

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

- 5) [REDACTED]
- (b1)
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

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

RGL:RM

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10/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1/105K/1240
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

August 13, 1943

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

Re: GUSTAVO DURAN
Confidential Embassy Matter

Classified by SP-1/105K/1240 64-23312

Declassify on: OADR

Dear Sir:

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

(b1)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(C)

In his relations with members of this Office, it must be stated that Mr. Duran has been cordial and helpful, 1943 has in no way whatsoever reflected the spirit of hostility towards the FBI which has characterized his mentor, Mr. Ernest Bowringway. His friendship has appeared genuine, and he has taken no undue interest in our work which might indicate some ulterior purpose. (S) 4

Memo. for Director

8/28/43 ARA

Letter to S/S #3
ARA 9/13/43

Memo. Mr. Ladd

ARA 9/11/43

54 NOV 8 - 1943

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

(b1) [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

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

Legal Attaché

Enclosure

RGL:RM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

August 13, 1943

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

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

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Dear Sir:

John Kelly

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

(b1) [REDACTED]

RECORDED & INDEXED

64-25512-711

Very truly yours,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 17 1943

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10/26/79

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SR1 DSK/gw*
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (3)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW *10/26/89*

R. G. LADD
Legal Attaché

RGL:RM

Classified by *SP-1000/psk*
Declassify on: OADR
239261

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

77 AUG 27 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

DO-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ARA:HH

64-4461-247

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE August 21, 1943

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

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 OTHERWISE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Ernest Hemingway - Cuba

BACKGROUND

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 5-27-91

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

DETAILS

Recently, Ernest Hemingway advised a Bureau undercover representative in Cuba concerning a book which Hemingway is currently writing, based on his experiences in intelligence activities under the American Ambassador. Hemingway stated that all of the people whom he has dealt with during the past year in Cuba in intelligence matters will be mentioned in the book, including Ambassador Braden. In this connection the Bureau legal attache at Havana states that no information has been received as to what extent FBI representatives will be mentioned in the book. (4) u

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

Classified by SP-1 GSK/PSK
 Declassify on: OADR
 239237

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

Letter to SIS #396
 ARA-10-11/13
 RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 19 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 26 1943

RECORDED & INDEXED

10-26-79
 CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/PSK
 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-83

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~


Mr. Ladd
Page 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

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

Respectfully,


C. H. Carson
JRM/w

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

H.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



CONFIDENTIAL

ARA:FJS

Memo to Ladd fr. Carson dated 8/21/43

Memo for Director dated 9/20/43

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OTHERWISE

October 14, 1943

In reply, please refer to
File No. 64-23312-7X2

RECORDED

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

[SIS #396]

CLASS. & EXT. BY 60348/146
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-29-91

10/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SA/ GSK/146
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2(2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

Re: Ernest Hemingway
Latin American Matters

Dear Sir:

Classified by SP-1 GSK/146

Declassify on: OADR

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

(b1)

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

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

Classified by SP-1 GSK/146
Declassify on: OADR
5/29/91

Very truly yours,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 7

★ OCT 14 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

77 OCT 20 1943

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OCT 14 7 53 PM '43
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
OCT 15 7 57 PM '43
DEPT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED **Washington, D. C.**

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

August 28, 1943

ARA:POS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☐
Mr. Coffey ☐
Mr. Glavin ☐
Mr. Ladd ☐
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tracy ☐
Mr. Egan ☐
Mr. Gurnea ☐
Mr. Harbo ☐
Mr. Hendon ☐
Mr. Mumford ☐
Mr. Starke ☐
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Nease ☐
Miss Beahm ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

*Blank memo
prepared for State
(Heckle) on line
of this info (C)*

SUMMARY

[REDACTED]

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

CLASS. & EXT. BY **96-1 BSK/glu**
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2) **ES**
DATE OF REVIEW **10/26/89**

