway and one Dr. William A. Neilson, who were co-chairmen of the Committee of Sponsors for the Fourth Annual Conference of this organization, wrote to the Editor of the People's World, an alleged Communist newspaper at San Francisco, seeking financial support for the committee in its drive against anti-alien bills then pending in Congress.

The Daily Worker of January 2, 1941, stated that Carey Williams, the California Commissioner of Immigration and Housing; Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, Dean of the School of Mechanical Engineering at Columbia University, and Dr. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress, had accepted invitations to serve as co-chairmen of the 150 sponsors for the Fifth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born to be held in Atlantic City on March 29 and 30, 1941. Hemingway was named as one of the sponsors of the Congress.

American Writers Congress

A circular advertising an "American Writers Congress" to be held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on June 4, 1937, stated that Ernest Hemingway

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and Earl Browder were to be speakers at this Congress. An account of this also appeared in the New York Times of May 24, 1937, which carried an article stating that Hemingway, who had spent some months in Spain, would make his first public talk on conditions there at the opening session of the National Congress of American Writers on June 4, 1937, at Carnegie Hall. Other speakers at this meeting, over which Archibald MacLeish presided, were Senator Gerald P. Nye, Earl Browder, Donald Ogden Stuart and Representative John P. Barnard. A confidential source commenting on this article stated that Hemingway was close to the Communist Party, but that he had no knowledge of Hemingway's actual membership in the Party.

An article appeared in the New York World Telegraph of June 5, 1941, entitled "Writer's Congress Held Communist Cultural Front". This article was written by Frederick Woltman, a staff writer of the newspaper, and stated, "The Fourth American Writers Congress opening tomorrow at the Commodore Hotel is part of a Communist cultural front which, since its origin six years ago, consistently has followed the political deviations of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, a survey by the World Telegraph showed today."

This article goes on to state that the Writers Congress had been supported by many prominent individuals who resigned from this organization when the Communist Party "scrapped collective security and went in for isolationism following the Hitler Stalin Pact." Listed among the persons who were no longer connected with the Writers Congress due to its alleged following of the Communist Party line, was the name of Ernest Hemingway.

#### League of American Writers

On February 21, 1941, Hemingway was reported as being a vice-president and member of the Board of Directors for the League of American Writers, Inc., which is reportedly a Communist front organization.

A circular purportedly published by the National Board of the League of American Writers, Inc., carried the name of Ernest Hemingway as President of this National Board. This circular solicited financial aid for those individuals who had fought with the Loyalists in the Spanish Revolution, and stated that the attempt was being made to bring them to Mexico. It contained the following statement concerning the alleged need for these persons to be removed from a French concentration camp.

"This cry no longer comes from some twenty writers thanks to the \$13,200 which was raised at a dinner we held on October 17 in cooperation with a committee of leading publishers. Passage to Mexico has been bought for these fortunate exiles. But at least 75 others are awaiting our help. It now costs \$600.00 per person to get them safely out of France to Mexico. While they wait in Lisbon for

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their chance to board the over-crowded boats, they must live, they must have food, money, medicine. And they count on us, Democratic Americans, to bring them to the safety of the New World."

Mexican Trip

[REDACTED] (C)

(b1)

[REDACTED]

GENERAL INFORMATION

On one occasion Hemingway wrote an article against war which appeared in Esquire Magazine. This article was later incorporated in a pamphlet prepared by the American Youth Congress and one individual at least was arrested for distributing these on November 11, 1935, in Seattle, Washington.

According to the April, 1939, Bulletin of Films for Democracy, Ernest Hemingway was at that time a member of the Advisory Board of this group.

On an unspecified date Hemingway tried to contact French Ambassador Gaston Henri-Haye. The reason for his desire to contact the Ambassador is not known. Mrs. Hemingway also tried to contact the French Ambassador on December 18, 1940.

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OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VET/AG  
REASON FCIM 11 1-2.2 (2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-26-91

EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
HABANA, CUBA

June 1, 1943

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Classified by SP-1 GSK/PSK  
Declassify on: OADR  
2/29/87 8/11/83

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Dear Sir:

The Habana Communist daily newspaper "Hoy" on April 25, 1943, carried an extensive attack against ERNEST HEMINGWAY, displayed under a four-column heavy title-line: "THE LAST POSITION OF THE TRAITOR HEMINGWAY".

This article, written by Raul Gonzalez Tunon, labeled HEMINGWAY's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" a book "so miserable, so slanderous, that it met with excellent reception among the Fascists, the Trotskyists and the Munichists".

It condemned Hemingway as one of the "war tourists" who went to Spain, "not to seek the popular and eternal Spain but to seek curious 'effeminate' queer characters". On his failure to find such characters in the Loyalist zone, the article says, he made friends with the most "delirious" adventurers infiltrated in the CNT (Confederacion Nacional de Trabajo) and with the individualists of the Trotskyist group of the POUM (Partido Obrero Unificado Marxista).

"The attacks on Andre Marty... constitution of the investigation... tition of known slanders whose origin must be sought in the propaganda office of Dr. Goebbels", the article states.

It continues with the charge that "Hemingway now... the champion of the race theory in reverse. He advocates in the United States a campaign for the sterilization of all German men as a means of preserving peace. That is, he wants to make this a racial war against Germany. He shakes hands with Goebbels, who, trying to prevent the disaster of the German people, says that 'the skin of every German is at stake in this war'. This idea of Hemingway's is a Trotskyist idea at the service of Nazism"

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& INDEXED  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAY 19 1943  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

10-26-79  
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REASON FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-89

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The article closes with the statement: "Here is the literate Hemingway, author of a slanderous book which is a re-hash of others of his, this time directed against the Communist party and against the Spanish people. Here is the portrait of the revolutionary tourist. His destiny will be the destiny of all traitors, of all provocateurs who maneuver openly or in cover against the Communist party, against the people, against history. And against good literature."

[REDACTED]

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(b1)

[REDACTED]

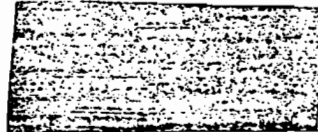
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Very truly yours,  
CONF. INFT. S. I. S.

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EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
HABANA, CUBA

10/26/79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 PSK/ghw  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26-89

June 26, 1943

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

*Ben Jim*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY --  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN CUBA

Dear Sir:

~~DEFERRED~~

As of interest to the Bureau, the following matters  
affecting general intelligence activities are set forth.

1) Communist Attack on Ernest Hemingway

SIS #360 has submitted a memorandum concerning the  
attack in the Communist newspaper, "Hoy" of April 25, 1943,  
against Ernest Hemingway. The article is entitled, "The Last  
Position of the Traitor Hemingway," and is written by Raul  
Gonzalez Tunon. (D u)

*[Handwritten initials]*

The article attacks Hemingway on several grounds.  
First, it condemns him as being one of the "war tourists" who  
went to Spain, not to seek the popular and eternal Spain, but  
to seek curious, "effeminate", queer characters. Not finding  
such characters in the Loyalist zone, they made friends with  
the most "delirious" adventurers infiltrated in the CNT and  
with the individualists of the Trotskyist group of the POUM.  
On Hemingway's return to America, he published a book that was  
"so miserable, so slanderous", that it met with excellent recep-  
tion among the Fascists, the Trotskyists and the Munichists.  
This was "For Whom the Bell Tolls." "The attacks on Andre  
Marty...constitute a repetition of known slanders whose origin  
must be sought in the propaganda office of Dr. Goebbels."

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[Handwritten notes and stamps]

Now, the article states Hemingway is a champion of the  
race theory, in reverse. He advocates in the United States a  
campaign for the sterilization of all Germans as a means of pre-  
serving peace. That is, he wants to make this a racial war  
against Germany. He shakes hands with Goebbels, who, trying to  
prevent the disaster of the German people, says that "the skin  
of every German is at stake in this war." This idea of Hemingway's  
is a Trotskyist idea at the service of Nazism.

*Raul  
Gonzalez  
Tunon*

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1943  
[Stamp]

*Carson  
[Handwritten signature]*

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The article closes stating - "Here is the literate Hemingway, author of a slanderous book which is a rehashing of others of his, this time directed against the Communist Party and against the Spanish people. Here is the portrait of the revolutionary tourist. His destiny will be the destiny of all traitors, of all provocateurs who maneuver openly or in cover against the Communist Party, against the people, against history. And against good literature."

The original of the above article is retained in the files of this office since the above sets forth a complete and adequate summary.

2) Intelligence Activities of Mr. Hemingway

It is learned that at the present time Hemingway is continuing a project [redacted] involving a check of coastal waters off northern Cuba for the possibility of enemy submarine or clandestine radio activity. [redacted]

(b1)

Although the Hemingway land intelligence organization was shut down by the Ambassador on April 1, 1943, this office continues from time to time to receive copies of memoranda submitted to Mr. Hemingway's assistant, Mr. Gustavo Duran, who is now employed at the American Embassy as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service. These memoranda are few in number and relate to cases which were previously under investigation. Mr. Duran has stated that they are submitted to him by the former operatives of the Hemingway organization on a volunteer basis. It is nevertheless known to the writer that Hemingway personally had 122 gallons of gasoline charged to him from the Embassy's private gasoline allotment, for the month of April 1943. When the Hemingway organization was functioning, arrangements were made that gasoline necessary for transportation in connection with the intelligence work would be allotted from the Embassy's private stock, which is apart from and not subject to Cuban rationing restrictions.

*Information in brackets in paragraph 3 is not to be released (copy) DIA Ltr 2/27/80 S/YJFM-DIC 9-25-80*

Mrs. Ernest Hemingway, the former Martha Gellhorn, a writer for Colliers, recently solicited from Mr. R. P. Joyce, Second Secretary of Embassy, information concerning conditions on the island of Martinique, with special reference to American-French relations in regard to the "blockade" of Martinique. She sought this information in order to complete a book setting forth results of a cruise in Caribbean waters which she took in the fall of 1942. Mr. Joyce obtained the information from Mr. James Bonbright, who is handling the French desk in the Department of State.

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3) Relations with Bureau Informants (S) u



(b1)

On the other hand, Mr. Hemingway entertained Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau at his finca during the visit of this official to Habana in March of this year. Since that time, correspondence has passed from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Hemingway through the State Department diplomatic pouch.

Very truly yours,

#396 (S) u  
Legal Attaché

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8-8211-02

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



RGL:rac

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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

June 13, 1943

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Intelligence Activities of Ernest Hemingway in Cuba

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BACKGROUND

Mr. R. G. Leddy, Legal Attache at Havana, Cuba, submits information concerning the intelligence activities of Ernest Hemingway and his relations with the FBI.

DETAILS

Ernest Hemingway has resided almost continuously in Cuba on a small country estate at San Francisco de Paula, outside Havana, during the past two years. In this time he completed his latest book, a compilation of war stories, published in the fall of 1942.

Hemingway knows Cuba well and has lived on the island for various periods during the past 12 years. He is well known as a sportsman, engaging in deep sea fishing from his own fishing boat and maintaining a pigeon shooting range on his own property. He is a well known figure at jai alai matches and a back-slapping friend of the Basque jai alai players. In Havana he frequents the Floridita and Basque Bar, two famous spots where prominent Cubans and Americans gather at noon and in the evening.

During the current period of his residence in Cuba, Hemingway had no contact with the American Embassy until August, 1942. He did, however, cultivate the friendship of an American Consul on a personal basis before this date. An Embassy employee and friend of this Consul remarked to the Legal Attache that Hemingway's purpose appeared to have been some kind of an "in" with American authorities at a time when he was only interested in completing his book. In August, 1942, Hemingway was introduced to the American Ambassador, Mr. Spruille Braden, and volunteered his services to engage in intelligence work. The Ambassador inquired of the Legal Attache whether Hemingway would be useful to investigate the Spanish Falange with the aid of Spanish Republican refugees known to him. The Ambassador said that he regarded Hemingway's experience in the Spanish Civil War and his long-time acquaintance with Spain and the Spanish people as giving him unique qualifications to investigate the Spanish Falange in Cuba which the Ambassador regarded as an imminent danger.

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DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-79  
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FOR DEFENSE



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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd  
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The Ambassador's inquiry was taken up by Mr. Joyce, Second Secretary of the Embassy, with the Legal Attache and Mr. Joyce was advised that there was some question as to the attitude of Mr. Hemingway to the FBI, with which organization he had presumably been requested to work. This question existed, Mr. Joyce was advised, because of Hemingway's action as a principal signer of the denunciation of the FBI in the Detroit Communist-Spanish enlistment case in 1940 and also because of Hemingway's remark on meeting the Legal Attache some weeks previously at which time he referred to the FBI as "the American Gestapo." Mr. Joyce volunteered to sound out Hemingway on his attitude toward the FBI, as casually as possible, and returned with the advice that Hemingway had paid no particular attention to the petition he signed in 1940 denouncing the FBI and could now hardly remember what it said; Hemingway told Mr. Joyce that people are always shoving petitions under his nose and like many famous people he is inclined to sign them on the request of a friend without full information as to their contents. Hemingway also dismissed the reference to the FBI as "the American Gestapo" as a mere jest.

The American Ambassador, nevertheless, decided to engage Hemingway's services under his own personal direction without any direct contact with the Legal Attache. Arrangements were made whereby copies of Hemingway's reports would be furnished to the Legal Attache in order that the latter might be advised of developments in investigations conducted into the Spanish Falange by Ernest Hemingway.



The organization which Hemingway gathered for this work was composed exclusively of Spanish Republican refugees in Cuba. Their identity was not disclosed in Hemingway's reports but they were designated by a number. They grew from an original force of four full-time operatives, alleged to be former members of the Spanish police force, and 12 part-time

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd  
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undercover agents employed as bartenders, waiters, etc. to a total number of 26 informants composed of six full-time operatives and 20 undercover informants. The organization was located not only in Havana but also at Matanzas, Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba, all down the island. The expenses of the organization were paid from the special funds of the American Embassy at the direction of the Ambassador and came to total nearly a thousand dollars a month. It is not known whether the identity of Hemingway's informants was ever disclosed to the American Ambassador but it is the belief of the Legal Attache that their identity was known only to Hemingway.

Hemingway claimed to operate the organization with the greatest possible discretion, having sub-chiefs who contacted the actual investigators and in turn reported to him, thereby separating him from any direct contact with the investigative work. To prevent any police action, however, the Ambassador personally requested of General Benitez a letter stating that Hemingway was known to the Ambassador and was a person of his confidence. General Benitez responded with a letter for Hemingway stating that Hemingway was known to him, General Benitez, and should receive every consideration. This is not an exact statement since the only contact between General Benitez and Hemingway has been through the letter from the American Ambassador making the above request.



In August, 1942, Hemingway suggested to the Ambassador that Gustavo Duran, a Spaniard employed by the American Government in Washington, be brought to Cuba to operate his organization during a 30-day absence of Hemingway on a government mission for the Naval Attache along the coast of Cuba. Hemingway stated that he knew Duran well during the Spanish Civil War at which time Duran was a corps commander in the Spanish Republican Army and successfully defended the Valencia Front against the Franco forces until further resistance was made impossible because of the collapse of other fronts. Hemingway described Duran as a "military and intelligence genius of the type like Napoleon that comes along once in a hundred years." He said that Duran, who had married an American girl in England after the Spanish war, spoke French, German, English and some

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd  
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Russian; that he was pure Republican, not a Communist, and would get to the bottom of the Falange in short order. Hemingway said that Duran was wasting his time as an employee of the Division of Cultural Relations in the Department of State and should be brought to Cuba to direct Hemingway's intelligence organization at least for this limited period. It was learned by the Legal Attache that Duran was actually an employee of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, for which reason it was pointed out by the Legal Attache to the Ambassador that Duran's assignment in connection with intelligence work in Cuba might raise jurisdictional questions in Washington. The Ambassador took the position that Duran would be working directly under the Embassy and in any event his assignment was only temporary for a period of 30 days. (S) u

Mr. Duran arrived in Cuba early in November, 1942, and began working with Hemingway. His work has not been of the same sensational character as Hemingway's, as noted below, but has not been in any way different or distinct from the type of reports which Hemingway had submitted. These reports as mentioned above are of the type received by Bureau Field Divisions from voluntary complainants, being unspecific and unverified and showing no continuing investigation to establish a line of conduct or suspicious activities by the subject.

