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SUBJECT: ERROL FLYNN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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DESCRIPTION OF FOLLOWING FILE MATERIAL

Main File Documents

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
November 16, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Attention: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; ERNOL FLEIS, VICTIM — EXTORTION

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith one white envelope and one yellow sheet of paper; the envelope is addressed to Mr. ERNOL FLEIS and contained the sheet of paper which is an extortion letter.

It is desired that this envelope and sheet of paper be processed for latent fingerprints.

It is also requested that the handwriting on this letter be compared with the handwriting on the extortion letters now in the Bureau's files if this is feasible.

The Bureau is also requested to conduct such other examinations and comparisons as may be deemed appropriate.

It is not necessary that this letter or the envelope be returned to the Los Angeles Field Division.

Yours truly,

R.B. Jones
Special Agent in Charge.
Dear Mr. J. Crane

If you make your life and career lead to thousand dollar on each wrapped in a small package addressed to Jack Velthouse 1258 Watt St. 383 E.Y. your plan will be typical and you will be followed by me. No attempt to call police.

A hint - this comes from Roxy Manor, Aug. 19, 19-23.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

File #: 9-9870-2
Lab. #: 9828
9-9870-3

Re: Unknown Subject; Enrol Flynn,
Victim - Extortion

Examination requested by: Los Angeles, Calif.
Date of reference communication: 11/16/42 - Ltr.
Examination requested: Dec. - Frgt.

Result of Examination:

Specimens submitted for examination

O-1 One copy of the letter Re: "Enrol Flynn, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 10, 1942, 6-42", addressed to Mr. Enrol Flynn ...".

O-2 Copy of letter handwritten letter by "If you value your life ...".

LATEST EXAMINATION:

Submitted for analysis.

9-9870-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

Subject:
Errol Flynn, Victim

Examination requested by: Los Angeles

Reference: Letter 11-20-43

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimen:

Result of Examination:

The handwriting appearing on specimen 1 and 2 is compared with material contained in the appropriate portions of the Los Angeles letter file without affecting or jeopardizing an investigation. An appropriate photographic copy will be added to this file for future reference.

12-14-43 and 14-12-43 were personally checked for the development of latent fingerprints, and a separate request is being forwarded from office at this time for the development.

No fingerprint evidence is being forwarded to other offices.

Los Angeles (Handwritten signature)
The specimen listed as Q1 is a white bond envelope including an
envelope, measuring approximately 6.6 cm in length, 3.6 cm in width, 0.003 cm
in thickness and having an opacity value of 0.7. The end of the envelope
was torn off before it reached the Laboratory. The address is written in
black ink.

The additional specimen Q2 is an unlined sheet of yellow bond paper
containing no watermark, measuring 11 cm in length, 8.5 cm in width, 0.002 cm
in thickness, weighing 1.07 gms and having an opacity value of 0.7. The message is written in pencil with black ink and white
black crayon.
TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FROM: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: 1980-2

REPORT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO:

SECRET SUBJECT: 1980-2

WE WILL INVESTIGATE INVESTIGATION VIOLENTLY.

TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID PRELIMINARY PUBLICITY AND KEEP

BUREAU ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

NOTE:

59 NOV 30 1942
FBI WASH DC  11-17-42  3-25 PM  HH
SAC LOS ANGELES
MINE
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, ERROL FLYNN, VICTIM, EXTORTION. BE WIRE SIXTEENTH
INSTANT PRESS INVESTIGATION VIGOROUSLY. TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID
PREMATURE PUBLICITY AND KEEP BUREAU ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

END
CH FBI LA 32

9-9874-5

EX-33

20 NOV 30 1942

NOOEER
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
November 25, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

RE:  BILLY BEAMSTER;
ERROL FLYNN - VICTIM.
EXTORTION

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to a letter dated November 16, 1942, in this case, in which this office furnished the original extortion letter and envelope for examination. In that letter it was stated that it was not necessary to return the letter or envelope to this office.

It is now requested that the original extortion letter and envelope be returned to the Los Angeles Field Division after the appropriate examinations have been made.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R. B. HODD
Special Agent in Charge

TIC:  AMT
9-463
cc: Technical Laboratory

9-9870 4
13 DEC 3 1942

COPY FILE
Assistant Director of the Los Angeles office of the
FBI, 2026 S. Hopedale Drive, Los Angeles, California,
was requested to forward copies of a letter he received
from the victim on November 25, 1947. The letter
had been referred to the attention of the Los Angeles office on
November 12, 1947.

Mr. Hooper explained that the subject had demanded
the payment of $75,000 and that the money was to be
delivered to an address in San Bernardino, California, by
November 10, 1947. Arrangements were made for the
collection of the money but the subject failed to appear
until the expiration of the deadline. Arrangements were then
made with the Los Angeles Police Department to notify the
Los Angeles office of the subject and attempt to collect the package.

The subject was last seen in the vicinity of the scene located at
the address given in the written letter and requested the package
at 11:30 A.M. The letter was signed in the name of the
individual who had earlier written a letter to the victim.

The facts of the case were presented to an
attorney at which time he declined prosecution in view of the
facts and the apparent lack of evidence. He requested that a full report
be submitted and that he be returned to his parents for the time being.
EXTORTION

Extortion letter received by KIKO FLINT, Hollywood, Calif., on 11/13/42. Letter requested $10,000 be sent to salt shop in San Bernardino, Calif., by 11/18/42. Surveillance of salt shop maintained by Bureau Agents and San Bernardino PD. BILLY LEMASTER called for package on 11/19/42. In signed statement LEMASTER, age 13, admits writing extortion letter.

Facts presented to Assistant U.S. Attorney, RIGBET • KAUNE, Los Angeles, who declined prosecution due to suspect's youth. Decision regarding juvenile delinquency proceedings being held in abeyance. Suspect's photograph and fingerprints obtained.

Teletype to Bureau dated November 16, 1942.

This is a joint report of Special Agent the writer.

At Los Angeles, California

The original information in this case was received by Special

Investigative Agent ROBERT FORD, 6261 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California. Agent was advised that KIKO FLINT had received an extortion

letter and had advised his attorney.

On November 15, 1942, the writer went to the home of KIKO FLINT

the residence at 7230 Halffland Highway, Hollywood, California, and

obtained the extortion letter and envelope. Mr. FLINT advised that
This letter was received by him at his home on the afternoon of November 13, 1942. Mr. Flinn had no idea as to the identity of the writer of the letter. It is to be noted that this letter was the only communication of any kind received by Flinn in this manner.

On November 16, 1942, the original extortion letter and envelope were sent to the Technical Laboratory for examination.

The Bureau was advised by telegraph regarding the receipt of instant letter.

The extortion letter, a copy of which is being retained in the files of the Los Angeles Field Division, is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Flinn,

"If you value your life and career, send ten thousand dollars in cash wrapped in a small package addressed to Jack Chestnut - Gates Hall - Shop 202 - Los Angeles. Your phone will be tapped and you will be followed so make no attempt to call police -

"P.S. A friend - this concerns Betty Benson and Perry Irwin - meet in there by Nov. 16, or something will happen."

A copy of the envelope is also being retained in the files of the Los Angeles Field Division. The envelope bears a postmark which reflects that this letter was mailed in San Bernardino, California, and was stamped November 13, 1942, at 6:00 P.M. It was addressed to Mr. R. G. Flinn, Beverly Hills, California. Due to the incorrect address, this letter was not received by Mr. Flinn until the afternoon of November 13, 1942.

It is noted that the extortion letter mentions two Betty Benson and Perry Irwin. It is noted that these individuals are witnesses for the prosecution in a murder case presently pending in the Superior Court in Los Angeles, California. These original charges are pending against the victim in this case, R. G. Flinn.

At Los Angeles, California

On November 13, 1942, Mr. Flinn gave a sworn statement to the District Attorney in an effort to assist the investigation. This statement was taken to the District Attorney in Los Angeles.

There was no record of Jack Chestnut other than the Los Angeles Police Service's file on Bernardine Sheriff's Office, the post office, or the Red Cross Hospital.

It is concluded that the letter was written by a person who had knowledge of the Flinn family's financial situation.
On November 18 and 19, a continuous surveillance was maintained by Special Agents and the writer, and the Detective Squad of the San Bernardino Police Department.

On November 19, 1942, at approximately 12:15 P.M., according to a pre-arranged plan, telephonically advised the Police Department that a small boy had just come into the Halt Shop and had asked if there was a package there for JAY GRIFFITH. The boy instructed the delivery man to deliver a package to the boy, who was followed by officers on the surveillance. When it was ascertained that no contact between the boy and any other party was likely to be made, the boy was returned to the San Bernardino Police Department for questioning by Special Agent.

The boy stated that his name was BILLY BEASATER and that he had been living at San Bernardino at 619 7th Street since August 20, 1942. He quickly confessed that he had written the letter to ERROL FLAN and gave his statement, written in his own handwriting:

San Bernardino Police Department
Nov. 19, 1942

"I Billy Beasater made the following voluntary statement to the proper authorities on November 19, 1942.

When I knew that I had to be a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, having first been advised that I do not have to make any statement and that anything I say may be used against me, my threats or promises or offers of reward have been made to induce me to make this statement.

I wrote a note asking for ten thousand dollars to Errol Flynn. It wasn't because I wanted the money but because I knew he had been an idol of mine. Everything since I can remember. I wrote the note because I wanted to see if the things they had been putting in the paper were true.

I met with Mr. GRIFFITH and Mr. FLAN in San Bernardino Police Station on November 19, 1942."

(Signed) BILLY BEASATER
Billy also wrote out the extortion letter from a photostatic copy of the letter and made one copy from dictation by Agent Frank. As it is apparent that the handwriting on the specimens is the same as the handwriting on the extortion letter and enclosed, the specimens are not being forwarded to the Identification Division for comparison, but are being held in the files of this office. The informal confessions written by the subject are also being retained in the files of this office.

Billy advised that he was 17 years of age and that he was in the 9th Grade in public school in San Bernardino. He stated that he got the idea one day at school of writing the letter to BRAD FLEMING and wrote it out at school, bringing it home with him and rewriting it there. He stated that the idea was his alone and that his parents did not know about it and that he had told no one else about it except his older brother, 15 years of age, who had told him that he was crazy if he mailed it. Billy further stated that he had not expected the letter to reach BRAD FLEMING and that he had not expected FLEMING to do anything about it even if the letter reached him. He stated that JACO BICKERTON was a fictitious person and that he had used that name because he did not want a common name.

Billy advised that he had been a customer of OTTO'S SHOE SHOP and selected that place for that reason. He stated that on November 19, he decided to go into Otto's just to see if there might possibly have been an answer from BRAD FLEMING. He stated that he thought perhaps FLEMING would go to San Bernardino and he would get a chance to see him.

Billy advised that he had not been in any trouble before except once time when he was young and had been questioned by the police at Palmetto, Kansas, for taking milk bottles off dockets. The records of the San Bernardino Police Department were checked with negative results as to Billy, and other members of his family residing in San Bernardino. Various officers on the stand were questioned and they all advised that subject had not come to their attention during the time he had lived in San Bernardino.

The facts concerning subject's confessions were telephonically given to Assistant Special Agent in Charge, JOHN E. WILSON, who advised the Bureau, and who also telephonically consulted Assistant United States Attorney JOHN C. LAMMEN, Los Angeles. Mr. LAMMEN stated that in view of BILLY'S statements and the fact that he had not previously been known to the San Bernardino Police Department, he would decline any original prosecution and would withhold his decision as to any juvenile delinquency proceedings until he had received a copy of this report. Mr. LAMMEN further stated that BILLY should be released to the custody of his parents.

Subject's fingerprints and photographs were taken at the San Bernardino Police Department and ten fingerprints cards and one photograph were made for the police. Subject was not booked either by the Police Department of the San Bernardino police.

The following description was obtained by interrogation and police


Billy
Born
Height
Complexion
Hair
Eyes
Build
Scars and marks
Father
Mother
Brothers and sisters

Billy stated that he was the youngest in the family and that he did not know the ages or addresses of any of his brothers and sisters except one who lived at home. He stated that he had been raised in Arizona, and only came to Los Angeles, California, about four years ago, and had lived there until his family moved to San Bernardino. It was apparent that Billy possesses a keen mind and is not of the backward type.

In accordance with the instructions from Assistant United States Attorney Lamberth, investigators took subject to the home of his parents and learned Mr. and Mrs. Jones, parents of the offense and obtained their promise that Billy would be available at any time that the United States attorney might require his presence.

Billy was questioned by Deeds and confirmed Billy's story, saying that he had brought the letter that was signed by his mother to his mother, and she told him he had better keep the letter for a rainy day if he ever thinking about mailing it. He further stated he had not mentioned it to his parents because he did not think Billy would be foolish enough to mail a letter like that.

Deeds asked the parents if they were aware of any other

problematic areas and emphasized a

question.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California, I will discuss instant case with Assistant United States Attorney RUSSELL L. LANDAU to determine what proceedings, if any, will be taken against MELVIN MEANSTER, as a delinquent juvenile.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Billy Berman

FINGERPRINT - VICTIM

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Bureau letter set out which reflects results of instant fingerprint examination on the specimen submitted by this office. Assistant USA CHANDLER H. CALVANGER, Los Angeles, declines prosecution of subject, age 15, due to his extreme youth; but recommends facts of instant case be furnished the State Juvenile Authorities.

REFERENCES:

Bureau file 9-0672.

Report of Special Agent dated November 22, Los Angeles, California.

Bureau letter dated December 5, 1942.

DETAILS:

At Los Angeles, California

In the letter dated December 5, 1942, he advised as follows:

"Reference is made to your letter of November 22, 1942, regarding the following described specimen for examination in Bureau files with above-mentioned date, page file 9-0672.

I have enclosed for marking Los Angeles, Calif.

Please note, addressed to the Agent, I shall wait for the returned fingerprints before forwarding the instant investigation letter, beginning at 8 p.m."

COPY FILE

9-9820

Jan 21, 1943
"You are advised that the above-mentioned specimens were palm and seven latent fingerprints, as well as one latent palm print, were developed on specimen 2.

"You are being separately advised as to the result of the laboratory examination conducted."

A separate report will be made of the laboratory examination conducted in this case.

In accordance with the undeveloped lead in reference report, instant case was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney HOWARD V. CALVERLEY, Los Angeles, to determine what proceedings if any, should be taken against the subject, BILL GLASER, as a delinquent juvenile. Mr. CALVERLEY declined to prosecute subject in Federal Court, instead as subject is not 18 years of age, Mr. CALVERLEY stated, however, that due to the nature of this case, some action should be taken in an effort to impress upon subject and his parents the seriousness of subject's acts. Mr. CALVERLEY suggested that the State Juvenile Authority in San Bernardino be apprised of the facts in instant case and that the matter be placed in their hands for whatever action they deemed appropriate. Accordingly, an undeveloped lead is being cut out to carry out Mr. CALVERLEY's recommendations in this case.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At San Bernardino, California, will present the facts of instant case to the State Juvenile Authorities inasmuch as they are in a position to demand appropriate supervision of Billy Stanley, age 15, who is the subject of this case.

At Los Angeles, California, will report the results of the Technical Laboratory's examination of the specimen which have been submitted by this office for examination.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Subject's criminal record set out, Laboratory report set out. Facts of instant case presented to State Juvenile authorities, San Bernardino for appropriate attention.

REASONS:
- Bureau file 9-2-3670.
- Bureau letter cited 12/12/42.
- Report of Special Agent cited in Special Agents' Los Angeles, 2/12/43.

DETAILS:

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

F: Bureau furnished the following criminal record of subject under P.R.I. No. 31656371:


In a laboratory report dated December 9, 1942, the Bureau advised that the results of the examination were as follows:

The handwriting appearing on specimen of the letter was compared with material contained in the appropriate portions of the anonymous letter files without affecting its identification. An appropriate photographic copy will be added to this file for future reference.

9-19820 8
The specimen listed as Q1 is a white bond envelope containing no watermark, measuring approximately 6.6" in length, 3.66" in width, 0.002" in thickness and having an opacity value of 0.77. The end of the envelope was torn off before it reached the laboratory. The address is written in script with blue-black ink.

The questioned specimen Q2 is an unraveled sheet of yellow bond paper containing no watermark, measuring 11" in length, 6.5" in width, 0.002" to 0.003" in thickness, weighing 3.6709 grams and having an opacity value of 0.17. The message is written in script with blue-black ink and with black crayon.

AT SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA:

In accordance with the undevolved lead in reference report to present the facts of the instant case to the State Bureau authorities, the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent:

The facts of the above case were discussed with Miss LARKER, Probation officer, San Bernardino, California. She advised Special Agent that her office had jurisdiction of juvenile matters in San Bernardino County. Miss LARKER further advised that her office might not take any action concerning MISS ALTER at this time but that the probation officers would be informed of the facts and would be alert to any further unlawful activity on the part of the client. She also stated that, if possible, the matter would be discussed with the client's parents and that she might receive proper parental guidance.

Therefore, as all legal leads are exhausted, this case is being dropped from the authority of the Special Agent in Charge.
1-18-10-10, I Cancelled
Extortion note to Errof Flynn brings arrest

Writer of a $10,000 extortion note threatening death to Errof Flynn was captured last night and then turned loose a few minutes later.

Flynn had received the note postmarked on Dec. 10, and had turned it over to the FBI.

The note stated that if Flynn did not hand over $10,000 in cash to a man identified as Michael Klug of a mail box at 10540 Sunset, he would be killed. Flynn was told his phone was tapped, and he was being followed and that he should try to accommodate Klug.

FBI agents tracked the man's address and made up a dummy package—a box of candy—and waited a little.

Klug was told to pick up a package at a little shop on Sunset. Klug picked it up and was said to have flown out there and had left as the Klug's security guard walked in and asked what the package was for.

The officers grabbed him and he was turned over to the Los Angeles police department.

Los Angeles Daily News

9-9870-A
Boy Threatens Errol Flynn

Note Demands $10,000 or 'You'll Die'

Los Angeles, Nov. 20 (AP)—A $10,000 extortion plot against Errol Flynn, engineered by a schoolboy, 13, was disclosed last night by the FBI.

Billy Seager, of San Bern-
dino, sent a note to the actor, now awaiting trial on charges by two girls, demanding the money or proof of death. The lad was ar-
rested, said Agent Hood, at a San
Bernardino small shop where he had bought the money to be
sent.

Hood said the note read:
"Let me have your money and
send a small package contain-
ing $10,000 in currency to the
Otto Mate Shop. Your phone has
been tapped. Don't call the po-
lice. You will be killed if you
don't comply."

It was signed "Jack Gilstrap.

The lad was released to his par-
ents while the U.S. Attorney's of-
cifice studies possible further ac-

-9-9870-A

CLIPPING FROM W.
NEW YORK POST
D.N.
FEB. 20 19-61
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION
BOY TRIES EXTORTION

Los Angeles, Nov. 20 (A. P.)—The confession of a 15-year-old schoolboy to sending an extorti

on note to Flynn55, actor, was disclosed today by the F.B.I.

The boy, E. A. Martineau, was ar

rested when he asked for a pack-

age at a San Bernardino mail

shop. The note Flynn received

read:

“If you value your life and

career send a small package

containing $18,000 in currency to

the post office. If you do not,

your name has been tapped. Don’t call the

police. You will be killed if you

don’t comply.”

The boy was released to the

custody of his parents, pending

a study of the case. He told the

police he wanted some spending

cash and selected Flynn be-

cause his name had appeared in

connection with rape charges in

volving two young girls.

50FEB 1943

9-9870-A

file

[Signature]
Boy Held in Errol Flynn
$10,000 Extortion Plot

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19. (U.P.I.)
A $10,000 extortion note threat-
ing the life of film star Errol
Flynn has been sent by the arrest
of 13-year-old Bill Bassett, a
San Bernardino County student.
Federal agents and San Bern-
ardino police set the trap for
the writer of the note by deliver-
ing a package of currency as in-
structed and the boy was taken
into custody. He confessed to writing the
note. Authorities deliber-
ate whether any charge should
be brought against him.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Fe. Unknown Subject: Erral Flynn,
Viostin - ingestion

Examination requested by: Los Angeles, Calif.
Date of reference examination: 11/15/43 - Lot 2
Examination requested: Doc. - Pt.
Result of Examination:

Specimens submitted for examination:

1. Piece of paper, "Unclear direction, Calif., Nov. 10, 14:30, 6-7", ad to "200.00.
Erral Flynn ....".
2. Late, linked handwritten note: "If you value your life ....".

LATEST EXAMINATION NO: 9-5820-16
FELI LOS ANGELES 4-29-43

TO FLYNN, QUINCY, MASS.

ADMITTED TO FLYNN QUOTE. I KNOW WHAT IS GOOD FOR YOU, YOU

WILL PAY ATTENTION TO THE GIRLS YOU RAPE. I KNOW YOU DID IT YOU

CANNOT FOOL ME SO YOU BETTER FERK OVER SOME DOLLAR. PUT YOUR ANSWER IN

THE BOSTON DAILY RECORD PUT IT IN THE NEWSPAPER COLUMN AND JUST SAY

ANYTHING BUT GIVE A HINT YOU RECEIVED THIS AND IN A WEEK IF YOU DON'T WAIT

TROUBLE. GET WHAT I MEAN. I'M HAVING HAVING HAVING HAVING HAVING HAVING HAVING

FROM TODAY. THAT WILL BE APRIL TWENTY NINE. DEADLINE AND THEN I

SEND YOU YOUR INSTRUCTIONS ON WHERE AND WHEN TO LEAVE THE MONEY AND

DON'T WORRY IT WILL NOT BE OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND FOR THAT'S

ONLY NICE. DON'T WORRY IT WILL NOT BE OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND FOR THAT'S

ALL I NEED TO SKIP YOUR ANNOYING LETTERS. LETTERS TO FLYNN QUOTE LTH FLYNN QUOTE.

LABORATORY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES WILL BE FURNISHED BOSTON OFFICE.

LETTER RECEIVED THIS OFFICE APRIL TWENTY NINTH BUT SUPPOSE ARTICLE BE

PLACED IN PAPER AS REQUESTED.

BOSTON WILL BE NOTIFIED.

[Signature]

Boston Daily Record 4-30-43
Director, FBI

Attention - Technical Laboratory

To: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

extrole - victim

Extortion

Dear Sirs:

There are enclosed herewith original extortion note and
envelope postmarked at Quincy, Massachusetts on April 21, 1943 at
2:40 p.m. These documents are being designated as Exhibits 1 to
14 inclusive. This letter was received by Extrole at his home,
7760 Mulholland Highway, North Hollywood, California, the sender
of which is unknown at the time.

It is desired that an appropriate examination be made to
develop any latent fingerprints in order to identify same and that
a check be made against the specimens in the anonymous letter file
for possible identification. These documents have been handled by
numerous people and their elimination fingerprints will be submitted
to the Bureau in the immediate future.

Upon completion of the examination the letter and envelope,
together with a report of the examination, should be forwarded to
the Boston Field Division, which is being designated as Office of
Origin.

In view of the fact that these documents were not photo-
graphed at the Los Angeles Field Division, it is desired that a
photographic copy be made for the Los Angeles Field Division files
for future reference purposes.

Very truly yours,

R. D. HODD
SAC

Enclosures

R. D. HODD
SAC

17 MAY 43

[Signature]

17 MAY 43

[Signature]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LABORATORY REPORT

May 11, 1943

File No. 1-L299-3

Lab No. 8-1993

To: Unknown Subject
Errol Flynn - Motion
Entertainment

Examination requested by: Los Angeles (9-728)

Reference: Letter 5-70-43

Examination requested: Response - Fingerprint

Specimen:

1. An envelope addressed to Mr. Errol Flynn postmarked Sunshine,
   May 31, April 26, 1943, 6 P.M.
2. First sheet of accompanying letter handwritten in pencil beginning
   "Mr. Flynn... Det. CLARK 04 14 43 5-6000"
3. Second sheet of accompanying letter beginning, "RECEIVED THIS
   1400 PM IN A MAN IF YOU WANT..."
4. Third sheet of accompanying letter beginning, "THEY WILL BE
   APRIL 28 AND THEN..."

RESULT OF EXAMINATION:

Specimens 1, through 4, were treated chemically for the
development of latent fingerprints, but no prints of value were
developed.

The handwriting and handwriting appearing on specimens
1, through 4, was searched through the anonymous letter file of the
Service without affording an identification. Photographic copies of
this material will be added to this file for future reference and
compliance.

Specimen 5 consists of an envelope of white bond paper

Received May 15, 1943, 6:30 A.M., to 7:30 A.M., received by G. L. Kelly to
the office of Mr. Flynn and bears no outward mark.

May 11, 1943
Specimen 02 consists of a sheet of white bond, unruled paper measuring 9.52 inches by 10.46 inches by 0.0035 inches. It weighs 64.15 grams and bears no watermark.

Specimens 03 and 04 are apparently similar in all respects to specimen 02.

According to your request, the original evidence designated above as 01 through 06 is being forwarded to the Boston Field division along with a copy of this report. Photographic copies of specimens 01 through 06 are also being transmitted herewith.
To: Communications Section.

Transmit the following message to: SAC Boston and Los Angeles

Inform subject: Harold Flyn, victim, extortion. Boston obtain specimen handwriting of [redacted] and [redacted] immediately and forward air mail special delivery.

Expedite remaining investigation. Los Angeles contact victim to determine if any follow-up letter received and advise bureau by teletype.

Hoover

[Signature]

[Date: 17 Jun 1845]

[Telemeter]
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

ROBERT L. FOED telephonically advised the Los Angeles Office on 4/29/43 that he was in possession of a threatening letter addressed to BOSTON FLIES. Extortion letter was postmarked Quincy, Massachusetts 4/23/43 and wireless, but instructed FLIES to place a note in the BOSTON DAILY RECORD to indicate that he had received the letter and awaited further instructions. FLIES and pertinent individuals interviewed in regard to receipt of extortion letters. Description of letter and envelope not sent. Letter sent to Technical Laboratory for photographs and appropriate examinations.

Boston Office and Bureau advised of pertinent details by teletype dated 4/29/43.

NOTE

Teletype to the Bureau and the Boston Field Division dated 4/29/43.

DATE

On April 29, 1943 ROBERT L. FOED, 6251 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, telephonically advised this office that he had in
His possession a threatening letter which had been received by EMOR FLDN and that he, FORD, was FLDN's attorney.

The writer subsequently contacted FORD and obtained instant letter in order that the instructions contained therein might be followed as quickly as possible. FORD advised the writer that he had received the above referred to letter a day or two before he called this office because he had inspected the letter and then decided to call this Bureau on the matter. FORD stated that at first the letter seemed, in his opinion, to be written by a crank and that he decided to disregard the note entirely. However, upon subsequently contacting FLDN, he decided to advise this Bureau in order that the note might be appropriately handled and the instructions contained therein complied with.

FORD stated that his full name was ROBERT REGAS FORD, that he had handled instant letter and that his fingerprints were on file with this Bureau. FORD also advised that his partner had also handled this note and that he was contacted by the writer and he advised that his fingerprints were likewise on file at the Bureau.

It was also ascertained that Secretary to Mr. FORD, had also handled the note referred to note, and had also handled the note. FORD was contacted by the writer and he advised that her fingerprints were likewise on file as she had been fingerprinted at the time that she registered as a Canadian alien.

The Bureau and the Boston Field Division were advised by teletype on April 22, 1943 that the above letter had been received by FLDN, giving the contents of the note and further advising that the letter had been forwarded to the Technical Laboratory for appropriate examination. It was also suggested that the article be placed in the BOSTON DAILY RECORD as requested in the note.

The letter and envelope were forwarded to the Technical Laboratory in order that it might be photographed and also in order that an appropriate examination might be made to develop any latent fingerprints and possibly identify same. It was also suggested that the handwriting on the note be compared with letters contained in the employment file for possible identification.

The enclosed 507 letterhead stationery, addressed, April 22, 1943, with return envelope enclosed to Mr. J. FORD, 400 Field Office, FBI, New York City. The envelope was never filled.
written on the face of the envelope. On the flap of the envelope itself was written the word, "Secret".

It is also to be noted that this letter was subsequently sent to the Beverly Hills Post Office where it was postmarked April 26, 1943, 1:30 P.M., and given the new address of 7720 Lowbell Road, North Hollywood, California.

The letter itself read as follows:

"Mr. FLEX!!!

If you know what is good for you you will pay attention to these girls you raped. I know you did it. You cannot fool me so you better check over some dough."

On the reverse side of this sheet was contained the following message:

"Put your answer in the BOSTON DAILY RECORD. Put it near HINCHI POLICE and just say anything but give a hint you."

The following message, which was a continuation of Page 3, was written on a second sheet of paper as follows:

"Received this and in a week if you don't want trouble. Get what."

Then the following message was a continuation on the reverse side of the second page, as follows:

"I mean same. Be hearing from you don't forget a week from today."

On a third piece of paper the following message was as follows:

"That will be April 29 (deadline) and then I will send you your instructions on where and"

The following message was written on the reverse side of Page 3 as a continuation of the aforementioned message as follows:
This message was not signed and was printed in very large letters, which gave the appearance that the writer tried to disguise his handwriting.

FRED FLICK was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent at the WARNER BROTHERS STUDIO, Studio City, California, and he stated that he did not remember the exact date that he received this letter, but that after reading same, he took it to his attorney, ROBERT E. FORD. FLICK stated that the only person he knows to have handled the note with the exception of his attorney was his assistant, WHERON E. WILES, and himself. FLICK advised that his prints are on file with this Bureau, and ROBERT E. FORD advised the writer that

The Los Angeles Field Division was in receipt of a teletype from the Bureau dated April 30, 1943 advising that the case should be afforded vigorous attention, that precautions should be taken to avoid premature publicity, and that the Bureau should be advised of the pertinent developments by telephone.

