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

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

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

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

American Rescue Ship Mission

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

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

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

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

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Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees

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

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

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

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

Medical Bureau To Aid Spanish Democracy

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

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

Motion Picture Artists Committee

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

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

North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

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

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

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

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

Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign

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

United Spanish Aid Committee

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

United Youth Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

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

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

Writers and Artists Ambulance Corps

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

Possible Connections with Communist Party

The following information was secured from a confidential source:

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

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

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

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

On December 27, 1941, an individual [at the Russian Embassy] in Washington, D. C., reportedly made inquiries relative to Hemingway's address. The purpose of these inquiries is not known. *u u*

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

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

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

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

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MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

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American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born

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

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

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

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

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

American Writers Congress

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

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

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

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

League of American Writers

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

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

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

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

Mexican Trip

On February 2, 1942, one [redacted]

[redacted] wrote to [redacted]

[redacted] stating that he was expecting the Hemingways for a visit. The writer of the letter suggested that the addressee come to Mexico for a visit also and said that if she got as far as Cuba the Hemingways would bring her to Mexico on their yacht. A communication from another source dated August 20, 1942, indicated that Hemingway was expected in September, 1942. (S) 4

According to a confidential informant who furnished information on March 27, 1942, Ernest Hemingway was then residing at the Hotel Reforma in Mexico City, Mexico, under an assumed name. This informant stated that he had not been able to ascertain this assumed name, but alleged that Hemingway was spending "all his time and most nights" at the apartment of one Gustav Regler, "the German Communist author", who, the informant stated, was attempting to get into the United States. It was this informant's opinion that it was "highly significant" that Hemingway spent so much time with Regler in such a secretive manner. (S) 4

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VAF/AG
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-26-91

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

June 1, 1943

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Classified by SP-1 GSK/PSK

Declassify on: OADR

239 257

2/11/83

5268 S/D/K/m
2125186 appeal #
20-10423

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

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

10-26-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-X GSK/12W
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-89

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1 GSK/12W
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The article closes with the statement: "Here is the literate Hemingway, author of a slanderous book which is a re-hash of others of his, this time directed against the Communist party and against the Spanish people. Here is the portrait of the revolutionary tourist. His destiny will be the destiny of all traitors, of all provocateurs who maneuver openly or in cover against the Communist party, against the people, against history. And against good literature."

According to [redacted]

[redacted] Hemingway was much exercised by the publication of this article. He stated that Hemingway had circulated among Spanish refugees in Habana, among whom are many Communists, and had branded the article as "untrue and unfair". (S) u

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[redacted] stated that Hemingway feared the attack would affect sales of his book and at the same time cause many of Hemingway's Communist friends to turn against him. He stated that Hemingway told certain of these friends that the article had "made him so sick he couldn't eat". (S) u

[redacted] said the Basque Republicans, with the exception of a few Communists, regarded Hemingway as being "too extreme" for them. They are particularly critical of him for what they regard as his anti-Catholic viewpoints. Most of the Basques are staunch Catholics. (S) u

Very truly yours,

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

[redacted]

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

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

2) Intelligence Activities of Mr. Hemingway

It is learned that at the present time, Hemingway is continuing a project for which he received permission from the Naval Attaché, Colonel Hayne D. Boyden, USMC, involving a check of coastal waters off northern Cuba for the possibility of enemy submarine or clandestine radio activity. He is accompanied in his boat by an employee of the Naval Attaché's office, [redacted] who has some training in radio monitoring and direction finding, and has some equipment with him for this purpose. (X) DIA

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 "blockade" of Martinique. She sought this information in order to complete a book setting forth results of a cruise in Caribbean waters which she took in the fall of 1942. Mr. Joyce obtained the information from Mr. James Bonbright, who is handling the French desk in the Department of State.

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Handwritten note:
Included in report
per WNY letter dated 2/9/43
SP-5 ci bms 4/2/43 #25520

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Handwritten note:
Information if included in report 3 is not to be
released per DIA Ltr 2/22/43
SP4 JEM-DLC
9-25-43

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b7C
b7D

3) Relations with Bureau Informants (S) u

[redacted] which has been actively assisting this office, informed SIS #788 that under no conditions did it wish its work known to anyone in the Embassy outside of this office, because of their fear that their connections and activities would thereby become known to Mr. Ernest Hemingway. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that the Basques resent the pro-Communist sympathies of Mr. Hemingway, who is well acquainted with many members of the Basque Colony through his interest in Jai Alai players; and also, being themselves a deeply religious people, they feel offended by what they consider the open anti-Catholic sentiments of Hemingway. (S) u

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

Very truly yours,

[#396] (S) u
Legal Attaché

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NOT USED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/11/83 BY SP-1 CSK/PSK