The only innovation introduced by Mr. Duran was an attempted partial coverage of public opinion in Cuba in relation to the war and the United States submitted in reports entitled "The Voice of the Street." These reports contain quotations from persons in cafes, bars and pool rooms and claim to set out the opinion of the people regarding developments in the war. They are, however, limited to the type of individual met in such places and, in the opinion of the Legal Attache, do not represent a fair cross section of general public opinion. Likewise, in the extent of their coverage, these reports have not given the opinions of sufficient persons to warrant the conclusion that they reflect the thoughts of even this general class of Cuban individuals.

The American Ambassador, however, has been highly impressed with this type of information and on his return from a trip to Washington in December, 1942, remarked that the reports were very well thought of in the Department of State.

Although Hemingway's services were engaged to investigate the Spanish Falange in Cuba, he soon branched out to cover the entire field of intelligence.

After reading an article in the New York Times about a new type of oxygen-powered submarine used by the Germans, Hemingway instituted an investigation of the supply and distribution of oxygen and oxygen tanks in

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Cuba. He immediately advised that "at last with this development we have come to the point after months of work where we are about to crack the submarine refuelling problem." Shortly afterwards, his investigation was referred to the Legal Attache by the Embassy and a check was made on the supply and distribution of oxygen and oxygen tanks throughout Cuba with the result that the available supplies were well-accounted for. The Naval Attache also participated in this investigation. Nothing further was heard from Hemingway about the subject.

Hemingway's investigations began to show a marked hostility to the Cuban Police and in a lesser degree to the FBI.

About a week before the visit of President Batista to Washington, Hemingway sent in a report, presumably prepared by him, alleging preparations by General Benitez to seize power in Cuba and make himself President during Batista's absence from the country. This report stated that Benitez had no such ideas until his own trip to Washington "which had been so successful." The report alleged that Benitez was training a large squadron of motor cycle police officers with patrol cars and that the police force was being trained daily with rifles as a military unit. The report said that it was Benitez's plan to take Cuba while Batista and the American Ambassador, the two strongest individuals in Cuba, were absent and that an investigation should be commenced at once to uncover the preparations of Benitez in securing fire arms and steel protection shields for the motor cycle and squad cars.

Mr. Joyce asked the Legal Attache to check on this report. The Legal Attache pointed out that no such preparations as Hemingway alleged were observed by FBI Agents working in daily contact at Police headquarters and that the training of the Cuban Police force with rifles is a practice which has gone on for years inasmuch as the Cuban National Police is an integral part of the Cuban Army. The danger of alienating police cooperation by this type of report was also pointed out to Mr. Joyce inasmuch as, according to a well known maxim "there are no secrets in Cuba."

In the case of Prince Camilo Ruspoli, Italian Fascist leader interned by the Cuban authorities but confined to a clinic because of illness, Hemingway reported that Ruspoli had paid off the Cuban Chief of Police, General Benitez, and was not really ill, and inferred that the Legal Attache had accepted the word of the police as to the guarding of Ruspoli at the clinic without any investigation. Through Mr. Joyce, Hemingway was requested by the Legal Attache to secure details as to the actual state of health of Ruspoli. He promised to do so through an undercover operative employed as a male nurse at the particular clinic where Ruspoli was confined. Nothing further was heard from Hemingway about this phase of the investigation.

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In December, 1942, however, Hemingway reported that Ruspoli had attended a public luncheon in honor of the new Spanish Charge d'Affaires, Pelayo Garcia Olay, at the Hotel Nacional. This report greatly disturbed the Ambassador; there was an immediate check at the Hotel Nacional by the Legal Attache and no substantiation of the public luncheon or the presence of Ruspoli could be found either from the hotel management and employees or from two of the guests alleged to have been present. The Ambassador was so advised and later Hemingway wrote a memorandum asking that his source, a waiter at the hotel, not be "grilled" by the FBI as this would destroy his usefulness; he also asked to see our proofs regarding the absence of Prince Ruspoli from this public luncheon.

Hemingway reported sighting a contact between a submarine and the Spanish steamer SS Marques de Comillas at high noon on December 9, 1942, off the Cuban coast. Hemingway was ostensibly fishing with Winston Guest and four Spaniards as crew members, [REDACTED]

(b1) [REDACTED] The report was referred to the Legal Attache, [REDACTED]

The Legal Attache's investigation consisted of interview, with Cuban Police cooperation, of forty crew members and some fifty passengers of the vessel, most of the latter known anti-Fascists repatriated from Spain. None of the persons interviewed would admit sighting a submarine as Hemingway had from his 36-foot launch. The negative results of this inquiry were reported. Thereupon Hemingway submitted a memorandum stating that it would be a tragedy if the submarine were carrying saboteurs possibly let off the steamship at this point on a mission to the United States and that the Legal Attache discounted Hemingway's report because it had not come from an FBI Agent, thereby permitting the saboteurs to land in the United States without advance notice.

In January, 1943, Mr. Joyce of the Embassy asked the assistance of the Legal Attache in ascertaining the contents of a tightly wrapped box left by a suspect at the Bar Basque under conditions suggesting that the box contained espionage information. The box had been recovered from the Bar Basque by an operative of Hemingway. The Legal Attache made private arrangements for opening the box and returned the contents to Hemingway through Mr. Joyce. The box contained only a cheap edition of the "Life of St. Teresa." Hemingway was present and appeared irritated that nothing more was produced and later told an Assistant Legal Attache that he was sure that we had withdrawn the vital material and had shown him something worthless. When this statement was challenged by the Assistant Legal Attache, Hemingway jocularly said he was only joking but that he thought something was funny about the whole business of the box.

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

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Hemingway's ill-disguised hostility to the FBI became more evident in February, 1943 when the Ambassador received charges that Special Agent Knoblauch, just assigned to the Embassy as Assistant Legal Attache, was a participant of the Franco movement in Spain and had acted as a paid Franco propagandist. The Ambassador declined to disclose the source of these charges when they were promptly challenged and proof demanded by the Legal Attache. The latter learned, however, positively that the charges were given to the Ambassador by Ernest Hemingway and ~~Gustavo Duran~~, as ascertained from a highly reliable and confidential source within the Embassy. The charges centered about a book written by Special Agent Knoblauch "Correspondent in Spain" upon his return from assignment as Associated Press correspondent in Madrid in 1938. Hemingway knew Special Agent Knoblauch at that time and was most friendly with him. He had met him in Havana immediately after Special Agent Knoblauch's arrival. Although ostensibly friendly, Hemingway made no remark to Special Agent Knoblauch concerning his book or to the Legal Attache but took his complaint directly to the Ambassador. The latter admitted that he had read only the first forty pages of the book and after originally requesting the Legal Attache to have Mr. Knoblauch transferred to some other position where the Spanish Falange was not the acute problem which the Ambassador believed it to be in Cuba, the Ambassador dismissed the subject as "not as important as he had originally thought."

In personal relations Hemingway has maintained a surface show of friendship and interest with representatives of the FBI. Through statements he has made to reliable contacts of the Legal Attache, however, it is known that Hemingway and his assistant, ~~Gustavo Duran~~, have a low esteem for the work of the FBI which they consider to be methodical, unimaginative and performed by persons of comparative youth without experience in foreign countries and knowledge of international intrigue and politics. Both Hemingway and Duran, it is also known, have personal hostility to the FBI on an ideological basis, especially Hemingway, as he considers the FBI anti-Liberal, pro-Fascist and dangerous as developing into an American Gestapo.

Although Hemingway's opinions coincide with those of some Communists in this regard, he has repeatedly asserted that he is anti-Communist and that he was as much opposed to the Communist influence in the Spanish war as he was to the Fascist.

As of April 1, 1943, however, Hemingway's activities as an undercover informant for the American Ambassador were terminated. This resulted from general dissatisfaction over the reports submitted, and the strong position against these services taken by Mr. Albert Wuerf, Commercial Counsellor of the Embassy and a highly respected State Department official. An additional factor in motivating the Ambassador's action was the

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd  
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inconsistency of continuing to employ an undercover organization operated by Hemingway at a time when the Ambassador was discouraging and restricting the employment of paid informants by the official attaches of the Embassy.

While the investigation of suspects as such is discontinued, the Ambassador has requested Mr. Gustavo Duran to continue to turn in reports on public opinion in Cuba as previously undertaken by him in "The Voice of the Street." The Ambassador made this request of Mr. Duran because he feels that these reports give him an "inside picture" of what people are thinking in Cuba which he did not get in any other way: further, on his trip to Washington in December, 1942, the Ambassador was informed at the Department of State that these reports are received with great interest and for this reason he is desirous of continuing to submit them to Washington. A force of two or three Spanish agents will continue to gather this material for Mr. Duran with expenses estimated at no more than \$200.00 per month. Mr. Duran is now employed at the American Embassy at Havana on a permanent basis as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service. His time is devoted to analyzing political comments and articles in the Cuban press and assisting the Ambassador in the preparation of speeches to be delivered in Spanish.

The Legal Attache has mentioned to the American Ambassador that FBI representatives are prepared to gather and submit reports on public opinion. The Ambassador has shown no desire to take advantage of the investigative service of the FBI in this field. The Legal Attache at Havana states that the Ambassador has always regarded the Hemingway organization as a pet project of his own and in continuing a minor phase of its work the Ambassador has given the Legal Attache the impression that he is unwilling, not merely for Hemingway's sake but his own, to order a complete dissolution of Hemingway's organization. Hemingway, however, is not directly operating "The Voice of the Street" investigations but has turned them over entirely to Mr. Gustavo Duran. (C) u

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

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(b1) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Hemingway has made this clear in regard to the film production of his book "For Whom the Bell Tolls." He sold the movie rights to the book more than two years ago; the picture was filmed and has gone through several editing processes and according to Hemingway's latest information, a final revision of the picture and reshooting of many scenes has resulted in the removal of all of what he considers the vital parts of the story relating to the Spanish Civil War and reduced it to what he terms a mere "Graustark romance." Hemingway has vigorously asserted that he will soon go to Hollywood to find out who is responsible for this treatment of his book and when he finds out he will make an incident of it which will cause the persons responsible to regret having ever interfered with the story itself. Hemingway believes that influences which he terms "Fascist" namely the Vatican and some elements in the United States Department of State have been most influential in taking the teeth out of his story.

Regarding Hemingway's position in Cuba, the Legal Attache advises that his prestige and following are very great. He enjoys the complete personal confidence of the American Ambassador and the Legal Attache has witnessed conferences where the Ambassador observed Hemingway's opinions as gospel and followed enthusiastically Hemingway's warning of the probable seizure of Cuba by a force of 30,000 Germans transported to the island in 1,000 submarines. A clique of celebrity-minded here worshippers surround Hemingway wherever he goes, numbering such persons as Winston Guest, Lieutenant Tommy Shevlin (wealthy son of a famous Yale football player), Mrs. Kathleen Vanderbilt Arostegui and several Embassy officials. To them, Hemingway is a man of genius whose fame will be remembered with Tolstoy.

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Hemingway claims great political influence and told an Assistant Legal Attache that the FBI had better get along with him because he carried a lot of weight in Washington. The principal political influence of Hemingway known to the Legal Attache is that Hemingway's wife, the former Martha Gelhorn, is a personal and literary friend of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and has a standing invitation to stay at the White House when in Washington.

Hemingway is gathering material for a book at the present time. Although his intelligence activities have ended, he is on a special confidential assignment for the Naval Attache chasing submarines along the Cuban coast and keeping a careful observance on the movements of Spanish steamers which occasionally come to Cuba. This naval patrol work of Mr. Hemingway is regarded by him and the Naval Attache as extremely confidential.

(b1) [REDACTED]  
RECOMMENDATION

The Legal Attache at Havana expresses his belief that Hemingway is fundamentally hostile to the FBI and might readily endeavor at any time to cause trouble for us. Because of his peculiar nature, it is the belief of the Legal Attache that Hemingway would go to great lengths to embarrass the Bureau if an incident should arise. In view of his prestige as a literary man, accepted by large sections of public opinion in matters not related to writing, it is the recommendation of the Legal Attache at Havana that great discretion be exercised in avoiding an incident with Ernest Hemingway.

Respectfully,

  
C. H. Carson

Addendum: 6-21-43--I do not concur with the conclusion reached in this memorandum. The Bureau has by careful and impartial investigation from time to time disproved practically all of the so-called Hemingway information. I don't care what his contacts are or what his background is -- I see no reason why we should make any effort to avoid exposing him for the phoney that he is. I don't think we should go out of our way to do this but most certainly if in the protection of the Bureau's interest it is necessary to meet him head-on, I don't think we should try to avoid such an issue. I am also in strong disagreement with the statement contained in the last paragraph on page 8 of this memorandum. Since our investigation has disproved all of Hemingway's alleged facts, I see no reason why, if and when we are asked by persons entitled to a frank answer, that we should fail to so state. I think it is preposterous to take the position that we should not speak disparagingly of his information "because it might be of some value in the future". Such a premise is basically unsound.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Edw. W. Tamm

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a new serial.

June 21, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

DECLASSIFIED BY 383-RET/AG  
ON 5-26-81

*Ernest Hemingway*

With regard to the attached memorandum which was prepared by Mr. Leddy, Legal Attache at Havana, Cuba, and with regard to Mr. Tamm's addendum thereof, I think it only fair to point out that the memorandum is probably misleading in so far as correctly or accurately expressing exactly what Mr. Leddy had in mind. In the first place I think that the report with regard to Leddy's dealings with Hemingway and Ambassador Braden in connection with Hemingway's organization more or less speaks for itself. Leddy has never at any time so far as we can tell at the Seat of Government shown the slightest inclination to sidestep any challenge with regard to Hemingway wherever he felt that Bureau interests were involved to the slightest extent. It will be recalled that Mr. Leddy immediately after Ambassador Braden made his arrangements whereby Hemingway would carry on investigations through his so-called informants for the Embassy, sought Bureau permission to approach Ambassador Braden and point out that this would constitute a violation of the Bureau's jurisdiction. It will be recalled that the Bureau did not authorize Agent Leddy to take such action. I do know, however, that upon every occasion where opportunity presented itself for Hemingway and the quality of his work and his informants to be discussed with Braden arose, Leddy unhesitatingly pointed out to Mr. Braden exactly what the true situation and facts were to the knowledge of Leddy.

RECORDED

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JULY 21 1943  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

During a conversation which I had with Robert Joyce of the Embassy at Havana, Joyce mentioned to me that Leddy, early in the stage of Hemingway's operations, convinced Joyce that the Hemingway set-up was not propitious and was not altogether sound. Joyce is a professed personal friend of Hemingway and of Braden. Joyce told me that Leddy handled the

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_

- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

It should be further recalled that in connection with the matter involving Special Agent Knoblaugh in Havana, Leddy handled this in a very

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REASON - FCIM 1-2.4.2 (3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-89

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

page 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
firm and uncompromising manner. He accepted the challenge and insisted that the Ambassador produce substantiation with regard to the allegations that Knoblough is a Falangist; this the Ambassador could not do; whereupon, Leddy together with Knoblough pointed out to the Ambassador information which would seem to completely explode any charges to the effect that Knoblough is Falangist. This caused Ambassador Braden in so far as his dealings with Leddy are concerned, to immediately backdown with regard to his request that Knoblough be removed from Cuba.