On May 2, 1943 the Los Angeles Field Division was in receipt of a teletype from the Boston Field Division which advised that a personal advertisement had been placed in the BOSTON DAILY RECORD near MICHIGAN Avenue. This ad appeared in the May 1st issue as follows:

"Received your letter, Mr. Flynn."

- [TV NEWS] -
ENCRYPTED LEADER

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION -

At Los Angeles, California, will keep in contact with ENCRYPTED Flux in order that in the event he should receive further instructions from the unknown individual, they may be complied with and appropriate arrangements made.
Director, FBI

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

Dear Sirs:

Ref: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
      VICTIM - FLYNN
      EXTORTION

Reference is made to the letter from this
Field Division dated April 30, 1943 in which it was
stated that numerous people had handled the note in-
volved in instant case and that the elimination prints
would be submitted.

It was ascertained that the following in-
dividuals had handled the note, namely:

[Redacted]

It has been ascertained that these individu-
als all have their prints on record at the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R. B. Mat
SAC

0011: MEB
9-491

52 MAY 21 1943
CWI

CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 29, 1943

To: COMMISSIONER SECTION

Transmit the following message to:

GAG, Boston

Hearing tapes, files, video, etc...

Submit report promptly.

Activity of your office in this case beginning on April 1st through last and follow-up report.

SHEEHY

220 Loma Santa (regular mail)
FBI BOSTON
DIRECTOR

2-22-43
5:10 PM EST

FILE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, ERROL FLYNN, VICTIM, EXTORTION. NEWSPAPER
ARTICLE PLACED IN MAY FIRST, NINETEEN FORTY THREE ISSUE OF BOSTON
DAILY RECORD, AS DIRECTED IN EXTORTION LETTER. POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN
VICINITY OF QUINCY, MASS. CONTACTED TO OBTAIN NAMES OF PERSONS KNOWN TO
HAVE WRITTEN SIMILAR LETTERS.

HENDRICK

END 8:32 PM
3 APR 1943
Article placed in the May 1st, 1943 issue of the Boston "Daily Record" Police Departments in the vicinity of Quincy, Mass., contacted by "KFC", to obtain names of persons known to have written letters similar to the type received by "KFC".

Teletype Los Angeles Field Division to Boston Field Division dated 4-29-43. Teletype Boston Field Division to Los Angeles dated May 1, 1943, Report of Special Agent.

In the May 1, 1943 issue of the "Daily Record", published in the city of Boston, an advertisement was placed over the "WIRELESS" column by this office, as requested in referenced teletype from Los Angeles to Boston. This advertisement was as follows:

"Received your letter. Dr. Vigen, P."

The Police Departments of the City of Quincy and Nahant, Mass., and the Metropolitan Police Department, Blue No. 22,036, were contacted by Special Agent. Inquiries have been made of them to learn the identity of any person who may have in the past written similar type of letters. A reply was received with negative results.

"They refused that's all."

G. V. O. 24, 13, 1, 10. 8

DNVZ 1943
Reference is made to your letter of May 2, in which you requested that the fingerprints of the following listed individual be compared with the latent impressions previously developed in connection with the above-cited case, page 6.

We have checked the requested sample and would like to state that the latent impressions were developed in this same case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date Recorded: 5-19-43 100 A. M.

Single Fingerprint Report

Case No.: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
           INGOL FLINT - VICTIM
           EXTORTION

Specimens:

It is requested that the fingerprints of the following named individuals be compared with the latents in connection with the above-entitled cases:

[Invisible fingerprint]

Examination requested by: Los Angeles

Date received: 5-19-43

Examination requested: Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Sent to Card Index

Examination by:

[Invisible fingerprint]

[Invisible fingerprint]

Recipe dated 6/1/43

[Invisible fingerprint]
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY (Lab. 56-1808)

Director, FBI

Dear Sirs:

On June 7, 1943, [redacted], was interviewed at the Reconstruction Field Laboratory.

He is presently on parole from the Bedford State Hospital, Massachusetts State Mental Institution, and is employed as laborer at [redacted].

He was questioned at length and for four hours steadfastly refused to give samples of his handwriting and handprinting. During this interview he was very excitable and indicated a hostile attitude. He believes that he is an underdog and that people are always trying to 'pin things on him' or to 'bag him.' He finally agreed to submit samples of his handprinting and handprinting if his brother were present.

After about [redacted] in the presence of his brother, he agreed to submit samples of his handprinting and handprinting. Three pages of specimens were obtained at that time, during which there were frequent interruptions while the notes were taken and samples prepared.
He stated that he was a very poor speller and it was obvious that he deliberately mis-spelled even the simplest of words. For example, he wrote "come" for "one", "head" for "end", and "tom" for the word "bark".

The page identified "RED B" contains words dictated but using his own spelling. At the time this sample was obtained, it appeared to be under severe emotional stress.

The same condition existed at the time he gave the samples appearing on the second sheet marked "2 RED B". In this instance the letters were dictated to him at which time he was asked to increase the size of the letters in the first five lines. At the sixth line he was told to write in any size that he wished.

On the third page he printed his own name and then letters which were dictated to him. At the time this page was written, he was much calmer. This page is identified by the mark "3 RED B".

Throughout the entire procedure he printed the letters dictated to him slowly and carefully. After the letter was dictated he would pause and then print it. Several times he mentioned the fact that these letters might vary in form.

The three forms of handwriting and handwriting specimens obtained along with the "PERSONAL RECORD" of the defendant, partly filled out in his own handwriting, are herewith being transmitted for your information.

It is requested that these several specimens be compared with the subject letter in instant case and results reported to the Bureau Field Division at the earliest possible time, and also the Los Angeles Field Division.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

B. E. Harris

[Handwritten notes:]

Date: 9
Bureau File 8-1050
Bureau File 8-1036

[Handwritten notes:]

Los Angeles
married April 23, 1941

at Colonnade Anthony's Church

Father W.

Sons' name
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Los Angeles, Calif.</th>
<th>4/21/43</th>
<th>4/24/43</th>
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**Laboratory Report received advising that examination had been made with negative results. Victim recontacted stating that he had not received any follow-up letter. Bureau advised of follow-up by teletype 4/21/43.**

**Excerpts from Los Angeles Field Office, 4/21/43**

Under date of May 22, 1943, laboratory report was received in instant case by the Los Angeles Field Division advising that appropriate examination had been made of the negatives submitted and that these examinations had been conducted with negative results.

Under date of June 1, 1943, the Los Angeles Field Division was in receipt of a teletype from the Bureau advising that the victim should be contacted in order to determine if any follow-up letter had been received and that the Bureau should be appropriately advised by return teletype.

The victim in instant case had been contacted on several previous occasions by the writer with respect to a letter which the victim was expected to receive, but on those occasions the victim advised that he had not received a follow-up letter, and that he would advise the Los Angeles Field Office immediately upon receipt of
any such letter. However, on June 8, 1945, victim PLKN was again contacted by
the writer but advised that he had not received a follow up letter, and that he
realized the necessity for advising this office immediately upon receipt of any
such letter.

Therefore, on June 8, 1945, the Bureau was advised by teletype that the victim had been contacted with negative results.

The Los Angeles Field Division was also in receipt of a letter from the Bureau dated June 8, 1945, advising that insufficient no latent fingerprints had been developed on the original documents, the requested comparisons could not be conducted.

- FIGNED -
DEVELOPED LEADS

FBI BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

At Milton, Massachusetts, will obtain handwriting specimens of

[Handwritten notes and faded text]

In compliance with above directive dated June 9, 1943,

[Handwritten notes and faded text]

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California, will keep in contact with victim from this

[Handwritten notes and faded text]

Order that Mr. Brown be appropriately advised should the victim receive any

[Handwritten notes and faded text]

Further information from the unknown subject who wrote the first letter.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

9-10598-13

Examination requested by: Boston (9-497)

Reference: Letter 6-24-43

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K3 6 sheets of paper and notepaper bearing letters and notes with the purported known handwriting and handwriting of same.

K4 Photostatic copies (2) of occupational questionnaire and bearing the purported known handwriting and handwriting of same.

K5 Handprinted letter on letterhead of Bernard Lord, dated Sept. 5, 1942 bearing purported known handwriting of same.

K6 3 letters and 2 envs., bearing the purported known handwriting and handwriting of same, postmarked envelopes, June 7, 1943 addressed to Local 930, C.I.O., Quincy, Mass. Two letters dated May 3, 6 May 14, 1943 - 1 without date. (2 letters are missing).

RESULT OF EXAMINATION:

K3 was concluded that none of the individuals whose known handwriting are handwritings are identical to any specimen K1 through K5 prepared by of the handwriting and handwriting appearing on specimens K1 through K4 which comprised the original. A letter note which was previously examined in connection with Case 525.

In accordance with your request, specimens K3 through K5 are being returned herewith. To photostatic copies of specimen K3 through K5 are retained in the Laboratory's files.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
100 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts
June 16, 1943

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Attention: Technical Laboratory
Laboratory File D-1009

MB: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
NAME: FLIX, VICTOR;
EXTRACTION

Dear Sirs:

There are enclosed herewith specimens of handwriting and handwriting of four suspects in the instant case as follows:

1. Letter dated February 27, 1943 written and signed by

2. Yellow sheet of paper bearing written words and figures and signed

3. Plain lined notepaper bearing handwritten words and figures, dated January 27, 1943 and bearing name

4. Plain white paper bearing stamp date May 29, 1943, written

5. Printed list of grocery items and prices on letterhead of and purported to have been printed by

6. Letter with handwritten words and figures on letterhead of and purported to have been written and signed by

7. Photostatic copy of page one of occupational questionnaire of

8. Photostatic copy of page two of occupational questionnaire of purported to have been handprinted by

9. Handprint letter on letterhead of Westwood Lodge, dated September 8, 1942, bearing name and purported to have been printed by

9-10598 13-5-48
10. Handprinted envelope postmarked June 7, 1943 addressed to Local Board 
   #125, Quincy, Mass., believed to have been printed by 

11. Handprinted envelope postmarked May 28, 1943 addressed to Local Board 
   #125, Quincy, Mass., believed to have been printed by 

12. Handwritten letter dated May 8, 1943 addressed to 
    (bearing signature) and believed to have been written by 

13. Obverse handprinted letter dated May 14, 1943 enclosed in separate 
    sealed envelope believed to have been written by 

14. Obverse handprinted letter without date, also in separate sealed 
    envelope, believed to have been written by 

It is desired that the enclosed specimen be examined and compared 
with the extortion letter in the instant case to determine if the hand-
printing and the handwriting on any such document is identical with the 
handprinting and handwriting words in the extortion letter.

If an identification is effected, or if identification appears 
possible, it is desired that the Boston Office be notified of the advisability 
of obtaining further handprinting specimens.

It is requested that the results of such examination be reported 
to the Boston and Los Angeles Field Divisions at the earliest possible dat-
It is requested that all specimens be returned to the Boston Field Division 
or that they may be returned to the sources from which received.

Very truly yours,

Carl S. Kemelde
Chief, R. Hieflk
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Los Angeles (9-861)
   R-86
   N77/103
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter of Special Agent in Charge CARL E. HEDRICK, dated at Boston, Mass., June 6, 1943, transmitting handwriting and handwriting specimens in the instant case. There are enclosed hereewith additional specimens as follows:

1. Two photostatic copies of Selective Service questionnaire of suspect believed to have been written in whole or in part by

2. An original letter contained in Selective Service file signed by possibly written by

3. Two photostatic copies of Selective Service questionnaire written in part and signed by

4. An original information form reported to be in the handwriting of and filed with his employer.

No identification has been made in regard to specimens previously submitted. It is desired that the enclosed specimens be examined and compared with the extortion letter in the instant case to determine if the handwriting and handwriting on any such documents is identical with the handwriting and the two handwritten words in the extortion letter.

If an identification is effected, or if identification appears possible, it is desired that it be determined what parts of these documents were written by and that the Boston Office be notified of
The possibility of obtaining handwriting specimens of

It is requested that the results of such examination be reported
to the Boston and Los Angeles Field Divisions at the earliest possible
date.

Specimens 2 and 4 should be returned to the Boston Field Division
so that they may be returned to the owners thereof.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

CAB. E. BEEVOR
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Los Angeles (2-691)
D-16
STRIKED
Laboratory Report

June 21, 1943

Examination requested by: Boston (9-526)
Reference: Letter 6-22/43
Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

52. Photostatic copies of Selective Service questionnaire and original questionnaire bearing the purported known handwriting and handwriting of

Result of examination:

The handwriting and handwriting appearing on the Selective Service questionnaire of [Redacted] have been examined and, while a definite conclusion cannot be reached, it is believed to be in the handwriting and handwriting of [Redacted]. The signature of the registrant appearing on page 7 is believed to be the only handwriting of [Redacted] appearing on this questionnaire. Consequently, no comparison has been made between the handwriting and handwriting appearing on the Selective Service questionnaire with the handwriting appearing on the questioned questionnaires 2 through 6.

[Redacted] as no known handwriting of [Redacted] available for comparison purposes, it is not possible to determine whether his Selective Service questionnaire or the original letter described in your letter as item 52 are in the handwriting of [Redacted]. However, comparison with the signature of [Redacted] on the Selective Service questionnaire indicates
that the original letter previously examined is not in his handwriting or in the handwriting of [illegible]. Definite conclusions cannot be reached however in this case because as the signature of [illegible] was not offered enough material for comparison purposes.

The handwriting appearing on page 2 of the Selective Service questionnaire and on the labor survey questionnaire of the [illegible] was compared with specimens 41 through 46. It was determined that a conclusion could be reached because of the lack of comparable material. It is noted that this known handwriting is in lower case letters while the questioned material is in upper case letters. It is believed that if upper case handwriting [illegible] could be obtained and examined for comparison purposes a definite conclusion could be reached.

The original evidence in specimen 12 is being returned herewith, appropriate photographic copies having been made for the completion of the laboratory's files. The photographic copies of the Selective Service questionnaires are being retained in the laboratory's files.
REPORT NO. 29611

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date Original

Page

4/26/75  CALIFORNIA

Date Made

FILE NO. 29611

Period

REPT. MADE

BOSTON, MASS.

24-29-14-149

Character of Case

WEIGHT 21600 OZS.

HEIGHT 6' 1"

CAUCASIAN

Background: The handwriting and handwriting of suspect#1 was compared to that of known persons and it was determined that the handwriting of the suspect most closely resembled the handwriting of the unknown person. The letter was then forwarded to the laboratory for examination. It was determined that the letter was written by the suspect. The letter was written on a piece of torn paper and was addressed to the victim. The suspect admitted that he had written the letter and that he had mailed it to the victim. The suspect was identified as John Smith, age 32, of 123 Main Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The letter was postmarked on 4/26/75.

Analysis: The letter was written in pencil and was signed by the suspect. The handwriting was legible and there were no obvious signs of stress or anger. The letter was signed as follows:

John Smith

Postmark

4/26/75

The letter contained the following message:

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am writing to you because I need your help. I have been unable to find work for the past year and I don't know what to do. I have a family to support and I am running out of options. I don't want to be a burden on you, but I don't know what else to do. Please help me.

Sincerely,

John Smith

The letter was signed in pencil and was dated 4/26/75.

Conclusion: The letter was written by John Smith, who was identified as the suspect in the investigation. The letter was postmarked on 4/26/75 and was addressed to the victim. The letter contained a message asking for help and was written in pencil. The handwriting was legible and there were no obvious signs of stress or anger.

Technical laboratory report of examination of letter:

The letter was examined and the handwriting was compared to that of the suspect. The handwriting was determined to be consistent with that of the suspect. The letter was determined to be written by hand and was signed by the suspect. The letter was postmarked on 4/26/75.

Suggestion: In light of the evidence presented, it is recommended that the suspect be charged with mail fraud. The suspect should be interviewed and questioned regarding the contents of the letter.

Signature of Investigator:

[Signature]

Date:

[Date]
Reference: Bureau File S-1052
Bureau teletype to the Boston Field Division dated June 4, 1943,

Detailled AT BRISTOL, MASS.

It was contacted by the writer to ascertain if any person in Braintree was aware of having written letters directly to the girl in the instant case. The girl declared that no one had written to her except her employer. She stated that her employer was a man who had been committed to the Medfield State Hospital, an institution for mental cases, in Medfield, Mass., in 1939 after having been arrested for beating his wife. He stated that he had had a child of his own who had been taken away by the authorities. He added that the fingerprints on the letter were those of movie star George Raft.

It was also stated that he had a record involving immoral relations with at least two women prior to his marriage and declared that he would be the type of person who might write a letter such as the one received in this case. The above information was verified by his record.

The employee was arrested for a parole violation at the time of his commitment to the Medfield State Hospital. It was also learned that a letter mailed in Braintree, Mass., after 6 PM could be picked up by a truck from the Quincy Post Office and could bear a Quincy postmark. It is noted that the letter in the instant case was postmarked Quincy, Mass., at 6 PM and, therefore, could have been mailed in Braintree.

The employee, who had once worked on South Street, produced the application for employment for the company which purports to be in his handwriting. It was ascertained that he was presently employed by that company as a laborer.

A search of the hospital records indicated that he was declared as mentally incompetent and had been sent on parole from the Medfield State Hospital since prior to April 22, 1943. Printing and writing on his questionnaire and on other documents in the file bearing his name were compared with the letter in the instant case and some similarity in writing was noted. It was not certain, however, whether he had written the letter or by some other person.}

88
Resident Physician, Medfield State Hospital, stated that the patient was admitted to that institution in 1940 after his arrest on an assault charge. The record of the patient showed that he was born June 8, 1929, at Braintree, Mass., that he had had one difficulty and that he had been married with two years before his marriage and had been convicted in 1937 in Quincy, Mass., on a charge of fornication. His diagnosis was psychoses with mental deficiency—senor, with a professional diagnosis of dementia process.

The patient was described as a docile and hard-working patient and that his principal trouble seemed to be low mentality, unapproachable temper and an indifference that his wife was untrue to him. He knew of no undue interest on the part in movie stars but declared that the patient was very much of his appearance and apparently tried to look like some characters in the movies.

The record of the establishment revealed that he had been released from the hospital April 3, 1945, on a three months trial visit and that he was at Braintree during the period when the instant letter was mailed. He was a man of unusual appearance during part of his stay at the hospital, described as the most notable of the patients and appeared to be a reader of movie magazines. He said that he did have access to daily papers during his commitment and could have followed the recent case against the victim, Robin, described as an avid reader of True Romances, Love Stories and similar magazines of the same type. He said that he believed everyone but himself for his troubles and considered himself greatly wronged by his commitment to the hospital.

At Braintree, Mass.

The witness was not as he required for work at his place of employment by the writer and Special Agent, voluntarily accompanied the agents to the Braintree Police Department. The witness was interviewed at length. During this interview the witness was very excited and during a great portion of the time was emotionally upset and declairant. For four hours he steadfastly refused to give samples of his handwriting or handwriting although he repeatedly denied that he had ever written anyone since his release from the hospital.

During the course of the interview, and before the nature of the instant letter and the address thereof were ever told him, the subjects of newspapers and movies were casually advanced by the interviewing agents.
without any previous mention of Flinchall's name, volunteered that he liked to read commentator's column and expressed admittance of the late Walter Flinchall, stating that he was the only columnist who was not afraid of anyone and declared that he read Flinchall's column regularly and often listened to his on the radio. Later, when the victim's name was brought up in general conversation about services, WIT1 vent into a long tirade against WIT1, declaring that he was guilty of untruth charges against him, but that he had been able to "pay his way out". He then declared that fellows like WIT1 with lots of money would "get away with anything", but that in his opinion WIT1 should be punished and be made to pay for his acts. He said that he, himself, would have been railroaded in such a case.

WIT1 then went into a discussion of how everybody was against him and how he was blamed for everything because of his record, as much as that:>several weeks ago> he had "decided to leave town and get into the Merchant Marines" or "go to California".> Then pointed out that when he went to service in which WIT1 appeared men in the audience would make remarks about himself. WIT1 then said that he would get as disgusted that he would leave. He also remarked several times that WIT1 had more money than he needed and that money meant nothing to him (comparing WIT1).

On one occasion WIT1 stated that "I made up my mind before we got to the station I would not give you any samples of my handwriting." It is to be noted that he was not told the purpose of this interview until after he had arrived at the station.

On another occasion WIT1 stated, "there was no signature on that letter and I was not mentioned in it so why do you accuse me". It is to be noted that at the time of this interview the letter had not been described to him and, in fact, the protest was used that samples of his writing was desired because letters signed in his name had been sent to several people in the vicinity. After all the above incidents and statements, WIT1 was specifically asked if he had written the instant letter to WIT1. WIT1 and the contents were referred to specifically. WIT1 then exhibited violent reactions and became very excited and loudly and repeatedly denied writing such letter. He appeared much more disturbed and excited than in the early part of the interview when the letter was referred to without description of its contents and without anything of the address thereon.
The Technical Laboratory, on May 15, 1943, reported that the airmail letter in the instant case had been treated chemically for the development of latent fingerprints but that no prints of value had been detected. The laboratory also reported that the handwriting and handwriting appearing in the letter was identified through the anonymous letter file of the Bureau without affecting an identification. The report further described the envelope of the letter as white bond paper measuring 5.12 x 9.49 inches to 5.6 inches (0.0048 to 0.0066 inches) weighing 0.006 grams and bearing no watermark. The report further describes the three sheets of the letter as being of white bond unlined paper measuring 8.63 inches by 10.94 inches by 0.0055 inches. It weighs 0.106 grams and bears no watermark.

agent, Milton Board of Public Welfare, Town Hall.

Mr. Huber, Officer Manager, Milton Housing Board, 206 Town Hall.

Miss Brown, Local Board Administrator, Junior High School, furnished all occupational questionnaire and Factotum copies of questionnaire, which bears handwriting of were made and are being submitted to the Technical Laboratory for comparison and examination.
The occupational questionnaire of --- also located in the files of said Local Board, contained no adequate specimen of writing or printing of

At Epping, N.H.

Postmaster Clark, town of Epping, advised that suspect had never made application for any license in the office of the tax clerk. He also stated that --- was not listed as a registered voter in the town of Epping but remarked that --- has written a letter some time ago asking information concerning registering as a legal voter.

--- then produced a handprinted letter from --- dated September 1, 1948 which has been taken by the agent and is being submitted to the laboratory for examination. No adequate specimen of the writing of --- are found from examination of the records of Local Board 215, East compartment, Mass., but information in the files of subject board reflects an address full nor in his ---

At Keene, N.H.

While engaged in another investigation the writer was informed by --- Secretary, Local Board 215, 11 Maple Street, that he has recently received three obscure letters of emanation signed "EMILY PAINE" and "EMILY PAINE," but believed to have been written by one ---. The three letters in question, one being handprinted and one handwritten, together with handprinted envelops in which one of the letters were mailed, were taken by the writer and are being submitted to the Technical Laboratory for examination.

Superintendent, Quincy Post Office, verified the fact that the letter in the instant case could have been mailed from either Quincy, Braintree or Nantasket, Mass. The records of the Postal Office indicated that the mail pickup in Braintree or Nantasket on April 30, 1943 was brought into the Quincy Post Office at 4:40 p.m., and in the course of events, should have probably been postmarked 4:40 p.m., which is the postmark of the extant letter in the instant case. Inquiry by --- among handlers and stampers of all disclosed as one who knew of the course of instant letter or the pick-up-hour.

At Nantasket, Mass.

--- interested concerning the residence in the town of Nantasket of persons of the --- might write letters such as that in the instant case, but could find the names of no possible suspect in the town of Nantasket.
EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL INTERROGATION

T. JOHNSON, B.S.

Will report the results of the laboratory examination of handwriting
and handprinting specimens heretofore submitted to the Technical
Laboratory.

...
The Technical Laboratory on June 16, 1943 reported that additional specimens of the purported handwriting of [redacted] and his Selective Service questionnaire were not believed to have been written by [redacted] and consequently no comparison was made. The report further stated that it was not possible to determine if the Selective Service questionnaire was written by [redacted] and that a comparison of the signature with the original letter in the file of [redacted] indicated that such letter was not in the handwriting of [redacted].

The report further stated that the purported known specimens of the handwriting of [redacted] were compared with the letter in the instant case, but that no conclusion could be reached because of the lack of comparable material and it was suggested that additional specimens of [redacted] be submitted.

The Technical Laboratory on June 16, 1943 reported that an examination had been made of the purported known handwriting and handwriting specimens of [redacted] and [redacted] and from such examination it was concluded that none of such individuals prepared any of the handwriting or handwriting of the letter in instant case.

AT BRADFORD, PA.

[redacted] interviewed by the writer and special agent of the writer prepared specimens of handwriting and handwriting which were taken by the writer and have been submitted to the Technical Laboratory for examination.

[redacted] stated that after looking at the original letter in the Selective Service file of [redacted] he believed that such letter had been written by [redacted] and that such letter was not presently residing in [redacted], Pa., and that address being unknown to him.

It was further stated that a noted similarity in the appearance of the handwriting of [redacted] and [redacted] in the original letter and the same word purportedly written by [redacted] was [redacted] to the writer.
UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASS.

I will report the results of the laboratory examination of the handwriting and handwriting samples of suspects submitted to the Technical Laboratory.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
100 Mils Street
Boston, 9, Massachusetts
July 10, 1943

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, F. B. I.
Attention: Technical Laboratory

Res: SUBJECTS:
Errol Flynn, Victim
Extortion

Enclosure File 9-10599

Dear Sirs:

There is enclosed herewith specimens of handwriting and handprinting of two suspects in the instant case as follows:

1. 5 sheets of paper identified by the Nos. 1 to 5 respectively and bearing the wording "HEAL" and "HELP". These specimens are the known handwriting and handprinting of suspect.

2. 10 sheets of white paper identified on the back thereof by the Nos. 6 to 10 respectively, HEAL, 7-7-43. These specimens are the known handwriting and handprinting of suspect.

It is desired that the enclosed specimens be examined and compared with the extortion letter in instant case to determine if the handprinting and the handwriting on any such documents is identical with the handprinting and two handwritten words in the extortion letter.

It is requested that the results of such examination be reported to the Boston and Los Angeles Field Divisions at the earliest possible date. It is not necessary that any such specimen be returned to the Boston Field Division.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Enclosures:

Los Angeles (9-46) 1943 IND EX 9-10599

9-10599-11

9-16348-11
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

Date: July 17, 1945

Examination requested by: Bureau

Reference: Letter V-354-45

Examination requested: December

Specimens:

1. Five sheets of paper identified by letter heads bearing handwriting and handwriting of suspect.

2. Seven sheets of writing bearing the names of the victim and handwriting of suspect.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded the handwriting and handwriting of suspect 1 appear on specimen 1 and specimen 2. The handwriting and handwriting of specimen 3 through 8, which were previously submitted, are in connection with the above. Further analysis would be required to establish the handwriting and handwriting of specimen 9, which is question. It is requested that additional samples and the condition of the questioned material be obtained from the various samples and submitted for further analysis. It is also suggested that the examiner take a number of envelope as of specimen 10 and contact the address and the names of the victim.
WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON

DIRECTOR

CHAP. WITHOUT SUB. ERROL FLYNN, VICTIM. EXTORTION. BUREAU FILE 46 1-1031

$300,000 ONE HUNDRED FIVE MINE EIGHT.

PROSECUTION ON GROUND LETTER NOT VIOLATION OF TITLE EIGHTEEN

SECRET THREE THREE EIGHT & LOS ANGELES ADVISED 27/7/19

50 AUG 39

36 NIC
The details of this case are being changed to reflect the true name of the subject herein. Title and previously been designated as "UNKNOWN SUBJECT."

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The Technical Laboratory on July 27, 1964, reported that from an examination of the known handwriting and handwriting of suspect [redacted] it was concluded that such suspect did not prepare the letter in instant case. The Laboratory further reported that no conclusion could be reached in regard to the handwriting and handwriting specimen of [redacted] because of possibility of presence of disguise. Additional specimens were requested of the handwriting and handwriting of

AT QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

In accordance with Laboratory requests [redacted] was interviewed by the writer and [redacted] of the Quincy Police Station and additional samples of her handwriting and her handwriting value. In view of subsequent events, these samples are being submitted to the Technical Laboratory but are being retained in the files of the Boston Field Division. These specimens consist of 19 letters of paper labelled 1 to 19 respectively and on the back thereof bear the initials [redacted] and 6 envelopes addressed to [redacted]. These labelled 1 to 6 respectively and on the back thereof bear the initials [redacted] and [redacted].

After preparing the requested specimens of handwriting and handwriting specimens [redacted] was interviewed at length as to whether she is collaborating with an unknown individual and printed and written the extortion letter and envelope in instant case. The extreme similarity between her writing and printing and that of the letter was pointed out to her and after prolonged questioning she admitted that the extortion letter in instant case had been, in fact, handprinted and handwritten by her. She stated that she had been forced to write the letter under threat of physical harm by her

84
She then made the following voluntary statement concerning the circumstances surrounding the preparation of the letter in question:

(At her request, her name is shown thereon as)

"August 4, 1942,
Quincy, Mass.

I herewith make this voluntary statement to Special Agent
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who have informed me that
I do not have to make any statement and that any I do make
may be used against me. No threats or promises have been
made to me to induce me to make this statement.

