FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

Havana, Cuba
October 8, 1942

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

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Dear Sir:

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

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 10 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Copy in 64-4011-E-56

Tel. to Mr. Memo to Phone

-X JAN 4 1943

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 USK/ghw 10/24/79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4, 2 (3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-24-89

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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. (S) U

One of the aspects of Mr. HEMINGWAY'S relationships with the Embassy [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] 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 donated for his use. He has requested [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.

(b1)

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. (S) 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. (S) U

Very truly yours,

R. G. Leddy

R. G. LEDDY
Legal Attache

RGL:RM

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

Havana, Cuba
October 9, 1942

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

PERSONAL ~~AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention Mr. C. H. Carson
Room 2260

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383VRT/AG
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.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SCJ/SKJ
REASON - FCIM 1.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-79
10-24-79

COPIES DESTROYED
9 08 NOV 2 1961
1 95

RECORDED & INDEXED

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

Tel. calls 39 attached

70 FEB 15 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

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

 CONFIDENTIAL

OH... HOOVER
...TOR

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

December 17, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

CHC:LL

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

BACKGROUND

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

[redacted]

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.

Classified by SP-1 GSK/CSK
Declassify on: OADR 8/10/00
239257

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW

64-23312-X2

RECORDED & INDEXED

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.

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

COPIES DESTROYED 10/24/79
08 NOV 2 1961

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 DSK/CSK
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-24-89

Memo Messrs Tamm & Ladd

70 FEB 10 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

DO NOT FILE. RETURN AT ONCE TO SIS

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 implusive 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 Manuel 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

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)

[redacted]

(C)

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

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]

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,

D. M. Ladd

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED

December 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM
MR. LADD

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383 VRT/AG
ON 5-26-87

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.

I have no objection to Mr. Tamm informally talking with Mr. Berle about this matter, but impress Mr. Berle with the fact that we do not want to become involved in any controversies concerning the same.

Very truly yours

~~RECORDED & INDEXED~~

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clark
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

SIS #396 advised

SENT FROM
DATE
BY

RECEIVED
FEB 5 1943

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 BSK/JHW
REASON - FCIM 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-24-79

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

April 21, 1943

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

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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

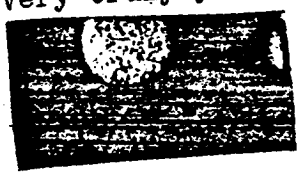
Dear Sir:

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.

Very truly yours,



10-24-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 (JSK/Shw
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4.2 (2) (3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-24-89

RGL:RM

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

RECORDED

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

CONFIDENTIAL

BRIEFED SIS (4)

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

3547

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

December 17, 1942

10/25/79

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 DSK/bw
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-4, 4-2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/25/89

TJP:mob

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.

4/7/43

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 Kennett 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 operations 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 investigative 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 its subject.

S. #396

64-23312

further advises that Hemingway has access to official Embassy records and stated that although he has insisted that 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

DECLASSIFIED BY ... ON ...

CONFIDENTIAL

3548

An individual by the name of Gustavo 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.

[illegible] 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.

(b)(1)

ACTION

(b)(1) [redacted] (c)

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TWP:meb

3549

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

December 17, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

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

[redacted] 6382 RT/AG 5-26-81

Havana, Cuba

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY 6382 RT/AG~~
~~REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW 5-26-81~~

Dear Sir:

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.

Classified by SP/GSK/DSK
Declassify on: OADR 8/10/83
239157

10/25/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP/GSK/gw
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-25-79

Very truly yours,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

64-23312-2

FROM 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	( )
	( )

See Me	( )
Note and Return	( )

Remarks:

Let me have memo on Ernest Hemingway.

H.

4/27/43

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/25/79 BY SP-1 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

64-29312-9

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Roden
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffee
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

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

CONFIDENTIAL April 27, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

WHA:CSM:LNS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

DECLASSIFIED BY 6387 VCT/AS 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.

1 ENCLO. 6

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 USK/gsw 10-25-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4 2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-25-79

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

75 JUN 18 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED 64 - 32 - 31 B I MAY 5

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. (S)U

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

April 27, 1943

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
A. Personal History and Background	1, 2
B. Activities on Behalf of Loyalist Spain	3, 4, 5
1. Abraham Lincoln Brigade	5, 6, 7
2. American Rescue Ship Mission	7
3. Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees	8
4. Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee	8
5. Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy	8
6. Motion Picture Artists Committee	8
7. North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	9
8. Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign	9
9. United Spanish Aid Committee	9
10. United Youth Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy	9
11. Writers and Artists Ambulance Corps	10
C. Possible Connections with Communist Party	10, 11
D. Miscellaneous Activities	
1. American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born	12
2. American Writers Congress	12
3. League of American Writers	13
4. Mexican Trip	14
E. General Information	14

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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-

Classified by SP 1060/DSK
Declassify on: OADR
239257 8/18/83

CLASS. & EXT. BY 638 21/07/MC
REASON-FOIA II. 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 15-26-94

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

(b7c)

10/25/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP 11 DSK/SW
1 2 4 2 (3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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.

[redacted]

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, Suzanne 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

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

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. (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."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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:

CONFIDENTIAL

S-80[illegible]

"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 North 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."

CONFIDENTIAL

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 administrating 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.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

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 Berrell, of the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy, reads: 'In response to recent cable from Hemingway, Sheehand, 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

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

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.

CONFIDENTIAL

C[redacted]

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.