With regard to the wording contained in the last paragraph of the memorandum on page 8, it is believed that this is somewhat unfortunate in setting out what Mr. Leddy actually had in mind. It is known to the writer that Leddy has upon his own initiative whenever called upon to do so by the Ambassador and by Joyce, advised these two unhesitatingly that the information furnished by Hemingway and the latter's organization was completely unfounded and unsubstantiated in every single instance. Leddy, of course, accomplished this by furnishing the results of his, Leddy's, check as to the reports of Hemingway. I am quite sure that what he intended to express in the unfortunately worded paragraph is that he does not feel that information furnished by Hemingway should be ignored and disregarded as having come from unreliable sources merely because such information has in the past proved unsubstantiated. It is believed that he is also seeking to point out what is true with regard to many informants, professional in character, namely, that these individuals furnish information in such a way and in such an all-inclusive nature with regard to conjecture, probabilities, and vaguely worded allegations that it is impossible to definitely establish that no truth whatsoever is contained in the allegations and information furnished. It is believed that Mr. Leddy will agree with the Bureau if inquiry should be made by persons entitled to know the truth, he respond by furnishing the exact facts in so far as information furnished to the office of the Legal Attache by Hemingway is concerned, that is that the information has been in no way verified or substantiated by investigation. (S) u

Respectfully,

C. H. Carson

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August 15, 1943

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

CLASS. & EXT BY SP-3/105/16  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-27-81

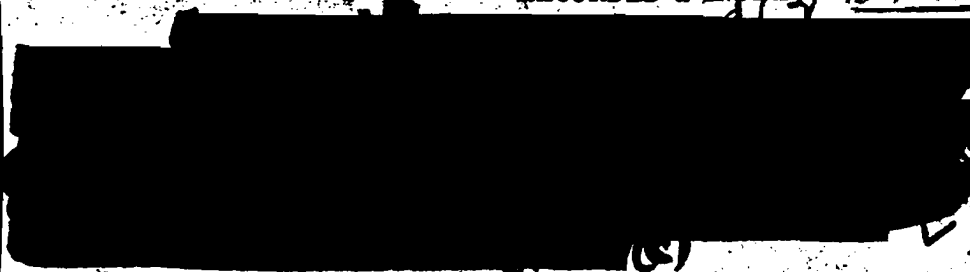
Dear Sir:

SIS #357 advises that Mr. Hemingway, of whose intelligence activities under Ambassador Spruille Braden the Bureau has been previously advised, is currently engaged in writing a book based on his experiences in that work. Hemingway states that all of the people whom he has known during the last year in Cuba in connection with intelligence work will appear in his book, including Ambassador Braden. We are not yet informed as to what role the representatives of the FBI will play, but in view of Hemingway's known sentiments, will probably be portrayed as the dull, heavy-footed, unimaginative professional policeman type.

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64-23312-7

Classified by SP-1/105/16  
Declassify on: OADR  
2-24-87  
(b1)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

25 1943

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

CONF. INFT. S. I. S. #396

R. G. LEDDY  
Legal Attaché

RGL:RM

77 SEP 3 1943

10/26/79  
CLASS. & EXT BY SP-1 GSK/gdw  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (a)(2)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-89

Blue memo. for Mr. Ladd  
8/21/43 A.R.A.

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Habana, Cuba  
August 13, 1943

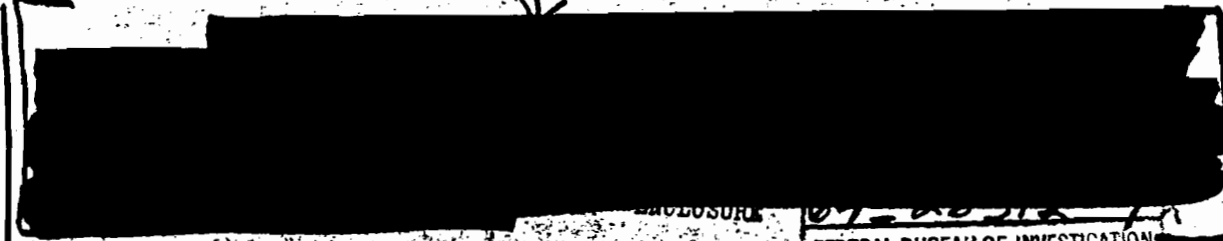
MEMORANDUM:

Classified by SP-1 GSK/bk Re: **GUSTAVO DURAN**  
Declassify on: OADR 8/18/83  
234257

CLASS & EXT. BY 6383 JET/AG  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (3)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-27-91  
5-27-81

Gustavo Duran came to Cuba on November 12, 1942. He was then in the employ of the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. His trip to Cuba was requested by the American Ambassador, the Honorable Spruille Braden, in order to engage in intelligence work under the Ambassador's direction. The Ambassador was then operating an undercover intelligence organization, directed by Mr. ERNEST HEMINGWAY, for the special purpose of securing information on Spanish Falange activities. Duran was recommended to the Ambassador by Hemingway, who described him as the ideal man to conduct this work, "an intelligence and military genius that comes along once in a hundred years." Originally intending to remain here on thirty days' special leave from the Coordinating Committee, Gustavo Duran was, through the Ambassador's influence, taken into the Embassy as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service early in January 1943.

Ernest Hemingway, who was in Spain during the Spanish Civil War, knew Duran at that time; he is mentioned in Hemingway's book, "For Whom the Bell Tolls", and was active with the Spanish Republican troops, finally attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and being in command of the Army Corps defending Valencia at the end of the war.



Gustavo Duran is the son of a Spanish General of the same name, who in his time enjoyed a high reputation as a military man. Duran received a good education and has a good liberal arts foundation, but he never obtained any academic degree because he quit school to pursue his theatrical ambitions. Although these seem to have been all-consuming, he never reached the prominence he desired. He spent some time in studying the theater, however, and went to Hollywood where he was given trials before the camera.

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REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (3)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

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He was known politically in Madrid as a fervent Communist, militant in the party in which he held various high posts of authority and representation. When the Civil War broke out, he joined voluntarily the Communist militia, and was assigned to a command in the forces under Colonel MANGADA on the Madrid front. He spent the best part of the war on this front, ascending, always with the aid and support of the Communist Party, in military rank until he reached the rank of Commander, before 1938. In the latter year, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel -- highest rank granted by Republican Spain to non-professional officials -- and served as chief of an army corps on the Matallana (Valencia) front.

Close friends who served with and under him have highly praised his military conduct. He was known as a brave soldier and intelligent leader, although always seeming to work for political rather than military ends.

In the last days of the war, when Catalonia had already been occupied by the Francoites, a National Defense Junta consisting of General MIAJA, BASTIRO, Colonel CASADO and others was formed to negotiate the surrender of Madrid with Franco. The Communist Party violently opposed this plan, arising in arms against the Junta. Orders were given to all comrades to march against Madrid and overthrow the Junta.

The military chieftain of the CNT (Anarchist Labor Union of Syndicalists), CIPRIANO MERA, allied himself with the Junta, and one of the bloodiest battles of the war resulted, with the Communists on one side and the Republicans and CNT on the other.

Duran, on this occasion, obediently followed the party call, deserting his assigned post and leading the forces under him against the Republicans and CNT in Madrid. He took a leading role in the fight, which however ended in defeat for his men.

He fled Spain via the port of Gandia, Valencia, on a British destroyer. By coincidence, on the same boat was Colonel Casado, against whom he had fought in Madrid. So well known was the enmity between these two that they were kept separated and under watch during the trip to France lest they stage an incident on board ship. From France he was able, by virtue of having a North American wife, to go to England and thence to the United States and Cuba, where he is now stationed.

The statements of persons who knew him well in Spain and who fought with him are unanimous in that Duran is a product of the Communist school, and follows the code -- "the end justifies

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the means." They say he can adapt himself to any situation which may be ultimately beneficial to the political beliefs with which he is so firmly imbued.

He has become a naturalized American citizen, and pretends to conform absolutely with the ideals of American democracy, but those who know him state that they do not believe him when he talks this way. They believe that he is merely using these tactics for his own ends, and that he cannot divorce himself from the beliefs which he has defended so many years during his life. Others state that the Communists frequently boast they have within the American Embassy now a man who is absolutely trustworthy as a source of information for them. It would not be surprising to many who knew Duran if the person referred to was this man.

In an effort to secure some independent corroboration of the above report, at the instruction of SIS #396 further interview was had by SIS #788 with Dr. JUAN CHABAS, a Spanish refugee now in Cuba. A report of this conversation is as follows:

The writer last night had dinner with Dr. Juan Chabás, 75-year old Spaniard who prior to the Spanish Civil War was Juvenile Court Judge in Madrid. Although the old gentleman was not active in politics himself, his son, JUAN CHABAS MARTIN, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish Loyalist Army, and for this reason the father fled Madrid on November 7, 1936 when it looked as though Franco were going to enter the city at any moment. The elder Chabás went to France and then came on to Santo Domingo with a group of Spanish refugees, finally reaching Cuba, where he has settled at Cienfuegos.

During the evening, events which took place in Madrid during the war days were discussed. The old man frankly stated that his son, now also a resident of Cuba, had been linked with the Communists in Madrid. Since coming to Cuba, the son has been doing various bits of work for the Casa de la Cultura in Habana, the father said.

The writer asked the old man if he had happened to meet Gustavo Duran in Madrid. Chabás said that he had, and that his son had been a very close friend of Duran. Duran and the son had fought together in Spain during the war, the father stated. The writer asked whether this meant that Duran also was a member of the Communist Party in Spain. Chabás said: "Yes, Gustavo became a Communist. But he was not actually a member of the party at the beginning of the war as far as I know. He had many friends among the Communists and had worked with them, but it was not until after the war had been going awhile that he joined the party."



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When informed that Duran now is in Habana, the old man was quite surprised. He said that his son had told him Duran had come to America, but he did not know that he was here. He then changed the subject to painting, at which he now makes his living. He is residing in Cienfuegos, but had come to Habana to see about an exposition. The above conversation took place in the presence of JESUS PERNAS, of Pernas y Cia., Habana.

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(b1) [REDACTED]

In order to check on the accuracy of the foregoing statements, informal interview was had with Gustavo Duran by SIS #498 on July 30, 1943, without of course disclosing in any way the purpose of the conversation. The complete memorandum submitted by SIS #498 is set out as follows:

When questioned regarding the strength of the Communist Party in Spain at the outset of the Spanish Civil War and why Spaniards embraced the Communist cause, he stated that the Party in 1936 is reputed to have had 30,000 members in Spain, although he doubted that more than half this number were actually registered members, the other half being Communist sympathizers. He emphasized the fact that a great many ardent Republican Spaniards who believed in Spain had embraced the Communist cause since the Russians were the only ones furnishing aid to the Republican forces. He pointed out that although the Russians did not say so in so many words, it was apparent that they wanted Communist Party members to pilot their planes and to handle the materials they furnished. Russian officers were, of course, sprinkled throughout the Republican forces to see that this policy was carried out. Therefore, many Republicans joined the Communist Party in order to best serve their country.

He observed that had the Fascists, for example, furnished planes, munitions, and other war equipment to the Republican forces, these same Spaniards in the interest of the cause for which they were fighting would have become Fascists under the same circumstances. However, as the war went on, Republican forces found that the equipment furnished by Russians was obsolete, outmoded, and almost invariably old. As an example, he mentioned field artillery equipment furnished by the Russians which he identified as having been used by the Russians during the Russo-Japanese war in 1905. As a result of this half-hearted support by the Russians, many of the so-called Communists lost interest and enthusiasm for the cause. He also pointed out that following the defeat, a great many former "Communists" dropped their membership and affiliation with the Party. To summarize, he emphasized that many Spanish Communists joined the party simply as a matter of expediency in order to best utilize the aid furnished by the Russians.

Duran stated that he was last in Madrid in June 1938, at which time he received his assignment to the Valencia sector, where he was in command until the end of the war, never having returned to Madrid. He mentioned that MIAJA was in charge of the

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defense of Madrid while Col. CASADO was in charge at Andalucia holding a similar position as Duran at Valencia.

Regarding the alleged difficulty between certain Republican officers and the Communists with respect to the surrender of Madrid, he stated that he only heard that there was difference of opinion on this point, but was unaware that any actual violence took place between the two factions. He emphasized that since he never returned to Madrid, facts as to what took place there are unknown to him.

Following an unsuccessful offensive at Teruel made by Duran, his forces retired to Valencia, and military operations were rather quiet from then until April 28, 1939, at which time he received orders to cease firing. On the following day, he received orders to proceed to a certain prisoners' camp with his men, but they were stopped a short distance from Valencia and ordered to return to the city. He pointed out that the Franco government had made no provisions or plans whatsoever for prison camps, and guards were therefore placed around the city of Valencia and the Republican troops were allowed to move freely within the city.

Prior to the surrender of Madrid, Duran had been contacted by STUART WARNER, American Consul, and Col. FUQUA, American Military Attaché, as well as a Mr. BALLANTYNE, British Vice Consul, and the British Military Attaché. These men had contacted him for military information, and he had become particularly friendly with Ballantyne. Following the surrender, Duran requested Warner to give him asylum in the American Embassy. Warner pointed out that the American government had not recognized the right of asylum, and therefore his request could not be granted. Duran also requested that he be permitted to live in his, Warner's, home. Warner also refused this request. In desperation, Duran finally decided to present himself to the military commander at Valencia, which he did. He found this individual to be an old friend of his family. He ordered Duran billeted in a private home awaiting decision as to what action if any would be taken against him. While there, he wrote to Warner requesting him to telephone Ballantyne at the British Embassy, which was done. Ballantyne contacted Duran clandestinely, and advised him that a British destroyer was leaving from the port of Valencia that same night, and he would endeavor to get him on it. After considerable maneuvering, Duran was taken in an Embassy car to the British Embassy, and subsequently without passport or documents, posed as a British subject and succeeded in getting on board the vessel. Ballantyne also furnished him funds. The destroyer left Valencia, and Duran was later transferred to the British hospital ship "Maine", which took him to Marseilles, France.

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From Marseilles, he took a through train to Dieppe on the channel. From Dieppe he crossed to London, and there was received by a British relief organization for Spanish refugees. u

He is very grateful for the aid given him by the British in Valencia, which he believes saved his life or at least many years in prison. u

During the course of his conversation, he mentioned that he had never been to the United States prior to his marriage to his American wife. He also mentioned that he studied literature, music, and art in Madrid and Paris, although was unable to finish these studies on account of the civil war. u

While discussing the Communists in Spain and the part they played in the war, Duran constantly referred to them as "they", and never gave any indication that he personally was a member of the Communist Party. u

The following conclusions are noted:

[REDACTED]

(b1)

- 2) Gustavo Duran, [REDACTED] was once in Hollywood and received a screen test. According to his own statement, he was never in the United States prior to 1940.
- 3) Before the close of the war in Spain in April 1939, [REDACTED] Gustavo Duran went to Madrid to oppose with the Communists the surrender of the city to Franco. According to his own statement, he never returned to Madrid after June 1938. The statement of Duran that he was unaware of any violence between the two factions at Madrid appears inconsistent with widespread information, printed in the press of the world at that time concerning disorders in Madrid over the Communist refusal to join with other Spanish Republican elements in the final surrender of the city.

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4) [REDACTED] mention that Gustavo Duran was able to go to England from France, having an American wife. It is known definitely from conversations, clippings, photos, etc. which Duran has shown, that he met his wife, who is American, in England after arrival there from France in 1939. In this detail, the original information appears inaccurate.

5) [REDACTED]

(b1)

- c) Through a check of newspapers, periodicals, and other publications in Loyalist territory between July 1936 and April 1939. In the event that Gustavo Duran was as active in Communist Party affairs as is reported, it is almost certain that there will be a documentary record of his activities in the files of such publications. It is not known here where such files may exist; it is possible that such institutions as the Library of Congress, the library of the Workers' University at Mexico City, the archives of the New York "Daily Worker", or the offices of such Spanish Republican organizations as the JARE (Junta de Auxilio a los Refugiados Espanoles) in Mexico City, may have files of such publications. u
- d) Check could be made of the records of MID, War Department, for any information on Duran reported by Col. Stephen A. Fuqua, then Military Attaché at Madrid. u

RGL:RM

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10/26/79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 JAS/K/gdw  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

*Carson  
Cuevas*

August 13, 1943

CLASS. BY SP4 JAS/K/gdw  
REASON FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Re: GUSTAVO DURAN  
Confidential Embassy Matter

*Miss Krametsch (in  
(55 Files) (in  
(file cc of this*

Classified by SP105X/PSK 64-23312, 1-1

Declassify on: OADR

Dear Sir:

Attached is a memorandum setting forth information indicating the possibility that Gustavo Duran was an active member of the Communist Party in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. As the Bureau is previously advised, Gustavo Duran is presently assigned to this Embassy as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*11-11-11-11-11-11  
CT: 64-27496-2*

(b1)

In his relations with members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it must be stated that Mr. Duran has been cordial and helpful, 1943 has in no way whatsoever reflected the spirit of hostility towards the FBI which has characterized his mentor, Mr. Ernest Browningway. His friendship has appeared genuine, and he has taken no undue interest in our work which might indicate some ulterior purpose.