I lived with him until the first part
of August 1941 when he gave me a beating and was arrested by
the Illinois Police. He was then sent to Medfield, Mass.
State Hospital where he has been a patient since. On several
occasions he has been here on parole or trial visits. He was
here on a trial visit in April of 1942.

On several occasions while we lived together he beat me,
chased me, and threatened to kill me. On the occasion in August
1941, for which he was arrested and sent to Medfield he told
me to a bed and beat me, and stopped on my stomach.

After being in Medfield Hospital, I got a job at
there I am now working, and want to live
at 10 Orchard Street, Quincy, Mass., where I am now living.
Part of the time my 17 month old baby is with me at that address,
and part of the time the baby is with my mother in Cohasset.

During the week before Easter 1943 he came to the house where
I lived. This was on either April 12, 13, or 14, 1943. He came
there in the afternoon and I was alone in the house. He came
up to my room on the second floor and told me it. My baby was
on my mother's in Cohasset House, and he was and because she
wasn't there. He argued with me about that and threatened
me if I didn't the baby away from me. He also claimed that I had
forged his name on his paycheck and ended the talk when he sent his last pay check
for the period just before he was sent to Medfield in 1942. He
threatened to have me arrested for forgery."

85
"While in the room he picked up some movie magazines I had in my room. He has long been an admirer of GEORGE RAFT, and thinks he looks like RAFT. He saw a writing pad on my bed (I had been writing to my mother) and said he would like to write to GEORGE RAFT to tell him how much he thought of him. He asked me if I would write the letter for him and I refused. He then started to talk about KINCE PLUM, and declared that PLUM was guilty of the charges that had been recently brought against him by two girls. I argued with him and said I thought PLUM was innocent. He got very heated and angry over this argument.

"He then said he needed money and he knew a way to get it. He asked me if I'd write for him. I said, "No way!" He said, "To KINCE, I'm going to give him my viewpoint of what happened."

He then said that if I didn't write for him he'd take the baby away from me, and would tell about the check, and said that it would be too bad for me if I didn't write for him. He then handed me the writing paper pad and told me to "write or print" what he said. I refused, and we argued again. I was sitting on the bed and he was standing over me with his fists clinched and with a terrible look on his face. I was scared, so I started to write. He said, "No, you'd better print." So I started again, this time printing, as he told me the words to print. Every time I would stop he'd tell me to go ahead. All the time I printed he stood right over me with his fists doubled up. When the letter was done he asked if I had any envelopes and I said, "No." He then said, "you'd better get one" and he followed me into the next room where I found one. He then made me address the letter to KINCE PLUM and told me the address. He also directed me to write "do not ignore" and "received" on the envelope.

"When all this was finished he said not to tell anybody about this or it would be too bad for me, that even if they sent him back to Hudson he would get away and come and "get me."

"When I last saw the letter, it and the envelope were still in the writing pad. I was turned my head and was crying, and didn't see him take the letter, but when he left a few minutes later, the letter and envelope were gone. I haven't seen him since, except at a distance on the street.

"I have been shown a letter addressed to Mr. KINCE PLUM together with an envelope also addressed to PLUM postmarked Quincy, Mass., April 25, 1943. This letter consists of three printed pages, printed on both sides."
It starts: "My FL.THE if you know what IS good for you you will pay attention to these girls——" It ends: "Do not worry it will not be over $1000 for that's all I need to stay town."
The second page starts: "Received this and is a very good girl you come meet trouble——" This is the letter as described above, and it is all in my own writing and handwriting.

I have read the above statement, consisting of this and three other pages, each signed by me, and it is true.

Signed, Special Agent, F.B.I.

This report statement is being retained in the files of this Division.

It was ascertained upon an interview that the subject, had been in the employ of the company about July 20, 1943, and declared, however, that he had been discharged the street in Braintree about August 1 and that he believed that he was still living in Braintree.

It was ascertained from the resident physician, Medfield State Hospital, Medfield, Mass., that the subject had reported to the hospital July 6, 1943 and had remained over night for observation and had been again released July 7/43 for another brief visit of three months duration. He advised that subject still resided at 180 Main Street, Braintree, Mass., but that the hospital records did not show where the subject was employed. He remembered a telephone call about the week's day from a doctor to the effect that he did not know dating as to the time.
He did not remember the name of the plant nor was there any record made of the call.

Records show the subject presently employed there as a second-line mechanic during the 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. shift. He may be reached by telephone at this number. It is believed that if he has been arrested that cooperation may be expected from him in regard to the location of the subject, if the subject's apprehension is approved.

AT BOSTON, MASS.
The facts in this case were presented to the same attorney HEWES D. HOWARD the declined prosecution on the ground that, in his opinion, the instant letter did not constitute a violation of Section 220-a, Title 10, U.S. Code.

A description of the subject was ascertained from observation and personal interview as follows:

**Description**

- **Age**
- **Sex**
- **Race**
- **Build**
- **Complexion**
- **Height**
- **Weight**
- **Hair**
- **Eyes**
- **Nose**
- **Mouth**
- **ears**

**Physical Appearance**
- Attempts to look like Dave Arter, 121-2-9577

**Selective Service**
- Local Board 10, 360, 182, 235, 1930

**Relative**
ENCLOSED: TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, BOSTON, MASS.

1 copy of report of [redacted] Los Angeles, Calif.,
dated 6-6-43;
1 copy of report of [redacted] Boston, Mass.,
dated 6-8-43;
1 copy of report of [redacted] Boston, Mass.,
dated 6-25-43;
1 copy of report of [redacted] Boston, Mass.,
dated 7-23-43.

bu

REFERENCES UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF CHIEF
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Number</th>
<th>Date of Occurrence</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1001 ANGELES</td>
<td>6/26/48</td>
<td>LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXTRACTS OF FACTS**

On August 4, 1949, the Los Angeles Field Division of the FBI received by telegraph a report from the Boston Field Division that an estranged wife of a well-known person had given a statement to the FBI admitting that she had written a letter to her estranged husband on August 4, 1949, disclosing the fact that she had written the letter. In the statement, she admitted that she did not mail the letter, but that the telegram was delivered at the nearest post office and presumably mailed in Boston.
It is to be noted that in the report of Special Agent

United States Attorney, Massachusetts, it was not the

that the suspect

had been placed in a central station, but that at the
time of the mailing of said letter, the suspect

was not of this

institution on a trial visit. The above facts were presented to the U. S.

Attorney at Boston, who declined prosecution on the ground that the let-
ter did not constitute a violation of Title 18, Section 520-4.

Accordingly upon receipt of this teletype, the case

were presented to Assistant U. S. Attorney CHARLES E. WALL, who

interviewed Agent concerning of the subjects in Los Angeles due to the
fact that there was no history of mental illness, and that it was he who

had signed this letter to be written. WALL indicated that there was no

history of mental illness there was no case, and that it was only

merely written this letter at the request of a person who claimed mental

illness and who had threatened her with bodily harm.

A report dated July 27, 1943 was received from the Laboratory,
indicated that they had analyzed the handwriting was submitted, did not agree the contents of the
specimens submitted in connection with the above affidavit. It

conclusion was reached as to whether or not the specimen which

known handwriting and handwriting appears on this specimen, upon the

letter, because of the possibility of the presence of diagnosis.
Unknown Subject: Brdl Plan 7364, Filing Insertion.

Requested by Los Angeles (204A)

Date ref seized: Jan 4/30

Other case: 1746

Report card: 9-10578-1

Lab. 01909

Date of reference communication: Lab 01909

Examination requested: E00-258

Result of Examination: 670

Examination by:  

No. 2 specimen submitted for examination:

1

An area 10.6 by 6.5 by 1.5 in. (33 x 19 x 3.8 cm)

2

Lab sheet of any lab specimen up to present time. 100, 1.7 x 2.4 cm

3

That is good for 70... 70

4

All sheets of any lab type, accepted this and is a race if you don't...

5

All sheets of any lab type, that will be April 28 led with...

Evidence

Returned to Boston

5/15/43

R.B.

Willed. local portions to Los Angeles.

R.B.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: Unknown Subject
Local Viren, Victimization

Examination requested by: Boston (2-23-46)

Date of reference communication: Letter 6-28-45

Examination requested: June

Result of Examination: 8-7-45

Specimen submitted for examination

21 - Specimen

22 Photostatic copies of Selective Service notice showing the alleged original
certification by giving the reported known in. and 21st bps of 8-19-45

6-106 Lippens

Leve 8-11-45

Continued 6-22-45
If you go up 1500 up 2022 25 25 you go 15000.

Week, Week, Week

ABCDEF

You do not work

You come, you come, you come.

You fun, you fun, you fun.
ANSWER flies through the funnel. Does anyone know that? I'm in a state of shock. It's not my day. I'm just supposed to worry about everyday jobs. I know the hell trouble is. It's the department column input gets. I've recorded for Kipps. Answered them received in fishcums. When should I target? Will money much? This is over all needle. Ask when Flynn is within.
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) \( (b)(7)(c) \) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

________________________________________

☐ For your information:

________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

_9-10598-22_
PUT
CHUM
BOSTON
DON'T
PUT
CHUM
MR FLEM
THEN GIRLS
DO NOT WORRY
SHII SKIP
TOWN
WINCHEL
COLLUM
Biu

...and

...time

...the 03

"BOSTON RECORD

GET GIRL

WORRY

DOUGH

YET BUT

YOU WILL"
WHEN
Colin
PAY GIRLS
for KCHU

City
Club
Concert
Heater
Lunch
Sole
Sole

and
April 23 one line
April 23 one line
April 23 one line
April 23 one line
I know you did
IT
Mr. Pion
Mr. Pion
You will pay attention to them girls.

Your answer.

In the Boston Record
get why what I mean.

chum do not weary don't for get.
THEM GIRLS
DON'T FORGET
MR. FLICK
WORK OVER SOME
DOUGH
DON'T WORRY
YOU CANNOT
FOOL ME
WINCHEL Chrome
I am writing to express my concern about the condition of our delivery system. It has become increasingly unreliable, leading to delays and inconsistencies in the timely delivery of goods. I urge you to take immediate action to address this issue.

Mr. Brown, if you know what I said for you, you will pay attention to them girls. You did it. You will not be able to ignore it any longer.
NOT FOOLED ME. SO YOU
BETTER FORK OVER
SOME DOE. PUT YOUR
ANSWER IN THE
BOSTON DAILY RECORDER.
PUT IT NEAR
WINCHELL COLUUMN
AND JUST SAY ANY
THING. BUT GIVE A
WINTER RIGHT?
This and in a week if you don't want trouble. Get what I mean chum. Be hearing from you don't forget a week from today that will be April 29 deadline and then I will send your instructions on.
WHERE AND WHEN TO LEAVE THE MONEY AND HOW MUCH DO NOT WORRY IT WILL NOT BE OVER 15,000 FOR THATS ALL I NEED TO SKIP TOWN.

Deal Line Apr. 29
Deal Line May 29
Deal Line May 29
Deal Line April 9
An examination of the present file disclosed that proper attention has not been given to the listing of access of projects, and the file should be carefully reviewed in order that these access may be included for future reference as well as to ascertain that, if any, information concerning these projects is already contained in other files of the Los Angeles Office.

The file has been reviewed and all pertinent access recorded and arranged through the Los Angeles Office, and several references of approved values have been gathered. The necessity for proper indexing has been called to the attention of the Agent handling the case.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: E. P. Coffry
FROM: H. B. Long

SUBJECT: 1st Misc. - Victim

The file maintained in the Laboratory in this case has been disposed of and there is attached an envelope containing the material which was in the Laboratory File and which is not duplicated in the Investigative File. It is desired that the Records Section file this as an enclosure behind the file.

50 Oct 18 1945
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) (6)(c) 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) __________ transferred to them for direct response to you.

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

- Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- For your information:

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 9-10598-23
CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

Serial No. 17513

FROM—

To—

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated)

PREVIOUS RECORDS, IF RELEVANT

No.

For intersession use by A.G. or D.A.G. only.

Allocation of this comment sheet:

Whether to be photographed—

If so, to whom photograph is to be sent—

COMMENTS

Per. 7, L.1.

A list of names follows - ostensibly those who have continued to claim.

Per. 6, L.2.

Within nine days from the time you receive the chain, send nine copies to nine different persons and you will receive an agreeable surprise. If you do not do so, you will inevitably be victim of a misfortune.

Per. 5, L.4.

Five rows of letters of the alphabet, irregularly arranged are appended.

1 enclosure in each copy.

H.R.
1675
6-2442

Division (or section)

TABLE EXAMINE B.A.G.

CONFIDENTIAL
Errol Flynn, movie actor, was held for trial on two charges of rape, after hearings in Hollywood. One of the accusers said she was 16 when Flynn raped her on his yacht; the California law protects children by making the age of consent 18.

Behind the news: In 1937 Errol Flynn came to Madrid, saying he was bringing a large sum of money and the good will of the movie colony to the Loyalists in their fight against Hitler, Mussolini and Franco, the Axis. This was a falsehood.

One night Flynn disappeared. Next morning he left for Valencia. The same day the entire American press front-paged a thrilling story of how Flynn was wounded in the frontline trenches of Madrid.

This story was a lie. Madrid censor, Constancia de la Hera, stated officially that Flynn had filed an innocent-look paper to Paris, that this telegram was the tipoff to release that the hoax was one of the most foul and callous actions ever committed by a Hollywood actor to gain publicity—at the expense of the fight against world Fascism. Associated Press, United Press and other news agencies phoned their men in Valencia and confirmed fact Flynn was there without a scratch.
Specimens submitted for examination:

100-138103-1

Q1 One envelope addressed to Errol Flinn, Hollywood, United States of America, postmark illegible.
Q2 Accompanying sheet of paper bearing typewriting beginning "Esta cadena de la.....".
Q3 One envelope addressed to Miss [redacted], Hollywood, United States of America, postmark illegible.
Q4 Accompanying sheet of paper bearing typewriting beginning "Esta cadena de la.....", and bearing the name [redacted] at the bottom.
Q5 One envelope addressed to Miss [redacted], Hollywood, United States of America, postmark illegible.
Q6 Accompanying sheet of paper identical as Q2 and bearing the name [redacted] at the bottom.
Q7 One envelope addressed to Miss [redacted], Hollywood, United States of America, postmark illegible.
Q8 Accompanying sheet of paper identical as Q2 but bearing the name [redacted] at the bottom.
Q9 One envelope addressed to Miss [redacted], Hollywood, United States of America, postmark illegible.
Q10 Accompanying sheet of paper identical as Q2 but bearing the name [redacted] at the bottom.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TREAT

Re: Correspondence to Prof. Pinner, Miss Van den Broek, Prof. Pinner, Miss Van den Broek and Mr. Tann from Brazil.

Reference is made to Censorship Record Number SF 4419, dated June 20, 1942, covering the evidence submitted for laboratory examination which is listed on the attached sheet.

It was concluded that specimens Q2, Q4, Q6, Q8 and Q10 were all prepared on the same typewriter which is equipped with Baby Hermes Film Style Type. The Baby Hermes Typewriter is manufactured in Switzerland.

It was concluded that the handwriting on the envelopes Q1, Q3, Q5, Q7 and Q9 was prepared by one individual.

This typewriting and handwriting was searched through the Bureau's file of writings pertaining to National Security, but no material was found which had been written by this person or had been prepared on this typewriter. An appropriate photographic copy of the typewriting is being added to this file for future comparisons.

A study is being made of the various chain letters received in the laboratory and a supplementary report will be prepared if anything of interest is developed.

The instant specimens were examined for the presence of agent but with negative results.

Specimens Q1 through Q10 were examined in the Cryptographic Section of the Laboratory without finding any code or cipher messages therein. The instant specimens appear to be typical chain letters which are supposed to bring good or bad luck to the recipient depending upon whether he follows instructions or not. No significance could be attached to the row of letters at the bottom of Q5, Q8 and Q10.

The submitted evidence, Q1 through Q10, is being returned to Mr. Usine, Division Ten, by special messenger.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Mr. McVoy asked Mr. Flynn if he was going to Mexico definitely. Mr. Flynn said he would go via Pan American Lines. Mr. McVoy asked about the case. Mr. Flynn said that a warrant had been issued for Mr. McVoy's arrest but he, Mr. Flynn, had succeeded in having it withdrawn and a $500 dollar bond was necessary.

Mr. McVoy said he had received a telegram from Mr. Lane dated March 25th in which Mr. Lane asked him to be in Los Angeles by March 12th. Mr. McVoy added that he would visit to hear what the repercussions of the case would be and then decide whether to use the hotel or not for the late delivery of the telegram. Mr. Flynn asked Mr. McVoy not to worry about it as it would be fixed one way or another.

Mr. McVoy said he would reserve four seats for the bull flight on Sunday he asked Mr. Flynn how long he would stay. Mr. Flynn said he had plenty of time and the only thing which would prevent his going would be the draft board, but he believed he had the matter under control.

Mr. McVoy asked Mr. Flynn to bring 2 guns and his painting. Mr. Flynn asked Mr. McVoy if he knew where his (Mr. Flynn's) naturalization papers were. Mr. McVoy said he had them. Mr. Flynn asked him to send them by air mail at once because he could not leave the country without them. Mr. McVoy said he would send them tonight. Mr. McVoy said he was anxious to hear what the repercussions of his case would be and added he could not leave for another month.

Mr. McVoy asked Mr. Flynn to wire advising him of his arrival in Mexico so he could meet him at the airport.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Director
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Rosan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Wacks
Miss Gandy

FILING SECTION
Files Section
Personnel Files
Files File
Bring file up-to-date
Search, serialize, and route
17536

MECHANICAL SECTION
Call me re this
Note and return
See me

SECTION CHIEFS

Mr. Alden
Mr. Carson
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Little
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Strickland
Mr. Timm
Mr. Traynor
Mr. Welch

STAMP AND MAIL
Miss Stalcup
Mr. Potter
Mr. Biordan
Mr. Keefe
Miss Conlon
Miss James
See me

WAR AND NAVY FILE
State Dept. File
Type
Register & forward
Prepare tickler for
Call these files

EDWARD A. TAMM - 5734
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) (b)(1) 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)

[Blank]

was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies);

[Blank]

as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

[Blank]

☐ For your information:

[Blank]

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-138103-7
With regard to Harold Flynn, there is no pertinent information available.

On the basis of the information furnished, it has not been possible to identify the other individuals mentioned in reference mentioned
100-138103-8

CHANGED TO

62-117098-76

JUL 12 1976

[Signature]
ERROL'S HAPPILY UNHAPPY: Actor Errol Flynn, seemingly delighted, poses in Havana that Cuban secret police force an "unneighborly" search of his apartment. Mr. Flynn was accused of failing to submit the script of the film "Red, Hot Rebel Girl" to the government. At left, Beverly Adair, Mr. Flynn's new wife, leaves Havana police headquarters.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-2-59 BY 51876-1111/59

62 MAY 1959
June 22, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sirs:

ERROL FLYNN
SELECTIVE SERVICE

The following excerpt appeared in the column, "THESE CHARMING PEOPLE," by Igor Cassini, and was published in the Washington Times Herald on June 19, 1942.

"Errol Flynn, who was deferred by his H'wood draft board because of a heart condition. Funny that this should happen to the hero of the greatest screen battles, to the tennis champion of the movie colony, to an ex-boxer and to the greatest athlete of all Hollywood. Flynn's friends, however, say that he's built up about criticism and that he wants to get into the army at all costs. "We'll see. Errol looks healthier to us than many men they take every day. If it's his heart that is weak, Flynn should have been buried a long time ago."

It is desired that you immediately check the records of the Local Selective Service Board covering the residence of Errol Flynn and review Flynn's Selective Service file. You should furnish the Bureau with the complete facts concerning Flynn's deferment within seven days.

This inquiry should be conducted in a very discreet manner so that the fact it is being made will not be publicized.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

[Stamp: JUN 25 1942]
The Charming People

BY IGOR CASSINI

If the reports coming from Buenos Aires are true, Senator Don Felipe Espil, the imperious Argentine ambassador to the U.S., will soon be on his way to Spain. Rumors to the effect that Espil would be transferred to another post have been circulating among diplomatic circles in the capital for some time. But the general belief, however, is that Ambassador Espil would be sent to London. He himself desired it, and that was especially the wish of his elegant U.S.-born wife in case they had to leave Washington.

The departure of the Espils from Washington will certainly be felt in the upper strata of capital society. After Peruvian Ambassador Don Manuel de Fuentes y Santander, Espil has held his post in Washington longer than any other envoy. He was already one of the most popular unattached diplomats when he was only a dashing secretary at the Argentine embassy here. In those times he often saw Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore, now the Duchess of Wind-ber, but Espil's bachelor days ended when he met the exquisite Chicago divorcée, Courtney Leets, Stillwell Borden.

Under Ambassador and Senora de Espil's guidance the Argentine Embassy became one of the favorite rendezvous for the diplomatic elite. The Embassy rose almost to a part with the embassies of the greatest European powers. When war broke in Europe it was one of the few places left where you could meet, embassy by embassy, the envoys of Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy. It was also one of the few embassies which could freely entertain. After the conference of Rio de Janeiro, when Argentina and Chile refused to join all the other American Republics in a clear stand against the Axis, a cloud of momentary resentment and dissatisfaction surrounded the Argentine Embassy. But the Espils could not be blamed for that, even though in certain quarters malicious stories were being spread that Espil had played an important part in advising his government not to let itself be charmed by the bland words of Sumer Welles of the U.S. There is no reason whatsoever to believe this, when Espil has been so long in the United States, has always shown his friendship for this country, and is married to a U.S. girl.

According to the Buenos Aires reports Dr. Carlos Alberto Acosta, Minister of Finance, is to be put in Espil's place in Washington. Handsome Felipe and Courtney Espil ranked as the fifth best dressed woman in the world, would then abandon charmed Washington to embellish Madrid, the once glittering capital of Spain.
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**REPORT MADE AT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOS ANGELES</th>
</tr>
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</table>

**DATE WHEN MADE**

| 7/3/42 |

**PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE**

| 6/26/42 |

**REPORT MADE BY**

| AF |

**CHARACTER OF CASE**

| SELECTIVE SERVICE |

---

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Newspaper article appearing in Washington Times-Herald, June 19, 1942, inferred that the subject, a movie star known as ERROL FLYNN, was deferred improperly by his local board because of a heart ailment. Subject's Selective Service file reflects he was disqualified for military service by a U.S. Army examining physician on Feb. 2, 1942, because of "tuberculosis, pulmonary, chronic reinfection (adult), type in the right apex." Photographic copies of subject's Selective Service file forwarded to the Bureau.

---

**REFERENCE:** Bureau letter dated June 22, 1942.

**DETAILS:**

Referenced Bureau letter advised that the following excerpt appeared in the column, "These Charming People", by IGOR CASSINI, and was published by the Washington Times-Herald on June 19, 1942:

"Errol Flynn, who was deferred by his N'wood draft board because of a heart condition. Funny that this should happen to the hero of the greatest screech battles, to the tennis champion of the movie colony, to an ex-boxer and to the greatest athlete of all Hollywood. Flynn's friends, however, say that he's burned up about criticism and that he wants to get into the..."
This letter requested that a discreet investigation be made immediately and that the Bureau be advised of the complete facts concerning the subject's deferment.

The subject's Selective Service file was obtained from Mr. and it reflected that on February 2, 1942, the subject was disqualified for military service by reason of "tuberculosis, pulmonary, chronic reinfection (adult), type in the right apex." His physical examination was signed by JOSEPH P. SZUKALSKI, Major M.C., examining physician.

Photographic copies were made of the subject's Selective Service file, and two copies are being forwarded to the Bureau. One photographic copy of this file and the negatives are being retained in the instant file in the Los Angeles Field Office. Subject's file was returned to Local Board No. 246 on July 1, 1942.

In view of the fact that there appears to be no violation of the Selective Training and Service Act in the subject's deferment, no further investigation will be conducted unless requested by the Bureau.

ENCLOSURES FOR THE BUREAU: Two photographic copies of subject's Selective Service file.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
October 14, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: ERROL THOMSON FLYNN
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent dated July 3, 1942, at Los Angeles, California, and to Bureau letter dated June 22, 1942, in the above-captioned matter.

On September 19, 1942, the following information was received from the Branch Intelligence Office, Eleventh Naval District, Los Angeles, California:

"CONFIDENTIAL September 18, 1942.

Dear Sir:

Re: FLYNN, Errol

"On September 10, 1942, recently employed by the Collector of Internal Revenue, U.S. Post Office and Court House Bldg., Los Angeles, California (Reliability "B") stated that while he was recently sitting in a restaurant he overheard two people talking about Errol FLYNN and [redacted] that the conversation of one of these persons indicated that he was personally acquainted with Errol FLYNN and he had intimate knowledge of his personal affairs; that he stated that both FLYNN and [redacted] were given a 4-F classification under the Selective Service for the reason that they were physically unfit; that both of these men were examined and were reported to have had a spot on their lungs; that the medical report showing this condition cost each of these persons $35,000.

[Redacted] is now an Ensign, L-V(5), USNR, but to our knowledge Errol FLYNN is not in the armed forces. He are unable to advise the number of the Selective Service Board under which Errol FLYNN was rejected.

Copy destroyed
84 AUG 29 1960

For Victory
Buy Bonds and Stamps

25 = 99813 - 3

6 OCT 19 1942
Director

Re: ERIC THOMAS FLYNN
SELECTIVE SERVICE

"The above information regarding FLYNN is forwarded for such action as you may desire.

Yours very truly,

MURRAY W. J. L
Lieut. USNR"

In view of the previous investigation conducted in this matter and reported in the above-referenced report, and inasmuch as the above information is non-specific in nature, no further investigation in this matter is being conducted by this office unless the Bureau advises to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hoof

APL:MB 25-8187
K. B. HOD Special Agent in Charge
SAC Hood phoned and stated he discussed the above case yesterday with the Director and is instituting an investigation concerning the case. Flynn is presently in Mexico allegedly with the victim stationed at the base of [redacted] at a place called Acuo Pocua (phonetic). 

Hood stated he is going to start the investigation of this case immediately. It is necessary to respect his wishes to get the necessary instructions concerning this and I instructed him to immediately furnish the address with a letter containing the facts he had in the case.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

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

August 30, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. ROSS

Re: NEROL FLINT;
NORA ADDINGTON, Victim
SEXY SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Ross phoned from Los Angeles and inquired as to the Bureau's attitude toward the above case. Mr. Ross advised that both Flint and the girl have returned from Mexico; that it is pretty much of a personal escapade and that the girl went to Mexico in company with Flint with the consent of her parents.

I again instructed Mr. Ross to submit a report to the Bureau setting out the complete facts in this case and that upon the receipt of same, the matter would be discussed with you.

Respectfully,

L. B. Pennington

[Signature]

31-68502-3
F.C.I. TELETYPE

DIRECTOR

PURG

MEURTEL Aug. twenty-five: Enrol Flynn, Nora Eddington, victim.

Information obtained by Bureau from ETA of the fact that Flynn was victim of social contacts in Mexico where victim visited him. Local contacts were endeavoring to get inside story through motion picture contacts. Information relative to activities in Mexico requested telephonically through Assistant Director Lee Pemberton.

WOOD

RECEIVED 8-26-43 9:07 AM EST 26X

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be carefully paraphrased to appear to protect the Bureau's sending systems.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. C. L. Y. L.

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Hoed by telephone on August 17, 1943, informed that he had discussed the possibilities of this case with the Director of Los Angeles and was instituting an investigation. The facts are that Ryns had taken a trip to Mexico with Nora Eddington and was living at the time of the arrest.

The newspapers and previously given more attention to this trip of Ryns's and had interviewed the mother of Nora Eddington at Los Angeles, who stated that the girl had been in Mexico with Ryns before her imprisonment. She described the relationship between Ryns and Eddington as entirely platonic and friendly.

The Bureau file contains derogatory information in connection with the National Defense cases which attributed to Ryns a rather depraved character. Information in these files reflect that he is generally regarded in Hollywood circles as a "wold" who delights in achieving intimacies with young Unsuspecting girls.

You will recall that the press throughout the country gave considerable attention several weeks back to the statutory rape trial in which it was the subject which involved two teenagers who had met him and had taken trips on his yacht.

The victim in this case, Nora Eddington, is employed at the aircraft factory at Los Angeles, and is reported to be sincerely grieved.

With Violation

the transportation in this case would involve the trip of Ryns and passengers to Mexico. We have no information that there is any considerable danger to this case, as yet, nor would it appear that such an expert would be developed. Mr. Hoed, by telephone today, informed that while no contact had been had with the United States Attorney's Office in this matter, he was
Correction for Mr. J. A. Rose

...on his present location or Flynn would be considered on the... 

Mr. Hood stated that there were no immediate aggravating circumstances apparent and that the only conceivable ones would be those reflected from Flynn's general reputation and way of life.

Mr. Hood is submitting a teletype summary today setting out the full facts as available at this time. It has been ascertained that we can probably, through confidential informants, learn more of Flynn's and Aliston's activities during their stay in Mexico.

Upon receipt of full information from Mr. Hood today, we will be in a position to refer adequate information to Mr. Carson's Section for coverage in Mexico.

Respectfully,

A. Rose

August 25, 1943

NOTICE FOR MR. ROSS

Los Angeles has advised by teletype today that Flynn left Los Angeles on July 21, 1943, on the American Airlines, Flight 5, with the expectation of returning to Mexico City. Mr. Aliston left Los Angeles on August 7, 1943, for Mexico City on the American Airlines. They returned to Los Angeles during the weekend of August 21. The exact dates of this return are not available but can be obtained from the airline office at Mexico City.