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RGL:mc

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

June 13, 1943

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

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Intelligence Activities of
Ernest Hemingway in Cuba

BACKGROUND

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

DETAILS

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

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

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



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ON 2/25/86

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

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

These reports began to be submitted in September, 1942. At first they related principally to individuals singled out as pro-Falange or pro-Franco regardless of nationality. The form of the report consisted of the original Spanish dictation of Hemingway's operative to which a sheet of comments was attached by Hemingway signed only "E. H." The information submitted by the Spanish operative has almost always been of the denunciation type characteristic of European police investigations. Thus, a Spanish or Cuban merchant would be reported as "violently pro-Franco, filled with Totalitarian ideas and opposed to the United States and the Democratic Powers." Details of the subject's activity or statements on which the foregoing conclusions were based were almost always lacking. In one case a subject was denounced as a Fascist because of the out-worn character and obstinacy of his ideas ("Por la Antigüedad y Contumacia de sus Opiniones"), although the informant's report stated that he had no other indication of the character or sympathies of the subject. No follow ups of the subjects were made. (W) *W. H. H.*

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

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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.

In acting on Hemingway's reports, the Legal Attache investigated six cases which appeared to be of importance. In all six cases which were taken up with the Cuban Police, the information was found to be erroneous. The Legal Attache thereupon pointed out to Mr. Joyce that it would be inadvisable for the Legal Attache to further risk the prestige which the FBI enjoyed with the Cuban Police by referring to the Police reports which were obviously ill-founded. Mr. Joyce said he fully appreciated this position and would insist that a thorough check be made by the Hemingway organization on the accuracy of its information before the Legal Attache was asked to take any action. (S) 4

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 (S) 4

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Bracketed info
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the Navy
letter dated
2/4/47.
SP-5 in JMH
#78,320

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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info is un-
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NAVY letter
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SP-5 ECK/DH
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In December, 1942, however, Hemingway reported that Ruspoli had attended a public luncheon in honor of the new Spanish Charge d'Affaires, Pelayo Garcia Olay, at the Hotel Nacional. This report greatly disturbed the Ambassador; there was an immediate check at the Hotel Nacional by the Legal Attache and no substantiation of the public luncheon or the presence of Ruspoli could be found either from the hotel management and employees or from two of the guests alleged to have been present. The Ambassador was so advised and later Hemingway wrote a memorandum asking that his source, a waiter at the hotel, not be "grilled" by the FBI as this would destroy his usefulness; he also asked to see our proofs regarding the absence of Prince Ruspoli from this public luncheon.

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info in this
PP memo is info
from Navy letter
dated 2/4/47.
SP-5 G/JMF
4/6/87*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

The action of the Ambassador was delicately handled, being based on the position that Mr. Hemingway's organization had filled the breach at a time when the FBI and Cuban Police were just beginning to organize their services in Cuba but as all this was now done no further need existed for the "excellent work" produced by Hemingway. (C) (S) U

Regarding this work, the Legal Attache points out that while none of it on checking has proved of value, it is nevertheless so extensive and all inclusive regarding the reporting of suspects that at any time a real espionage case may develop on a subject signaled by Hemingway. The Legal Attache therefore points out that it is unwise to characterize Hemingway's work in a derogatory manner as subsequent evidence may uncover a case which he could claim originated from him. (C) (S) U

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After his services were discontinued Hemingway told [] that the Ambassador acted because the FBI was jealous of his work and fearful lest he, an untrained investigator, should uncover a case which had escaped the highly-trained FBI agents; further that for this reason the FBI wished no competitive organization in the same field and would endeavor to eliminate it. Hemingway added that the FBI agents were not very smart individually, but by sheer weight of detail they eventually buried the opposition under index cards and files and so came out on top. (S) (S) 4

[] who has known Hemingway intimately for ten years advises that he is so naturally egotistical and self-centered that he is certain he can do intelligence work better than anyone, and with the temperament of an artist he reacts violently to any criticism or opposition to his own work or ideas. [] also says that Hemingway has a vindictive nature and will not rest until he has settled his side of a score with an adversary. (S) (S) 4

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 "Granstark 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 Aróstegui and several Embassy officials. To them, Hemingway is a man of genius whose fame will be remembered with Tolstoy.

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

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

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.

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Edw. A. Tamm

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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.

June 21, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. LADD

DECLASSIFIED BY 383-101-1-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

During a conversation which I had with Robert Joyce of the Embassy at Havana, Joyce mentioned to me that Leddy, early in the course 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 this

matter both with Joyce and Ambassador Braden in a scrupulously fair, impartial and direct manner. I believe it quite pertinent to note that in connection with 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

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