Memo. for Director  
8/28/43 ARA

Letter to S15#37  
ARA 9/13/43

Memo. Mr. Ladd  
ARA 9/11/43

54 NOV 8 - 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(4) u



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Among other duties, Mr. Duran reviews the local press for the Ambassador, and prepares speeches and letters for the Ambassador in Spanish. The Ambassador has a high regard for his abilities. This, coupled with the fact that the Ambassador brought Mr. Duran into the Embassy on his own initiative, creates a problem for handling this matter which the writer desires to refer to the Bureau. (S) u

In addition, the close relationship between Duran and Ernest Hemingway is emphasized, and the Bureau is advised that we may well expect a violent attack from Hemingway if a report concerning Communist Party membership on the part of Gustavo Duran becomes known to him. In spite of the termination of his intelligence organization on April 1, 1943, Hemingway's influence with the Ambassador appears unchanged. (S) u

(b1) [REDACTED] (c)

Very truly yours,

CONF. INPT. S. I. S. # 396 (S) u

Legal Attaché

Enclosure

RGL:RM

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

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EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
HABANA, CUBA

August 13, 1943

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

CLASS. & EXT. BY *5-27-81*  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW *8-27-91*

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Dear Sir:

*John Kelly*

SIS #357 advises that Mr. Hemingway, of whose intelligence activities under Ambassador Spruille Braden the Bureau has been previously advised, is currently engaged in writing a book based on his experiences in that work. Hemingway states that all of the people whom he has known during the last year in Cuba in connection with intelligence work will appear in his book, including Ambassador Braden. We are not yet informed as to what role the representatives of the FBI will play, but in view of Hemingway's known sentiments, will probably be portrayed as the dull, heavy-footed, unimaginative professional policeman type. (S)u

[REDACTED]

RECORDED & INDEXED

*64-25512-711*

Very truly yours,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
AUG 17 1943  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*10/26/79*

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SREI DSK/gkw*  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW *10/26/89*

*R. G. Ladd*  
R. G. LADD  
Legal Attache

RGL:RM

Classified by *SP-1 CJK/psk*  
Declassify on: OADR  
*239257*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

77 AUG 27 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Blue memo for Mr. Ladd*  
8-21-43 ARA.

*FILE*  
*57*

*(b1)*

DO-11

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*132/1*  
*Ernest Hemingway*  
*SIS 396*  
*CRU*

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Acers
- Mr. Carson ✓
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Starke
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

ARA:HH  
64-4461-247

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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DATE August 21, 1943

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Ernest Hemingway - Cuba

BACKGROUND

CLASS. & EXT. BY *6383 VATH*  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW *5-27-91*

The following information is of interest in connection with the activities of Ernest Hemingway in Cuba and his attitude toward the Bureau representatives in that country. Information concerning the complete extent of Hemingway's intelligence activities under the personal direction of the American Ambassador in Cuba, has been previously brought to your attention.

DETAILS

Recently, Ernest Hemingway advised a Bureau undercover representative in Cuba concerning a book which Hemingway is currently writing, based on his experiences in intelligence activities under the American Ambassador. Hemingway stated that all of the people whom he has dealt with during the past year in Cuba in intelligence matters will be mentioned in the book, including Ambassador Braden. In this connection the Bureau legal attache at Havana states that no information has been received as to what extent FBI representatives will be mentioned in the book. (S) u

However, Hemingway's attitude toward the FBI is already known, as indicated by Hemingway's action in signing a petition castigating the Bureau in connection with the Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case in 1940, and more recently indicated in Hemingway's remark that the FBI is "the American Gestapo".

[REDACTED] (b1)

Classified by *SP10X/PK*  
Declassify on: OADR  
239237

*SIS 396 has been instructed to do so & keeping us posted on this.*

*Letter to SIS #396*

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
OCT 19 1943  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10-26-77 BY SP7 BJK/94w  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP7 BJK/94w  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-83

OCT 26 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~


Mr. Ladd  
Page 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

No action is recommended in this matter at the present time, and the above information is being set out to supplement information previously called to your attention concerning Ernest Hemingway (P) u

Respectfully,

  
C. H. Carson  
JRM/w

*We ought to try  
& keep close to this  
development.*

*H.*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*(All)*

**CONFIDENTIAL**

ARA:FJS  
Memo to Ladd fr. Carson dated 8/21/43  
Memo for Director dated 9/20/43

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

October 14, 1943

In reply, please refer to  
File No. ~~64-1461-243~~

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

64-23312-7X2  
[SIS #396] (RM)  
H. G. Ladd  
93487AG

10/26/79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SA/ bsk/ghr  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-4.2(2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~SP-1 CSM/BSK~~  
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-4.2(2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-29-91

Re: Ernest Hemingway  
Latin American Matters

Dear Sir:

Classified by SP-1 CSM/BSK  
Declassify on: OADR

Reference is made to your radiogram dated September 18, 1943,  
concerning a book which had been previously reported to be under con-  
sideration by Ernest Hemingway, the subject matter to be based on his  
intelligence experiences in Cuba. (S)U

[REDACTED SECTION]

(b1)

It is further requested that the Bureau be kept advised as to  
the whereabouts of Ernest Hemingway and as to the date of his departure  
from Cuba for the United States. (S)U

It is suggested that this letter should be destroyed when it  
has served your purpose.

Classified by SP-1 CSM/BSK  
Declassify on: OADR  
Very truly yours,  
B/4/BS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 7  
★ OCT 14 1943 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

77 OCT 20 1943

**CONFIDENTIAL**

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
OCT 14 4 10 PM '43

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
OCT 17 7 53 PM '43  
F B I  
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
OCT 5 7 57 PM '43  
F B I  
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

CC-287



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Washington, D. C.  
August 28, 1943

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. E. J. Connelley
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Starke
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

ARA:POS

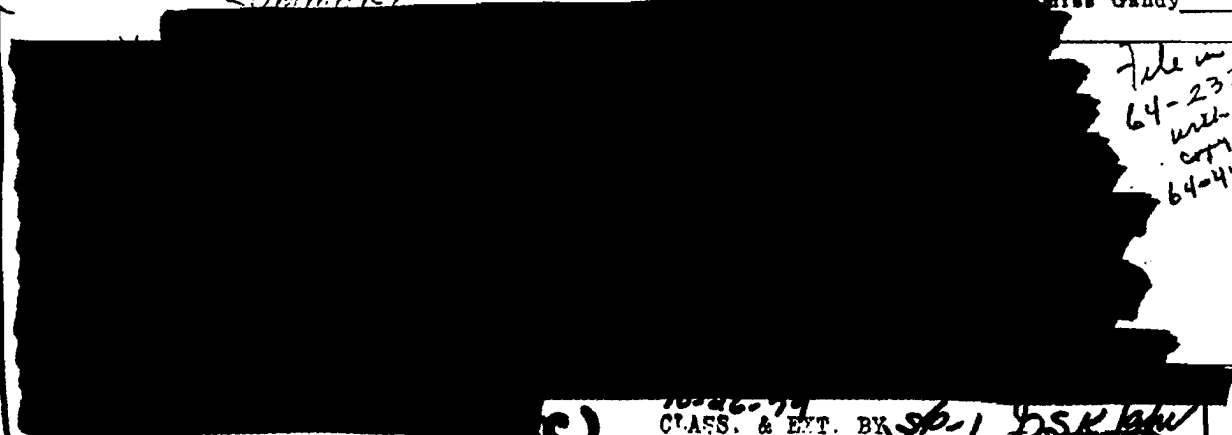
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: GUSTAVO DURAN  
Possible Communist Party In-  
filtration into American Embassy  
Havana, Cuba

*Check memo  
repared for state  
(Beale) on basis  
of this memo  
(C)*

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5-29-81  
REASON - FCIM 11-2.4.2 (2) (C)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

SUMMARY



*File in  
64-23312  
with  
copy in  
64-4461.*

DETAILS

PERSONAL HISTORY INFORMATION CONCERNING GUSTAVO DURAN

CLASS. & EXT. BY sp-1 DSK/ghu  
REASON - FCIM 11-2.4.2 (2) (C)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

Background Information

*It is reported that*  
(An employee investigation conducted by the Bureau for the Office for  
Emergency Management disclosed that) Gustavo Duran was born on November 14, 1906,  
in Barcelona, Spain. Duran was brought up and educated in Madrid, Spain, and  
the Canary Islands. He studied piano at the Conservatory of Madrid, and com-  
posed a ballet for orchestra to be performed by the dancer Madam Argentina,  
which was performed throughout Europe in 1927. From 1929 to 1934, Duran lived  
in Paris where he furthered his musical studies and devoted himself to composi-  
tion of musical works. In 1934, Duran began employment with Fono Espana Studios,  
Incorporated, as an adviser for the Latin American productions of that company.  
From 1936 to 1937, Duran has stated he supported the Constitutional Government  
of Spain, and after enlisting as a private in the Republican Army was  
eventually promoted to command of the Twentieth Army Corps, where he  
served in the Spanish Civil War. Duran escaped from Spain following a  
victory of the Franco forces, and resided in England from April 1939 to  
May 1940, during which time he resumed his musical studies.

Classified by 2116K/AR  
Declassify on: OADR  
2/25/87



72 OCT 14 1943

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908 NOV 2-1961

RECORDED 169  
& INDEXED  
23312  
8  
C4



On December 4, 1939, at Totnes, England, Duran married Bonte Romilly Crompton, an American citizen.

Gustavo Duran departed from Liverpool, England, and entered the United States at New York City on May 28, 1940. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States on November 3, 1942. (77-26928)

Employment Record

From August, 1939, to May, 1940, Duran was employed in London, England, by the Film Center, where he supervised Spanish and Portuguese versions of technical films distributed by the Film Center in the Western Hemisphere.

From March until October, 1941, Duran was employed by the Museum of Modern Art in New York City arranging musical scores for technical and educational films selected by the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for distribution to other American Republics.

From November, 1941, to September, 1942, Duran was employed by the Music Division of the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in research and organization of musical projects at a final salary of \$4,600.00 per annum. In this capacity, Duran served as Liaison Officer between the Pan American Union, the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the State Department. In November, 1942, Duran went to Havana, Cuba, where he was given a position in the American Embassy after Ernest Hemingway had prevailed upon the American Ambassador to utilize the services of Duran in connection with Intelligence Activities in Cuba for a temporary period. At the present time, Duran is assigned to the American Embassy in Havana as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service. (Among his other duties, Duran reviews local newspaper articles for the Ambassador, and prepares speeches and letters in the Spanish language for the Ambassador, who has a high regard for Duran's abilities.) (64-4461-225)

Military Career

*is reported to have*  
Gustavo Duran enlisted in the Spanish Loyalist Army as a private on July 17, 1936, after which he distinguished himself in action, and reportedly rose to the rank of Acting General in command of an army corps.

*omit* Ernest Hemingway, who knew Duran in Spain and who mentioned him by name in his book "For Whom the Bell Tolls," has described Duran as a military genius, that "comes along once in a hundred years."

*It is reported that*  
Duran was assigned to a command in the forces under Colonel Mangada on the Madrid Front, and by 1938, he had reached the rank of commander in the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Loyalist forces. Duran <sup>is said to have been</sup> transferred to the Valencia Front in 1938, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the highest <sup>rank</sup> rank granted by Republican Spain to non-professional <sup>officers</sup> officials, and he served as Chief of an army corps with considerable success.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ has stated that in the last days of the Civil War in 1939, when Catalonia had been occupied by Franco Forces, a National Defense Junta was formed under General Miaja to negotiate the surrender of Madrid with General Franco. It is reported that the Communist Party violently opposed this plan, and orders were given to all comrades to march against Madrid and overthrow the Junta. This source states that Cipriano Mera, military leader of the CNT (Anarchist Labor Union of Syndicalists) allied himself with the Junta, and one of the bloodiest battles of the war followed, with the Communists on one side and the Republicans and the CNT opposing the Communists. It is reported that Duran, on this occasion, deserted his assigned post, <sup>joined the Communists</sup> and lead his forces against the Republicans and the CNT in Madrid, Duran's forces being defeated in this action.

<sup>is reported to have stated that he</sup>  
-According to his own statement, Duran never returned to Madrid after June, 1938, thus directly contradicting the above-mentioned report that he joined the Communists in fighting the Republican forces in Madrid. Regarding the alleged difficulty between certain Republican officers and the Communists with respect to the surrender of Madrid, Duran <sup>has stated</sup> that he heard of a difference of opinion on this point, but declared that he knows of no actual violence which took place between the two factions. Duran has maintained that since he did not return to Madrid after June, 1938, he is not in a position to know what actually occurred there between the Communists and Republicans at the close of the war.

<sup>is reported to have said</sup>  
Duran ~~has stated~~ that prior to the surrender of Madrid, he had contacted Stewart Warner, American Consul, and Colonel Fuqua, American Military Attache, as well as Mr. Ballantyne, the British Vice Consul, all of whom had been given military information by Duran. After the surrender of Madrid, Duran unsuccessfully sought asylum in the American Embassy. However, through the assistance of the British Vice-Consul Ballantyne, Duran was placed aboard a British destroyer at the port of Valencia, and was later transferred to the British hospital ship "Maine," which took Duran to Marseilles, France. From Marseilles, Duran made his way through Dieppe to London, where he was received by a British Relief organization for Spanish refugees. Duran has said that he did not enter the United States until 1940.

INDICATIONS OF POLITICAL SYMPATHIES AND ACTIVITIES  
OF GUSTAVO DURAN

Reports Received in the United States

<sup>A source of information in the United States</sup>  
Luis Bunuel, a Director of the Museum of Modern Art of New York City,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ <sup>for many years</sup>  
has stated he has known Duran as a close personal friend since 1920, and lived ~~with Duran in Spain.~~ <sup>The source</sup> Duran advised that Duran's father committed suicide during the Civil War in Spain, and that Duran and a brother have been at odds inasmuch as the brother was on the side of Franco and a confirmed Fascist, whereas Duran adhered to the Spanish Constitutional Government and enlisted in the Loyalist Army on July 17, 1936, ~~on the same date on which Duran enlisted.~~ <sup>Duran</sup> stated that Duran is very anti-Franco and anti-Fascist in his feelings. U

A confidential informant stated that when the Spanish Civil War began Duran was a member of the Youth Socialist League, at which time that organization was affiliated with the Socialist Party of Spain under the Second International. The informant stated that in December, 1936, the Youth Socialist League affiliated with the Communist Party of Spain, at which time Duran became a Communist and was an important figure in the Communist Party during the war. [This informant stated that Duran claims close personal friendship with Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President.] U

Another confidential informant advised in July, 1942, that the Spanish Republican movement in Washington, D. C. had been reinforced by the moral support of Gustavo Duran, who at that time was said to be engaged in no activity. This source stated that the background of Duran is well known to the Spanish Colony in Washington, and that ten per cent of the Spanish Republicans are reported to be Communists. U

A confidential informant advised that Duran and his wife have entertained in their home in this country Mrs. Esmond Romilly, nee Jessica Mitford. It was reported that Jessica Mitford is a sister of Unity Mitford, who was reputed to be an intimate of Hitler prior to the war, and who is said to be presently interned in England with her husband, Sir Oswald Mosley. U

Gustavo Duran has received correspondence from Mrs. William E. Beitz, subject of an investigation in Washington, D. C. looking toward denaturalization proceedings. Mrs. Beitz is reported to be a naturalized United States citizen of German origin, who possesses pro-German sympathies, and was intimate with officials of the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. On December 5, 1942, Mrs. Beitz, using the return address "Room 7705, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C." directed a letter to Duran at the American Embassy in Havana, Cuba, Mrs. Beitz stating that she had ascertained that "the FBI report on Gomez-Carrillo had been turned over, finally, to the personnel office." Bureau files reflect that Maria Inez Gomez-Carrillo is an Argentine pianist who was hired by the United States Government at the suggestion of Mrs. Roosevelt, and who named Gustavo Duran as a reference. U 65-33056-48,49

(b1) [REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED]



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

(b1)

(c)

[REDACTED]

(c)

Gustavo Duran has made statements concerning the Communist Party in Spain and the part they played in the Spanish Civil War. These statements were made to a representative of the Bureau attached to the American Embassy in Havana, and in the course of his remarks concerning the Communists, Duran consistently referred to them as "they" and never gave any indication that he personally was a member of the Communist Party. As noted above, Duran stated that he was not in Madrid after 1938, and declared that he was in no position to know whether the Communists fought against the Republicans and the CNT in Madrid.