Los Angeles police report Aliston's arrival there on August 21, and Flynn's return on August 22.

There is no evidence of Mrs. Ross leaving Los Angeles on February 25, 1943, at Chicago, Illinois, as stated in previous statements from her parents for trip to Paris.

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to Mr. Carson, and that appropriate discreet inquiry be made at Mexico City and Los Angeles in order to obtain details of Flynn's and Aliston's activities there.

Respectfully,
I cannot impress upon you too strongly the necessity that
the inquiries in this matter be made in the most discreet manner
possible, (though as the case presently is in a preliminary stage),
the investigation which you are to conduct being for the purpose of
developing information which may later be used as a basis for inter-
viewing victim Smithson.

This matter is to be given preferred and immediate attention
and a report submitted to this Bureau in the very near future.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Director
records of flights indicate that Mrs. Flynn, arriving by plane at the Azcapotzalco Airport, on July 26, 1945 at 8 o'clock A.M. She traveled on the regular flight of Aerocar from Mexico, D.F., to Acapulco, Gro. There are no intermediate stops between the point of origin and the point of destination. Upon her arrival in Acapulco, she proceeded to Hotel La Riviera.

According to this informant, the records of Mrs. Flynn did not indicate that Miss Edington either arrived or departed from Acapulco by plane.

Records at the hotel indicated that Miss Edington arrived in Acapulco on August 9, 1945, and on the same day registered at Hotel La Riviera. Room 14 was assigned to her. She was the only occupant of this room. Informant B stated that Flynn had resided in the hotel, in November, 1942, and in the opinion of the present staff had not required an increased registration.

Hotel La Riviera is located on a promontory across the bay of Acapulco and southwest of the town. In 1942 it had considerable activity. The manager of the guesthouse, based on knowledge of the area, and a friend of the author, related that during the period of time that subject six people resided in Hotel La Riviera, it was practically empty, and that only a few of the thirty rooms of the hotel were occupied.

Miss Edington was interviewed. The author was told that the mail stated that Flynn and Edington occupied separate rooms at the hotel, and that she neither knew, nor had heard rumors, of illicit relations between the two. She admitted, however, that the staff of the hotel was small and that the guests were not closely supervised.

Informant C stated that in addition to Flynn, the following persons, all residents of Acapulco, were interviewing Miss Edington. These persons, using their own names, were: 1. Jose Jimenez, joining Estela, brother of Jose. 2. A. Amador, one of the best painters of the valley. 3. Luis Amaral, a well-known Acapulco painter. The subject had been with one of the interviewers.
sisters) and a girl known to him as "HECSR".

An informant told them that during the time that HECSR lived in Acapulco she and Ferna were together almost constantly. He said that there were many occasions when the two of them would cruise the neighboring coast, fishing and swimming. They traveled in Ferna's motor boat "VALDO", but most occasions they took with them a Mexican boy, who helped the anchor and did the manual tasks aboard the boat, and on a few occasions they were accompanied by some of Ferna's acquaintances, sometimes flowers. According to the informant, Ferna and HECSR were intimate and affectionate to each other. One day they told an occasion that HECSR had gone cruising in the boat with Ferna and PIER. She stated that she had gone with them in the waters of Acapulco Bay and also to Puerto Marqués, which is several hours distant from Acapulco. She said that subject and victim were intimate but she knew of no instances of misconduct.

The informant related that HECSR spent part of the time that he was in Acapulco cruising in the motor boat, swimming and fishing. He said that the motor boat, "STOR", had capacity for eight passengers, and that it was anchored in the Acapulco Yacht Club on several occasions when the informant was there. In Acapulco, HECSR had been the first to have in the vicinity of the beach, with Ferna and Caleusilla Beach, arriving there during the time that HECSR was there. Subsequently to the departure of Ferna, HECSR had gone fishing in the boat. He said that HECSR enjoyed fishing very much with a small harpoon propelled by air which could be used under water, and that he owned a makeshift diving helmet which he used for fishing. On one occasion, according to this informant, HECSR was reported to the police for being under water skis from his motor boat out of the beach, but the charges were not pressed.

The informant stated that HECSR and a girl answering 'MARIA'/'S description, visited the bar at the hotel on the beach twice above Caleusilla Beach, almost daily during the time that they were in Acapulco. He said that HECSR always sign for his drinks, and that one day at his departure it was necessary to take the bill to Hotel La Siesta and he gave the body to his host. At no occasion did he lose HECSR in question. The informant mentioned that he was acquainted with Ferna and that Ferna was noted for hisinte and respect for the curtains of the hotel, and that he was in fact the party who...
and

gather at a bar of Chapultepec. Edwards said that Flynn visited the bar of the Hotel La Marina, on quite a number of occasions, during his August visit, and that sometimes he was accompanied by a girl answering the description of the victim. In contrast to Flynn's visit during the past winter, on which occasion he was reported to have become drunk numerous times, informant had heard no rumors of excessive drinking by Flynn during his August visit.

NORA EDINGTON checked out of the Hotel La Riviera, Acapulco, on August 17, 1943, and returned to Mexico, D. F., according to

HEROL FLYNN checked out of the same hotel, and left for Mexico, D. F., on August 20, 1943, at 1200 P.M. via a plane of Aeromar to Mexico, D. F., according to

records of

who secured the information from the records of

Records of reflect that NORA V. EDINGTON, whose age was unknown, arrived at the Mexico City Airport from El Paso, Texas, on August 2, 1943, and departed from Mexico City Airport enroute to El Paso with her final destination listed as Los Angeles at 11:00 A.M. on August 10, 1943. These records also reflect that HEROL FLYNN arrived at Mexico City Airport via American Airlines on July 14, 1943. FLYNN arrived on the plane from El Paso, and his age was listed as 62 years. FLYNN departed from the Mexico City Airport via American Airlines at 11:00 A.M. August 22, 1943, enroute to El Paso with his general destination listed as Los Angeles.
WILL endeavor to obtain in a most discreet manner information concerning the activities and relationship between subject and victim during their brief stay in Mexico City during pertinent period.
A letter is being forwarded to Los Angeles containing an accurate copy of information obtained from our investigation at Harris City and Angeles, and Los Angeles is being requested to obtain, if possible, information as may be available from bank accounts or otherwise concerning transfer of funds to possible payment of Miller's trip.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

L. F. [Last Name]
From J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [Redacted]

Dear Mr. [Redacted],

I am authorized for your information to communicate that

[Redacted]

You are advised that this message is considered confidential and is not to be divulged to any other persons.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Redacted]
October 8, 1949.

Director, T.F.T.

REFERENCE:

Mexican SEPTEMBER—Victims
White Slavery Traffic Act
Mexican Latin American Matters:

Dear Sirs,

Reference is made to this office's report entitled as above dated September 22, 1949, which reported all available information relative to the activities of and relationship between subject and victim at Acapulco during their recent stay there.

Further information concerning his activities while in Mexico City has come to the attention of this office, and such subject and victim were not actually in Mexico City together, having spent all their time while together in Acapulco, Mexico, this case is being considered closed by this office pending further information and/or a request from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Civlin Attache

[Date]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
October 15, 1943

To: Mr. (Redacted)

Subject:Escort Employment - Victim under Haiti Traffic Act

Reference is made to your letter of (Redacted)
In the above-mentioned matter, your file No. 36-69502.

Unless advised to the contrary, prior to making any
investigation to substantiate the information that (Redacted) paid for
Haitian escort trip to and from Haiti. This office will first interview
any witnesses who may be available. This interview will be participated.

Because of the rather non-specific information obtained
in Mexico relative to (Redacted) and (Redacted) association, it is
believed that the attitude of (Redacted) himself at the present time
should first be determined.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R.B. Reed

[Date]
October 29, 1959

LOUIS V. K. A. CONDE, MD

11433 HARRIS STREET

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

INVESTIGATION REPORT

October 25, 1959

Dr. Louis V. K. A. Conde

To: Dr. Louis V. K. A. Conde

Subject: Investigation

Date: October 25, 1959

Details of the incident:

An investigation has been conducted into the incident that occurred on October 25, 1959. The investigation reveals the following:

[Additional information would be provided here, but the text is not legible due to the quality of the image.]
In connection with this case we have ascertained that during July and August of 1943, Flynn and Earnest Emington were together at Acapulco, Mexico, residing in separate rooms at the Hotel Isabelaya. Flynn arrived at Acapulco on July 26, 1943. Emington arrived on August 9, 1943, leaving on August 17, 1943. Flynn left August 20, 1943. As will be seen, they did not travel together to or from Acapulco from California. It has been ascertained, however, that they spent considerable time in each other's company at Acapulco enjoying mutual pleasure in the various facilities afforded. No specific information has been developed to date indicating immoral relationship. This aspect of the case is being pursued presently at Acapulco and is being given preferred attention there. We shall also attempt to find out whether Flynn paid Emington's hotel bill.

Special Agent in Charge had informed by telephone on October 26, 1943, that the Los Angeles Field Division had ascertained that approximately $2,425.00 was paid to the American Air Lines to and from Mexico in the amount of $2,425.00 was paid to the American Travel Service on August 17, 1943, by check. This check was signed, according to information, either by Flynn, Flynn's insurance agent, or by Flynn himself. Mr. **information that all details concerning this check were being worked out and full information should be available in the immediate future.

Los Angeles had previously planned to interview

[Handwritten notes and corrections scattered throughout the document]

I shall follow the development of information in this case section and will follow the transportation angle of this case. As soon as both of these aspects are covered, I believe that the victim should be directly interviewed in the event our investigation gives basis for the violations.
October 30, 1943

In reply, please refer to file Br. 81-49126

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR FORCE

To: Vivid Flynn
Bengtsson - Flying
White Slave Traffic Act
Mexico Latin American History

Dear Sirs

Refer to dated September 23, 1943, and your letter of October 6, 1943, both in the captions matter.

It is desired that this case be reworked on the view of developing more specific information concerning possible intimacies between the subject and Eldo Ridington at Amapolca. In this connection your attention is directed to information set out in the referenced report to the effect that the Mexican boy accompanied subject and victim in their services in Flynn's motorboat "Sirius." It is desired that this Mexican boy be identified and thoroughly interviewed to determine his knowledge of any possible illicit relations between Flynn and Eldo Ridington at the chase. It is desired also that you endeavor to ascertain whether Flynn paid the victim's hotel bill at Amapolca.

I want to impress upon you again the necessity that investigations in this case be conducted most discreetly, and that the matter be given preferential expeditions, and thorough attention and a report submitted to the Bureau in the immediate future.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

2 Nov 1943
STEERING arrived at Acapulco via Aerolineas de Mexico on August 9, 1943. Upon Arrival KNXK took her to Hotel Riviera where she was residing. Subject occupied Room 99 and victim occupied Room 944. Boy employed on KNXK's launch, friends, acquaintances, and employees of Hotel Riviera, questioned as to intimacies of subject and victim with negative results, with exception that night subject stated that one night they did not return to hotel. On August 10 received letter from Philadelphia in November, addressed to the victim, but signed false, inquiring as to KNXK's present address. Subject left Acapulco by bus, because of unfavorable newspaper publicity. KNXK did not see her off and it is inferred that Her ticket and bus fare were paid by victim although source of funds is unknown. Victim arrived at Mexico City airport before departure so to date subject would leave Mexico.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS MENTIONED HEREIN ARE:

B70

B70

Bureau letter dated 10/3/41
The records of the airline service indicate that MORA EDDINGTON purchased a return ticket S15821, and that she arrived at Acapulco, from Mexico City, D. F., by plane on August 9, 1943, according to Informant A.

Informant A also advised that the native sailor who accompanied FLYNN in the launch "SIBUCO" on various occasions was an employee of the Yacht Club of Acapulco and was contacted and thoroughly questioned by the informant. In substance this was his story:

During the period of approximately three weeks that FLYNN was in Acapulco, he went sailing in the motor launch "SIBUCO", almost daily. At times he went alone; on other occasions he was accompanied by other friends and other friends. During this time that Miss EDDINGTON was in Acapulco, which was about a week, she went with him in the boat. The subject and the victim were usually accompanied by other friends but, on a few occasions, they were alone. At this time, Miss EDDINGTON was accompanied FLYNN in the launch some ten times. On two of these occasions, he went with FLYNN and EDDINGTON on short excursions in the surrounding waters. On these occasions the subject was protective to the victim, but no improper act was ever taken present within the sight of others. EDDINGTON stated, however, that there had been times when FLYNN and EDDINGTON would leave the launch and go to nearby beaches. At such times EDDINGTON remained on board to watch the boat, but had no knowledge of what took place on shore. Short excursions were made to the beaches of Caletilla, Borrachos, and Puerto del Marques. EDDINGTON stated that on one occasion some person in the party on the launch had questioned EDDINGTON as to whether or not she was the same person who had sold cigarettes in the courthouse during FLYNN's trial and that the reply was that it was her. On another occasion subject and victim were drinking in the bar at Caletilla beach and when FLYNN had become somewhat drunk he dispatched EDDINGTON to the RIVIERA HOTEL for money. Shortly thereafter subject and victim returned to the RIVIERA HOTEL.

Informant A also advised Informant A that FLYNN paid off the murder of EDDINGTON when he was in her company, but that he had seen no evidence of misconduct and had heard no rumors of insolvency.
was questioned again by this informant with
negative results.

The records do not indicate that the victim had departed from Mexico by plane. An effort was then made to ascertain if the victim had left by bus. However, the records of Minute Men are incomplete in Acapulco, and this information was not forthcoming. It will be noted from evidence appearing thereafter in this report that victim is believed to have departed by bus.

She is the mother of two girls. She is an American citizen, but for the past two years has lived in Mexico, and is presently maintaining homes in Acapulco, Mexico City, and Veracruz. Both she and her daughter were directly questioned by Informant B and the writer. Informant B advised the writer that shortly after the arrival of MORA EDMUND S in Mexico, the writer was invited to go sailing with EDMUND S. She forbade this until the girls were properly introduced. Shortly thereafter one of the girls, who is associated with the writer, invited her to go sailing in a boat. The writer was introduced, and the girls went sailing with EDMUND S many times. When EDMUND S arrived MORA EDMUND S gave a party for her on the boat, and both the writer and EDMUND S attended. While EDMUND S was there EDMUND S took her and the other two girls out in the launch almost every day. There were only a few occasions when EDMUND S and EDMUND S were alone in the boat. Shortly before EDMUND S's departure, EDMUND S gave a dinner for her and EDMUND S. During the dinner, EDMUND S was called to the telephone, evidently to answer some questions as to whether or not he was married to MORA EDMUND S. In the questioning he replied that he was not married and that he had not yet met the girl he wanted to marry. Then, according to the writer, EDMUND S should have had a perfectly clear idea of the situation.

Informant B additionally stated that EDMUND S was an active sailor and enjoyed the activities of sailing, swimming, and fishing. EDMUND S also stated that she admired EDMUND S very much and that he had once spent some time on the beach of Calestilie, telling her of his plans and what he wanted to accomplish. In this regard, EDMUND S could add nothing to what has been related except to state that EDMUND S was always a perfect gentleman.
It was the opinion of [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] had followed [REDACTED] from Los Angeles to Acapulco. Then, questioned as to whether or not [REDACTED] had had an affair with the victim, she replied, "For what other reason could she have gone to Acapulco," but she offered no tangible evidence in support of this conclusion. Informant A advised that [REDACTED] was in love with the subject and it was noted that she was very hesitant when talking of subject's relationship with [REDACTED].

In [REDACTED] received a letter in the early part of November, 1943. This letter was postmarked in Philadelphia, Pa., and was signed "LOIS." In the letter the writer submitted an address and inquired if [REDACTED] was still receiving mail at that address. She expressed sympathy for [REDACTED] in the lengthy case which had been filed against him at that time and said that she thought it was a shame that people were still picking on him. She also stated that she wanted to get in touch with [REDACTED]. The return address on the envelope, according to [REDACTED], was 1211 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both alleged that the "LOIS" who wrote this letter, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are one and the same person.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] was originally from Philadelphia, that her mother owned a bakery in Los Angeles, California, and that [REDACTED] had gone to California where she became acquainted with [REDACTED]. Evidence substantiating the truth of these allegations was not available.

[REDACTED] alleged that when [REDACTED] arrived in Acapulco, [REDACTED] took her to the Riviera Hotel, where he was then residing.

Informant C contacted [REDACTED] advised him that [REDACTED] while they were at the hotel. She had some personal knowledge of their activities, and in addition she questioned various other members of the hotel staff. She said that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] occupied separate rooms in the hotel; [REDACTED] being in Room 97. The records of the hotel show that [REDACTED] was in Room 94. The writer inspected the hotel and learned that most of the rooms of the hotel are built in cottage form. Most of the cottages contain three rooms which are consecutively numbered. Rooms 97 and 94 are in
different cottages located approximately one block apart.

According to [redacted], there was no scandal attached to the relationship of the subject and victim, while they were at the hotel. She had heard no rumors of misconduct and none of the persons with whom she talked could furnish information as to possible intimacies. Among others, she interviewed the night watchman at the hotel. To his knowledge, the subject and victim had never entered the same room and he had never observed either one of them going to the other room. He did state, however, that on one occasion the subject and the victim left the hotel at about 7 P.M., and did not return until the next morning. [redacted] stated that the morning [redacted] left Acapulco, she had breakfast alone; that when breakfast was finished she tipped her for the meals she had taken in the hotel; that when she opened her purse she noticed that [redacted] had quite a large sum of money. Thereafter, [redacted] proceeded to the office to pay her bill. During the breakfast the victim mentioned to [redacted] that she hadn't been able to get a seat on the plane so she would have to go on the bus. [redacted] left the hotel unaccompanied by [redacted], and [redacted] did not see her again.

[redacted] said that [redacted], an American was the hotel in the environs of Acapulco, for the past seven years, might have some information as he had once told him that a paper in Los Angeles had wired him to find out if [redacted] and [redacted] were married.

Acapulco, the main contender. [redacted] left in the early part of August, 1943, he received a telegram from the Los Angeles Times, asking that he ascertain if [redacted] FLATZ was married to [redacted] HEIDENBURG, to wire full details and to spare no expense. At that time, he was living at Pie de la Cuesta, some 14 kilometers from Acapulco. About an hour after he received the telegram an American tourist visited Pie de la Cuesta. In his conversation with the tourist, it developed that the tourist was residing at [redacted] HOTEL in Acapulco, and that he had met FLATZ and HEIDENBURG. In fact, he said, the night before he hadn't had very much sleep because through a mistake FLATZ's telephone calls had been routed to his, and that he had been the night that several of the metropolitan papers were trying to find out if FLATZ was married to HEIDENBURG. New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles papers had all gotten him out of bed. The tourist...
continued to say, that the next morning he had talked to 
NORMA; that she was very upset and said that her mother had 
called her from Los Angeles; that her mother told her that 
there were reporters all around the house and that she had 
to go home immediately. Accordingly, later on that morning 
the tourist took NORMA to the office of Aerovias de Mexico, 
she was unable to obtain an airplane reservation, so they 
then went to the Estrella de Oro bus station, and she left 
for Mexico City by bus. NORMA was not present. 

The tourist further asked the tourist as to whether or not he had 
made the girl. The tourist told him that he did not 
think so; that at times he had introduced NORMA as his 
secretary, and at other times as simply a friend; that he 
had talked to NORMA and that she had told him that she had 
taken a job selling cigarettes and candy in the courthouse 
that she was being tried just to meet him. This man also 
told him that NORMA was with a girl from Guatemala 
a good part of the time. Attempts to ascertain the identity 
of the tourist who talked to 

NORMA were unsuccessful. 

A good friend of 

was contacted by him, after the police had interviewed him concerning 
the above allegations. He told him on this occasion 
that he thought that FINAN paid all of REDDINGTON's expenses 
and that he had sexual intercourse with her while she was in 
diaples. However, he was unable to substantiate these 
allegations and offered them only as an opinion, not from 
personal knowledge. Various cab drivers were contacted by 

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allegations and offered them only as an opinion, not from 
personal knowledge. Various cab drivers were contacted by 

was not acquainted with REDDINGTON and did not know if she was one 
of the girls. 

The Mariner Hotel, advised that he 

had been in residence, during the past summer when FINAN was 
there and had met him at that time in company with other 

and several other folks from Ensenada. He had
been invited to a party that they were having at RUTHE's PLACE on the highway to Caletilla. He stated, however, that these people were not in Acapulco long and that he believed they left before EDINGTON arrived.

All residing in Acapulco, in August, 1943, were contacted with negative results.

It was ascertained that about the middle of August, 1943, when EDINGTON was returning to the United States from Mexico, she called at the Mexico City Airport, introduced herself and inquired of reservations for that day to Los Angeles. She was called in, learned that MIST's reservations were not for several days later, and gave EDINGTON the desired information.
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: F.B.I. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Date: November 27, 1943

To: SAC, Los Angeles

Dear SAC,

As requested by your office, I have been informed of the activities of the F.B.I. in Los Angeles.

It is noted that no report has been received from your office relating to any immediate investigation conducted and you are requested to give this report your immediate attention and submit a report to the Bureau at once.

The case was solved in Los Angeles, but it is further desired that the Bureau be kept advised of any developments in this case as they arise.

Yours sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. E. HANSON

Eliz. June 10, 1943

Memorandum

Mr. Hanson

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D.C.

December 3, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. R. A. GERR

At Washington, D.C., on the 6th day of November, 1943.

A memorandum copy of this report has been submitted to the Los Angeles Field Office. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, it is requested that a full report be submitted to the Bureau.

At this time it does not appear that there is a violation present and unless preliminary information is developed by the activities of the Los Angeles Field Office, the possibility of prosecution appears remote.

As soon as additional information is received from Los Angeles, I shall inform you.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

E. F. Carterwright
The Los Angeles Office has informed by teletype that the United States Attorney there declined prosecution in this case.

As you were formerly advised, investigation of the acquisitions did not disclose immoral activities on the part of the subject and victims there.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Date]
F.D.I. TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:

SIR: JEROME CLAY, MARY EDDINGTON, VICTIM, VICTIM, VICTIM, received a call from your attorney to discuss the case. The facts in this case will be discussed with you tomorrow to obtain his opinion regarding further investigation and prosecution. The report will be submitted immediately thereafter and his decision will be sent to you by telegraph tomorrow.

HARRISON OCTOBER FIFTEEN. A returning ticket for EDDINGTON FARE CHARGED TO MY ACCOUNT OF A $25 CERTIFICATE EDDINGTON. HIS Voltage 12000. The check was not available at the time of examination. The certifying officers, correctly entertaining the soldiers in Alabama armed, certified their rates by one or both parties given here, several months ago.

RECEIVED

[Signature]
If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.
Telaute type information has been received from Los Angeles that the facts in this case are to be discussed with the United States Attorney at 2 p.m. on December 10th. As you are previously advised, the report from confidential informants in Mexico did not substantiate immoral activity between the subject and victim during their visit at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles has ascertained that Nora H. McLean's fare on the American Airlines to Mexico was paid by the check of Mr. Flynn, Flynn's business agent.

Handsome as no basis for prosecution has been developed in connection with Flynn's trip to Mexico and the victim's stay with him there, the opinion of the United States Attorney at today's conference will direct future activity. In this case, if he requests additional investigation, I will perform it. If he declines prosecution, this matter will be concluded.

Los Angeles has informed that they will advise me by teletype as to the result of the conference with the United States Attorney.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Name]
On 7/25/63 E.E. P-IN, movie actor, flew via American Airlines from Los Angeles, Calif., to Mexico City, accompanied by a nine year old child, KID KENNEDY, P-IN's current girl friend, J.J. J.J., made same trip 8/7/63. Principal returned to Los Angeles approximately 8/22/63 and 9/1/63 respectively. Victim's round trip fare in amount of $252.00 paid by check drawn on account at P.E. HILL, P-IN's business manager. Investigation in regard to principals' activities there reflects opportunity for sexual intercourse, but no proof there was engaged. Film reportedly present in Alvara area entertainers' temple, and prior to leaving Mexico was aided associating with HIELD. On 12/12/63, Los Angeles, on 12/12/63 declined prosecution action due to no proof that principals engaged in sexual intercourse in Mexico.

Investigation in this matter is predicated on facts appearing in Los Angeles newspapers concerning the activities of Subject and Victim. In the Los Angeles Times under date of August 27, 1963, appeared a news story, as well as a photograph, about nineteen year old girl ELISABETH, whose Mexico vacation with P-IN popped her into the limelight, came home yesterday to deny she is engaged to the actor, plans to be married soon. She denied rumors that she was planned to go to the World Series game for the first time, after flying there on 12/12/63.
from Acapulco, Mexico, continuing that FLNN was expected back from Korea in a few days that she was not at the airport by her father.

Continuing, the story stated that FLNN had met the later when she was employed in a radio stunt at the Hall of Justice in Los Angeles where FLNN was on trial some months ago on morals charges involving two undercover girls. FLNN was acquitted of those charges. FLNN continued to interview reporters:

"We dined and danced and were fleeting, if you must know.

What kind of fish did you catch?
Oh, fish, you know - Mexican fish.
Here you with Flynn every day - you stayed at the same hotel?
Naww, not every day. I don't think.
Did you have a good time?
Oh, wonderful! she enthused, flashing a smile for the first time.

After resting up from her vacation in Mexico, she said she plans to go back to her job as an aircraft worker.

And when Flynn comes back to town, she expects to see him again, and maybe again.

"So what?" She wanted to know.

"Nothing."

It was noted in the "Hollywood Reporter," a movie trade sheet, and in the column "Metallic Reporter" written by FLNN in the issue of Wednesday, August 16, the following item appeared:

"Can't blame him for not taking chances - but that big star recently got an affidavit (as to her age, intentions, etc.) from a certain gal's parents before their Mexican residence was kept..."

As August 27, 1943, the writer in investigating the exact dates of transportation of Subject and Victims to Mexico conducted the following investigation:

Agent inquired at

heard he checked the records of the company from the 23rd of July to August 17, 1943, with no information concerning either FLNN or FLNNK.

On contact with

Agent ascertained the following information from FLNNK's bonafides:
Their records reflect that on July 23, 1943, EVELYN FLINT, in a party of three, departed Los Angeles on Flight 90. She was accompanied by two nameless passengers. This transportation was booked for flight by the American Travel Service in Hollywood. This plane departed at 1:30 P.M., Friday, July 23.

The records further reflect that EVELYN FLINT on Saturday, August 7, departed on American Airlines Flight No. 90 to Kansas City. This reservation was made by the American Travel Service in Hollywood.

Records do not contain data reflecting the arrival from Kansas City of passengers over that line. However, it is said that same could be obtained by her by writing Kansas City to ascertain when FLINT and EVELYN FLINT departed therefrom, but she was advised that such was not necessary at that time. However, there was a letter in the file reflecting that EVELYN FLINT had departed from Kansas City either the 19th or 20th of August, 1943.

To get into Mexico it was necessary that FLINT furnish written permission from her parents and this was part of the file. It reflected that she was nineteen years of age, born February 25, 1924, in Chicago, Illinois, further that she had been employed as a secretary in Hollywood and in the course of this she had earned $100. She was described as five feet six inches tall, green eyes and brown hair.

The Bureau was advised of the above investigation on the same date.

On October 25, 1943, additional investigation was conducted concerning the purchase of tickets for the transportation of Subject and FLINT. At American Airlines' main offices in 6th Street, Los Angeles, it was contacted, at which time she advised that any record reflecting payment of the fare for FLINT or Subject would be in the ticket department rather than reservations. Upon contacting the American Airlines ticket office on 6th Street, advised that her records only showed that within twenty-four hours after the flight made by FLINT and EVELYN FLINT it is necessary for payment of the fare to be made. This payment was made by the Duggan Travel Service, 6735 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California, telephone Grant 1106.

On the same date the writer informed that on July 23, 1943, which is the date EVELYN FLINT flew to Kansas City. His records reflected that on the same date FLINT was paid his fare for the flight he had been paid his. With reference to ROBERT EVELYN FLINT's fare from Los Angeles to Mexico City and return, it was advised that on August 19, 1943, his office received payment for that fare. FLINT had not paid the full amount of the fare for that trip. He was advised that the payment was made by the American Airlines within the prescribed time after the actual flight on August 19, 1943. FLINT received for EVELYN FLINT'S transportation a payment of $249.03. Further, his records reflected that the same was by a check No. 129, said check written on a bank numbered 30-129.
The results of this investigation were furnished the Bureau the same date.

On October 26, 1943, Special Agent (A) [redacted] developed further information concerning the check which paid for FLINT's transportation. His investigation reflected that the check in the amount of $2,079.90 was charged to the joint checking account of A. C. or OSWALT (36) at the Beverly Hills Office of the California Bank. That bank does not carry FLINT's bank account. The check was no longer in the bank, having been sent to the customer with the prohibitory statement. FLINT's account is carried at the California Bank, Hollywood branch.

It was observed by Agent in the "Hollywood Reporter" previously referred to, that about October 10, 1943, FLINT gave a party for some of his friends in honor of his particularly close friend, [redacted] who recently released. It was learned from one of the columnists that at this party were [redacted] and wife, as well as other similarly prominent movie people. [Redacted] was in attendance at FLINT's house, and was described as a very cheerful girl.