DETAILS

PERSONAL HISTORY INFORMATION CONCERNING GUSTAVO DURAN

Background Information

(It is reported that
(An employee investigation conducted by the Bureau for the Office for
Emergency Management disclosed that) Gustavo Duran was born on November 24, 1906,
in Barcelona, Spain. Duran was brought up and educated in Madrid, Spain, and
the Canary Islands. He studied piano at the Conservatory of Madrid, and com-
posed a ballet for orchestra to be performed by the dancer Madam Argentina,
which was performed throughout Europe in 1927. From 1929 to 1934, Duran lived
in Paris where he furthered his musical studies and devoted himself to composi-
tion of musical works. In 1934, Duran began employment with Fono Espana Studios,
Incorporated, as an adviser for the Latin American productions of that company.
From 1936 to 1937, Duran has stated he supported the Constitutional Government
of Spain, and after enlisting as a private in the Republican Army was
eventually promoted to command of the Twentieth Army Corps, where he
served in the Spanish Civil War. Duran escaped from Spain following a
victory of the Franco forces, and resided in England from April 1939 to
May 1940, during which time he resumed his musical studies.



Classified by **SP1C/KAR**
Declassify on: **OADR**
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- 2 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

Employment Record

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

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

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

Military Career

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

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

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

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

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

INDICATIONS OF POLITICAL SYMPATHIES AND ACTIVITIES
OF GUSTAVO DURAN

omit Reports Received in the United States

A source of information in the United States.
Luis Bunuel, a Director of the Museum of Modern Art of New York City,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

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

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

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

(b1) [REDACTED] (c) [REDACTED] (c)

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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64-23312-8

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

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

OF POSSIBLE INTEREST
INFORMATION CONCERNING ASSOCIATES AND SPONSORS OF GUSTAVO DURAN

Bonte Romilly Crompton

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

(77-269283 54-603-107 p 73) ^(in connection with charges of violation of United States laws, based on enlistments in the Spanish Loyalist Army in Spain.)
George Kenneth Holland

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

Luis Bunuel

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

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles Seeger

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

Ernest Hemingway (100-1473-1)

omit
Ernest Hemingway

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

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

100-8011-1001
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 9 -

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

(64-4461-225)

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

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

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

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

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 10 -

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

SUMMARY

omit
(b1) [REDACTED] (C)
omit [REDACTED] (C)

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

omit
(b1) As has been previously mentioned, three sponsors of Gustavo Duran in the United States have been reported to be connected in some degree with Communist Party or Communist Front activities.

omit
(b1) [REDACTED] report that Gustavo Duran took his forces to Madrid during the closing days of the Spanish Civil War and fought alongside the Communist forces in opposing the surrender of the city to Franco. According to Duran's own statement, he never returned to Madrid after June, 1938. It is noted that Duran's statement that he was unaware of any violence between the Communists and Republicans in Madrid appears to be inconsistent with rather widespread information circulated at the time concerning the disorder in Madrid based on refusal of the Communists to join in a surrender of Madrid to Franco. (S) u

omit
(b1) It has been suggested that the following sources of information might be contacted for evidence of membership in the Communist Party on the part of Gustavo Duran:

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)
[REDACTED] (S)
A check of the records of the State Department and the War Department might reveal information concerning Duran as reported by the American Embassy in Madrid. u

RECOMMENDATIONS

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)
[REDACTED] (C)
It is further suggested that a blind memorandum be prepared setting out all information previously mentioned concerning the activities of Gustavo Duran, and that this blind memorandum be furnished to Mr. Berle and the State Department with the confidential request that the Bureau be furnished all information contained in their files concerning the activities of Gustavo Duran in Spain and elsewhere in Europe. [REDACTED]

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)
[REDACTED] (C) It is also pointed out that in discussing this entire matter with Mr. Berle, it should be kept in mind that Gustavo Duran is reported to be a close friend of Ernest Hemingway and American Ambassador Spruille Braden in Cuba. (S) X

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd
D. M. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ARA:FJS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (b1) [REDACTED] (c)