OF POSSIBLE INTEREST  
INFORMATION CONCERNING ASSOCIATES AND SPONSORS OF GUSTAVO DURAN

Bonte Romilly Crompton

As previously mentioned, Gustavo Duran married Bonte Romilly Crompton in England on December 4, 1939. Duran's wife is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

David Henry Crompton of Rye, New York, and Wilton, New Hampshire. ~~David Henry Crompton entered the United States in 1909, and became Vice President of the Booth Shipping Company. Another daughter married Michael Straight of New York and England, who is presently reported to be employed by the United States Government and is said to be a Socialist.~~ U

no H

It is <sup>reported</sup> ~~to be noted~~ <sup>notation</sup> that the name "Bonte Crompton, Wilton, New Hampshire" was found among the papers of <sup>subject</sup> ~~subject~~ Leon W. Davis of Detroit, Michigan, at the time of his <sup>arrest</sup> ~~arrest~~ by Bureau Agents in the Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case on February 6, 1940. Upon ~~interview~~, Davis stated that Bonte Crompton was a tourist whom he had met during his travels in France. U

(77-26928; 54-603-107 p 73)

(in connection with charges of violation of United States laws, based on enlistments in the Spanish Loyalist Army of Spain.)

George Kenneth Holland

<sup>is reported to have been</sup> When applying for employment by the United States Government, Gustavo Duran, ~~named~~ <sup>is reported to have been</sup> Kenneth Holland of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, as a reference. It developed that this reference had known Gustavo Duran for approximately one year, and stated that he knew of no derogatory information concerning Duran. ~~It is to be noted that~~ George Kenneth Holland, <sup>an employee</sup> ~~a Director~~ of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office for Emergency Management, <sup>has been reported as being</sup> was investigated by the Bureau in a Hatch Act Case based on information that Holland was listed in the indices of the Communist Front Organizations "American Peace Mobilization" and the "Washington Committee for Democratic Action." (No administrative action was taken by the Office for Emergency Management upon receipt of the Bureau's report in the matter.) U

Luis Bunuel

This individual, <sup>connected with</sup> a Director of the Museum of Modern Art of New York City, has been previously mentioned as a close personal friend of Gustavo Duran, since 1920. <sup>is also said to</sup> Luis Bunuel was also named as a reference by Duran in seeking a United States Government position, and Bunuel gave a favorable recommendation. <sup>The Bureau files reflect</sup> that Luis Bunuel, a native of Spain, originally entered the United States on September 25, 1938, under a Diplomatic Visa, admittedly representing the Government of Spain for the purpose of engaging in propaganda work for the Spanish Republican Government. It is reported that Bunuel left Spain with the assistance of two Spanish officials who are described as definitely linked with the Communist Party, one of whom is said to be an International Agent of the Party. Bunuel was originally denied a United States Immigration Visa in view of his connections with the Spanish Republican Government and the suggestion that Bunuel was either a Communist or a fellow traveler. However, a Visa Board of Appeals <sup>then was</sup> finally granted an Immigration Visa to Bunuel upon his assertion that he was not a member of the Communist Party. As previously mentioned, Bunuel enlisted in the Spanish Loyalist Army with Gustavo Duran on July 17, 1936. U

(77-26928-; 40-9528-5; 100-17826-3,7)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles Seeger

*is reported to have indicated when the latter applied*  
This individual ~~was also named by~~ Gustavo Duran ~~as a reference in~~  
~~applying for a position with the United States Government, and a favorable~~  
~~recommendation was given for Duran by Charles Seeger. The Bureau files~~ *It is also reported*  
~~reveal that the name of Charles Seeger appeared on the active indices of the~~  
~~Communist Front organization "American Peace Mobilization," no investigation~~ *previously*  
~~being conducted inasmuch as Seeger was removed from the Government pay rolls,~~  
and became employed by the Pan American Union. *W*

*omit*  
Ernest Hemingway

The activities of Ernest Hemingway in connection with anti-Fascist and Communist Front organizations in the United States are well known. In August, 1942, Hemingway volunteered his services to the American Ambassador in Havana, offering to assist in intelligence work in Cuba. The Ambassador asked the opinion of the Bureau Legal Attache in the matter, and was advised that Hemingway had signed a petition denouncing the FBI in regard to the Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case in 1940, and had more recently referred to the FBI as "The American Gestapo." Nevertheless, the Ambassador engaged the services of Hemingway, who set up an intelligence organization consisting of paid informants, the entire activity being under the personal direction of the American Ambassador. In August, 1942, Hemingway suggested that Gustavo Duran be transferred from his Government position in the United States to assist Hemingway in his intelligence activities in Cuba. The arrangement was to be a temporary one for a period of thirty days, during which time Duran was to take charge of Hemingway's intelligence organization while Hemingway was absent on a mission for the Naval Attache in connection with anti-submarine activities. Hemingway assured the Ambassador that Duran is a military and intelligence genius, who is a "pure Republican and not a Communist," who would be able to obtain complete information concerning the Spanish Falange in Cuba.

*omit*  
Although the American Ambassador was advised by the Bureau Legal Attache that Gustavo Duran was at that time actually an employee of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Ambassador took the position that if Duran were transferred to the Embassy, he would be working directly under the Ambassador. Duran arrived in Cuba in November, 1942, and began working with Hemingway. The "intelligence coverage" of Hemingway consisted of vague and unfounded reports of a sensational character. Duran's work in Cuba has not been of the same sensational character as Hemingway's, but the reports which have been submitted through Duran are, nevertheless, unspecific and unverified. Duran attempted to accomplish a coverage of public opinion in Cuba, which he submitted in reports entitled "The Voice of the Street." These reports have contained statements made by persons in cafes, bars, and poolrooms, and, thus, do not represent a fair cross section of general public

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- 9 -

*omit*  
opinion in Cuba. In February, 1943, Ernest Hemingway and Gustavo Duran submitted information to the American Ambassador charging that Special Agent H. E. Knoblauch, assigned to the Embassy as Assistant Legal Attache, was a participant of the Franco Movement in Spain, and had acted as a paid Franco propagandist. These charges were based on the fact that Special Agent Knoblauch had written a book "Correspondent in Spain" upon his return from Madrid as an Associated Press correspondent in 1938. Although Hemingway had been ostensibly friendly with Special Agent Knoblauch in Spain, Hemingway had no discussion with Special Agent Knoblauch concerning the book, but took the charges directly to the Ambassador. The Ambassador later admitted to the Bureau Legal Attache that he had read only a few pages of the book, and after requesting the Legal Attache to have Special Agent Knoblauch assigned to some other post, the Ambassador dismissed the subject as being of no further importance. Hemingway and Duran are known to have a low esteem for the work of the FBI, which they consider to be "methodical and unimaginative."

(64-4461-225)

*omit*  
PRESENT STATUS OF GUSTAVO DURAN IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSY,  
HAVANA, CUBA

*omit*  
The services of Ernest Hemingway in intelligence matters were ostensibly discontinued by the American Ambassador on April 1, 1942. The Embassy is still receiving a few reports relating to cases previously investigated by Hemingway's organization and directed to Gustavo Duran. It is also known that Hemingway is continuing a project on behalf of the Naval Attache in Havana, which consists of an investigation of enemy submarine and clandestine radio activity off the coasts of Cuba.

*omit*  
While the investigation of subversive activity suspects as such has been ostensibly discontinued by Hemingway, the American Ambassador has requested that Gustavo Duran continue to submit reports on public opinion in Cuba as was previously undertaken in the "Voice of the Street" reports. The Ambassador feels that these reports give an "inside picture" of public opinion in Cuba, and are received with great interest by the State Department. Duran is now employed at the Embassy in Havana on a permanent basis as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service, and Duran employs the services of a few informants at a cost of around \$200.00 per month. Duran also analyzes political comments and articles appearing in the Cuban newspapers and assists the Ambassador in preparing speeches to be given in the Spanish language.

*omit*  
The Bureau Legal Attache has recently reported that Gustavo Duran is evidencing no spirit of hostility toward FBI representatives in Cuba, and Duran has been cordial and helpful. The Bureau Legal Attache is aware of no instance in which Duran has taken an undue interest in FBI operations in

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Cuba, which might indicate an ulterior purpose on the part of Duran. However, all of the FBI reports pass through a section of the Embassy where Duran is employed, giving him an opportunity to be aware of all FBI activities in Cuba as reported to the Embassy. (S) u

SUMMARY

[REDACTED] (C)  
[REDACTED] (C)

A reliable source in the United States has reported that Gustavo Duran was a member of the Youth Socialist League at the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, and became a member of the Communist Party of Spain when the Youth Socialist League affiliated with the Party in December, 1936.

As has been previously mentioned, three sponsors of Gustavo Duran in the United States have been reported to be connected in some degree with Communist Party or Communist Front activities.

[REDACTED] report that Gustavo Duran took his forces to Madrid during the closing days of the Spanish Civil War and fought alongside the Communist forces in opposing the surrender of the city to Franco. According to Duran's own statement, he never returned to Madrid after June, 1938. It is noted that Duran's statement that he was unaware of any violence between the Communists and Republicans in Madrid appears to be inconsistent with rather widespread information circulated at the time concerning the disorder in Madrid based on refusal of the Communists to join in a surrender of Madrid to Franco. (S) u

It has been suggested that the following sources of information might be contacted for evidence of membership in the Communist Party on the part of Gustavo Duran:

[REDACTED] (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(b1)

[REDACTED]

A check of the records of the State Department and the War Department might reveal information concerning Duran as reported by the American Embassy in Madrid. u

RECOMMENDATIONS

(b1)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is further suggested that a blind memorandum be prepared setting out all information previously mentioned concerning the activities of Gustavo Duran, and that this blind memorandum be furnished to Mr. Berle and the State Department with the confidential request that the Bureau be furnished all information contained in their files concerning the activities of Gustavo Duran in Spain and elsewhere in Europe.

(b1)

[REDACTED]

It is also pointed out that in discussing this entire matter with Mr. Berle, it should be kept in mind that Gustavo Duran is reported to be a close friend of Ernest Hemingway and American Ambassador Spruille Braden in Cuba.

Respectfully,

Jagua

*D. M. Ladd*  
D. M. Ladd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ARA:FJS

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (b1) [REDACTED] (c)  
[SIS #396] (b1)

URGENT

VIA BUREAU RADIO  
SPECIAL CIPHER PAD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] (c)

(b1)

Classified by SP-1 GSK/4  
Declassify on: OADR  
239257 8/1/93 (b1)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/4  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2) (3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-21-71

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

10/26/79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/4  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2) (3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26-89

checked: HMF 0122-0150

64-2373/144 dr  
[REDACTED] (c)  
[REDACTED] (c)  
[REDACTED] (c)  
[REDACTED] (c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SENT VIA Bureau Radio

Per [Signature]

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

*Auth...*  
*M. J. ...*  
EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
HABANA, CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

September 21 1943

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383-1877-16  
ON 5-28-81

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY  
Cuba Latin American Matters

Dear Sir:

CLASS. & EXT. BY 67-1056/24  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2(2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/79

On September 13, 1943, SIS #213 accepted an invitation to have lunch with Subject at his finca located in San Francisco 15 kilometers from Habana. There was no other person present. Hemingway was quite talkative but kept away from controversial subjects. He revealed that MARTHA GELLHORN-HEMINGWAY, his present wife, left for the United States the first week in September, and planned to talk with her publishers about the book which she has been writing for the past few months. Hemingway had previously informed the writer that he had proofread the work of his wife, and was convinced that she had something worth while. He further revealed that after conferring with her publishers, it was her intention to join the Allied Forces invading Europe as a correspondent for Colliers. She is expected to be gone for five or six months. (a) u

Hemingway stated that he is tired of being on land with nothing to do and is anxious to return to his confidential work (which, we are confidentially advised, is patrol duty in the Caribbean waters on behalf of the U. S. Navy). On September 13, 1943, he stated that he expected to leave on or before the 20th, but in conversation with him on September 20, he told the writer that he would not be able to leave before September 22 or 23 due to delay in repairs to his boat. As in the past, he is to be accompanied by WINSTON-GUEST and a small crew. He explained that the usual procedure is to patrol for twelve hours, ostensibly fishing, and tie up at whatever dock is convenient every night. This particular trip is expected to last approximately two months. At the expiration of this trip, Hemingway plans to spend from six to eight weeks in New York City and Long Island, making the round of the night spots and duck shooting on Long Island, as he expressed it. (a) u

RECORDED & INDEXED

67-23312-10  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
D - SEP 24 1943  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
BRINGING

*(Rec'd ...)*  
*84*  
*5 (S.W.)*  
*315*

*W. J. ...*  
CONFIDENTIAL



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Concerning the picture "For Whom the Bell Tolls", Hemingway stated that he has no desire to see it because he does not believe it is a true portrayal of his work. He further declared that Sam Wood, the director, did not like the book, and, therefore, was unable to approach his task with a sympathetic viewpoint. Furthermore, Gary Cooper is past his prime and he does not consider his choice as leading man a happy one. (90) u

Under date of July 12, 1943, the file contains the following memorandum of information obtained by the Legal Attaché in conversation with Robert P. Joyce, former Second Secretary of the American Embassy:

"The picture based on Hemingway's book, 'For Whom the Bell Tolls,' will be presented for the first time at the Paramount Theater in New York City on July 14, 1943. Hemingway was invited to the premiere but refused; his wife, Martha Gellhorn Hemingway, was later invited and likewise declined. Their declination is a result of their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the film company has adapted the book for screen presentation. Hemingway received a letter from Gary Cooper, who plays the principal role, stating that the teeth had been pulled from the story and the result was a meaningless war romance cast against the Spanish countryside.

"Hemingway has refused to see the advance shots of the picture, though requested to come to Hollywood or New York at the film company's expense, feeling that the film executives intend to salve him into a state of submission to the mutilation of his story. He considers himself free to attack the picture when it appears because he did not O.K. the revision. He still threatens to expose the 'Fascist influences', namely the Vatican and certain State Department officials sympathetic to Franco, who were responsible for the 'castration' of his book."

The conversation turned to writing. He stated that at the present time, he was only catching up on some old correspondence. He said that he is not writing any books at the present time, but has three plots in mind which he thinks will form the basis for good stories. These concern his experiences in the past year. However, he does not intend to use these plots until the war is over. In connection with this, Hemingway told SIS #396 on August 24, 1943 that he would never write anything about his intelligence work on behalf of the Ambassador. If he wrote anything as a result of his present experiences, he would limit it to a fictional story based on anti-submarine work. At the time of his conversation with SIS #396, he stated that he had prepared nothing. (90) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In a discussion of columnists, Hemingway stated that DREW PEARSON is known to him only slightly. However, he has always believed that in his search for sensational stories, he frequently makes statements that are only half truths. As an example of this tendency, he referred to an article that Pearson had written in his column, "The Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round," in which Pearson stated that individuals who had fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War were discriminated against by U. S. Army authorities when they sought admission to Officers' Training School. Although Hemingway thinks that members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have been the subjects of discrimination, he stated that Pearson was unfortunate in his choice of examples. According to Hemingway, each individual that Pearson claimed was refused admission to Officers' Training School was an out and out Communist, having attended a Communist Indoctrination School located in the Catskill Mountains in New York State. In these instances, Hemingway affirmed that the Army was perfectly justified in the action which was taken. (C) U

Regarding his work, Hemingway stated that he never intended to find himself in any such line of activity. His explanation for organizing an intelligence service which was in operation until April 1, 1943, was that he did so when specifically requested to do so by the Ambassador, who believed that he was eminently qualified to aid the Embassy in gathering information about the Spanish Falange because of his long association with Spaniards. (C) U

Very truly yours,

[ CONF. INFT. S. I. S. # 396 ] (C) U

Legal Attaché

RMD:RM

- 3 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

# F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE  
FROM HAVANA

(b1) [REDACTED] (c)  
(b1) [REDACTED] (c) NR 496 5:08 PM EWT

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL S. I. S. 294

RECEIVED (b1) [REDACTED] (c) 5:17 PM EWT JCK

NOTE: UNDERLINED PORTION OBTAINED FROM GARBLE.