As a matter of information, according to local gossip sheets and publicity appearing in Los Angeles papers, FLINT presently is in Alaska, entertaining United States troops in that area.
FLYNN received some publicity in local papers, some announcing October 11, 1943, when one NANCY EVANS/HASSAN filed a complaint in local courts seeking $5,000 for hospitalization and medical care for herself; $4,000 a month for support of the child; $2,000 court costs and $10,000 fees for her attorney, CHARLES R. MILLS. She alleged her child was born November 13, 1940, and has been named MAURY EVANS FLYNN. The Superior Court action listed FLYNN’S earnings as $4,000 a week through Warner Brothers contract. FLYNN’s attorney in this matter was listed as ROGER B. HAGAN. Plaintiff thereby alleged she met FLYNN at a Hollywood night club in November, 1940, and only amplified further by stating that she “agreed” to be in the jacket to Virginia City, Nevada, the following month for the premiere of the motion picture “Virginia City.” FLYNN was also in this special train. The article continued that on April 18, 1943, Evans was married in the State of California, Mexico to HASSAN, former orchestra singer. Court records in Los Angeles showed that FLYNN paid $2,000 to HASSAN EVANS through her mother in a compromise settlement, November 29, 1943, for all claims arising from personal injuries inflicted or said injury by EVANS. The article concluded that no criminal charges were made in this latest suit filed by HASSAN.

FLYNN had been acquitted of three statutory attack charges last February by a jury which scorned the accusing testimony of two teen-aged girls, PHOUMA A. EVANS, age sixteen, and HALLA A. EVANS, age seventeen. The foreword article use in the “Los Angeles News.”

The “Los Angeles News” is amplifying this situation, in its issue for October 13, 1943, said that HASSAN was alleging that she had met FLYNN in the Hollywood Cafe and that everything went red, or black, or whatever color everything goes when one sees red. This article also referred to FLYNN'S marital status, pointing out that FLYNN’S final divorce decree was obtained last April 6 and there was some talk that FLYNN was going to marry red-haired HASSAN EVANS, then employed at a confection in the Hall of Justice. They were in Acapulco, Mexico together on a vacation, but when they came back here both said the marriage couldn’t be expected to take place.

In the “Los Angeles Times” for October 15, 1943, Judge WILLIAM S. BRIGHT was reported as having ruled in Superior Court that none of FLYNN’S salary or other assets should be tied up pending the suit of EVANS/HASSAN. FLYNN, through his attorney, was reported to have denied the fatherhood of HASSAN’S child.

Additional information concerning this girl and her child reflects that her settlement made in 1939 by FLYNN on this girl was a settlement protected November 26, 1943, for $2,000 damages paid to Mrs. HASSAN’s mother, MAURY F. MANS, as a minor’s claim for personal injury. The agreement was supposed to have released FLYNN “free and clear of all claims for demands” arising from aforesaid personal injuries. Birth certificate of the baby shows that it was born in Good Samaritan Hospital. The name of the father was given as FLYNN EVANS/HASSAN, a twenty-eight...
year old "any salesman" identified as a "non-resident" with birthplace in New Jersey. Mrs. MASSARIS's attorney, the article said, listed PLUMERS, R. EVANS as SPIRIT MASSARIS's father. The young mother's address was given on the certificate as 111 Filker Street. It was stated she had lived in the city for a year and a half. What disposition of the above case has been made is not known to this office, and no further inquiry will be made into same unless same appears to be necessary.

The Los Angeles Office was advised by Solvez on October 5, 1913, that the record of POCA EVANS arrived on August 3, 1913, and on the same day registered at the hotel La Riviera. Room 21 was assigned to her. She was the only occupant of this room. PLUMS had resided in the hotel previously, namely in November, 1912, and on the occasion of his present trip was not required to re-register. This hotel is located on a promontory across the Bay of Acapulco and southeast of the town. It is said that the rooms are not as well furnished as most of the hotels in the city.

The records reflected that POCA EVANS arrived in Acapulco on August 3, 1913, and on the same day registered at the hotel La Riviera. Room 21 was assigned to her. She was the only occupant of this room. PLUMS had resided in the hotel previously, namely in November, 1912, and on the occasion of his present trip was not required to re-register. This hotel is located on a promontory across the Bay of Acapulco and southeast of the town. It is said that the rooms are not as well furnished as most of the hotels in the city.

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She stated that PLUMS and EVANS occupied separate rooms at the hotel, and that she neither knew nor had heard rumors of illicit relations between the two. She added, however, that the staff of the hotel was small and that the guests were not closely supervised. The following persons, all residents of Acapulco, associated with EVANS: JOSÉ ESTÉHINO; RANZIO ESTÉHINO, brother of JOSÉ; LÓPEZ, one of the best swimmers of the district; ANIBAL and PAULINE TRABACULLI; MARÍA PILAR GÓMEZ, who makes her home with the PILAR GÓMEZ sisters, and a girl known to informant as "CHAO."
that Subject and Victim were intimate but she knew of no instances of misconduct.

It was further learned that FLINS spent most of the time that he was in Acapulco cruising in his motor boat, swimming and fishing. The motor boat SLAHO had capacity for eight passengers and it was anchored in the Acapulco Yacht Club on those occasions when FLINS was not in Acapulco. The boat had been seen in the vicinity of Los Horcones Beach and Catistica Beach almost daily during the time that FLINS was there. FLINS was reported to enjoy fishing very much with a small harpoon propelled by air which could be used under water, and he wore a special diving helmet which he used in fishing. On one occasion FLINS was reported to the police for using water skiis from his motor boat off Los Horcones beach, but the charges were not pressed.

It was reported that FLINS and a girl answering Description's description visited the bar at the hotel house above Catistica Beach almost daily during the time that they were in Acapulco. FLINS always signed for his drinks, and on the day of his departure it was necessary to take the bill to Hotel La Riviera and to have it added to his hotel bill. On one occasion was FLINS seen in an intoxicated condition. JIM-GLA was also mentioned as an associate of FLINS. OHRN frequents the beaches of Acapulco. FLINS had little contact with the tourists on the beach, and no one kept together at a bar on Catistica. FLINS was also reported to have visited the bar of the Hotel La Riviera on quite a number of occasions during his August visit, and he was sometimes accompanied by a girl answering the description of the Victim. In contrast to FLINS'S visit during the past winter on which occasion he was reported to have been drunk numerous times, there were no rumors of excessive drinking by FLINS during his August visit.

HBO RIVIERA checked out of the Hotel La Riviera, Acapulco, on August 17, 1963, and returned to Mexico, D.F., it was learned.

HBO FLINS checked out of the same hotel and left for Mexico, D.F. on August 20, 1963, at 1:30 P.M. via a plane of Aerovias de Mexico, S.A., according to information secured from the records of

Records of reflect that Elton E. Enstrom, whose age was listed as nineteen, arrived at the Mexico City Airport from El Paso, Texas, on August 2, 1963, and departed from Mexico City Airport on route to El Paso with his general destination listed as Los Angeles at 11:30 A.M. on August 19, 1963. These records also reflect that Elton FLINS arrived at Mexico City Airport via American Airlines on July 26, 1963. FLINS arrived on the plane from El Paso and his age was listed as thirty-three years. FLINS departed from the Mexico City Airport via American Airlines at 11:30 A.M. August 22, 1963, on route to El Paso with his general destination listed as Los Angeles.

On September 27, 1963, Bureau II reported results of further investigation in Mexico on the activities of FLINS and OHRN. At that time it was stated that the records of indicate that HBO

Enstrom flew to Los Angeles on August 19, 1963.
from Mexico City, D.F. by plane on August 9, 1942, according to the records.

It was also learned that the native sailor who accompanied FLINN in the launch SIMOCO on various occasions was an American citizen, and an acquaintance of the victim. He was aboard under the name of 'McCarthy.' He had been aboard the vessel for six weeks at the time of Gertrude's death. He was the only one of the crew who was acquainted with the victim.

During the period of approximately three weeks that FLINN was in Acapulco, he was sailing in the motor launch SIMOCO almost daily. At times he was accompanied by FLINN and other friends. During the time that FLINN was in Acapulco, which was about a week, she went with him in the boat. The subject and victim were usually accompanied by other friends, but on a few occasions they were alone. They accompanied FLINN in the launch once ten times. On two or three occasions he went with FLINN and McCarthy on short excursions in the surrounding waters. On these occasions the subject was attentive to the victim, but on one occasion an act of sex took place within the eighteen hours. They stated, however, that there had been times when FLINN and McCarthy would leave the launch and go to nearby beaches. At such times McCarthy would remain on board to watch the boat and he had no knowledge of what took place on shore.

The records of the records of the victim's diary did not indicate that the victim had departed from Acapulco by plane. An effort was then made to determine the victim's destination. However, the records of the victim's diary were incomplete in Acapulco, and this information was not forthcoming. It will be noted from evidence appearing hereafter that the victim is believed to have departed by bus.

The victim was an American citizen, but for the past two years her husband lived in Mexico, and is presently maintaining homes in Acapulco, Mexico City and Veracruz. She has been in Acapulco during the past summer and became acquainted with FLINN and McCarthy, who informed her that prior to the arrival of Nora Bixler, FLINN met

revised

...and offer no further information at this time than that previously furnished.

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Flint had followed Flint from Los Angeles to Acapulco. This questionnaire as to whether or not Flint had had an affair with the victim, she replied, "For what other reason would she have come to Acapulco?" but she offered no tangible evidence in support of this conclusion. It was advised that a letter was in process of sending to the subject and it was noted that she was very hesitant when talking of the subject's relationships with the victim.

It was learned that the subject had employed in 1932 as a messenger, received a letter in the early part of November, 1932. This letter was addressed to the subject and was signed "Flint." In the letter the writer made no mention of the fact that the letter was still receiving mail at that address. She expressed surprise for Flint in the matter of her which had been filed against her at that time and stated that she thought it was a shame that people were still picking on her. She also stated that she wanted to get in touch with Flint. The return address on the envelope was supposed to be 211 West Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The writer did not say that the letter was from Flint, and it is all that is known of the writer. The letter, and the subject are one and the same person. It was stated that Flint was originally from Philadelphia, but that her mother moved to Los Angeles, California, and that she had gone out to California where she became acquainted with Flint. Flint was a Mexican employed in a real estate office in Acapulco. He claims acquaintance with Flint.
According to the records of the hotel, there was no record of incoherence of the relationship of the subject and victim, while they were at the hotel. The victim had no record of misconduct and none of the persons witnessing her at the hotel. She had no reason to believe that the subject had never occupied the same room as she had never observed either one of them going to the other's room. He did state, however, that on one occasion the subject and victim left the hotel at about 7:00 P.M. and did not return until the next morning. It was stated that the subject then left Acapulco and the subject was never again seen there.

It was believed the victim was an American woman living in the environs of Acapulco for the past seven years, and who had never been to Los Angeles. It was stated that a paper in Los Angeles had sent him to find out if FLINN and EDMONDS were married. He was contacted at the Hotel Cordova, Room 14, in Acapulco, and related that in the early part of August, 1960, he received a telegram from the "Los Angeles Times" asking him to ascertain if EDMONDS was married to DORIS EDMONDS, to wire full details and to offer no excuse. He said that he was in Acapulco, which is 11 miles from Acapulco, about an hour later, after he received the telegram, an American tourist visited Pio de la Costa. In his conversation with the tourist, he developed that the tourist was residing at Riviera Hotel in Acapulco, and that he had met FLINN and EDMONDS. In fact, he said, the night before he had not had very much sleep and that he had been several of the metropolitan papers trying to find out what the night of EDMONDS was married to DORIS EDMONDS. New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles papers had all gotten him out of bed. The tourist continued to say that the next morning he had talked to EDMONDS, that she was very upset and said that her mother had called her from Los Angeles, that her mother had told her that there were reporters all around the house and that she had to go home immediately. Accordingly, later on that morning the tourist took EDMONDS to the office of Acapulco.
de Mexico. She was unable to obtain an airplane reservation, so they then went to the Estrella de Oro bus station, and she left for Mexico City by bus. FLOH was not present.

The tourist then questioned the tourist as to whether or not FLOH had married the girl. The tourist told the agent that he did not think so, that at times he had introduced him as his secretary, and at other times as simply a friend; that he had talked to FLOH and that she had told him that she had taken a job selling cigarettes and candy in the筹码 house, where FLOH was also tried just to see him. The agent also told him that he was with a girl from Guatemala a good part of the time. Efforts to ascertain the identity of the woman she talked to were unsuccessful.

The agent also remarked that the tourist gave as an additional reason for his belief that they were not married the fact that they were not occupying the same room at the hotel.

The agent talked with a good friend of hers, regarding instant matter. He told him on Sunday a Sunday he thought that FLOH paid all of her expenses and that she had sexual intercourse with her while she was in Acapulco. However, he was unable to substantiate those allegations and offered them only as an opinion, not from personal knowledge. The driver who drove her conducted an interview with negative results.

The agent told him that he came to the house at a late hour and discovered to each a large fish. There was another man and two women in the party. They were all drinking and continued to do so during the meal, after which they left. They were not acquainted with FLOH and did not know if she was one of the girls.

The investigator was informed that he had been in Acapulco,where a woman she knew was there and had met her by that tie. In company with her, and several other people from Guererro. He had been invited to a party that they were having at Bath's Place on the highway to Calleja. He stated, however, that there were not in Acapulco long and that he believed they left before FLOH arrived.

The man residing in Acapulco in 1963, could furnish no information.

On December 11, 1943, the facts in instant matter were discussed with United States Attorney C.A.R. C.A.R. He stated that inasmuch as there was no proof that FLOH and FLOH had engaged in sexual intercourse in Mexico, he would decline prosecution.
The following is a description of Victim MILLINGTON as obtained from records on file:

In view of the fact that instant case is being closed, no more detailed description is being sought.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>29 (2/25/24, Chicago, Illinois)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5' 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a description of Subject KEROL FINE from Agent's observation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>6' 1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Sclerous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLOSED
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO:        MT. LINDY
FROM:    C. H. Carter
SUBJECT: ERROL FLYNN, Prolific Actor, Victim
         White Slave Traffic Act

BACKGROUND

The Bureau conducted investigation in 1943 with reference to transportation by Errol Flynn of Hana Eddington from Los Angeles, California to Mexico City and Acapulco, Mexico in August, 1943, as a result of the investigation there were several indications that Mr. Flynn
acted to conceal the transportation of the victim, although it showed very close association between Eddington and Mr. Flynn. In Mexico, prosecution was declined by the United States
Attorney.

DETAILS

The Washington Daily News of January 31, 1945 carried an article
which stated that Hana Eddington is the mother of a three-week-old daughter which was born in Mexico City and was registered in the Department of Vital Statistics, the mother being known as Hana Eddington and the father, Errol Flynn. The article quoted Flynn as saying
that he was really happy for the first time in his life. It further reported
that Eddington's father is Hollywood actress, that Flynn and Eddington were
married in Mexico in August, 1943.

The newspaper item is attached.

RECOMMENDATION

Inasmuch as the Bureau's file in this matter has been closed, no action
is deemed necessary. It is suggested, however, that this information be called
to the attention of the White Slave Traffic Act supervisor.

Attachment

7-88 155 329
Ex-Capitol Girl Plans Formal Flynn's Baby Girl
Actor Doesn't Deny He's Dad Of Nora's Girl

But Married? Well, He Insists He's Not

By FLETCHER BOOCH

Hollywood, Feb 27 - The star brought to the press today before a secret court in this city, the marriage of Nora's Girl is a result of a decision made by her father.

The court was in session before 11 a.m., and the case was brought to the attention of the press when a warrant for a search of the home of Nora's Girl was served.

This warrant was accompanied by a letter from Nora's Girl's father, Mr. E. A. Jones. Mr. Jones stated that he had learned of his daughter's marriage from the police and that he had been told that Nora's Girl was pregnant.

Mr. Jones also stated that he had been unable to locate his daughter and that he feared for her welfare.

The warrant was served at the home of Nora's Girl, but she was not found.

Mr. Jones was granted a temporary restraining order to prevent the marriage from being consummated.

The case will be heard in court on March 5.
Revival: L'Affaire Flynn

The latest news on the L'Affaire Flynn case, including updates on the ongoing investigation and the latest developments in the case.
DESCRIPTION OF FOLLOWING FILE MATERIAL

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

February 27, 1943

Call: 3:15 P.M., 2/26/43
Dictated: 5:00 P.M., 2/26/43
2:00 P.M., 2/27/43

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WELCH

RE: PORTABLE TRANSCEIVER RADIO,
Serial #3934;
NEUTRALITY ACT — EXPORT CONTROL.

Upon your authority, the writer contacted the Board of Economic Warfare in regard to the shipment of the radio aboard the "Little Sorocco," mentioned in the attached teletype from the El Paso Office, dated February 25, 1943, particularly whether the taking of this radio out of the United States without a license is a violation of the Export Control Act.

It was advised that Errol Flynn has a license for the shipment of the fishing boat "Little Sorocco," with appurtenances, to Mexico, but that the shipment of instant radio is not licensed. It was stated that the shipment of this radio is a possible technical violation of the Export Control Act and that the sale of the radio in Mexico would be a definite violation; however, he suggested that the Customs officials at El Paso, Texas, should obtain a bond from Flynn for the return of this radio to the United States, which, if done, would make a violation of the Export Control Act doubtful. It was stated that if a bond were posted, the B&W would not believe the case worthy of prosecution in the event a technical violation is proven.

ACTION

A teletype was sent to the El Paso Office on February 27, 1943, setting forth the writer's comments and instructing that same be made available to the Customs Service for its assistance in determining whether Flynn should obtain an export license for the shipment of this radio from the United States or whether the posting of a bond insuring its return to this country will suffice. The El Paso Office was also informed that the action taken by the Customs authorities should govern and that it will not be necessary for that office to conduct any further investigation at the present time.

Respectfully,

R. O. Kittelsen
DIRECTOR
DOLT. PORTABLE TRANSCEIVER RADIO, SERIAL NUMBER THREE NINE THREE FOUR, NEUTRALITY ACT, EXPORT CONTROL, CUSTOMS OFFICIALS, EL PASO, TODAY STOPPED "LITTLE SOROCO", FISHING MOTOR BOAT TWENTY TWO FEET LONG, SHIPPED BY ERROL FLYNN FROM HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA, VIA FREIGHT TO EL PASO FOR TRANSSHIPMENT BY MOTOR FREIGHT TO ACAPULCO, MEXICO, FOR STATED FISHING TRIP THAT PLACE. RADIO IS MODEL EIGHT NAUGHT ONE THREE, SERIAL THREE NINE THREE FOUR, PROPERTY OF REGISTERED FOR USE ON LEEDS YACHT "LITTLE MONA", CALL LETTERS LFXV. FCC PRESENTLY CHECKING TO ASCERTAIN IF OWNERSHIP LICENSE TRANSFERRED LEEDS TO FLYNN INSTANT RADIO. REQUEST BUREAU ADVISE WHETHER RADIO ON EMBARGO LIST AND WHETHER SHIPMENT INSTANT RADIO COVERED BY LICENSE. NEITHER LEEDS NOR FLYNN IN EL PASO. IF VIOLATION NEUTRALITY ACT, REQUEST LOS ANGELES BE FURNISHED DESIRED INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVIEW OF AND FLYNN.

BRYCE

END
9-09 PM GXX OK FBI WA GN
Reference is made to the teletype dated February 25, 1943, from the El Paso field office in the above captioned matter. The Customs officials at El Paso advise that the motor boat "Little Sorocco" owned by Errol Flynn, the motion picture actor, has been shipped from Hollywood, California, via freight to El Paso, Texas, for transshipment to Acapulco, Mexico. The Customs officials have aboard this boat the above-mentioned radio owned by a request was made to determine whether the radio above-mentioned was contained on the Embargo List and whether the shipment to Mexico had been covered by an Export license. Upon the receipt of the above teletype, Supervisor R. O. Kittleman communicated with the Board of Economic Warfare, at which time the latter stated that Errol Flynn had secured a license for the shipment of his fishing boat "Little Sorocco" with appurtenances to Mexico, but that the shipment of instant radio was not licensed. It was considered this shipment a possible technical violation of the Export Control Act. He stated further that the sale of the radio in Mexico would be a definite violation. He suggested, however, that the Customs officials at El Paso, Texas, should obtain a bond from Flynn for the return of the radio to the United States which, if done, would make a violation of the Export Control Act doubtful.

There are several angles to be considered in this matter. In the first instance, attempts to ship materials on the Embargo List outside of the United States are not covered in the Act. The next possibility is that a conspiracy does not exist since Flynn has not conspired with any other persons apparently in undertaking the shipping. Until the radio has actually been shipped from the United States, it is highly doubtful that even a technical violation is present. Accordingly, the following instructions were issued telephonically to SA of the El Paso field office at 4:30 p.m. on March 1, 1943.
well as the decision of a representative of the Board of Economic 
Warfare. It was suggested that this matter be discussed with the Customs 
officials at El Paso, Texas, and that the suggestion offered by the 
Board of Economic Warfare concerning the securing of a bond guaranteeing 
a return of this radio to the United States also be set forth. It was 
pointed out definitely that the action to be taken should be left entirely 
within the province of the Customs Service and that they apparently had 
the following lines of action open: First, to let the radio be shipped 
without an Export license, which it is doubtful that they would do; 
second, to require Flynn to secure an Export license for the radio; 
and third, to require the posting of a bond guaranteeing the return of the 
radio to the United States by Flynn. In conclusion it was pointed out 
that the ultimate action recommended by the Customs Service should 
govern and it was not necessary for El Paso to conduct any further 
investigation at this time.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

F. L. Welch
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PORTABLE TRANSEIVER RADIO, Serial #3934

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Radio seized by Customs Officials, El Paso, because not listed on manifest of shipment from Newport Beach, Calif., to Acapulco, Mexico. Licensed by Board of Economic Warfare. Through F.C.C., radio ascertained to be not registered but previously registered for yacht, "Little Mona," property of New York City. Shipping correspondence indicates boat and fishing gear were intended for pleasure trip and to be returned to U.S. Teletype sent to Bureau and reply by telephone instructed Customs to demand bond or export license for radio.

DETAILS: This investigation was predicated upon a telephone call from the United States Customs Service, El Paso, Texas, on February 25, 1943, to the effect that a shipment consisting of a 22-foot power boat and equipment for fishing, including a portable transceiver radio which was not listed on the manifest, had been seized by Customs. The shipment was bound for Acapulco, Mexico.

A custom guard at the Stanton Street Bridge, El Paso, stated that at 4:30 p.m. on February 25, 1943, he stopped a truck which bore the shipment described above. Customs form #4455 listed the equipment that was to be exported and subsequently returned. Upon examination, all articles were found in order except for the above-mentioned radio, which was in the boat, covered with a tarpaulin. The radio was disconnected and was not in operating condition. He said that he telephoned Acting Deputy Collector, who instructed him to seize the radio and permit the rest of the

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

CUTS DESTROYED:

RECORDED:

INDEX:

50 MAR 24 1943
shipment to proceed to Mexico. Later, under direction of
Assistant Collector, the radio was taken under Customs supervision.

said that the Customs authority for seizing the radio lay in the fact that
the radio was not declared as part of a shipment, for which an export
license had been issued.

Customs form #14455 contained the following information concerning this ship-
ment: Export license #1188960 covered a 22-foot, Prigg Miami cruiser
boat—Florida type, fishing motor boat, 22 feet long, approximately 3000
pounds, #275081, Gray Phantom Motor #50657, 125 horsepower, 7\frac{1}{2}
foot beam, 2 feet, 6 inch depth, 1-6 volt draft battery, swivel fishing chair, fishing
tackle, poles, etc., miscellaneous, including cushions, boards, etc.; owner,
KROLFLYNN, Hollywood, California; purpose of shipment stated as for fishing
at Acapulco, Mexico, via motor freight. This form was signed by

Customs broker, 109 South Florence Street, El Paso.

Federal Communications Commission Monitoring Officer

at El Paso, in the presence of the writer, inspected the radio and identified
it as follows: Serial 3934, operating bands—on the receiving side, 2514 K.C.,
2670 K.C., and 2735 K.C.; on the transmitting side, 2113 K.C., 2670 K.C., and
2735 K.C.; Model KF613; power output, 5 watts; issued May 3, 1940, which,

stated, was the probable time of purchase; call letters WFKV; trade
name—Portable Transceiver. Stated that the range of this equip-
ment was about fifty miles and he said that he would wire the Federal Commu-
nications Commission at Washington, D. C., for information as to the possible
transfer of the license for this radio.

Customs broker, 109 South Florence Street, El Paso, ex-
hibited his file to the writer, which contained the following information:

Copy of invoice from Prigg Boat Works, 3627 Northeast First Court, Miami,
Florida, dated April 15, 1940, which was made out to

Prigg, Miami, Florida, covering 22-foot Prigg Miami Cruiser, value $2,466.60. Shippers
export declaration was made out at Hollywood, California, November 5, 1942,
by KROLFLYNN, 8511 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California, and listed all
the items except the radio. Stated the shipment came by Southern
Pacific and lay at the joint warehouse for some time before orders were re-
ceived to move it. By telephone it was ascertained from

cashier at the Southern Pacific freight office, El Paso, that the shipment came from
Newport Beach, California, via Southern Pacific Freight on December 14, 1942.

Freight bill #2, freight bill #18516. Had the file of

Customs broker at Juarez, Mexico, sent to his office for examination
by the writer and this file indicated that KROLFLYNN had executed power of
attorney to

for handling of this shipment. Also included was a wire,
dated December 22, 1942, from

KROLFLYNN'S business manager, which

stated that the boat, "Little Sirocco," was built for

Beck-

man Place, New York City, who was now overseas in the Government service.

The wire stated that gave the boat to FLYNN with the equipment
specified; however, no mention was made of the radio.
El Paso File #2-36

Acting Deputy Collector, United States Customs, Court House, El Paso, stated that he had in his possession the original export control license, issued by the Board of Economic Warfare at Washington, D.C., December 7, 1942, #1188760. This license stated that FLYNN was a United States citizen, residing at 8511 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California. The application was dated October 14, 1942, consignee, ERROL FLYNN, in care of Manager, Yacht Club, Acapulco, Mexico. It also stated that the shipment was not intended to be sold or disposed of, and it covered the boat and appliances, but did not specify the radio. He stated that his office was applying to the United States Attorney at El Paso for a writ of attention, which would authorize Customs to hold the radio because of an alleged violation of Section 6 of Export Control, which is failure to declare.

Mr. [Redacted] of the Federal Communications Commission, telephoned the Field Office to inform the Acting Chief of Radio Intelligence, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C., that the transmitter was not registered. The wire stated that the set was previously registered with call letters WPXV, in the name of [Redacted], for use on the yacht, "Little Mona."

On March 1, 1943, Supervisor [Redacted], Washington, D.C., telephonically advised that the Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D.C., had been consulted regarding the shipping of instant radio by ERROL FLYNN. He stated that the Board had advised that the radio was not covered by an export license, but stated that FLYNN had a license to operate such a radio and that the facts, as presented, represented a possible technical violation.

Further stated that the Customs Officials should be diplomatically advised that the Board of Economic Warfare had suggested that the Customs Officials, in their discretion, could require ERROL FLYNN to obtain an export license covering the radio, or they could require him to post a bond guaranteeing the return of the radio to the United States and thereby prevent the sale or disposal of the radio while outside of the continental limits of the United States. Further, if such a bond were posted and ERROL FLYNN then disposed of the radio, there would be a real violation of the Export Control Act, which would warrant prosecution.

[Redacted] at the Customs Service, was informed of the Bureau's message.

-CLOSED-

-3-
June 2, 1949

REWARD 2-962-7X1

INDEX 567-3

Civil Intelligence Section
The Panama Canal
Post Office Box 37
Balboa Heights, Canal Zone

Re: UPM-810 H317 713

Dear

Reference is made to your letters of May 16, 1949, dealing with
the UPM-810 H317 713.

It is believed that [redacted] is identical with [redacted], who had been contacted previously by the Bureau on various matters. In the investigation regarding the sale of uranium in Mexico, [redacted] was not contacted by Bureau representatives; however, this investigation reflected he did have knowledge of certain facts in this matter.

I again want to thank you for furnishing this information to us and I shall be glad to receive any additional information you might receive which you deem of interest to this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Foreign Service Desk

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JUN 2 1949 P.M

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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☐ 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:

2-962-747
stated that he never heard of anyone offering to furnish information to any Cuban authorities regarding anti-Castro activities.

stated that when he saw [redacted] he asked [redacted] if [redacted] Flynn and [redacted] said he met Flynn down in Cuba but said nothing more about him.
Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your communication of March 23, 1940, relative to additional motion picture contacts established by me recently.

Every effort has been made to renew many previous contacts already made and to meet as many new persons in the industry as possible, consistent with my other duties. In connection with several investigations, RUSSELL CREWS, formerly a newspaper representative and now manager of his own advertising concern, has been contacted by various Special Agents of this office. He handles publicity for many stars, including CAROLE LOMBARD and CLARK GABLE.

He is most cooperative with this office and while I have not had the opportunity to meet him personally, I have talked to him on the telephone on several occasions and he has rendered every assistance to the Agents.

I have become acquainted with RALPH WHITE, 6511 Sunset Boulevard, who is the agent and business manager for a number of motion picture executives, particularly at the Universal Studio, as well as for actor ROBERT FURST. Through him I have become acquainted with EUGENE FERNE, prominent Warner Brothers motion picture star.

ROBERT CUMMINGS, actor, who is becoming very prominent, is a close personal acquaintance of mine and is very favorable to the Bureau. I have become acquainted with the following personal friends and have always offered to be of any assistance to them in connection with my duties within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

Mr. D. SCHLESINGER and Mr. W. C. MERRITT. I have had many conversations with Mr. D. SCHLESINGER, Editor of actuals, PACKARD-WEIR, and have been of some assistance to him.