[SIS #396] (b1)

URGENTVIA BUREAU RADIO
SPECIAL CIPHER PADALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

(b1) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (c)

Classified by SP-1 GSK/4
Declassify on: OADR
239257 8/1/93 (b1)CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/4
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2) (3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-29-91

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

SENT VIA Bureau Radio [REDACTED] (c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (b1) (c)Per Full

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

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OTHERWISE

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

September 21, 1943

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

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Cuba Latin American Matters

CLASS. & EXT. BY

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2(2)(3)

DATE OF REVIEW

Dear Sir:

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

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

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

64-23315-10
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

D - SEP 24 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

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

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

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

Very truly yours,

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

Legal Attaché

RMD:RM

- 3 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE
FROM HAVANA

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

(b1) (C) NR 496

5:08 PM EWT

(b1) [REDACTED]

CONF. INFT. S. I. S. 396

RECEIVED

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)

5:17 PM EWT

JCK

NOTE: UNDERLINED PORTION OBTAINED FROM GARBLE.

10/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SR/1 BSK/19W
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

Classified by SP-1 GSK/PSK
Declassify on: OADR
239257 8/1/85 MW

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-3 V/1/1/1
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-29-91
5-21-81/1/1

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

164-23312-11

[S1] [REDACTED] (C)

Memo
To: Director

(b1) [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



AFR:rls

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

CONFIDENTIAL

September 20, 1943

CLASS. BY 3821/1/1
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2(2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-29-81

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

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RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Background

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

Details

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

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

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



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

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

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

(b)(1) (c) [REDACTED]

Action [REDACTED]

(b)(1) [REDACTED]

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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. Jones _____ ()
Mr. Mohr _____ ()
Mr. Mumford _____ ()
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____ ()
Mr. Nease _____ ()
Miss Gandy _____ ()

See Me _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()
Remarks: _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 07-17-79 BY SA-1 BSK/pw

New York, 7, N. Y.

May 22, 1944

MR. HOOVER -

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/26/79 BY SP-1 bsk/glw

E. E. CONROY

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164-23312
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32 JUN 7 1944

50 JUN 25 1944

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

August 30, 1949

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383 VRT/AG
ON 3-28-81

MEMORANDUM

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

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

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

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

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

American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born

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

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

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

PROPERTY OF FBI

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

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

C.M. Noone:arm
SEP 29 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

American Rescue Ship Mission

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

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

League of American Writers

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

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

(64-23312-3)

Miscellaneous

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

(64-23312-6-p.7)

(C) u

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

(64-23312-10)

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

FROM : W. P. KEAY

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

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OTHERWISE

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Holmes | |
| Miss Gandy | |

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

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

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

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

CWN:skr

Attachment

RECORDED - 34

CONFIDENTIAL

10/29/73
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-7/10/73
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-29-99

14-00000-15

de-indexed 3/11/58
SET 21
KBF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

ACTION:

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

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols *✓* _____
 Belmont *✓* _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen *✓* _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Hemingway Helped Spy, Saboteur Hunt

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

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

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

INDEXED-33

14-23313-A
NOT RECORDED
133 JAN 7 1954

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

58 JAN 12 1954

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

Date: 12/22/54

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: September 1, 1954

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

SUBJECT: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUSALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Quinn | _____ |
| Mr. Nease | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Holloman | _____ |

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

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

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

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

DECLASSIFIED BY: 6283-10-11-6
ON: 3-28-81

CDA: JES

INDEXED - 58

RECORDED - 58

EX - 113

10/29/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-29-84

61 SEP 15 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

August 26, 1954

Havana, Cuba

Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

ERNEST HEMINGWAY;
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~SECRET~~
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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ON 10/29/81

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED SECTION]

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64-15512-4
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SEP 2 1954

SENT DIRECTOR
9/2/54

CDA:JES

To: Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 26, 1954
Havana, Cuba

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

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (S)

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