10/26/79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/ldw  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2(2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

Classified by SP1 GSK/ldw  
Declassify on: OADR  
231257 B/H/S/MW

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP3 BVE/ldw  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2(2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-27-91  
5-21-81

RECORDED & INDEXED  
164-23312-11  
FBI

Memo  
AP to Director

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

J. EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



ARA:rls

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

287

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. E. A. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Coffey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Egan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gurnea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Hendon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mumford	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Starke	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Quinn Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Beahm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 20, 1943

CLASS. BY SP-1 KSK/ghw  
 REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2(2)(3)  
 DATE OF REVIEW 5-21-91

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR  
RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Background

You will recall that for a time Ernest Hemingway was engaged in intelligence activities at the request of and under the direct supervision of the American Ambassador in Havana, Cuba. As of April 1, 1943, however, the Ambassador dispensed with the intelligence services of Hemingway, and it was indicated that Hemingway's organization of confidential informants in Cuba would no longer render reports on intelligence matters. The Bureau Legal Attache in Havana has ascertained that Hemingway has since April 1, 1943, continued operations in Cuba on behalf of the United States Naval Attache; that is, operations consisting of cruising the waters off the coast of Cuba in a small boat for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of enemy submarine activities.

Details

[REDACTED SECTION]

During the week of September 12, 1943, the New York Columnist Leonard Lyons stated in his column that Ernest Hemingway had returned to Cuba, without further elaboration.

The Bureau Legal Attache in Havana advises that Hemingway departed from Cuba on September 19, 1943, on another submarine patrol trip in the Caribbean area, accompanied by Winston Guest, and expects to be gone for approximately two months, after which Hemingway stated he



[REDACTED SECTION]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by SP-1 KSK/ghw on Dec 14, 1964 - 872  
Declassify on: OADR 233257

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

would proceed to New York for a vacation of approximately six weeks. Prior to his departure on this most recent patrol trip, Hemingway advised a SIS Representative that he is doing no writing at the present time whatsoever but is considering three plots for use in writing books during the post-war period. Hemingway has made no further reference to the proposed book that he was previously reported to be writing concerning his intelligence experiences in Cuba. (b)(1)

Martha Gellhorn Hemingway, wife of Ernest, is presently in New York arranging for publication of a book which she has reportedly written concerning conditions on the Island of Martinique, based in part upon information which Martha Gellhorn obtained from the State Department through the assistance of a United States official in Havana.

There has been reported no change in the situation existing between Hemingway and the American Embassy in Havana, and Hemingway apparently enjoys the full confidence of Ambassador Spruille Braden and is continuing his activities on behalf of the United States Naval Attache. Despite the ostensible discontinuance of Hemingway's intelligence activities for the Ambassador on April 1, 1943, the Bureau Legal Attache has ascertained that Hemingway had a quantity of gasoline charged to him from the private stock of the Ambassador for the month of April, 1943, indicating an actual continuance of an arrangement which had been previously in effect for the benefit of Hemingway's intelligence organization prior to April 1, 1943.

(b)(1) [REDACTED]

Action

(b)(1) [REDACTED]

Respectfully,

OK  
H.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*  
D. M. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



FROM *7*

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO  
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

See Me \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 12/2/79 BY SA-1 BSK/gh



New York, 7, N. Y.

May 23, 1944

MR. HOOVER -

*Handwritten signature*

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Ernest is a great admirer of you and the Bureau. In a conversation with an Agent of this Office, he stated that he had met several of the Bureau representatives while in Havana, Cuba, and he thought that they were of an unusually high type and, further, that their work was most effective there. He stated that he had been very friendly with General Benitz, who was a ranking political power in Cuba, and he thought it was most amusing the General should hold his present position inasmuch as some years ago Benitz had acted in several Hollywood pictures in which he played "Latin lover" roles.

*Handwritten signature*  
E. E. CONROY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/26/79 BY SP-1 bsk/ghw

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

164-23312  
F B I  
32 JUN 7 1944

50 JUN 25 1944

*Handwritten initials*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10/26/79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~SP-1 BSK/ghw~~  
REASON - FCIM 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

August 30, 1949

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383 VRT/AG  
ON 5-28-81

MEMORANDUM

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

In May, 1938, Ernest Hemingway was reported to be a contributor to the publication, "Among Friends," a quarterly magazine put out by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The publication was described as being devoted to the Loyalists' cause in Spain and more particularly to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The "Daily Worker" of February 3, 1939, announced that Ernest Hemingway would speak on February 22, 1939, at a memorial meeting to be held in honor of the men who died fighting in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast daily Communist newspaper.

In June, 1939, Hemingway's name was listed on the letterhead of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as one of its sponsors.

The Attorney General has cited the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born

In January, 1940, Ernest Hemingway addressed letters over his personal signature endorsing the work of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and soliciting the assistance of various persons. He requested that any contribution in the form of checks be made payable to him.

A circular soliciting sponsors for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born was distributed at the Fourth Annual Conference of that organization held in Washington, D. C. on March 2 and 3, 1940. The circular was signed jointly by Ernest Hemingway and Dr. William Allen Neilson as Co-Chairmen for the Committee of Sponsors.

This is the result of a request for an FBI check only and is not to be considered as a clearance.

PROPERTY OF FBI

This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

AND FIELD AGENCIES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) DURING  
DATE 6-1-81  
5/14/59  
H. W. R/S  
VTE

Summary

1 cc to  
U.S.I.A.  
6-6-54-104P  
RR-4-12-54.

RECORDED - 116  
INDEXED - 116  
164-23312-11  
SEP 2 1949  
FBI

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Original retyped to correct spelling of Hemingway.  
C. M. Noone:arm  
8/30/47  
SEP 29 1949

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Ernest Hemingway was listed as a sponsor of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born as of August, 1940. He was also listed as a sponsor for the Fifth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born which was scheduled to be held in Atlantic City on March 29 and 30, 1941.

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born was declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

American Rescue Ship Mission

The January 16, 1941, issue of the "Daily Worker" published an article bearing the headline, "Hemingway Reaffirms Backing of Rescue Ship Mission." The article quoted a cable received from Hemingway in Havana in which he expressed the sincere hope that a ship would be obtained "as soon as it's humanly possible to do so."

The American Rescue Ship Mission has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

League of American Writers

On February 21, 1941, Ernest Hemingway was reported as being a Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors of the League of American Writers, Incorporated.

The League of American Writers has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

(64-23312-3)

Miscellaneous

A reliable informant has reported that during the period 1942 - 1943, Ernest Hemingway repeatedly asserted that he was anti-Communist and that he was as much opposed to the Communist influence in the Spanish war as he was to the Fascist.

(64-23312-6-p.7)

(S) U

A reliable informant has reported that in September, 1943, Ernest Hemingway was discussing certain newspaper articles which attacked the United States Army for refusing to admit to the Officers' Training School individuals who had fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. According to the informant, Hemingway took exception and stated that the United States Army was perfectly justified in the action which was taken inasmuch as each individual who had been refused admission to the Officers' Training School was an out-and-out Communist.

(64-23312-10)

(S) U

Blind Memorandum for Transmittal  
to the Office of the Secretary  
of Defense.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER *WPK*

FROM : W. P. KEAY *WPK*

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR NAME CHECK ON ERNEST HEMINGWAY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Attached hereto is a blind memorandum prepared in response to a request from the Office of the Secretary of Defense for a check of FBI files, to include a summary of any information which "would affect clearance for access to highly classified material."

In addition to the information set out in the blind memorandum it is noted that Bureau files show that Ernest Hemingway operated an intelligence organization for the American Ambassador in Havana, Cuba from August 1942 to April 1943. During this period Hemingway was in frequent contact with the Office of the Legal Attache at Havana, Cuba.

The Legal Attache reported in June 1943 that in personal relations Hemingway maintained a surface show of friendship and interest with representatives of the FBI. Through statements he made to reliable contacts of the Legal Attache, however, it was known that Hemingway and his assistant, Gustavo Duran, had a low esteem for the work of the FBI which they considered to be methodical, unimaginative, and performed by persons of comparative youth without experience in foreign countries and knowledge of international intrigue and politics. Both Hemingway and Duran, it was also known, had personal hostility to the FBI on an ideological basis, especially Hemingway; that he considered the FBI anti-Liberal, pro-Fascist, and dangerous of developing into an American Gestapo. (R) u

It is noted that Ernest Hemingway was a principal signer of the denunciation of the FBI in the Detroit Communist-Spanish Enlistment Base in 1940. In addition the Legal Attache advised that on meeting Hemingway some weeks previously the latter had referred to the FBI as "The American Gestapo". At the request of the Legal Attache Hemingway was sounded out by a representative of the Embassy at Havana concerning these remarks. The embassy representative later returned with the advise that Hemingway stated he had paid no particular attention to the petition he had signed in 1940 denouncing the FBI and could now hardly remember what it said; Hemingway told the Embassy representative that people were always shoving petitions under his nose and like many famous people he was inclined to sign them on the request of a friend without full information as to their contents. Hemingway also reportedly dismissed the reference to the FBI as "The American Gestapo" as a mere jest. (64-23312-6X)

*10/29/73*  
CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-4 JLS/MLW*  
REASON - FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW *10-29-09*

*skr*

RECORDED - 34

Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *60383 PRT/MLG*  
ON *10-29-09*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In addition to the organizations mentioned in the attached blind memorandum, it is noted that Bureau files reflect Hemingway's past affiliation with such organizations as the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, American Relief Ship Mission for Spain, and the American Writers' Congress. None of these organizations are on the Attorney General's list and the Bureau has not established Hemingway's membership in these organizations by investigation.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the information developed concerning Hemingway during his service to the American Ambassador in Havana, Cuba, not be made available to the Office of the Secretary of Defense since this information is largely of an administrative nature and does not appear to be such as would affect clearance for access to highly classified material. It is also recommended that the information associating Hemingway with the organizations mentioned above not be made available to the requesting agency since these organizations are not on the Attorney General's list.

If the attached blind memorandum meets with your approval, it is recommended that it be returned to Room 7633 for transmittal to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Gearty \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*File*

### Hemingway Helped Spy, Saboteur Hunt

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP).—Novelist Ernest Hemingway ran an underground "crime shop" in Cuba during World War II to help American agents track down saboteurs and spies aiding the enemy sink Allied shipping in the Caribbean Sea, it was disclosed today.

Spruille Braden, former Assistant Secretary of State, said that when he was Ambassador to Cuba in 1942, he arranged with Hemingway for the establishment of this counterspy apparatus.

The apparatus was headed, Braden said, by Gustavo Duran, an international mystery man and Hemingway's "inspiration" for the hero of "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

*Braden*

INDEXED-33

14-23313-A  
NOT RECORDED  
133 JAN 7 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/26/79 BY SP-1 DSK/ghw

*File 5/12*

- Times-Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_
- N.Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- N.Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

58 JAN 12 1954

Date: 58 JAN 12 1954



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

**CONFIDENTIAL**

DATE: September 1, 1954

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba (64-356)

SUBJECT: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;  
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT  
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____

Re Havana letter 8-26-54 which furnished the details of a disagreement between novelist ERNEST HEMINGWAY and columnist EDWARD "TED" SCOTT, as a result of which SCOTT challenged HEMINGWAY to a duel.

On 8-30-54 SCOTT exhibited a letter dated 8-28-54 and written by Dr. PEDRO SANCHEZ FESSINO, SCOTT's representative in the matter of the duel. In his letter Dr. SANCHEZ FESSINO quoted verbatim a letter, date not shown, written to him by HEMINGWAY.

In the letter HEMINGWAY advised Dr. SANCHEZ FESSINO that he had no intention of fighting a duel with Mr. SCOTT, giving as his reasons the fact that he is in ill health and "has a lot of writing to do." HEMINGWAY further stated that he felt sure that a court of honor would not consider this cowardice on his part.

SCOTT advised that although he was not satisfied with HEMINGWAY's answer he did not know what else he could do about the matter.

DECLASSIFIED BY: 628312/146  
ON: 5-28-81

CDA: JES

INDEXED - 58

RECORDED - 58

EX - 113

10/29/79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 10-29-84

61 SEP 15 1954

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Handwritten notes and signatures: "M. H. ...", "9/18", "64-356-16", "53775", "he", "Nichols", "Fessino".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

August 26, 1954

~~SECRET~~ Havana, Cuba

Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

ERNEST HEMINGWAY;  
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT  
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

DECLASSIFIED BY: 6382 NRT/AC  
ON: 12/29/81

Classified by SA 158X/24  
Declassify on: OADR 2/1/82

As the Bureau is aware, novelist ERNEST HEMINGWAY returned to his home in Cuba about a month ago after having spent sometime in Europe following his narrow escape from death in two airplane crashes in Africa.

As Bureau files will reflect, EDWARD "TED" SCOTT, a native of New Zealand and a British subject, is a columnist for the Havana English language daily "Havana Post."

SCOTT has always outwardly been very friendly with HEMINGWAY and frequently has made laudatory references to him in his daily column called "Interesting If True." Several weeks ago SCOTT in his column reported a conversation that he had had with HEMINGWAY's wife, MARY, in which the latter stated that lion steaks were very delectable. SCOTT said he took issue with Mrs. HEMINGWAY on this question and she retorted that he was a "stupid British colonial." SCOTT went on to say in his column that from a woman he could take this but he would never stand still for it if it had come from her husband.