R. E. SMITH
INDEXED
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

April 5, 1940

JOSEPH PASTERNAK, producer of Universal Studios, and maker of DEATH'S DUTY and MARY LESLIE TRIP pictures, is a very good friend of mine and if it appears desirable at any time he has agreed to make a short moving picture for the Bureau. He is regarded as one of the outstanding producers in the industry.

MARTIN HOFFMAN, the writer, who has been at the Universal Studio in recent months, is well known to me now and it is believed he is sincere in his attitude towards the Bureau.

At the Warner Brothers Studio I have become acquainted with HARRY KAUFER, President, and he is very enthusiastic in his support of the Bureau. WILLIAM CATER, a former Special Agent at the Bureau, is location manager for Warner Brothers and always speaks very highly of the Bureau and is in a good position to be of assistance. It is understood that he does some confidential work for HARRY KAUFER from time to time.

I have also become acquainted with EUGENE TOY, prominent producer at Warner Brothers Studio, as well as one of his assistants, JACK JURGENS.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R. C. ROOD,
Special Agent in Charge.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

On February 22, 1940, an informant telephonically advised Special Agent in Charge R. P. ROCK that two girls were living at 2421 West Sixth Street in the lower apartment and that if an agent came there right away several people prominent in the movie business could be located there. That these girls were supposedly from Detroit, Michigan and are prostitutes and the informant could tell that they were acclimated and had previously lived there.

DETAILS:

On February 23, 1940, it was ascertained from the

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]
advising that he had just been joking about that, as he was not em-
ployed.

It was ascertained that a Cadillac car bearing license
No. 55-533 has been parked at this place almost constantly, and it was
checked and found to belong to JACK VELLE, movie actor; further,
that an automobile bearing license No. 67-935 also frequents this place.
The girls are said to be 16 and 17 years old, respectively.

Mr. VELL was also informed that they seldom leave the
place except to purchase food and were very willing to talk to officers about
people.
She further related that a big black Cadillac sedan bearing license No. 58-423, 1966 California, was parked in front of this apartment every day between the hours of three p.m. and five p.m., that on one occasion she had crawled on her knees across the pavement to the driver's side of the automobile and by using a piece of wire which she inserted into the left front door window, she succeeded in opening the door and examined the registration card on the steering wheel. She related that this card was made out to MIRCE MURSE, 401 North Union Drive, Beverly Hills, California.
Special Agent F. E. Craig, U. S. N. R. C. advised the writer that he had encountered Agent R. B. W. A. on February 21, 1926, at approximately 10:00 o'clock, at Waverly Street and South Street, New York, New York. It was also reported that the body of a woman was found in the same area. The writer was informed that the residence of the deceased was not known. It would be of great assistance if the writer could ascertain the present residence of the deceased so that this report could be verified to ascertain the authenticity of the report.

However, the writer maintained a surveillance of the area on February 20 and 21, at which time a 1929 Black Cadillac sedan bearing 1926 tags 50-925 was observed, but it was not reported by a person who did not fill the description of the deceased. The writer appeared on the scene at 22:00 East 92nd Street on February 21st and spotted the 1929 Black Cadillac sedan bearing California tags 50-925. The salesman asking the writer to sign a report at the registration desk, it was noticed to be 22:00 East 92nd Street, South Linden Drive, Beverly Hills, California.
The writer observed 601 North Linson Drive, the residence of Mr. C. T. Finney, and it was noted that parked in front of this place was a 1946 black Cadillac sedan bearing 1940 Michigan Tag No. 17-1149.
advised that upon arriving in the city with the 1946 Cadillac from Detroit, he immediately turned the same over to H. C. MARSH, who in turn released his old 1936 Cadillac over to FLYER, and that he had been driving this old Cadillac since. He further related that he had driven this car to the Ninth Street Apartment on numerous occasions while the girls were living there, that H. C. MARSH at no time to his knowledge visited this place. He related that they all registered in the hotels during the trip under their own names and stayed in separate rooms. The man who was the person who had driven one of the cars from Detroit for MARSH went to the movies but where he presently was.

--Signature--

[Signature]

[Date]

[City]
had ascertained that JERRY VIESELP, prominent criminal attorney in Los Angeles, who represented RHOADES when he was tried on a rape charge early this year.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI PA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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31-68496-21 p. 26
Victim also said that she and the subject intended to get married in 
Tulsa and that she was in love with the subject. She admitted that she had 
received $250.00 on a two-day house party at [REDACTED]'s place in Hollywood. 
She said she did not turn a trick at the party, but had to be ready at all times. 
She asked the agents if they found her little red address book in her suitcase. 
When being advised that agents did find it, she remarked "the names aren't 
bad, are they?" She said she could not recall how much money she made hustling 
in Hollywood. She further admitted that she had brought marijuana from Los 
Angeles to Tulsa in his automobile.
RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the FBI be advised that a review of the records of this Bureau following to reflect that any investigation of Flynn pertinent to the inquiry has been conducted by the FBI. It is also recommended that a copy of Flynn's Identification Record under FBI number 3069421 be furnished with a copy of Flynn's Identification Record. It is, likewise, recommended that the referred to the Sheriff of Los Angeles County for information pertaining to Flynn.

The proposed reply containing the above recommendations, together with a copy of Flynn's Identification Record, is attached for your approval.

It is recommended also that the State Department be furnished with a copy of the incoming request from with a copy of the Bureau's reply to with a brief summary of pertinent data in the Bureau's files, and with one copy of the Identification Record of Flynn. These are attached for your approval.
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) (b)(7)(D) 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) habe been forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

32-29575-2
March 14, 1947

To: Federal Bureau of Investigation

From: J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ERROL FLYNN IDENTIFICATION MATTES

Transmitted herewith are a copy of a translation of a communication forwarded to this Bureau by the FBI relative to the above matter, enclosed with this copy of this Bureau's reply to that communication.

For your confidential information, the records of this Bureau reflect that in 1945 Flynn was investigated by the FBI for alleged violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, but he reportedly married Bertha Ellington, whom he subsequently married and later divorced, to be transported from Los Angeles, California, to Mexico City for general purposes. Proceedings in that matter were declined by the U.S. Attorney at Los Angeles on December 21, 1945, on the basis that no proof existed that Flynn or his victim had violated the provisions of the Act.

Transmitted herewith also for your information is a copy of the Identification Record of Flynn which has been prepared by the Identification Division of this Bureau.

[Signatures and dates redacted]
U.S. Censorship

To: SIC, San Diego

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [Redacted]

March 11, 1943

Refer to Bureau letter of January 26, 1943, captioned as above, wherein you were requested to ascertain the background and activities of the subject.

There are enclosed photostatic copies of an intercept submission in connection with a letter dated December 28, 1942, from [Redacted]. This communication indicates that the subject is presently residing in Mexico, D. F. It will therefore be unnecessary to conduct the investigation requested in the letter of reference, and you may consider the case closed.

Enclosures:
There is a Frederick J. McEvoy, a ponderer, who is a friend of Hilda Arger, and also a friend of Bruce Cabot and Carroll Flynn.

Spelling and punctuation in quotations are those of writer.

Enclosures: None

AC 2070
1/4/43

Mr. Alden
Mr. Carson
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Kinney
Mr. Kramer
Mr. Mereford
Mr. Penninger
Mr. Strickland
Mr. Traynor
Mr. Tunn.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information is to be published only to those officers whose knowledge of it is necessary in connection with the determination of policy, to be used only, in whole or in part, as the information used in legal proceedings or to any other public use without express consent of the owner of copyright.
The writer states that his Christmas was more than sad at the beginning, but a bottle of Tequila made him feel like a million dollars and he ended in Cuernavaca, where he met Fredy Kobrey (G 6418) and Broll Flynn, with whom he spent several very amusing hours.
Passenger, journalist and Argentine citizen, arrived at New Orleans from Buenos Aires and is proceeding to Beverly Hills, California where he plans to write for Argentine and American newspapers. Passenger's father is president of Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, director of Transradio and alleged pro-Nazi. Physical description of passenger set out.

DETAILS:

This passenger stated that he was born on and that his last permanent address was

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

10 - 404994 - 1
25 MAY 20 1943
This passenger informed that his grandfather, a senator in Argentina on two or three different occasions and was also the Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires. He also stated that another grandfather, was the first Argentine diplomatic agent to the United States. He further stated that this grandfather bought three warships from the United States Government, paying for them with his own money.

Stated that he was acquainted with number of the personnel of the movie industries at Hollywood, among whom are ERROL FLYNN and also that he is acquainted with the head of the Latin American Department of the Associated Press, former Associated Press correspondent in Buenos Aires.

Inasmuch as this passenger's baggage was in the custody of customs officials during the interview, it was not possible to ascertain the contents of the letter of introduction from

This passenger's baggage was searched by customs officials and nothing of a derogatory nature was found.

Following is a description of this passenger as obtained through interview and personal observation.

Name: 
Age: 
Born: 
Nationality: 
Height: 5'6"
Weight: 140
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Brown
Complexion: Fair
Marital status: Single
Identifying documents:

Failure to develop any derogatory information during the interview with this passenger does not constitute an endorsement or approval of this individual's admittance into this country.

CLOSED

- 7 -
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) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ____________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7559-2122 p.2
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ________________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

______________

______________

☐ For your information: ________________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7501-227 and 228
TO: Director, FBI (62-75147)
FROM: Legal, Havana (64-153)
SUBJECT: AMERICAN GAMBLING ACTIVITIES IN CUBA ANTI-RACKETEERING

DATE: March 13, 1959

Reference Havana letter January 8, 1959. Since the submission of reference letter, the following information has been developed concerning the activities of American gamblers in Havana:

The gambling casinos in Cuba were closed from January 1, 1959, the date of the overthrow of the BATISTA regime, until February 19, 1959, when certain casinos were permitted to reopen by government decree. Contacts with numerous sources affiliated with American gamblers in Cuba indicated that during the period gambling casinos were closed very little overt effort was made on the part of any of the American interest holders to obtain permission to reopen. On January 8, 1959, [redacted] advised the American casino operators intended to have casino and hotel employees bring pressure to bear on the Cuban Government to permit the reopening of gambling casinos.

Subsequently, numerous demonstrations were held by employees of the various gambling casinos petitioning the government to permit reopening of the casinos in order to provide employment for the hotel and casino workers. Permission was finally granted on February 19, 1959, for the following casinos to reopen: Tropicana, Sans Souci, Caribe, Riviera, Il Príncipe and St. Johns. The Deauville, Sevilla-Biltmore and Plaza casinos were not granted permission to reopen.

[Redacted] advised on February 21, 1959, that the government decree allowing certain gambling casinos to reopen had been brought about by the strong threats made on the part of the hotel employees’ unions to go on strike unless their demands were heard and the casinos reopened. Source noted that the Cuban Government began February 11, 1959, to confiscate all slot machines in all gambling casinos in Havana.
SANS SOUCI CASINO

On February 12, 1953, the Government of Cuba, did not desire that the gambling element continue his operations at the Sans Souci Night Club because it was well known that a close association with the brother-in-law of President Fulgencio Batista. Source stated that movie actor Errol Flynn had apparently endeared himself to Fidel Castro by publicizing a visit he had made to Castro when Castro was in Oriente Province prior to the overthrow of the Batista government. Source stated that Castro had asked Errol Flynn to recommend a person to operate the Sans Souci casino. Flynn, according to source, was in touch with P.O. Box [redacted] in Washington. Source described as a potential investor in the Washington-Congo area. Source that surrendered came to Cuba and offered
but that the New York-New Jersey Syndicate which represents wanted $250,000 for the "Sans Souci." We advised on May 10, 1959, that the deal between the two had fallen through since we decided to make a false sale of the Sans Souci casino and actually retain it himself. Source stated and stated that he still retains possession of the casino and that it is sold in the name of a front. Source did not know the front's identity.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With reference to the recent news comment concerning the situation in Hollywood, California, wherein it is alleged that 300 or more girls each month disappear, and the story of vice existing there, the Bureau has had no directed activity toward this condition. White Slave Traffic Act violations have been sporadically reported in the area. They do not appear to be tied in to any pattern in the movie colony.

Action to be taken:

In view of the article, we are requesting the Los Angeles Office to furnish the details with reference to the news item and the cases which have been recently brought to their attention which may tie into Hollywood vice. It does appear from the article that these girls come from all sections of the country and end up in the Hollywood colony, and because of reverses and failure to obtain employment they turn to vice. This is not in violation of the White Slave Traffic Act but does reveal, if true, an aggravated condition and a failure on the part of local law enforcement to properly perform its duty.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen

Attachments

62-48833-5
Washington Times-Herald
7-27-43

Jelly Bean Boomtown:

Reporter Finds Hollywood Lives ‘Outside the Law’

Denizens Justify Colony’s Excesses By Comparison With Gold Rush Days

This is the third of a series of 10 articles by a Chicago Tribune writer who went to Hollywood to see what was happening there.

By MARCIA MYNNE

Hollywood, Calif., July 26 (C.T.P.S.).—In a community where the essence of which is blackmail, anything can go. In Hollywood anything almost does go. Laws, say the denizens, are a strange world, with that rapacious, plunderous wit that uses for sophistication, are made to be broken.

Analyses Attempted

Few ever bothered to analyze a peculiar moves here. A man out not long ago and wrote a book about Hollywood, a book portraying to be a sociological novel. No one bothers to mention at the beginning anybody should be taken with a box of salt, he ended up writing for a major studio. Nevertheless, in a subsidized volume he justifies Hollywood . It is on the road that Hollywood is just like Alaska in the gold rush. Oklahoma in the oil rush. Newport in the gold rush. But it's all with a new note.

The movie people lap this up. They feel just the same way. They say, “This is just like Oklahoma in the oil boom.” No one adds that the local boom has been going strong for 30 years.

Some Remain Nice

Many perfectly nice, normal people gravitate out here. Some remain that way. The majority go along for a few weeks, and suddenly it hits them: Tramatizing加之, and amnesia. Forgotten is all of good manners, modesty, of dignity, or any so-called homespun virtue they once knew—and some never knew any.

In their stead emerges the new (Turn to Page 11, Col. 2)

Laws Are Made To Be Broken, Hollywood Tenet, Says Writer

(Continued from First Page)

Japan,” Chaplin said with that curiously egomaniacal of Hollywood. “They named streets after me in India. Hindus worship me as god. The Caucasians made a star out of me. Why should I?”

Chaplin says he has some curious friends. One of them met Joan Barry, who had been waiting tables, when ignored by the moviemakers, who gave her a letter of introduction to a Hollywood pitchboy who wanted her to meet Chaplin. He arranged a corset dinner party and Chaplin told the girl in her words that she “had what it takes.”

Chaplin gave her a movie contract and undertook her dramatic instruction. He declaimed Shakespeare’s hours on end with the enchanted girl as audience. The story of the rest is well known and sour. After the girl under went two illegal operations she was arrested by Beverly Hills police for “announcing” Chaplin and booked as a vagrant. Here Municipal Judge Charles Griffin, who suspended the sentence on condition she “never bother Chaplin again.”

Chaplin Biddle in Court

While in court the girl spied on Chaplin’s biddle, Robert W. Alden, an ex-blood small talk gentleman whose real name is Richard Keiller, who was arrested by the FBI in 1941 on charges of entering the United States illegally from Austria in 1938. A magnate was instrumental in having a bill introduced in Congress asking that his citizenship be established by act. This failed to pass. The Department of Immigration refuses to say whether Arden is scheduled to be deported after the war or whether his case has yet to be heard.

After the hearing a detective, Capt. W. W. White, gave Joan $100 and a tourist ticket to New York. White told her Arden (Keiller) left the money and ticket for her. He was to get out and stay out.

She didn’t, she met a friend in Omaha who told her to come back and fight. She tried to reach Chaplin, again, was arrested and sentenced to 30 days. This was the story was well known.

Various investigations into Chaplin’s life were begun. Had he...
contributed to the delinquency of August 1941. She made no headlines by having the Barry girl way. In fact, a group of officials the same where he has two went to her parents in Santa Barbara. And two sons? Had he been an bans and obtained a Hilda's mother in two liberal operations the parents did not want to prove his marriage to Oona O'Neil, the scandal would be humiliating. But he was 18 years old in May. The matter was dropped.

It appears to have slowed up these investigations. Whether more is to be done with the others depends on the zeal or integrity of the district attorney's office.

The Flynn technique in which Flynn was acquitted of statutory rape three counts, may be related to a more brief. The girls in the case were Peggy Satterlee, as Flynn admitted sexual relationship with the girl. Flynn denied it.

The Satterlee girl first attempted suicide. On the murder was Harry Wurtzel, a personal agent. Wurtzel

was reported missing. As she was a juvenile the Juvenile court looked her up. In her pocketbook they found Flynn's private telephone number. In the subsequent grand jury investigation three youths, two of whom were employed by the same studio (Warner Brothers) saw girl, and movie-star boyfriend relationship with the girl. Flynn denied it.

The case was reported a no bill on all. The jury, including Wurtzel, went to their home in the home of the defendants—the three who had admitted guilt as well as Flynn who denied it.

This was too flagrant a miscarriage of justice. Everyone in the film industry suspected.

The case went to trial. Flynn was acquitted, and movie-star relationship with the girl. Flynn denied it.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. J. W. Deliant

FROM: J. J. McCoy

DATE: October 30, 1933

SUBJECT: FYR/PKE, et al
MADE CHECK REQUESTS
SECRET SERVICE

Mr. Joseph Ellis, Secret Service, called Mr. Roach at 6 p.m. on October 30, 1933, and stated that he had just received a list of fifteen prominent movie actors and entertainers who were to be invited to the White House on Monday, November 3, 1933. Ellis stated that such persons as Bob Hope, Errol Flynn, Mickey Rooney, Eddie Fisher, Rosemary Clooney, and other very prominent persons were included on the list and he desired that the Bureau files be checked particularly the criminal files, to determine if there was any criminal or subversive data in our files and that the results be made available no later than Monday morning, November 3, 1933. Ellis stated that he did not have the fingerprints of these persons nor any identifying data concerning them nor did he have any information regarding their true names. He stated that the White House was particularly interested to know if there were any moral charges being filed against these persons as they did not want to cause embarrassment to the White House by inviting such undesirables. Ellis stated that the White House intended that they realize there was little or nothing to go on in the checks, particularly the criminal checks. He further explained to Mr. Ellis that without any identifying data whatsoever and particularly the fingerprints records of these people and in view of the time involved, a worthwhile check could not be made through our records in the time allotted.

Pursuant to your instructions Mr. Ellis was told that if he would supply identifying data, in particular the true names of the persons involved, the Bureau could do that investigation that is, in view of the numerous references to these persons under their professional names, it would take time to complete the check thoroughly. Mr. Ellis stated that he appreciated the Bureau's position and that we need take no further action in the matter until he had obtained more identifying information on which to base a reasonable check.

ACTION:

None. For your information.
GENERAL CABLE STUDY

SIX-YEAR REPORT

Period from October 20, 1944 to April 20, 1947

[Signature]

62-75747-46-7
One of her associates in crime is a prostitute by the name of
with alias . The latter is known to do business
in San Francisco "Bookie" and gambler and fellow traveler of
At present, and are using the phone number of
in their exclusive "call system" business.

PRINCIPAL CENTERS OF PROSTITUTION
IN LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY

HOLLYWOOD AND BEVERLY HILLS

It was quoted recently in the Los Angeles Herald-Express, that thousands
of girls from surrounding states are lured to Hollywood and vicinity each year
by the "bright lights" and visions of fame and fortune in the cinema, radio
and modeling professions. About 500 per year are lost and many are found as
waitresses, clerks and stenographers in the Los Angeles area. and others admit this to be true too,
specify that most of the girls are located in the subterranious recesses of
commercialized vice.
like Hollywood, turn out the disillusioned young beauties as prostitutes in the following manner.

After several legitimate jobs, this agency sponsors private modeling shows at the hotel Knickerbocker or their own quarters. Movie stars like TROLF PZN. and attend. The potential prostitutes are trained, dined, flattered and promised careers until gradually demoralized. When ripe, they are developed into obscene models and from there "party girls" and finally down the ladder of prostitution and immorality to Skid Row and Central Avenue dives.

Los Angeles, has also been frequented by a similar establishment as above. His agency is commonly known as a "flash peddler" in the Hollywood Movie Guild and he also supplies strip tease artists for stag affairs.

At February 6, 1925, [redacted] was reliably informed that [redacted] a young lady prostitute, uttered the following statement: "I have paid [redacted] 100.00 per month over a period of time but he [redacted] has raised my protection fee to 250.00 per month. I have no alternative but pay him or lose my protection and "practice".

[Redacted] claims that [redacted] a Hollywood columnist, was a former Hollywood "Madam". She is now a "shakedown" artist of prominent West Coast personalities. Her modus operandi is to invite starlets to her home on the pretext of writing a column about them. There, like a magnet, she draws her blackmailing gossip from her unsuspecting starlets whom she wines and introduces to the right people, while tapping every source of extortion information.
Office Memo

TO: THE DIRECTOR
FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: May 9, 1965

SUBJECT: 
B7C

Big name of B7C

...and if she can be... on... generally known as... Although his true name is...

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PRODUCERS

When employed at the Warner Brothers Studio in Los Angeles, California, it is stated, along his several references, the name of B7C is the movie industry's secret. His name is undoubtedly the nation's favorite. In 193...

He was placed on the payroll of Errol Flynn after his quick rise to fame. Originally associated with Errol Flynn, he was given a post to the Warner Bros. frequently brought young girls to Flynn on the set. It was well known in Los Angeles that Flynn was having relations with these girls, but the Warner Studios and Jack Warner personally instructed Flynn to cease this practice since it had become so notorious. Flynn's moral reputation during this period was that of a personal pimp for Flynn. About 1937, Flynn had been placed on the Warner Brothers payroll in the publicity department. However, his principal activity continued to be the obtaining of girls for Flynn and for movie executives and producers.

It is alleged that when a private train of Warner Brothers personnel arrived at the east for a vacation shooting of a film believed to be Santa Fe, they gave movie actress [redacted] a ride. Following this, she allegedly raped by Flynn who was said to have made bags with certain people on the train that he could accomplish this feat. As a result, she attempted suicide and had to be flown back to Los Angeles for hospitalization.
Los Angeles, California
April 27, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Re:

In accordance with your request, the following information is submitted concerning the above individual:

In 1930, [redacted] was placed on ERROL FLNN's personal payroll. Just prior to that he had been working on one of the gambling ships owned by [redacted] off the coast of Santa Monica. He had acted as master of ceremonies and saw that lone men and women gambling on the ship became acquainted. When he was first associated with FLNN he was given a pass to the Warner lot and frequently brought young girls to FLNN's set and it was well known that the actor was having relations with these young girls at the studio and it finally became so notorious that it is reported JACK WARNER personally instructed FLNN to cease bringing these girls on to the studio property. It is alleged that when a private train of Warner Brothers personnel proceeded eastward for a premiere showing of a film believed to be "Santa Fe," [redacted], allegedly gave [redacted] Mickey Finn following which she was raped by ERROL FLNN. FLNN allegedly made bets with certain friends on the train that he could accomplish this feat and as a result the actress attempted to commit suicide and had to be flown back to Los Angeles for hospitalization.
Memo for the Director

April 27, 1945

Re: [Redacted]

General reputation at that time was as personal pimp for ERROL FLYNN. About 1939 FLYNN had him placed on the Warner Brothers payroll in the publicity department although he actually never did any work in connection with it and his principal function appeared to be to obtain girls for certain executives and producers as well as for FLYNN.
TO: THE DEPUTY
FROM: J. ROB.
SUBJECT: [redacted]

DATE: May 23, 1945

PURPOSE OF MEMORANDUM:

This is a status memorandum to acquaint you with the information thus far developed regarding [redacted] with alias.

BACKGROUND OF CASE:

[redacted] has for the past several years been associated with movie actor [redacted] and Warner Brothers studios. While at Warner Brothers, [redacted] was said to have provided girls for Flynn and for other movie executives and directors. Contact with army has been with [redacted].

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211 Nov 13 1964
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: THE DIRECTOR
FROM: E. Rosen

DATE: May 24, 1945

SUBJECT: affair with alias, JACOBSON,
Communist, continuing

RE: The Office of the Director

This is a status memorandum to further acquaint you with the alleged immoral background and activities of

[redacted]

[redacted]: associate and alleged procurer for Errol Flynn and others, with whom I have been recently on several occasions in the company of

[redacted]

[redacted]
This is a status memorandum to further acquaint you with the background, past and present activities of
an associate and alleged procurer for Errol Flynn, and
recently on several occasions in the country of
Bureau letter dated May 10, 1945.
Los Angeles Memorandum for the Director dated April 27, 1945.
Los Angeles Teletypes dated May 19, 21, 23, 26, 1945.
This is a joint report of the writer and Special Agent together with Special Agent who states that he has known subject over a period of seven years, and that in 1926 he was on FRANCO LEON'S personal payroll as the latter's procurer. Just prior to that time, he was connected with FLYNN, who was given a pass which enabled him to drive on and off the Warner lot, and he would frequently bring young girls on to the set where FLYNN was acting. No secret was made of the fact that FLYNN had sexual relations with these girls in his dressing room on the set and in his permanent dressing room on the lot. It finally got to the point where JACK WARNER himself told FLYNN that he would have to stop bringing these girls on to Warner's property.

At the time the picture "Santa Fe" was premiered and a special train was hired for the premiere, was alleged to have given a nifty firm which persisted in her being raped by FRANCO LEON. FLYNN allegedly made bets with certain friends and associates as to a train that he could accomplish this feat. As a result, tried to commit suicide and had to be flown back to Los Angeles for hospitalization. In describing, stated "everybody know him as the number 1 pimp for FLYNN."

About 1939, FLYNN and broke up, at which time FLYNN gave a new Cadillac and induced JACK WARNER to put him on the payroll of the studio in the Publicity Department. While so engaged, never did any work in connection with publicity; his principal function was to supply girls for certain executives and personalities of the studio, and subject was characterized as being "a girl-getter; that's all he ever did."
Office Memorandum  ▪  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO:  THE DIRECTOR

FROM:  A. KOZIER

SUBJECT:  [Handwritten content, partially obscured]

DATE:  July 26, 1965  ▪  CONF: NOC

Purpose

This memorandum is to advise you of the current developments regarding the activities of [Handwritten content, partially obscured], a former close associate of [Handwritten content, partially obscured], who is presently connected with [Handwritten content, partially obscured].

Current Activities

[Handwritten content, partially obscured]

[Handwritten content, partially obscured]

[Handwritten content, partially obscured]

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211 NOV 13 1914

56 AUG 9 - 1948

Info does not pertain to Eyal Olzmar.
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: The Director
FROM: A. Posen

Subject: \[REDACTED\]; Investigation Concerning

Purpose

This memorandum is to advise you of the current activities of \[REDACTED\], who was a former close associate of Errol Flynn and who is presently connected with \[REDACTED\] and \[REDACTED\].

Current Activities

\[REDACTED\]

Action to Be Taken

These data are supplied for your information. The Los Angeles Office is closely following the activities of subject \[REDACTED\] and you will be promptly advised of future pertinent developments.

Press investigation vigorously.

\[REDACTED\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Report of Special Agent</th>
<th>Los Angeles</th>
<th>New York</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13167</td>
<td>7823</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Sep 28/45</td>
<td>72-46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: Info does not pertain to Earl Flynn.
It was later determined through investigation that the "Beverly Hill's Playgirl" has recently carried on a liaison with a man who stated he was a motion picture producer. He introduced her to the producer and her financial situation...
present when she picked up the ogress girl and the Los Angeles Division believed that she told, perhaps, maybe, this general information.

The Los Angeles Division has learned through another that she is a Hollywood play girl who has recently appeared in motion picture circles under the tutelage of Errol Flynn.

She has introduced to one of the pictures. She has told someone that she lived in Mexico City for some time and knew Flynn there and that she comes from a very wealthy eastern ship-building family.

Another source, who knows her, believes she is in need of funds. He states he was recently contacted by Errol Flynn regarding her motion picture career but that he was not interested in anything that Flynn had to say or do during their interview.

At present, Errol Flynn and the Los Angeles Division have not been in contact.

ANNEXED FILING - The Los Angeles Division has been repeatedly advised of the urgency of this inquiry and is affording it preferred attention.
Dear Sir:

RE: Information Concerning

Agreement between A. E. Stetson and

was placed on the payroll of Errol Flynn, motion picture actor, and reportedly he was nothing more than a procurer of women for Flynn. In 1939, he left Flynn's employment and became associated with Warner Brothers Studio in the publicity department, and in 1942 he became closely associated with [redacted] and was given a position as

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To acquaint you with the recent developments in this case and to call to your attention the Los Angeles Division's recent request that consideration be given to closing this case.

PAST DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND

The background information provided by the Office of the Attorney General was as follows:

- Flynn was employed by 20th Century Fox in the publicity department.
- His work with Flynn appears to have been limited to the procurement of women for Flynn. In 1939 he became associated with Warner Brothers Studio in the publicity department and at that time gave as a reference his brother, apparently Walter Tidgeon.
Everything indicates that [redacted] is a complete scoundrel and is reported, on one occasion, to have entered into a conspiracy whereby [redacted] was given a Mickey Finn and while she was incapacitated, she was raped by Errol Flynn.

It has been shown that [redacted] is a very close contact of [redacted] and, in addition, appears to act as a liaison man for enterprises. He always is designated to entertain outstanding persons coming to Los Angeles, who have contact with the Hughes' organization.
INCOMING RAM
DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

AIR ROUTE

NATIONAL
AMERICAN LEGATION
Helsinki, Finland

Date of sailing: July 14, 1947
Rec'd: July 23, 1947

1:35 P.M.