CONFIDENTIAL

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

[redacted]

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

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

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]

(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.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 JRT/AG
REASON FCIM II, 1-2, 4.2, 2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 5-26-91
5-26-81

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

June 1, 1943

[redacted]

Classified by SP-1 GSK/PSK
Declassify on: OADR
239257 8/11/83

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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 "delirius" adventurers infiltrated in the CNT (Confederacion Nacional de Trabajo) and with the individualists of the Trotskyist group of the POUM (Partido Obrero Unificado Marxista).

RECORDED & DIV
INDEXED
64-23312-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 5 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

"The attacks on Andre Marty..... constitute a repetition 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 is the 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 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".

10-26-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-X GSK/JRW
REASON FCIM 11, 1-2, 4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-89

75 JUN 21 1943 (758)

35

CONFIDENTIAL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The article closes with the statement: "Here is the literate Hemingway, author of a slanderous book which is a rehash 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."

(b1)

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

Very truly yours,
CONF. INFT. S. I. S. 396 (8)

[redacted]

HEK:LS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SP-1 CSK/PSK
Declassify on: OADR
8/11/83

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

10/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 DSK/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.

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.

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 reception 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."

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 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.

64-233/2-5

JUL 6 1943

77 AUG 6 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

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)

Information in brackets in paragraph 3 is not to be released for DIA Ltr 2/22/80 SF4JRM-DLC 9-25-80

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.

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 "blocade" 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.

[redacted]

3) Relations with Bureau Informants (U)

(b1) [redacted]

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 (U)

Legal Attaché

RGL:RM

[redacted]

64-23312-6

NOT USED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/11/83 BY SP-1 GSK/PSK

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL

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

RGL:mc

June 13, 1943

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Intelligence Activities of Ernest Hemingway in Cuba

[redacted]

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.

Classified by SP-1 CRK/PSK
Declassify on: OADR 8/12/83

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.

RECORDED & INDEXED 6423312-6X

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.

Copy sent to Bur. invest. files

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 CRK/PSK
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-26-87

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 CRK/PSK
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-79

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

RETURN DIRECTLY TO SIS FILES

CONFIDENTIAL

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 denounciation 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.

(b1)

[redacted]

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

CONFIDENTIAL

undercover agents employed as barkeepers, 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.

(b1)

[redacted]

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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] 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.

(b1)

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Hemingway's ill-disguised hostility to the FBI became more evident in February, 1943 when the Ambassador received charges that Special Agent Knoblaugh, 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 Knoblaugh "Correspondent in Spain" upon his return from assignment as Associated Press correspondent in Madrid in 1938. Hemingway knew Special Agent Knoblaugh at that time and was most friendly with him. He had met him in Havana immediately after Special Agent Knoblaugh's arrival. Although ostensibly friendly, Hemingway made no remark to Special Agent Knoblaugh 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. Knoblaugh 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 idealogical 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 Wufer, Commercial Counsellor of the Embassy and a highly respected State Department official. An additional factor in motivating the Ambassador's action was the

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

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)

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

(b1)

[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 hero 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.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

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 [redacted]

(b1)

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.

Edw. A. Tamm

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

4(8)

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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.
7/23/43

CHC:mp

June 21, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383 NET/AG ON 5-26-81

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 64-23312-6

During a conversation which I had with Robert Joyce, Third Secretary of the Embassy at Havana, Joyce mentioned to me that Leddy, early in the stage of Hemingway's operations, convinced Joyce that the Hemingway setup 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 matter both with Joyce and Ambassador Braden in a scrupulously fair, impartial and direct manner. I believe it quite pertinent to note that despite Ambassador Braden's and Joyce's protestations of friendship and admiration for Hemingway, the latter is no longer in any way connected with the American Embassy in Havana, which fact, is attributed to Leddy having furnished the true facts to Joyce and the Ambassador and also having utilized the opportunity of Ambassador Braden insisting upon knowing the identity of the Attache's informants by pointing out to the Ambassador the incongruity of having the Attaches required to furnish the identity of informants and Hemingway not similarly required.

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

INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 1948
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

CLASS. & EXT. ~~P-1~~ 65P-1 HSK/ghr
REASON - FCIM A, 1-2. 4.2 (3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-89

77 JUL 28 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

firm and uncompromising manner. He accepted the challenge and insisted that the Ambassador produce substantiation with regard to the allegations that Knoblaugh is a Falangist; this the Ambassador could not do; whereupon, Leddy together with Knoblaugh pointed out to the Ambassador information which would seem to completely explode any charges to the effect that Knoblaugh 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 Knoblaugh 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. (b) u

Respectfully,

C. H. Carson

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted]

August 13, 1943

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

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383/[illegible]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
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.

RECORDED & INDEXED 64-23312-7

[redacted]

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
25 1943
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OAD
(b1) 2-34257 8/11/83

Very truly yours,

CONF. INFT. S. I. S. #396 (1)

R. G. LEDDY
Legal Attaché

RGL:RM

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

27 SEP 3 1943

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

64-23312-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

Habana, Cuba
August 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM:

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 JET/AG
REASON - FCIM II. 1-2. 4.2 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 5-27-91
5-27-81

Classified by SP-1 CSK/DSK
Declassify on: OADR
239257 8/18/83

Re: GUSTAVO DURAN
Confidential Embassy Matter

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.

(b1) [redacted] (c)

ENCLOSURE

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

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 military 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.

COPIES DESTROYED
9 08 NOV 2 1961

10/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 DSK/JHW
REASON - FCIM II. 1-2. 4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

CONFIDENTIAL

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, BESTEIRO, 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 otherthrow 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 Gandía, 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

[redacted]

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 how 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."

CON[redacted]

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.

(b1)

[redacted]

4-388 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 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):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
64-23312-7

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

(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

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.

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] C

(b1)

2) Gustavo Duran, [redacted] C 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.