This past week the movie actress AVA GARDNER has been in Havana. She became somewhat abusive with the Cuban press upon her arrival at the airport in Havana and later at the Hotel Nacional. SCOTT made reference to this in one of his daily columns, and went on to say that it is frequently observed that a woman tries to adopt the attitude and actions of her husband and pointed out that GARDNER's estranged husband, FRANK SINATRA, has carried on a running feud with the press for years.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

10-26-77  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SA 158X/24  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (a)(2)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/16/89

[REDACTED SECTION]

~~SECRET~~

64-2512-4  
NOT RECORDED  
SEP 2 1954

SENT DIRECTOR  
9/2/54

CDA: JES

To: Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 26, 1954  
Havana, Cuba

Subject: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;  
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT  
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

(b1) [REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

~~SECRET~~

To: Director, FBI

August 26, 1954  
Havana, Cuba

Subject: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;  
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT  
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

(b1)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-20173-3

To: Director, FBI

Subject: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;  
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT  
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 26, 1954  
Havana, Cuba

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(b1) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Bureau will be advised of any new developments in this matter.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8-27-54-11-0000

Office Memorandum, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT ~~SECRET~~ DATE: September 9, 1954

FROM : R. R. Beach

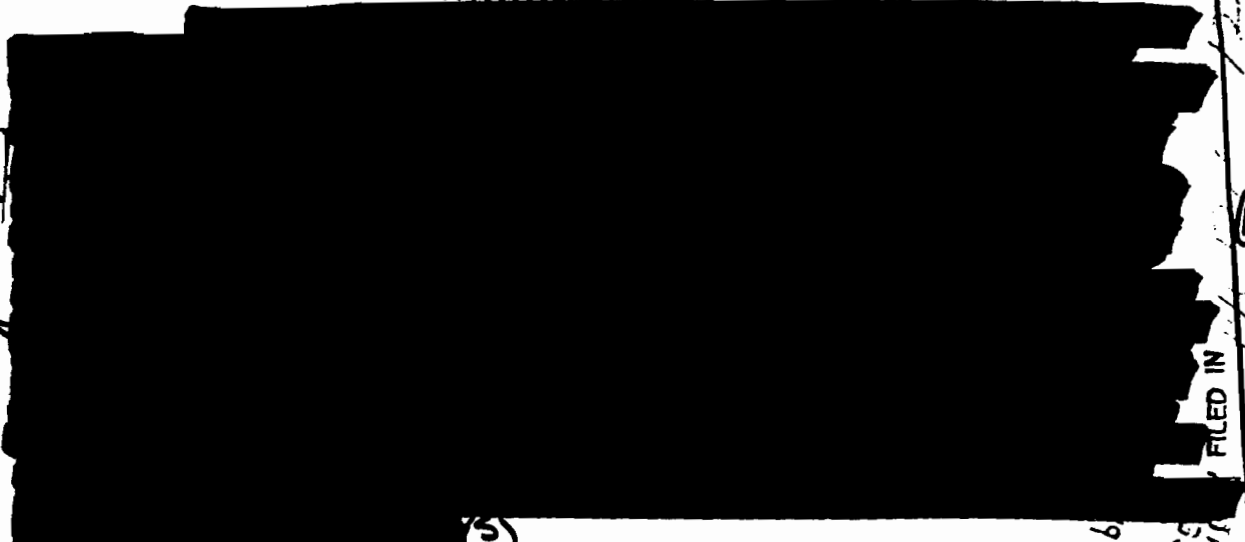
Classified by SP-1 GSK/PSK  
Declassify on: OADR 9/8/02

SUBJECT: DR. JACOB CANTER  
INFORMATION CONCERNING  
140-5078

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY 6353/STG  
ON...

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



Through Liaison it was established that Dr. Jacob Canter is not employed by the Department of State; however, he is a representative of the United States Information Agency (USIA). He left Havana recently and is now assigned to the USIA Headquarters in Washington as a Policy Consultant.

In 1948 the Bureau conducted a Voice of America investigation on Dr. Canter and submitted the results to the Department of State in July, 1948. According to the Bureau's files, on February 17, 1954, the Bureau advised the Department of State that The Honorable Spruille Braden, former Ambassador to Colombia, Cuba, and Argentina, appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee at public session and testified that Dr. Jacob Canter while assigned to Cuba became involved in the Josephine Baker matter and in view of the fact that Miss Baker was known to have Communist connections, the finger of suspicion was pointed at Dr. Canter. The same information was passed on by the Bureau to USIA on April 28, 1954, in view of the fact that Dr. Canter had been transferred to that agency from the Department of State.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/PSK 10/26/89  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.3  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

FILED IN (b1)  
ORIGINAL

Attachment

Hand AG- 9-14-54  
Ltr. James Adams 9-14-54

104-23312-117  
NOT RECORDED  
SEP 24 1954

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SECRET



Memo to Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

(b1) [REDACTED] (S)

ACTION:

None. For your information.

(b1) [REDACTED] (S)

✓  
1/9-7  
JMM

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE OFFICERS AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) de class. DATE 6-1-81

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 14, 1954

ATTORNEY GENERAL

DIRECTOR, FBI  
64-23312-  
DR. JACOB CANTER  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~SECRET~~  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED  
6/1/81

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In 1949 this Bureau conducted a Voice of America investigation on Dr. Cantor and submitted the results to the Department of State in July, 1949. On February 17, 1954, this Bureau advised the Department of State that the Honorable Spruille Braden, former Ambassador to Colombia, Cuba and Argentina, appeared before the Senate Internal Subcommittee at a public session and testified that Dr. Jacob Cantor, while assigned to Cuba, became involved in the Josephine Baker matter and in view of the fact that Miss Baker was known to have Communist connections, the finger of suspicion was pointed at Dr. Cantor. This same information was furnished by this Bureau to the United States Information Agency on April 20, 1954, in view of the fact that Dr. Cantor had been transferred to that Agency from the Department of State.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6423VTL/AG  
ON 11/17/97

GROUP 1 - EXEMPT FROM FCIM 11, 1-2.4 (1) (3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10-29-81

ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-23312-55

SP-1 GSK/RSK

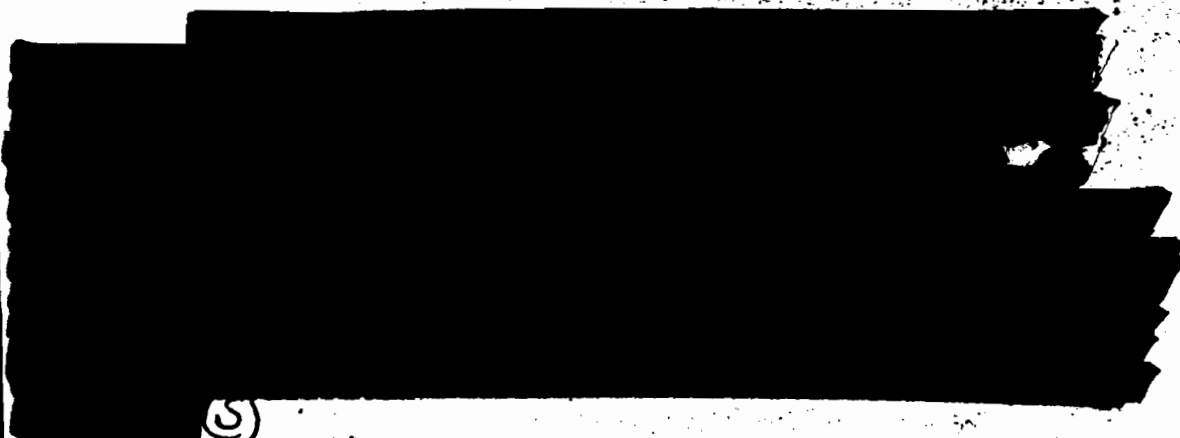
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECTION 8  
TIME 4:15:00 PM  
DATE 4-15-54  
BY [signature]

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



(b1)

No further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning this matter and the above is being furnished for your information. The above information has been furnished to the Honorable Sherman Adams at the White House.

1 - Mr. William F. Rogers  
Deputy Attorney General

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
RECORDS SECTION

4-22

, 195

Name Check Unit-Room 6523  
 Attention \_\_\_\_\_  
 Service Unit-Room 6524  
 Forward to File Review  
 Return to \_\_\_\_\_ Ext. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_  
 Room \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE 2/11/83 BY SP1/STP/SLK

All References  
 Subversive References  
 Main References Only  
 Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only  
 Restrict to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Breakdown  Buildup  Variations  
 Exact Name Only  
 Exact Spelling  
 Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT Ernest Hemingway  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

Localities \_\_\_\_\_  
 Birthdate & Place June 21, 1899

R# (71) Date 6/30 Searcher Initial L 25  
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL an

- I 64-23312
- SI Dies com. Ref. Vol. 1, 446
- SI 447, 542 ✓
- SI D.C. Ref. Vol. 4 - 2622
- SI D.C. Ref. - Walter # 1, 238
- SI 62-96001-202 sub p. 7
- SI 62-95134-505 sub p. 40
- VI 64-23312-14 Serials 9/2/48
- NP 64-27446-227 ✓
- SI 65-58367-29 349 n 72
- NP 65-58593-1, 7
- NP 138-70-176, 184 ✓



NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Ernest Hemingway

Supervisor

Room

R#

Date 7/1

Searcher Initial

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

OMP	94-8-350-67	JUL 7
SI	77-2497-9	
SV	100-3-3157X, 5	SV
SI	100-7060-552, 523, 1, 8, 21	SV
OMP	1159, 1180, 18	
SV	100-7061-2305	
SV	100-7322-78	35
SV	100-15252-41	763
SI	100-16766-77, 75	20, 10, 29
SI	100-17528-2120	0
SV	100-56667-8	
SI	100-64700-1304	427
SV	100-98242-36	
SV	100-142536-75	12
SV	100-210791-6	
SV	100-339292-25	1, 4, 49
OMP	100-253375	506

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Ernest Hemingway

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Room \_\_\_\_\_

R# (71)

Date 7/1

Searcher Initial LS

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

- ~~MP~~ 100-361251-23
- ~~MP~~ 100-364268-162
- ~~MP~~ 100-370500-48
- ~~SI~~ 100-371034-2
- ~~SI~~ 100-371065-145 <sup>43</sup>
- ~~MP~~ 100-380520-14
- ~~MP~~ 100-415962-3
- ~~MP~~ 105-13267-16
- ~~SI~~ <sup>100-60-33312</sup> 105-14559-29
- ~~MP~~ 105-26240-1
- ~~MP~~ 105-34021-2
- ~~SI~~ 121-28164-10
- ~~MP~~ <sup>121-28164-10</sup> 121-28178-267X12 <sup>21</sup>
- ~~MP~~ 121-28178-267X12 <sup>21</sup>
- ~~MP~~ 121-23807-6
- ~~SI~~ 123-2418-14
- ~~MP~~ 123-5000-11 <sup>229</sup>



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAILED

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

NAME CHECK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 20, 1955

ERNEST HEMINGWAY  
Born: July 21, 1899  
Oak Park, Illinois

Summary

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

No investigation pertinent to your inquiry has been conducted by the FBI concerning the captioned individual. However, the files of this Bureau reflect the following information which may relate to the subject of your name check request.

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

The "New York Times" of May 8, 1938, reported that Ernest Hemingway was a contributor to the publication, "Among Friends," a quarterly magazine put out by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The publication was described as being devoted to the Loyalists' cause in Spain and more particularly to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

(61-7561-218X2)

The "Daily Worker" of February 3, 1939, announced that Ernest Hemingway would speak on February 22, 1939, at a memorial meeting to be held in honor of the men who died fighting in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The "Daily Worker" is an east coast daily Communist newspaper.

(61-7560-1169X2)

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past made available a letter dated June 21, 1939, bearing the letterhead of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade on which the name of Ernest Hemingway appeared as a sponsor. (61-7559-4982) (S) u

The Attorney General has cited the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as being within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

<sup>The Department of State</sup>  
Another government agency advised in October, 1941, that the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held its Fourth Annual Conference in Washington, on March 2 and 3, 1940, at which circulars were disseminated. These circulars were signed jointly by another individual and Ernest Hemingway as co-chairmen for the Committee of Sponsors. (State Dept 40-1712171) (64-23312-3-12)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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JUL 25 1955 F-41

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1/PS/STK/STK  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2(3)  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/19/89

Two copies of this memo  
dated 12/14/56 being  
forwarded to Army  
via Liaison  
12/14/56  
C

2 cc of this memo  
forwarded to  
State Dept 12-20-57  
name check under  
462-imp

DECLASSIFIED BY: 6372/STK/STK  
ON: 10/19/89

RECORDED 70  
INDEXED 70

JUL 20 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

American Rescue Ship Mission

The January 16, 1941, issue of the "Daily Worker" published an article bearing the headline, "Hemingway Reaffirms Backing of Rescue Ship Mission." The article quoted a cable received from Hemingway in Havana in which he expressed the sincere hope that a ship would be obtained "as soon as it's humanly possible to do so."

(61-7559 Sub A) (61-7559-296/X26)

The American Rescue Ship Mission has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

League of American Writers

Volume 401-78 of the Membership Corporation, State of New York; from July 5, 1939, to August 19, 1939, contains the Certificate of Incorporation of the League of American Writers, Inc. Ernest Hemingway, Box 406, Key West, Florida, was listed as a member of the Board of Directors.

The League of American Writers has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 10450. (100-7322-8)

Miscellaneous

A confidential informant who has previously furnished reliable information reported that in September, 1943, Ernest Hemingway was discussing certain newspaper articles which attacked the United States Army for refusing to admit to the Officers' Training School individuals who had fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. According to the informant, Hemingway took exception and stated that the United States Army was perfectly justified in the action which was taken inasmuch as each individual who had been refused admission to the Officers' Training School was an out-and-out Communist. (Source SIS-213) (64)

(64-23312-10 pg. 3) (Inf. SIS-213) (S) 4

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The foregoing information is furnished to you as the result of a request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

### Hemingway's Suit

A lot of people in the writing game will understand why Ernest Hemingway has filed suit to prevent Esquire magazine from republishing some of his old stories about the Spanish Civil War. Back in those days, two decades ago, he was a strong supporter of the Loyalists against Generalissimo Franco, and the stories in question reflected his sentiment of that period. But now, even though he still adheres to that sentiment, he apparently wishes he had written them in a different way. Anyhow, he doesn't want to see them in print again in their original form, which makes him not unlike numerous lesser writers who are embarrassed when confronted with certain of their past works that look slightly unpolished or naive in retrospect.

Thus, speaking through his lawyer's brief, in a style not nearly so good as his own, Mr. Hemingway has had this to say: "It is respectfully submitted, and the court well knows, that the passage of time can affect the writings of authors either favorably or unfavorably. . . . Illustrative is the change in attitude of people to writings of men during the time Russia was our ally, to the present attitude of people to such men and their writings now that Russia is perhaps our greatest enemy." This is pretty turgid prose—prose which the Old Master obviously had nothing to do with, and which he has disavowed as a distortion of his own views—but it still makes its poignant point. Quite plainly, like many another literary fellow, Mr. Hemingway feels he has a right to revise some of his earlier pieces in a way designed to make sure that they will never return to haunt him.

However, even though Esquire has bowed to his suit, Mr. Hemingway must reconcile himself to the fact that it is not really possible for him, especially because of his stature, to stop the work of those who will keep on trying to compile and publish everything he has ever said or written. His position in that respect is well summed up in the following lines from an old American versifier:

"Careful with fire," is good advice we know;

"Careful with words," is ten times doubly so.

Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead;

But God Himself can't kill them when they're said.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Handwritten notes:*  
 D.D. [unclear]  
 file  
 K.A.K.

164-23312-A  
 NOT RECORDED  
 15 AUG 18 1958

- Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_
- Wash. Star A10
- N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_
- Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date AUG 11 1958

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 DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 BSK/ghw

52 AUG 19 1958

2-80010-001

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64-23312 NR 11-6-59

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X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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64-23312-1103

FBI

Date: 1/13/61

*Handwritten initials and checkmark*

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in PLAIN  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

*Handwritten initials*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI                      PERSONAL ATTENTION

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY  
      INFORMATION CONCERNING

ERNEST HEMINGWAY, the author, has been a patient at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, and is presently at St. Mary's Hospital in that city. He has been at the Clinic for several weeks, and is described as a problem. He is seriously ill, both physically and mentally, and at one time the doctors were considering giving him electro-shock therapy treatments.

*Handwritten initials*

██████████ Mayo Clinic, advised to eliminate publicity and contacts by newsmen, the Clinic had suggested that Mr. HEMINGWAY register under the alias GEORGE SEVIER. ██████████ stated that Mr. HEMINGWAY is now worried about his registering under an assumed name, and is concerned about an FBI investigation. ██████████ stated that inasmuch as this worry was interfering with the treatments of Mr. HEMINGWAY, he desired authorization to tell HEMINGWAY that the FBI was not concerned with his registering under an assumed name. ██████████ was advised that there was no objection.

3 - Bureau  
1 - Minneapolis  
WHW:RSK  
(4)

*cc - DeLoach*

REC-102

*64-23312-18*

11 JAN 24 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 BSK/ghw

52 JAN 31 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge



- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- ~~DeLoach~~ \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Malone \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Ingram \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

As Pegler Sees It:

13

# He Was Never A Hemingway Fan

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

IT HAS BEEN my stubborn opinion that Ernest Hemingway was actually one of the worst writers in the English language during his time. It can be conceded that he invented a "style." But to me it was an ugly style, so barren of ordinary literary embellishment or amenity that it was confused and often incomprehensible.



PEGLER

He forswore the familiar "he said" and "he inquired." Things of that kind.

I freely volunteered to another professional writer, that early in Hemingway's fad I found myself thumbing back over half a dozen or more jerks of speech in quotation marks to determine which person was speaking at this moment.