Secretary of State,
Washington,

July 14, 1947.

In the July 8 issue of "YORKY," the Detroit organ of the Communist Party in Michigan, there appeared a prominent article concerning Communists in Hollywood. The names of many of the prominent actors were included as individuals associated closely with these two groups, and a number of other citizens in Hollywood (who are termed "socialists") were not members of the party but nonetheless have defended the Spanish Loyalists against fascism, supported the trade unions, and backed the anti-fascist discrimination. These include...

The source of the article was not given.

RECORDED HAMILTON 37 8TH 1947
INDEXED

155
62 SEP 8 1947
March 14, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL
AIR MAIL

Director of the Public Surete
Principality of Monaco

Attention: Subdirector of the
National Surete

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 8, 1951, your file number 2099/025237, wherein you requested that you be furnished with information available or information that could be secured by this Bureau relative to Mr. Errol Flynn, the film artist.

Please be advised that a review of the records of this Bureau has failed to reflect that the FBI has conducted any investigation of Flynn pertinent to your inquiry.

There is enclosed, however, for your confidential information, a copy of the Identification Record of Flynn under FBI number 3069421. You will note from that record that Flynn was fingerprinted on two occasions in 1949 by the Sheriff's Office, Los Angeles, California. Accordingly, you may desire to communicate directly with Mr. Eugene W. Biscailuz, Sheriff of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles 92, California, for the purpose of securing the desired information.

Please be assured of my desire to cooperate in all matters of mutual interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

Comm. FBI
Mar 14 1951
Mailed 10
Recently ship's physician, S. S. USSUKUMA, who departed
Argentina for Chile 12-24-39, intending to sail via Grace
Line for U. S. Sent baggage to San Francisco via S.S.
GRENANGER. Stated he could be reached through Errol
LYNCH, movie actor, c/o
E.Y.C.; or c/o
San Francisco.

Reported to have stated that Tito MARTENS, North German
Lloyd Agent, Buenos Aires, who is prominent Nazi in
Argentina, suggested SUBJECT would "make a good agent"
and that he had offered his services to the German
Embassy, Buenos Aires.
ND-3, -9, -11, -12, -15 - FBI
29 Jan. 1940
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
A-M 862.8591/736

January 26, 1940

STRICKLY CONFIDENTAL

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Referring to a telephonic request from your Bureau made some weeks ago in a conversation which Mr. Warren of my office had with a member of your staff, I am pleased to enclose a copy of strictly confidential despatch no. 754 of January 11, 1940 from the American Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in regard to the steamship *Hassukuma* and one Dr. Hermann F. Erben who already has a record in your Bureau. Should additional information of value regarding Dr. Erben be received I shall be pleased to send a copy thereof to you.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Messersmith
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

From Consulate General, Buenos Aires, no. 754, January 11, 1940, with enclosure.

J. Edgar Hoover, Esquire,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.
DUPLICATE

AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL
Buenos Aires, Argentina, January 11, 1940.

Strictly Confidential

SUBJECT: Activities of German Vessels in Argentine Ports.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor, with reference to my despatch no. 622 of November 17, 1939, and other reports relating to the German vessel Ursula, which was at the port of Ingeniero White at Bahia Blanca prior to being scuttled off the east coast of Argentina, to transmit herewith a memorandum prepared by Vice Consul Clifton H. English, regarding the departure for Chile of Dr. Hermann F. Erben, an American citizen who was serving as ship's surgeon aboard the Ursula. It will be noted that Dr. Erben's record and conduct have been such as to give rise to some suspicion with respect to his trustworthiness and loyalty.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Monnett B. Davis
American Consul General

Enclosures:

No. 1. Memorandum.

[Stamp: Original and four copies to the Department by air mail. Confirmation copy to the Department by regular mail. Copy to the Embassy.]
Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 756 dated January 11, 1940, from Bennett P. Davis, Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, on subject "Activities of German Vessels in Argentine Ports".

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Buenos Aires, Argentina, January 11, 1940.

MEMORANDUM

Strictly Confidential

TO: The Consul General.

FROM: Vice Consul Clifton P. English.

SUBJECT: Dr. Hermann F. Erben of the German Merchant Vessel Uashuma.

Reference is made to the memorandum transmitted with despatch no. 652 of November 17, 1939, setting forth information obtained from the naturalized American citizen, Dr. Hermann F. Erben. It will be recalled that Dr. Erben was ship's physician on the German vessel Uashuma. This person recently departed for Chile, stating that he intended to take a Grace Line ship for the United States.

When Dr. Erben left the Uashuma in Bahia Blanca, he came to Buenos Aires and reported to the Consulate General his desire of returning immediately to the United States. He then made several attempts to secure passage on ships in Buenos Aires, but without success. In this connection reference is made to despatch no. 657 of November 21, 1939, in which it was reported that Dr. Erben's activities as an "assertant Nazi" while serving as ship's physician on the S.S. "Wiesbach," an American vessel, in 1938 allegedly occasioned so much trouble that it was necessary for the master to return him from Rio de Janeiro to the United States on a ship of another line; and that Erben was met in New Orleans by Immigration and Department of Justice officers.

After he had been in Buenos Aires several days, Dr. Erben received a telegram in care of the Consul General and announced that he had received good news, that he was about to receive a sum of money, that he no longer wished to take a ship from Buenos Aires and that he would soon leave for Chile. Subsequently he stated that he was going to Chile to see a "doctor friend who has recently arrived there," and that he was not certain just how he would go to the United States but that he would try to go on a vessel of the Grace Line.

Before he left he gave me several pictures of the Admiral Graf Spee and the Uashuma, and promised to send me more of the Uashuma which had been taken while that vessel was at sea between Lourenco Marques and Bahia Blanca. These pictures showed the vessel flying the Portuguese flag, with the name Uashuma obliterared and the name "Quanz" (for a Portuguese ship) painted over the former. He stated that he would have given them to
me earlier but that he had sent them with some baggage to San Francisco on board the S.S. Grenanger. Finally, the day before he left for Chile he let slip a remark to the effect that Tito Martens, who is the agent in Buenos Aires for the North German Lloyd and who is reported to have much influence in Nazi circles in Argentina, had said to him that he would make a "good agent". He asserted that he had not understood what Martens had meant at first, but that he had gone to the German Embassy the afternoon of the same day and placed his services at its disposal.

Dr. Erben left for Chile on December 24, but before departing gave me two addresses at which he might be reached in the United States. He said also that he was a good friend of Errol Flynn, the motion picture actor, and that he might be found through him. The addresses he gave me are as follows:

- c/o Rudolph Scharf,
  830 Park Avenue,
  New York, New York.

- c/o Chauncey Tramutola,
  Alexander Building,
  Montgomery Street,
  San Francisco, California.

C.F.E.

File no. 885.91

C.F.E: rm
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON  

February 20, 1940

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With reference to previous correspondence in the case of Dr. Hermann Frederick Erben I hasten to enclose a copy of air mail despatch no. 55 of February 10, 1940 from the American Consulate at Antofagasta, Chile. I shall not fail to supply you with copies of any later reports in this case received by this Department from abroad.

A copy of this despatch is also being sent to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Sincerely yours,

Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary

ENCL

Enclosure:

From Antofagasta, Chile,  
No. 55, February 10, 1940.

J. Edgar Hoover, Esquire,  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.
AMERICAN CONSULATE
Antofagasta, Chile, February 10, 1940

SUBJECT: Erben, Dr. Hermann Frederick

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to this Consulate's despatch No. 52 of January 26, 1940 entitled "Erben, Dr. Hermann Frederick" and to report further to the Department regarding the person who is the subject of this despatch.

On January 26 ultimo the American SS NIGHTINGALE called at this port and the master reported that he needed a messman for the crew and requested this Consulate to provide one if any was available. Dr. Erben was then in this port as a passenger from Valparaiso to Callao on the Japanese MS HEIYO MARU, and, since he had requested this Consulate's assistance in signing on an American vessel, stating that he would do anything, for the purpose of returning to the United States, he was told about the vacancy in the NIGHTINGALE's crew and he promptly requested to be signed on the vessel to fill the vacancy. The master of the vessel, Captain Laurence B. Parker, was agreeable so Dr. Erben became a member of the vessel's crew, and sailed southbound on the above date.

The NIGHTINGALE called at this port northbound on February 7th and Dr. Erben called at this Consulate to ask the undersigned to persuade Captain Parker to discharge him from the vessel when it reached the Panama Canal, stating that when he left the German vessel USUKAMA at Buenos Aires, in which he claimed to have been serving as a ship's surgeon, he had been permitted only to bring the khaki uniform he was wearing and that with only this clothing he could not brave the rigor of winter in New York. He thought if he could be discharged from the NIGHTINGALE at the Panama Canal he would be able to support himself with the wages he had earned (some $25.00) until he would catch a vessel bound for California where the climate would be milder, and where he had friends who

- It was observed, however, that he managed to save a very good camera.
who would advise him. When asked who the friends were he mentioned the names of Errol Flynn, the actor, and Ernest Hemingway, the author, with whom he had gone to Spain to fight in the recent civil war in that country. Dr. Erben was informed that the Consulate had no authority to induce Captain Parker or the Canal Zone authorities to let him sign off there. He returned to the vessel and sailed north in it when it departed from this port on February 8th.

Captain Parker also called at the Consulate on February 8th to report that he had become very suspicious of the man (Dr. Erben) which he had signed on here while southbound. He reported that upon reaching Valparaiso Dr. Erben was met by a large delegation from the members of the crew of the German sailing ship PRIEWALD, which is taking refuge there, and that the impression he gained was that Dr. Erben was a man of considerable importance to them judging by the deference they showed him and the number of Nazi salutes given to him. While in Valparaiso Dr. Erben, when not doing his job on the NIGHTINGALE, spent all of his time aboard the German vessel or photographing anything he could train his camera on. Captain Parker said he obtained a boat and went around the Chilean battleship LATORE photographing it from stem to stern. When the NIGHTINGALE sailed at Coquimbo northbound Dr. Erben was again met by a large delegation of Germans, and Captain Parker gained the impression that he was well known and appeared to be a man of importance to most members of the delegation. At this port Dr. Erben busily photographed everything in sight including the American vessel in which he was serving. Captain Parker's suspicion of Dr. Erben increased and, since he knew he was coming to Antofagasta to ship a cargo of 4,800 tons of copper which will probably eventually find its way to the allies in the European war, he gave orders to the ship's officers to keep a sharp watch over Dr. Erben and not permit him access to certain parts of the ship. Afterward, the Chief Engineer reported that Erben attempted to gain access with his camera to the engine room. This was not permitted because the NIGHTINGALE is one of the new Maritime Commission freighters said to have some new developments in the engine room. Strict orders were imparted to keep Erben out of the engine room.

Captain Parker said that Erben had taken up with him the question of his discharge at the Canal Zone, and had been told that since the vessel would not make formal entry there but only stop to bunker, the appropriate officials would not be on hand to effect his discharge and that it could not be done.

However, Captain Parker stated to the undersigned that the discharge could be effected while his vessel was bunkering provided it should be agreeable to the authorities, and requested this Consulate to communicate with the authorities of the Canal Zone and request them to inform him upon his arrival there if
the man was discharged. Captain Parker feels sure that Erben, a German agent, despite his status as a naturalized American, and he wishes to proceed accordingly. Therefore, he wishes advance notice from the Canal Zone authorities so if they refuse to allow Erben's discharge there he can take action which would not tend to arouse Erben's suspicion that he is suspected of being the agent of a foreign power attempting to gain access to the Canal. No communication has been sent to any authorities of the Canal, but a copy of this despatch has been sent to our Embassy at Panama for any action deemed by it to be appropriate.

In addition to Captain Parker's report that Erben photographed everything around the port works at Antofagasta including the copper loading operations on the NIGHTINGALE, the undersigned observed certain activity on his part which was interesting. During the afternoon of February 7th at about 3:00 o'clock Dr. Erben was seen entering the German bank together with the leader of the German Nazi party here, who is a German national. Had Dr. Erben wished to obtain exchange of money it seems likely that he would have effected the transaction in the street where a more favorable rate could be had. In any case it does not seem necessary that he should have been accompanied by the Nazi leader in order to effect a simple exchange operation. The deduction drawn is that he was either receiving money from the bank or using it as a means of transmitting and receiving messages.

During the conversations had with Dr. Erben certain interesting information was received, but it must be taken into account that it was all the result of his own statements. His mother, Johana Erben, resides in Vienna at III Arenbergring 19, and he has two sons in the German army now on active duty after serving in the Polish campaign. Just before the Munich crisis he was visiting his mother, and he received instructions to report to army headquarters. He did and he was given a rank in the medical corps, outfitted with a uniform and accoutrements, and told if war should break out he was to report at a certain hospital bringing 5-day's rations. He said that he protested on the ground that he was an American citizen, but he was told, "you were born a German, you are of German race, you are a German, and you always will be a German." Dr. Erben admitted participation in the Spanish civil war and the present conflict in China. He reported that the only way he could get out of Germany was to place himself under the orders of the German Admiralty and ship as surgeon on a German ship. He stated that when he reached Buenos Aires on a German ship, presumably the USUKAMA, after the outbreak of war, and learned that it had become unlawful for American citizens to serve in belligerent vessels.
vessels he left the vessel voluntarily. However, he was considered by German officials at Buenos Aires to be on active duty and was told to prepare to be returned to Germany for further service. He then received orders to report to the German YACOMA but he never did this because the vessel became embroiled in the GRAF SPEE affair and was interned in Uruguay. He reported that he then asked the German officials at Buenos Aires (not stating whether of the German Embassy or others) for permission to return to Germany by his own means. His petition was granted so he said because "I am on active duty with the German Admiralty" and it realized that I would have a better chance of returning to Germany and resuming service that way than if I went to sea from Buenos Aires on a German vessel which would almost certainly be sunk. He said that he adopted this procedure to get away from the Germans and reach the United States. His subsequent conduct along the west coast of South America does not bear out his desire to liberate himself from contact with Germans, but he claims that he must continue "to put on an act to obviate reprisals against those I love who are residing in Germany". When he reached Valparaiso Dr. Erben reports that he received orders to report to a German vessel in Valparaiso and put to sea when it did. He claimed that he disregarded these orders and embarked as a passenger on the Japanese HEIKO KARU in an attempt to return to the United States. If he fears reprisals against relatives in Germany it appears that disregarding orders will be an excellent way to bring them about. Dr. Erben is not, of course, telling his whole story. The fact that Dr. Erben is on the British list of suspected German agents, as reported by the British Consul here, is also significant.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE H. ADAMS

American Vice Consul

820.02 (In triplicate to Department; original direct by air-mail; two copies by air-mail pouch from Santiago, Chile)

GHA:re (Copies to: American Embassy, Santiago, Chile
Consulate General, Santiago, Chile
American Embassy, Panama, Panama).
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

- [Redacted text]

AGENCY: STAIR-VIS

RE: RECORD: 6-31-48

REPORT FORM: 2-12-48

BY: [Redacted]

COPY DESTROYED

197 JUL 29 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

[Redacted text]

CASES ATTACHED: [Redacted]

IN SEARCH OF: [Redacted]

1 Bureau
2 Washington Field
2 New York AMS
2 Canal Zone

FILE NO. 65-103

FILE NO. 65-103 has

67C
stating that when he left the German vessel USA suck at Buenos Aires, in which he claimed to have been serving as a ship's surgeon, he had been permitted only to bring the khaki uniform he was wearing; and that with only this clothing he could not brave the rigor of winter in New York. He thought if he could be discharged from the NIGHTINGALE at Panama he would be able to support himself with the wages he had earned (some $25.00) until he could catch a vessel bound for California where the climate would be milder, and where he had friends who would help him. When asked who the friends were he mentioned the names of Errol Flynn, the actor, and Ernest Hemingway, the author with whom he had gone to Spain to fight in the recent civil war, in that country. Dr. Erben was informed that the Consulate had no authority to induce Captain Parker or the Canal Zone authorities to let him sign off there. He returned to the vessel and sailed north in it when it departed from this port on February 8th.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject arrived New York City 2/20/40 as mess man on the S. S. Nightingale from Antofagasta, Chile, and is presently residing at 64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. Background of subject obtained. On 3/5/40 subject voluntarily called at the New York Division furnishing his account of activities, claiming that he is presently motivated by a desire to maintain his good standing in the eyes of the German government in order that the safety and freedom of his mother and two sons who now reside in Germany may be protected. Denies any espionage activity and explains friendship with various German agencies due to his advertised loyalty to Germany. Claims to be loyal American citizen and presently desirous of obtaining employment as a ship's doctor.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent New York City, 2/15/40.
Report of Special Agent Canal Zone, 2/19/40.
Telegram to New York Office from Washington Field Office, 3/6/40.

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

At the Boarding Division, Bureau of Immigration, South Ferry, agent examined a copy of the arrival manifest of the S. S. Nightingale of the Grace Line which arrived at New York City on February 20, 1940. According to the record there appears the supplementary
Visiting various towns in Paraguay, Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, Buenos Aires in the Argentine, and various other places in South America, his work at this time consisting of lectures on various tropical diseases.

In 1931 he returned to the United States and became a surgeon on the S. S. President Garfield of the Dole Line. He stated that this was the position in which he took the most pride in such as he held it for a year and a half to December 23, 1932, at which time he was discharged. In explanation of his discharge, he stated that he had become acquainted with one Helen H. Skin [Sauce], a newspaper woman, who regarded herself as engaged to him and who became very much enraged when he became engaged to someone else as a result of which she informed the Bureau of Narcotics that he was a dope smuggler, and in the resulting investigation, which lasted from 1932 to 1936, he was continually under a cloud of suspicion.

In the early part of 1933, following his discharge from the President Garfield, Doctor Eichen stated that he enlisted as a war surgeon in the Chinese Red Cross under promises as to compensation which to him seemed very attractive. He proceeded to Shanghai, China, but on his arrival found that the promises would not be kept and he accordingly ceased his connection with the Chinese Red Cross.

Hearing of the development of new gold fields in New Guinea, he thought that they offered some possibility to him, and he accordingly proceeded to New Guinea, and there met a man attired in one torn shirt and one torn pair of pants who is the individual who is now known as Erol Flynn, the movie actor. He stated that he and Erol Flynn burned around together, traveling finally from New Guinea to India to Abyssinia, and then to Vienna, Austria, arriving in the spring of 1934. In Vienna he spent the next year in postgraduate work at the University of Vienna and at the same time obtained his divorce.

In 1935, following his completion of postgraduate work, he was appointed surgeon for the Austro-American trans-Atlantic expedition which was backed by the University of Vienna and an automobile association in Vienna, the object of which was to map a route from Burma up through China, and the route so mapped by this expedition Eiben claimed to be the one presently used by Chiang Kai Shek, Chinese generalissimo, in obtaining his supplies from France to China.

In 1935, returning from this expedition to India, Doctor Eiben stated that he was arrested on a revolver charge and fined 300 rupees, which he paid. He explained that the revolver charge was really a trumped-up matter and that the real difficulty arose out of the narcotics investigation instituted two years before; that
On board the S.S. Hestia Mar, Doctor EISEN stated, his
troubles began in connection with a call which the ship made at
Puerto Rico as a result of which four Puerto Ricans were discovered
as stowaways. He stated that the captain of the ship, instead of
putting back to port to have the stowaways removed, ordered them
tossed overboard to swim ashore, and when it turned out that one
of the stowaways had important connections there were violent re-
percussions in Puerto Rico inasmuch as an election was browning
about that time. As a result of the friction which developed he
stated that the captain of the ship made various charges against him
and on January 6, 1937, he was discharged from the ship at Rio de
Janeiro, returning to the United States via New Orleans where he
was not by various narcotic and naval intelligence agents ques-
tioned, finally being released. He stated that also in New
Orleans he met Mrs. MALONEY, who was then using the name of Mrs.
Edwards, and having come to New Orleans for the Sailing Season and
the two of them living at the Hotel June in New Orleans for
several days.

Doctor EISEN stated that he evidently had been under ob-
servation inasmuch as Mrs. EDWARDS' room was searched immediately
after his departure, she being suspected of having in her posses-
sion narcotics which he had given her.

After remaining only a few days in New Orleans, Doctor
EISEN next went to Los Angeles, where he stayed for a few days
with MAXI Flynn. He and Flynn, becoming bored with lack of
activity, then decided to go to Spain and participate in the
Spanish Civil War. They first intended to join the forces of
General FRANCO, but on reaching England found that they could not
make proper connections, whereupon Doctor EISEN endeavored to make
arrangements through Germany, still being unsuccessful, and still
desiring to participate in the activities, they then went to
Paris and joined the Loyalist forces. Doctor EISEN stated that this
changeover indicated that they had no definite Fascist or Communist
leanings in connection with the matter but were merely anxious to
participate in the conflict in some capacity.

Doctor EISEN stated that he personally did war surgery at
an anarchist hospital, explaining that there were two classes of
hospitals — anarchist and Communist — in the Loyalist forces. After
about four months MAXI Flynn was subject to falling plaster caused
by shell fire, and from the resulting publicity determined to re-
turn to the United States, which he did. Doctor EISEN stated that
although Flynn was not actually injured he did get a bump on the
head, and first reports had it that he was killed.

Doctor EISEN continued in Spain for about eight months,
during which time he became acquainted with such persons as ERNEST
HEMINGWAY, ANNA LOUISE STRONG (the Communist writer), DOS PASSOS,
STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTS ERBN MADE SUSPICIOUS CONTACTS AT VALPARAISO, CHILE. ENGAGED IN "CONSIDERABLE PHOTOGRAPHY" THROUGH CANAL ZONE. ERBN'S BAGGAGE FOUND IN CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CONTAINED SMALL QUANTITY OF MORMPHINE. HEARING IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT, SAN FRANCISCO, FOR PURPOSE OF REVOCATION ERBN'S NATURALIZATION CONCLUDED TO 5/6/40. ERBN ARRESTED SEPT. 1935 CALCUTTA, INDIA. CHARGE OF POSSESSION OF REVOLVER AND CARTRIDGES WITHOUT LICENSE, FINED 300 RUPEES AND ORDERED DEPORTED.

REFERENCE:
LETTER FROM BUREAU TO LOS ANGELES 2/9/40
LETTER FROM BUREAU TO NEW YORK CITY 2/15/40
LETTER FROM BUREAU TO LOS ANGELES 2/15/40
LETTER FROM BUREAU TO NEW YORK CITY 3/15/40

DETAILS:
AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

It was determined from a confidential source whose name is being furnished the Bureau that the subject had several pieces of luggage in the Customs warehouse at San Francisco, which had arrived February 7, 1940, aboard the S.S. FREMANTLE. In the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

DO NOT WRITE IN THERE SPACE

CITY DESTINED
APR 6 1940

BARCELONA
BARCELONA
NEW YORK CITY
WASHINGTON
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO

1,5,482  47

ARR 7 P.M.
luggage were five small paper packages described as bindles of morphine. In the luggage also was a scrapbook containing newpaper clippings and photographs of ERBEN's various travels around the world. Most of the data contained therein already appears in the San Francisco file of this case; however, various clippings showed the following criminal record for ERBEN:

In September 1935 he was arrested by the Calcutta, India, Police under Section 199 of the Indian Arms Act on the charge of possession of revolver and cartridges without license. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 300 rupees or three months in jail. He paid the fine and was ordered deported from India.

A clipping from a Barcelona, Spain, newspaper, date not shown, but it would appear to have been published during the period that ERBEN was in Spain with BORJAS, the motion picture actor, inasmuch as one photograph shows BORJAS and ERBEN at dinner with the Commissar of Propaganda in Barcelona, states that ERBEN is a "agitator Communist".

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent

CHAUNCEY TRANUTOLO, attorney at law, 607 Alexander Hld. stated that he was representing ERBEN in connection with his hearing for the purpose of revocation of his naturalization. The hearing has been continued to May 6, 1940, in the U.S. District Court at San Francisco before Federal Judge MARTIN I. WELSH. TRANUTOLO stated that the last letter he received from the subject gave his address as c/o Dr. RUDOLPH SCHAFF, 850 Park Ave., New York City. According to TRANUTOLO, ERBEN's permanent address is DR. HERMANN ERBEN (Marineart) Wien 11, Arenbergring 19; Germany, telephone B55-8-24.

A confidential informant of the San Francisco office stated that although he had no proof, he believed ERBEN to be a Nazi spy and knew that ERBEN was making it a point to contact prominent doctors of German extraction throughout the United States.

The State Department has furnished the following information concerning DR. ERBEN:

ERBEN was in the Port of Antofogasta, Chile, enroute from Valparaiso to Callao on the Japanese motor ship HEYO MARU and because of a vacancy in the crew of the S. S. NIGHTINGALE, an American vessel, signed on as a messman. It was determined that ERBEN claimed to have
PEER TULLY, the actor, had gone to Spain to fight in the Spanish Civil War.

When asked to his friend's house, he mentioned that he...
According to the report received from the Department of State from the American Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, EREBN'S mother, JOHANNA EREBN, resides at Vienna 3 Arenbergergr. 19. EREBN is reported to have two sons in the German Army, now on active duty, who served in the Polish campaign. EREBN admitted to the Consulate participation in the Spanish Civil War and in the present conflict in China.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

*AT NEW YORK CITY, will keep in touch with the Bureau of Navigation and Marine Inspection to determine when Subject EREBN obtains his seamen's papers for departure from the United States.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

*AT WASHINGTON, D. C., at the Bureau of Narcotics will conduct appropriate investigation to ascertain results of investigation purportedly made by the Bureau of Narcotics relative to Doctor EREBN between 1932 and 1936.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

*AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF., will tactfully interview EROL FLYNN relative to the background and activities of DR. EREBN.

Will endeavor to ascertain from FLYNN the present location of ERNEST HEMINGWAY, whom the subject has named as the other individual to whom he would turn in the United States for assistance.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, will review the records of the U. S. District Court in the case involving revocation of EREBN'S naturalization and will follow and report on court action.

--- PENDING ---
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DR. HERMANN FREDERICK ERBEN with aliases.

ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Baggage of DR. ERBEN examined at NYC. Nothing obtained of papers of interest in this matter. DR. ERBEN discharged as ship's surgeon SS "PANAMA" 4/15/40 by reason of general complaints. Although no evidence of espionage activity on recent trip of SS "PANAMA". Complaints appeared to have to do with DR. ERBEN'S personality rather than his activities.

REFERENCE

Report of Special Agent dated 3/18/40 at New York City.

Teletype to the Bureau dated March 27, 1940.

Letter from San Francisco dated April 11, 1940.

DETAILS:

On March 2, 1940, DR. HERMANN FREDERICK ERBEN called at the New York Division office and advised that he had obtained employment as ship's surgeon aboard the SS "PANAMA" sailing from New York City March 28, 1940 to Cristobal, Canal Zone, arriving

MAY 15, 1940

New York (Col. E. E. Downer, ONT., NY) 1 Col. E. E. Downer, ONT., NY)

BARBADOS
there April 3, and returning to New York on April 13. He stated that he would contact the New York Division upon his return to New York City and information concerning his employment above, was furnished the Bureau by reference telegraph. On April 15, 1940, DR. ERBEZ again called at the New York Office and advised that he had made the trip on the SS *PANAMA* without incident so far as the trip itself was concerned. He claimed, however, that influences were again at work to deprive him of employment explaining that the day the ship departed from New York City he was called into conference with MR. PFIZER, Vice-President of the line and another Vice-President of the line, and vigorously interrogated concerning his references. He explained that he produced for the benefit of Mr. Pfas and Mr. Rosbottom, letters which had been furnished him by various steamship companies for whom he had been employed and that they appeared mollified to a certain extent and he was permitted to sail. However, on his return to New York City on April 13, after having been permitted to pass the Customs officers, his presence evidently was realized and he was called back again and given a vigorous interrogation concerning his activities after which his baggage was searched; there being no items found of interest to the Customs officers he was released with an apology.

Thereafter on April 15, he was called in to Mr. Pfizer’s office at 24 State St., New York City, and informed that there had been complaints received against him and that the line was accordingly compelled to dis pense with his services. DR. ERBEZ stated that he had, throughout the trip, maintained the utmost effort to express any opinions or to take sides and even had endured the indignity of taking his meals with a Jewish couple during the trip.

It should be noted that Dr. Erben is extremely anti-Semitic in his views and he considered this a ‘crowning’ achievement, that he was able to spend several days in the company of this couple without indicating his actual views.