To my comfort, my colleague exclaimed that for the first time in all those years she was emboldened

to admit that she, too, had had this problem. Hemingway's dialog, as in "The Killers," made her nervous but she had been abashed and a little intimidated, too, in her office, a magazine shop, ever to admit her confusion. She would be patronized and ridiculed and probably passed over in the promotions and assignments as being old-fashioned or even ignorant.

I floundered in "The Sun Also Rises" and for years I had a reminder in the back of my intentions to try it again. This time, I would put forth a special effort to follow the meaning.

But eventually I said, "Oh, to Hell with Hemingway and his affectations."

I am a reasonably intelligent reader and if this great artist with his precious "style" could not exert himself to make his meaning clear to me, was I obliged to yield him precious hours out of my life and some precious measure of the measured vision of my eyes as homage to his reputation? Who created that reputation? Book reviewers and sellers.

After all, I had bought his book and had done him the courtesy of reading it. I did not owe him sacrifice to prove that I was equal to his tricky affectation.

He annoyed me also with profanity and vulgarity and when I pointed out that Ring Lardner had never told a dirty story and had shunned mucky stuff on paper, Hemingway's rejoinder did not dispose of Lardner. Hemingway answered that nevertheless people did speak as his characters spoke. True. But so did Lardner's and Lardner's ear for the language of ordinary Americans was as sensitive and true as Hemingway's. However, vulgarity in Hemingway was a minor fault.

file 8/19 4227

64-23312

164-23312-A-  
NOT RECORDED  
176 JUL 19 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 BSK/ghw

- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Journal-American 15
- New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_

JUL 17 1961

More than any other writer known in my time, Hemingway was the creature of a clique of sycophants, most of them book reviewers.

The eruption of shaving bubbles which engulfed us when he died was the gaseous emotional reaction of paltry people who thus acclaimed their own otherwise tentative or negative celebrity.

They stand for nothing. And nothing was the great standard which Hemingway had raised and fought for in his noncommittal uproars all those years.

Hemingway's obsession with pugilism as a personal activity was juvenile and brutal.

Professionals never strike a layman and Hemingway was equal to a fairly good professional heavyweight by Gene Tunney's serious opinion. Gene said Hemingway hit him as hard as any other man except Dempsey. Yet this man was a personal, physical bully and his adventures in and around battle, though exciting and dangerous, were only the routine experience of thousands of other men and kids all around him.

He was absolutely destitute of humor and his only affectionate souvenir to us is "Farewell to Arms."

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\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
64-23312-19

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January 9, 1964

EX-105  
REC-2364

23312 - 19

[Redacted]

(b7c)

Dear [Redacted]

Thank you for your letter of January 6th, with enclosure. I can certainly understand Mary Hemingway's concern as well as your own. You may be certain this will be made a matter of official record.

I will give Clyde your message and I know it will cheer him to learn you were thinking of him.

In accordance with your request the envelope you sent is being returned.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar [Redacted]

MAILED 19  
JAN 9 - 1964  
COMM-FBI

- Enclosure
- 1 - New York - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Miami - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 BSK/ghw

NOTE: [Redacted] is on the Special Correspondents' List.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JM:als  
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DEPARTMENT OF  
REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

January 14, 1974

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DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 BSK/ghs

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Sir:

On December 11, 1973 you wrote to Professor James K. Lyon of our University of Florida Department of German. Your files concerning Bertolt Brecht can be obtained for \$160. Dr. Lyon will obtain letters from Brecht's heirs granting their approval.

Dr. Lyon has asked the University of Florida Libraries to furnish the funds for the purchase of the Brecht xerox. If funds are furnished, may we ask if this material can be placed in our library collection? Will the general public be allowed access to it?

Dr. Lyon and other researchers are very excited about the new sources of information which may be available. We have had requests to inquire about available FBI material on the following:

1. Elizabeth Bentley
2. Whittaker Chambers
3. Ernest Hemingway
4. John Dos Passos

64 23312

Thank you for any information you can give us in this matter.

*Ray Jones*  
Ray Jones  
Social Sciences  
Research Librarian

NOT RECORDED  
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*COOPER*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

January 25, 1974

DECLASSIFIED BY... 6383 UET/AG  
ON..... 5-28-81

Mr. Ray Jones  
Research Librarian  
Department of Reference and  
Bibliography  
The University Libraries  
The University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida 32601

10/29/79  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 BSK/ghw  
REASON - FCIM 1, 1-2.4.2 (2)  
DATE OF REVIEW 1-25-94

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your letter of January 14th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry regarding Dr. James K. Lyon's request for information from our files concerning Bertolt Brecht, this Bureau has no objection to the documents we furnish Dr. Lyon becoming a part of your library's collection for the use of the general public.

A review of our indices indicates we have voluminous references on Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers, Ernest Hemingway, and John Dos Passos and it will be necessary to review all of these references to assure we identify all of the information pertaining to them. Pursuant to Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 16.9, we are authorized to charge a prescribed rate for furnishing copies of information and the time spent searching and screening our records. Our files concerning the four individuals you mentioned consist of approximately 102,530 pages. Based on a preliminary estimate, we anticipate the cost to process your request to be \$16,300. A 25 percent deposit of \$4,075, payable by check or money order to the Treasury of the United States, will be required to initiate processing; however, payment of the deposit should not be interpreted as a guarantee that you will be furnished all of the material you have requested.

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. \_\_\_\_\_
- Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_
- Files & Com. \_\_\_\_\_
- Gen. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ident. \_\_\_\_\_
- Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
- Intell. \_\_\_\_\_
- Lab. \_\_\_\_\_
- Plan. & Eval. \_\_\_\_\_
- Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 - Office of The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Wannall - Enclosure - Enclosure
- 1 - W. Gebhardt - Enclosure
- 1 - Bureau 62-115530 (FOI request)

AD:11K (9)

RECEIVED 201  
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO  
JAN 23 1974

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Mr. Ray Jones

We extend to you the opportunity to confer with us in an attempt to reformulate your request in a manner which will reduce the fees and still meet your needs.

If you wish to pursue your request, please indicate in writing your willingness to pay fees as high as are anticipated and enclose a deposit as mentioned above. Thereafter, we will acknowledge receipt of your deposit and advise you when we can begin the necessary processing.

Sincerely yours,

*C. M. Kelley*

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing identifiable with correspondent. The main files concerning the individuals concerned are: Elizabeth Bentley - 134-435, 65-56402, 65-6122, 61-6328, and 9-16655; Whittaker Chambers - 65-56402, 74-1333, and 100-25824; Ernest Hemingway - 64-23312 (approximately 400 see references); and John Dos Passos - 97-2497 (approximately 300 see references)

(4)  
4

# U.S. FIRM TO FILM SPECIAL IN CUBA

## Castro Asks to Appear in TV Study of Hemingway

Bob Banner Associates, a television production company in Beverly Hills, Calif., has received permission from the Cuban Government to film portions of a television special about Ernest Hemingway, in Cuba.

The United States does not maintain diplomatic relations with Cuba, and the move by the Communist Government is regarded as highly unusual by broadcasting industry observers.

The Nobel Prize-winning novelist, who died in 1961, wrote about Cuba and lived there for many years. The special, "The House of Hemingway" will be filmed in part at the author's Cuban home and at some of his favorite island haunts.

Bob Banner Associates received permission to film in the Communist country after a personal telephone conversation between Dick Foster, producer of the show, and Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, and a two-week visit by Mr. Foster to Cuba.

"It was really very simple," Mr. Foster said. "I placed a long distance call to Castro and, after a brief explanation to one or two aides," the producer found himself speaking to Mr. Castro.

Bob Banner, executive producer of the show, noted that "Hemingway is held in great regard by the Cubans" and that Premier Castro had "personally expressed a desire to make an appearance in the special."

### Telegram Arrives

The show has not yet been sold to any television network, Mr. Foster said, because he was waiting until he received official confirmation. The confirmation arrived last Friday in the form of a telegram from the Cuban Government.

The 90-minute broadcast is being called an "entertainment documentary" and will include segments devoted to activities that Hemingway enjoyed.

Mr. Foster would like to begin filming in early October in Ketchum, Idaho — another of the places where Hemingway lived — and then spend the last two weeks of the month in Cuba.

The telecast should be completed by Jan. 1, 1975, and be televised in the fall of 1975, Mr. Foster indicated.

He described the Hemingway home and library as being in excellent condition. "The home is spotless and all the memorabilia are displayed just the way they were left," he said.

In 1961, Mary Hemingway, the author's wife, gave the home to the people of Cuba. She is serving as a consultant to the television project.

The production company is speaking with such screen personalities as Ingrid Bergman, Gene Dietrich and Gregory Peck to appear in the special.

Center to Study

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. \_\_\_\_\_
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- Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_
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- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

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*Handwritten word: "napa"*

*Handwritten initials: "KAA"*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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- The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_
- Washington Star-News \_\_\_\_\_
- Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times 71
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- The Los Angeles Times \_\_\_\_\_

Date 8-21-74

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 DSK/gdw

64-23312-A-  
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27. SEP 12 1974

*Handwritten word: "File"*

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SI 22 19

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Vim*  
FROM : L. B. Nichols

**SECRET**

DATE: August 23, 1947

SUBJECT:

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

*X encl (b7c)*  
 [Redacted] called me by reference from the Director's Office. He had been to the State Department and the State Department had said there was nothing against him. He wanted to know if we had anything against him. I told him that the State Department was the place for him to go since he had been there, that they presumably had furnished him the answer.

He stated that he expects a violent revolution in Cuba within the next nine months; that Grau will try to maintain himself in power and stop the elections;

[Redacted]

*(b7c)*  
 He stated that he had a lot of contacts and if at any time he can help us he would consider it a privilege to be called upon. He stated he thought one of the real danger spots in Cuba was centered around Ernest Hemingway, who he claimed was responsible for putting Gustavo Lurran on Braden's staff.

LEN:hm

DECLASSIFIED BY 6855 ON 3/10/77

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124  
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198  
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**SECRET**

EX-60

6-80211-001

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: April 11, 1955

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON BROADCAST  
APRIL 9, 1955

The following items of possible interest to the Bureau were mentioned by Drew Pearson during his radio broadcast on April 9, 1955:

ITEM:

One of Anthony Eden's first acts as Prime Minister of England was to cable the British Ambassador in Moscow and instruct him to talk with Foreign Minister Molotov about the crisis in Formosa. He asked Russia to restrain the Chinese Reds from attacking Quemoy and Matsu and he promised that the British in turn would work on the United States to avoid any rash action.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

Secretary of Defense Wilson has blocked the way in a plan to sail the new atomic submarine "Nautilus" all the way across the Atlantic and return underwater. The navy planned the gesture to make our enemies think twice but Wilson, for some strange reason, said "No."

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

- cc - Mr. Nichols
- cc - Mr. Boardman
- cc - Mr. Belmont
- cc - Mr. Branigan
- cc - Mr. Baumgardner
- 2cc - Mr. McIlwain

APL:pjm  
(8)

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INDEXED

25 APR 19 1955

33 APR 26 1955

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ITEM:

The Zector Dickenson and Company, East Rutherford, New Jersey, largest manufacturers of hypodermic needles, is still on strike. It may seriously hamper the giving of Salk polio injections to nine million children this spring.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

Rich gold deposits have been discovered under the battlefield where American Marines fought at Guadalcanal.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

The big television networks have been pressuring Senator Magnuson of Washington to go slow in his probe of television.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

Out of all the Senate races last November with a total of \$100 million of dollars spent, the FBI has picked Senator McNamara of Michigan, the one lone American Federation of Labor Senator, for investigation. Assistant FBI Director Lou Nichols called on Senator McNamara personally and tried to get him to tell who paid for a certain radio and television broadcast.

COMMENT:

None. Mr. Nichols was telephonically advised of the above item. Current Bureau investigation being conducted regarding contributions by United Automobile Workers of America and statement issued by Senator McNamara on October 22, 1951.  
(Bufiles 56-1512, 56-1485)

Nichols states that he has contacted Senator McNamara to advise him first of all that we were making the investigation to secure any explanation.

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**

of the contribution which the Senator might care to make. The Senator said he did not know who the contributors were, he did not know the identity of the groups reported in his report of campaign expenditures and the Detroit Office was then requested to secure the information. They were informed that [redacted] prepared the report on campaign expenditures and requested that we interview her. Nichols talked to [redacted] on April 7, who stated his wife was then in Detroit, the papers were locked in a cabinet, they lost the key, he was going to Detroit that night and they would get a key and contact the Detroit Office. It was Nichols' opinion that someone in McNamara's Office no doubt fed this information to Pearson. (b2)

This investigation pertains to four television programs wherein the announcement was made that this was a paid "UAW-CIO" political advertisement. This is contrary to the law and the burden is on McNamara to show whether a labor union contributed to his campaign or whether the contributions were by political action committees, which is permissible.



ITEM:

Ex-Governor Alf Landon of Kansas, elder statesman of the Republican Party, made a speech the other day which must have made Harry Truman blink in amazement. Landon described recent victories in the cold war as monumental achievements that can be attributed to the policies first formulated by Truman.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

Next Friday (April 15, 1955), the District of Columbia Committee on Votes for Voteless Washington will make a unique appeal. They will release freedom balloons to the forty-eight states asking that the District of Columbia be given its freedom.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

It's now been three months since the Democrats took control of Congress but not one Democratic investigation of the Senate has amounted to anything or has even gotten underway.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

We could still be on the brink of war on this Easter week-end. Here are the very latest grave developments:

- (1) Eisenhower appears to be weakening on the Khrushchev and Matsu issue. He is listening more closely to Secretary of State Dulles who wants to defend the wall

insignificant islands. Inside the National Security Council, Dulles has urged that we stand firm on Quemoy and Matsu but avoid a full-scale war with Red China. The Joint Chiefs of Staff doubt we can do both. Dulles seems to think that, although it may be necessary to bomb the Chinese mainland, the Chinese would sit and take it without getting into war.

(2) Admiral Carney, so recently rebuked by President Eisenhower for his war talk, is making indiscreet remarks again. He is careful not to talk to newspapermen but he boasts openly to his aides that the President now agrees with him on taking a stand on Quemoy and Matsu.

(3) Secret military steps are being taken to prepare for possible action. Two more strategic bomber units have been earmarked for the Far East. The Navy's big carrier, "Midway," is staying in Far Eastern waters and the National Guard has suddenly taken over anti-aircraft here at home.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

Eisenhower has rejected a secret British proposal by which England, Australia and New Zealand would help us defend Formosa if we in turn do not defend Quemoy and Matsu. Eisenhower rejected this plan because the British also proposed a plebiscite on Formosa to determine if Formosans really want Chiang Kai-shek as ruler of the island. Secretary of State Dulles was dubious at the plebiscite idea because he knows Chiang Kai-shek will almost certainly lose the election. Dulles talked it over with Senator Knowland, California, who said he would denounce the British plan on the Senate floor if the White House accepted it.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

The trial of ~~Hark Green~~ ~~Green~~ (phonetic), publisher of the "Las Vegas Sun," because he commented on the possibility that Senator McCarthy might be assassinated, begins on Wednesday (April 13, 1955). It happens that Ernest Henningway, writing in "Look" magazine, went much further than Green and said there is nothing wrong with Senator McCarthy that a .500 gauge rifle would not cure. Attorney General Brownell is going to prosecute one man who commented on danger to McCarthy while ignoring another who went much further. Maybe it is because Brownell does not want to tangle with Eisenhower's very good friend, Miss Cowles, publisher of "Look" magazine.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

PREDICTIONS:

That the new Army Chief of Staff succeeding General Ridgway will be General Maxwell Taylor.

From now on, Anthony Eden as Prime Minister of England, will not have anything to do with Secretary of State Acheson. He will insist on dealing on a higher level with Eisenhower only.

With the United States now very much in need of allies, Eden will largely call the tune on American foreign policy abroad.

That Churchill as a private citizen will go to Moscow in endeavor to pave the way for a Big Four Conference which he will not preside as Prime Minister but will receive satisfaction of bringing it about.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.