DR. ERBEZ, at the same time, also produced a letter dated March 25, 1940 from PERRY L. FLYNN, 601 North Linden Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, with reference to the interview of FLYNN by Special Agent in Charge Hood of the Los Angeles Division. In this letter PERRY L. FLYNN expressed sympathy
Toward Dr. Erben as well as a desire to assist him in any way he could. The letter indicated that Mr. Flynn had interceded with Mrs. Roosevelt on her recent trip to the West Coast in an effort to have the Department of Labor drop its pending case involving Dr. Erben's citizenship.

was interviewed by the writer at which time he advised that Dr. Erben had originally been selected as the ship's surgeon by , who interviews and passes upon candidates whose names are then recommended to for an appointment. explained that prior to the ship's sailing he received information from one of the ship's employees that Dr. Erben had requested him to mail a communication to San Francisco relative to some baggage which Dr. Erben was requesting be forwarded to New York City. This employee advised that he understood that Dr. Erben had been on the SS. "Altmark", supply ship for the Graf Spee, and accordingly was not the proper person to be ship's surgeon on the Panama Line. 

stated that he had communicated with who has been associated with and who stated that had no previous acquaintance with Dr. Erben. But had recommended him after an interview. stated that he thereupon went to the SS. "Panama" and interviewed Dr. Erben, saying himself that the sailor's story relative to the Altmark had no foundation and he, therefore, decided to give Dr. Erben a trial as ship's surgeon. However, as a precaution he informed the captain of the SS. "Panama" that Dr. Erben had been the object of some preliminary suspicions and that should Dr. Erben's conduct appear in any way suspicious, the captain should take steps to confine Dr. Erben and see that the interests of the line were protected. stated that upon the return of the "Panama", the Captain reported to him that Dr. Erben's conduct had been entirely satisfactory, that the captain had observed no espionage activity or any suspicious action whatsoever. However, following the docking of the ship.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

State Department reports subject and ERROL FLYNN visited Valencia, Spain in 1937, FLYNN stating that they were bringing $1,500,000.00 for Republican Spain collected in Hollywood. Subject's luggage forwarded Pier 65, North River, New York City, contents including motion picture film, two N.S.D.A.P., pins, German Reserve Officer certificate, photostat, German Government certificate of identity. Trial of proceedings to revoke naturalization continued to 8/6/40.

REFERENCES:


Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 4/29/40 (Bureau file 65-682).

DETAILS:

COP DISPOSED through:

ascertained that subject's luggage, which arrived in San Francisco on 2/7/40, had been forwarded to Pier 65, North River, New York City for subject at the request of W. R. GRATS AND CO., San Francisco, Attorney in Fact. Subject's luggage was checked by the Customs Officers, contents having been listed in San Francisco letter to New York.

APPROXIMATE FORWARDING DATE:

MAY 21, 1940

MAY 25, 1940

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

455
Los Angeles, California
September 21, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/4/77  BY C.P.

Re: DR. HERMAN FREDERICK EREBB
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent dated New York City, March 18, 1940, in the above captioned matter.

You were advised that through the assistance of his agent, WALTER HERBB, and his attorney, OSCAR CURRINGTON, ERBB, FLINN, motion picture actor, was interviewed at the Warner Bros. Studio, Burbank, California, by Special Agent in Charge R. B. ROOD.

Mr. FLINN at the outset of the interview admitted being acquainted with DR. ERBB and regarded him highly. They have been acquainted for about ten years and have traveled extensively together all over the world. They first met in Guiana. FLINN believes that DR. ERBB has a very brilliant mind and is an excellent physician; that he is the type of person who would do everything in his power to make it appear that he was in fact an espionage agent. FLINN was of the opinion that DR. ERBB has the propensity for getting into trouble.

Mr. FLINN stated that heretofore ERBB had been very much opposed to Nazism and Communism and that what he, FLINN, knows of his background, he does not believe ERBB would now be a devout Nazi. FLINN informed that he had several letters in his possession from ERBB which he would turn over to Mr. ROOD for examination.

As evidence of ERBB'S ability, FLINN stated he had gone to Australia about 1932 or 1934, as the head of an expedition for the Rockefeller Institute, where he has been the doctor working twenty-four hours a day, entirely without compensation.

ERBB recently advised FLINN of his difficulties with the Immigration Bureau and as a result thereof FLINN communicated with Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT in an effort to have her do anything possible for.

REFERENCE INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECEIVED-11/11/40
2053 8 J1W 40
Subsequent to this interview, FLINN was again contacted on several occasions in order to secure the letters which he promised. However, they have not been forthcoming, and at the present time it is understood that he is on an extensive tour. No further effort will be made to secure these letters unless so advised by the office of origin.

There being no further investigation in this matter, it is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR CORNELIUS, JR.
Special Agent in Charge

Bureau of New York
By letter dated August 26, 1930, the Bureau forwarded to the American Consul at Buenos Aires the following report from the State Department, originating from Mr. H. A. Johnson, an American in the Argentine:

The report stated that a member of the staff of the American Embassy had been arrested in Buenos Aires for carrying a pistol and had been deported. The report also stated that he had been arrested for the Spanish civil war, and that he had been thrown into prison for some time. The report further stated that he had been described as a radical and had been active in revolutionary politics.
He took a very strong stand with respect to Dr. ERBEN's character and integrity, and stated that ERBEN would be "the last man in the world to work for the Nazis, as he hated them with all his soul". Mr. FLYNN went on to say that he valued Dr. ERBEN's friendship very highly and that he was a man who certainly could be trusted. However, he stated that the doctor's doing the wrong thing at the wrong time had often created a bad impression on those who did not know him very well. As for being a German agent, he stated that Dr. ERBEN would probably make the worst agent in the world for any nation, since "they have the finger on him in every port in the world". By this he explained that he meant that in a great many places Dr. ERBEN had been guilty of some minor infraction of local rules, such as not having the proper papers at the proper time, or saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.

Mr. FLYNN added that he understood that Dr. ERBEN's citizenship had been revoked, and remarked that he had taken the doctor's case up with Mr. HOOH of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Los Angeles and with Mrs. ROOSEVELT, and that Mrs. ROOSEVELT had acted in ERBEN's behalf, but to no avail.

Finally, Mr. FLYNN stated that he sympathized deeply with DR. ERBEN, since he now was a man without a country, and that he felt that an injustice had been done the man in believing him to be a German agent, but that no one was to blame but DR. ERBEN himself. As an indication of Dr. ERBEN's lack of responsibility, it may be mentioned that during his stay in Argentina he made a trip to Montevideo at the time of the Admiral Graf Spee incident, despite warnings that his position in Argentina was precarious and he would probably have difficulty in re-entering the country. Upon his return from Montevideo he was imprisoned for want of proper documentation.

The following information was furnished to Special Agent in Charge H. J. L. PIEPER on August 14, 1940:
EREN told me that
EREN FLING had told him he was trying to get Mrs. ROOSEVELT to
help him out, but Mrs. ROOSEVELT had refused to help since it
was not in her sphere. Whether this is true or just to kid EREN
along, I did not know.

The following information was furnished to Special Agent
on August 19, 1940:
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, 7, New York

May 4, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: DR. HERMANN FREDERICK KREBEN, WAS
ESPIONAGE-G
(Bureau File 65-682)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the New York Field Division dated April 15, 1944, re DR. IBRIN, ESPIONAGE-J, Bureau file 65-68468. Reference letter enclosed a copy of a letter to the Bureau from the Richmond Field Division which reflected that had furnished information regarding Dr. in the effect that he was interned in the Foo Tung Internment Camp in Shanghai, China, where he appeared to be a stool pigeon for the Japanese and an agent provocateur. We have informed to the Richmond Field Division that would have further information concerning . We requested that the New York Field Division interview and furnish the results of the interview to the Bureau by letter.

Information obtained from will be subsequently set out in this letter definitely identifies DR. IBRIN as being identical with DR. HERMANN FREDERICK KREBEN, who is the subject of the above entitled case, in which the San Francisco Field Division is office of origin (San Francisco file 65-31).

was interviewed by Special Agent on May 2, 1944, at which time he furnished the following information:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/3/44 BY 8373/EC/5

ADMIN 2.3.1944

RECORDED A
IND 35
19 MAY 1944
May 4, 1944

Letter to Director

not refrain from interfering with the crew members’ selection of doctors.
Dr. ERBEN continually sided with the crew of the S.S. President Harrison
as against the desires of the American Association.

Information also reached attention to the effect that
sometime after Pearl Harbor Dr. ERBEN went to Tientsin, China on an Italian
boat. He came back to Shanghai sometime later. ERBEN stated that it
does not appear to him that Dr. ERBEN would have been permitted to make
this trip unless he was cooperating with the Japanese. ERBEN does not know
the purpose of this trip however.

On January 31, 1943 the first group of Americans started being
interned at the Po Tung Internment Camp in Shanghai. On May 2, 1943 Dr.
ERBEN was brought into the internment camp escorted by four Japanese
soldiers.

ERBEN had admitted that the United States
District Court in San Francisco, California, had denaturalized
him in about April, 1941. However, ERBEN claimed that his denaturalization
was because of his labor union activities. ERBEN also claimed that his
denaturalization was not legal because of technical grounds, these grounds
apparently being the fact that ERBEN skipped the country and was not present
in court at the time he was denaturalized. ERBEN understands that at the
time he was denaturalized there was a warrant out for ERBEN’s arrest and
that because of this ERBEN decided to leave the United States. According
to the story ERBEN tells he contacted his good friend, ERROL FLYNN, the movie
star and FLYNN hid him on his yacht. From FLYNN’S yacht he went to Mexico
and from Mexico he went to China.

With regard to Dr. ERBEN’S

citizenship, ERBEN had the following to say:
Teeth
Separation between front teeth on upper jaw
Is knock kneed, wears glasses, and was wearing a gray beard in the camp.

Characteristics
Believed single

Marital Status
None known.

 Relatives in U.S.

It is noted that the subject's description, name, background, alleged friendship with ERROL FLYNN etc. all identify him as being identical with the subject of instant case.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the San Francisco Field Division inasmuch as they are office of origin in this case. It is believed they may desire to interview [deleted] or further information. It is also believed they may desire to place a stop notice on the subject's future entry into the United States in the event such has not already been done. Inasmuch as there appears to be no further investigation at this time within the territory covered by the New York Field Division, this case is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours

[Signature]

E.E. CONROY
SAC

co-San Francisco
INVESTIGATION CONCERNING RUDOLF SHARFF NEGATIVE.

Dr. HERMAN FREDERICK ERBEN described as possibly associated with leading Gestapo agent in Shanghai. Dr. ERBEN refused repatriation to the United States.

REFERENCE:
Bureau File 35-682.
Letter from the Bureau dated January 4, 1944.
Report of Special Agent dated April 4, 1944 at Newark, New Jersey.

DETAILS:
AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Referenced Bureau letter requested that this case be reopened due to the receipt of a report that Dr. HERMAN FREDERICK ERBEN was described as a Japanese "plant" in Shanghai.

The letter from the New York office to the Bureau dated February 7, 1944, indicated the completion of investigation by the New York office and set forth a lead for the Newark office to check the German Seamen's Mission, 64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, to determine if Dr. ERBEN had left any of his personal belongings there prior to his departure from the United States in 1940. Referenced report indicates that this investigation was completed at Hoboken, New Jersey, with negative results.
On April 17, 1944, Source of Information furnished the following information to Special Agent

Advised that subject was first interned at the time of his general internment in Shanghai during February or March, 1943, in the Lung Hua Camp, a British camp in Shanghai. The Executive Committee of the American Association requested that EREBEN be interned separately from the crew of the SS PRESIDENT HARRISON, which was sent to the Poon Tung Camp. Despite this, according to EREBEN immediately was transferred to the Poon Tung Camp and according to his advice, was rapidly organizing a dope ring among the PRESIDENT HARRISON crew for operation after the war. 

Also advised that Dr. EREBEN was closely associated with Dr. ALBERTO MIRINI, who was generally believed to be the number one or number two man in the Gestapo in Shanghai. 

Stated that EREBEN registered as an American with the American Association for repatriation. He said that EREBEN presented a United States Seaman's Certificate of Identification in registering but that the Swiss Consul General later ascertained that EREBEN was not an American citizen. Stated that the Swiss Consul General wrote EREBEN a letter, copies of which were sent to the Japanese Consulate and to the American Association, pointing out that EREBEN knew he was not an American when he registered. He said that in his letter the Swiss requested the Japanese to withdraw EREBEN's American armband, which request was refused. He said also that the American Association requested EREBEN to return the American armband but he also refused them.

Advised that EREBEN was originally scheduled for repatriation to the United States on the first announced sailing date of the GRISELIS from Shanghai, on September 9, 1942, but that his true citizenship was ascertained in the meantime and he was denied this repatriation. Stated that in registering with the American Association EREBEN gave as his only reference in the United States: "ERROL FLAN, Hollywood, California." 

The New York Field Division advised by letter dated April 1, 1944 of information obtained through Source of Information concerning the subject. This information is as follows: 

Advised that he knew Dr. EREBEN (first name unknown to him) who resided on Bubbling Well Road in Shanghai, and who was closely associated with Dr. ALBERTO MIRINI (MIRINI).

Information coming to the attention of concerning Dr. EREBEN was
that he was a Nazi agent but he could furnish no specific information concerning this Dr. EREBEN’s activities in Shanghai or any other information affecting his identity other than he believed Dr. EREBEN was an American citizen.

In view of the fact that Dr. EREBEN referred to by 6 resided on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, China, and was associated with Dr. MIORINI (MIRONINI), it is believed that the Dr. EREBEN so referred to by 6 is identical with the subject in instant case.

AT SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

Source of Information 6 had advised that Source of Information 6 was assistant in furnishing information concerning Dr. EREBEN. 6 and Source of Information 6 advised that they have known of Dr. EREBEN’s activities in Shanghai. They stated that he was definitely tied in with Dr. ALBERTO MIORINI. According to 6 MIORINI was definitely a member of the German Gestapo, and it was the belief of 6 that Dr. EREBEN likewise was a member of the same organization. They explained that these two individuals are very close to each other and that this information was known to the American Consul at Shanghai before the war started.

6 related how the crew of the PRESIDENT HARRISON, which reached Shanghai after the war started, had been the victim of the activities of these Doctors. Dr. EREBEN had ingratiated himself with the members of the crew through the fact that he could produce seaman’s papers. He was also well versed in union activities and had a common understanding with the crew. EREBEN, working with MIORINI, went to the foreign YMCA where the crew were stopping and arranged for them to go to MIORINI’s office for medical attention. They would not be charged for medical services, but were bilked through the writing of expensive drug store prescriptions. The doctors would then receive a handsome percentage of the prescription price. They also prevailed upon the crew members to bother the American Association and the Swiss Consul in matters of minor importance.

Dr. EREBEN then attempted to return to the United States as a repatriate, and it is the belief of 6 that if he had been successful in doing so he would definitely have been acting in the United States as an agent of the German government.

EREBEN listed on his repatriation application for his only contact in the United States as being ERROL FLYNN. Both of these sources of information stated that they knew of absolutely no other contact of Dr. EREBEN in the United States.
ATTENTION FC
NO. 10

Rec'd Feb. 26

SUBJECT: INTERROGATION OF HERMANN FRIEDRICH ERBEN.

A - RECV

ACTION

The Political Adviser for German Affairs has the honor to enclose herewith copies of a report on the interrogation of Hermann Friedrich (or Herman Frederick) Erben, who was repatriated from China in the recent shipment and arrived at internment on October 4, 1947. The interrogation was carried out by intelligence officers at Camp 74, Ludwigshafen.

The Erben interrogation may be of interest to the Department of Justice, notably in respect to the narcotics aspect of Erben's past, and the mission indicated that while it had no further interest in him his case should be brought to the attention of the OISUS narcotic bureau before he was released.

A copy of this dispatch is also being sent to the U.S. Consular Branch at Berlin, since the matter of Erben's citizenship may again arise in the near future.

Enclosure: Copy of report of Erben's interrogation.

Submitted for

[Signature]

[Date]

In original and exlaid to the Department
Copy to CE - Mr. Beam
Copy to American Consulate General, Shanghai
Copy to Consular Branch, Berlin

RECORDED 91 - 6 - 133
INDEXED 31 MAR 1948

W. Blomke: sk
Ex-116

50 APRIL 1948
INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT
SCREENING CENTER

Nurnburg, Germany
APO 154, US Army
12 December 1947

SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT

DETAILS: EBEN, Herman Frederick

1. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Subject was deported from China and arrived at this Center 1 Oct 1947.

2. PERSONAL DATA AND ACTIVITIES:

15 November 1897: Born in Vienna, Austria.

1903 - 1907: Attended and graduated from Public School, Vienna.

1907 - 1913: Attended State High School Vienna, graduated with matua.

1915 - 1918: Served with the Austrian Army and was honorably discharged with the rank of First Lieutenant.

1918 - 1921: Attended University Vienna, Medical School.

1923: Received fellowship to study in the United States. While there, he received an immigration visa.

24 March 1924: Subject filed a Declaration of Intention in the court of Morristown, N.J., to become an American citizen, and received his first papers.

1926: Subject went back to Austria and graduated with a degree as Medical Doctor. One month later, (August 1926), he returned to the United States, passed the New York Civil Service Examination, and was assigned as a medical doctor to Wards Island State Hospital.

1927: Subject was licensed to practice medicine and surgery in Louisiana.

1928: After having passed the examination for the state of Washington, subject was also licensed there.

1929: Subject was commissioned by the Australian Government, Department of Aborigines, to lead a scientific expedition into the Peninsula of York, Northern Queensland, Australia.

1930: Upon his return from Australia, subject took his third state board examination in Sacramento, California, and received his third license from the state of California.

Subject took the Oath of Allegiance in the U.S. District Court of San Francisco and became a naturalized American citizen. In the same year, he was assigned by Dr. A. C. Rocket to South America, representing the Pacific Institute of Tropical Medicine of the University of California in Berkeley.

1931: 
1931: After he returned from South America, subject entered the service of the "Polar Line" as ship's doctor. He served under Captain Gregory Cullen, Lt. Com., U.S.N.R., on the SS President Garfield on "Round the World" service.

1932: Subject left the "Polar Line" and went via the Far East to New Guinea on another scientific expedition, which was financed by himself. On this trip he met the film star Errol Flynn and became a very close friend of same.

1933: Subject returned from New Guinea to Europe and took up post-graduate work at his old school in Vienna.

1934: Subject accompanied as medical officer the Austro-American Transatlantic expedition. In this capacity he went by automobile from Palestine, Transjordania, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, India and finally via Burma and Indo-China to Peking.

1935: Subject returned from Calcutta, India to New York.

1936: EREHN practiced medicine in Parsippany, N.J., and received his fourth medical license, this time from the state of New York. Towards the end of the year he took another trip to South America as ship's surgeon.

1937: He returned from South America and in the same year he and his friend Errol Flynn embarked in New York for London and went via Paris to Spain. Being in London subject volunteered with a British ambulance unit, which was committed for the loyalists in Spain. Errol Flynn also went as journalist and unofficial observer to Spain. After 20 days in Spain, subject went to Vienna and from there to Canton, China.

1937: In Vienna, subject received a Red Cross appointment, this time from the Chinese Red Cross. As leader of a group of ten medical doctors, subject embarked in Trieste for Shanghai. This group supposedly had to take over the British Military Hospital in Hankow. Since Nanking had fallen before subject arrived, he was forced to find his way back to the United States. Chiang-Kai-shek's government disregarding the contracts, and he returned to America as ship's surgeon on the liner "Triton", arriving via Japan and Panama in New York in spring 1938.

1938: During his stay in San Pedro, U.S. immigration authorities, (Inspector DAVIS) ordered EREHN to surrender his naturalization certificate, because the government wanted to check up something. Subject claims that he surrendered his certificate and did not know the reason and his constitutional rights.

It is assumed by the undersigned that the order to surrender his naturalization papers was for the following:

This office received a letter from Mr. Robert L. Perry (Chief Public Safety Branch) in which subject is charged with activities in narcotic traffic. The same letter mentions that a Dr. EREHN is an internationally wanted person. A copy of the letter will be attached to this report.

1938: Since his naturalization papers were taken away from him, subject returned on the "Harrington" once more to Europe.
1939; KRÉGH made a trip as surgeon on board the German ship SS "Ussukuma" around Africa, and also served as ship's surgeon on the SS "Kasterland" on the Antwerp-New York run.

Subject claims that he realized that war was more than likely and attempted to smuggle his two boys who were of military age out of Germany. He states that he would have been able to accomplish the task since he had an assignment on the German ship SS "Ussukuma" on the "Around Africa" run, his two sons remained in Germany. The outbreak of the war in September 1939 found KRÉGH in South African waters. The boat to which he was assigned as ship's surgeon had left straight on the voyage. He was transferred to Portuguese East Africa and ran the blockade under orders by the German admiral to act as a supply ship for the famous German ship "Graf Spee" to Argentina. The "Ussukuma" was sunk by the British cruiser "Exeter". Two crew members, including KRÉGH, were American citizens. Helmut SCHÜTZ from Hamburg and himself. KRÉGH still did not know whether he actually lost his citizenship. Both of them contacted U.S. authorities in Buenos Aires. Thus, an American citizen, KRÉGH was not interned as a sailor by the Argentine government, and was immediately released. He received from the U.S. Consulate in Buenos Aires an American passport (no. 272) and returned to America. KRÉGH claims and states that he wanted to show his loyalty as an American citizen and by the first chance he received, he took 100 photographs of the shots which the "Graf Spee" had received and suffered during the battle of Montevideo. He states that he gave the films to Consul Mr. ENGLISH who forwarded them to the U.S. Naval Intelligence. KRÉGH also surrendered to Mr. ENGLISH and Consul Mr. WILSON a detailed log of the blockade running, the type of camouflage used by the SS "Ussukuma" which he handed over to U.S. naval authorities.

After he had given all available naval intelligence about German shipping in the La Plata to U.S. naval authorities, KRÉGH crossed via the Andes into Chile to investigate German shipping which had taken refuge in great numbers in Chilean ports. KRÉGH further claims that he investigated the German training ship for cadets, "Privat", which was anchored in Valparaiso, and reported results to the local U.S. consulate.

1940; Subject sailed as a crew member of the SS "Nightingale" via west coast ports and Panama for New York, where he arrived at the end of February 1940. In New York he got in touch with U.S. naval authorities and handed to Commander Downer, Third U.S. Naval District, films of interned German ships he had taken. He also surrendered the pictures of the "Graf Spee", and made a detailed report about the naval intelligence he had been able to collect by personal contacts with the crews of interned German ships in west coast ports of South American on his way from Valparaiso to New York. He also contacted FBI authorities and during his entire stay in New York, from February 1940 on, until he left for the West Coast in August 1940, he remained in close contact with the FBI. The person who received intelligence reports about "Mund" and "German Information Bureau" activities was a Mr. LAMOTT from the FBI. He claims that he furnished American authorities photographs of meetings of the "Mund", the celebration of the visit of Prince of Saxony at 40th Street, and original Nazi documents.
During March and April, subject served as ship's surgeon on the American ship "Panama" making one trip through the Canal Zone. Upon his return, subject's appointment as full time contract surgeon for C.C.C. camp duty in the IV Corps area had come through. Subject left the Panama Line and went under orders to Ft. Moultrie, S.C., for training. After completion he was assigned to Geising, Fla., for active duty.

Subject states that his pending citizenship trial made his remaining as surgeon for the U.S. Government impossible. His contract with the C.C.C. was discontinued by Washington.

Subject went on trial before Judge WELSH in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco; Mr. Louis MERCADO acted as District Attorney and Mr. TRAMUTOLO acted as subject's Defense Counsel. The charge, as subject claims, was that his naturalization should be set aside as illegal, inasmuch as he had not met the requirements for naturalization.

1. Subject had not resided actually continuously for five years prior to naturalization in the U.S., but had interrupted his residence for more than 6 months at a time.

2. Subject had not resided for 6 months in the county from where he had file his Application for Naturalization, namely, San Francisco County.

Subject states that he waited for 21/2 months for the decision of the Court. Since there was the danger, at least theoretically, that the U.S. might enter the war, in the case of losing his citizenship, subject might face arrest as an enemy alien. To escape the consequences and to avoid possible deportation or internment, subject crossed into Mexico. Subject further claims that his public trial in San Francisco, his stories about "grau Spee", put the German intelligence on his trail in Mexico City. He was called to a meeting with German Consul General BARON WALLEKERS. After various talks referring to his unjust trial in San Francisco and Hitler's theory that "after all blood was thicker than ink", subject was offered a job as German intelligence agent.

SUBJECT ACCEPTED THE JOB AS GERMAN INTELLIGENCE AGENT

1. Subject claims that he accepted the proposition to become a German intelligence agent, fully conscious of the fact that at the present, he was still an American citizen, and thus subject to the penalty of high treason.

2. ERICH admits that he was not forced or coerced to accept the job.

3. Subject states that he accepted the job on his own free will, and did not intend to construct or claim any authorization from any of the U.S. government agencies with whom he had previous contact.

4. The reason why subject accepted to become a German intelligence agent, as he claims, was because
was because it gave him a unique chance to do some intelligence work for the United States. What he had done so far was only what he observed from the outside; now he had a chance to work from the inside. He also states that he wanted to show his loyalty to American and retain or regain his U.S. citizenship, which as far as at that time, January 1941, was still undecided, subject stated to the interrogator that he was aware of the danger to become a self-styled, free-lance American agent by posing as a German agent.

Having agreed to become a German agent, subject was given a false German passport under the name of Alois ECKERT, musician, and so was in possession of two passports, the old American seaman's identification certificate and the above mentioned false German passport.

February 1941: Subject was directed by order of Baron WALLUNBERG, German Consul General in Mexico, to proceed to Japan because of his previous experience and knowledge in the Far East. In Tokyo, subject was received by the German Naval Attache Admiral WENKER and Lt. Cdr. WOLLSTEDT. From Tokyo, subject proceeded for Shanghai. A German intelligence agent to Shanghai, and was finally attached to the staff of Lt. Cdr. Louis Theodor SIEFFEN, head of the Abwehr in China.

SUBJECT: STARTED WORKING AS A GERMAN INTELLIGENCE AGENT FOR THE ABWEHR IN CHINA

It should be noted that at the time subject was working for the German Intelligence Service, he was still in possession of an American passport and his citizenship was still pending in the States. Subject also had a German passport, and so was protected in two ways.

His job was to collect information about Allied shipping, cargo, route of ships, personnel, etc.

Subject was ordered by the German Intelligence to pose only as an American citizen, and as a communist. The reason why he had to pose as an American communist could not be obtained from subject. As one reason he states that, as a communist, he American crew members would not assume that he was working for the German intelligence. As above mentioned subject went on each boat which arrived in Shanghai, invited the crews to go with him to dances and have a good time. On such occasions he tried to employ crew members for the German intelligence. He states that he was ordered to confuse and make propaganda against the United States which was likely to enter the war. Further he claims that, to the best of his knowledge, no American crew members were ever in the pay of the German Intelligence Service.

June 1942: Subject's next assignment came in June 1942 when Mr. SIEFFEN (head of the Abwehr), intending to smuggle SIEFFEN as an American expatriate on the SS "Conte Verde" to open a listening post for the Navy in Portuguese East Africa. He was trained in code work and the use of secret ink and given cover addresses in Lisbon, where he was supposed to send his reports. Subject states that
STEPHEN's plan did not succeed because subject did not dare to approach American consular authorities in Shanghai to engineer his repatriation.

1943: Since all plans failed, it is assumed by the interrogator that STEPHEN did not want anything to do with ERBEN, and so ERBEN was interned by the Japanese. First he was sent to Long-Wha and after a short stretch in the notorious Bridge House of the Japanese Kempeitai, he was transferred to Footong camp, where he remained until his liberation by American troops.

1945: In 1945 subject was employed as a civilian employee of the U.S. Army, 15th Malaria Control Detachment in Nanking Airport. At this time he was arrested by the Provost Marshal and lodged in the American Section of ward R.V. Jail in Shanghai.

Subject states that no charges were read to him, but the official release in the local papers stated that he had been arrested under the suspicion of high treason and war crimes committed by ERBEN. Subject made the following statement to the investigating officers and repeated the same statement to this interrogator:

"I want to be tried as an American citizen for whatever acts I have committed. Even if the technicality of the cancellation of my American citizenship in spring 1941 should have made me from this very moment on stateless and thus a charge of high treason impossible, I want to be tried as an American citizen.

"I accepted the offer to do German intelligence work actually in January 1941 in Mexico City, at a time when I still enjoyed American citizenship. But since I was not notified of the cancellation of my citizenship until 26 January 1943, although I had registered my arrival in Shanghai at the American consulate in March 1941, and later on registered with the Swiss consulate for repatriation, I was fully entitled to consider myself an American citizen until January 1943. I can prove this fact by the papers issued to me for repatriation by the Swiss consulate, stating that I was an American citizen, given to me on 8 December 1942. I have, therefore, on my own responsibility and considering myself an American citizen, served before and after 8 December 1941 (that means in times of war between America and Germany) as a German intelligence agent. I do not intend to claim or construct any authorization for such work from any of the U.S. government agencies. I had previous dealings with. I also was in no way forced by German authorities to work for them. What I did I considered a unique chance to prove my loyalty to the American flag, whereby I hoped to retain or, if need be, regain my U.S. citizenship. For my acts I alone am responsible and I intend to take full responsibility without reservation."

January 1946: Subject states that he was unconditionally released by the U.S. Army. He was notified by Colonel O'Connor that Captain Frank T. FARRELL wanted to see subject at his office. 208 RE. Ferguson, House 8. Captain FARRELL who was at that time leading the American Investigation Team with headquarters in Shanghai, Judge Advocate General's Office, and was also considered to be a member of OSS, asked ERBEN, if he still felt...
loyal to America, and if he would care to assist his mission, ERBEN agreed and was assigned to duty in January 1943. His rank on the payroll was: Civilian Employee United States Army, and his monthly salary started with $90.00. Subject states that his work with Captain FARRELL is recorded in the government files of the Judge Advocate in Shanghai, and consisted mainly in collecting and interpreting evidence for the War Crimes Trial of the 28 defendants, known as the BERMARIT espionage ring. During the trial he was the main prosecution witness. After the BERMARIT trial, in February 1947, subject continued to work for Captain FARRELL until his return to America.

Prior to Captain FARRELL’s departure, he handed subject over to Colonel Amos D. MOSCROP JR, who was continuing FARRELL’s work in Shanghai.

Subject worked continuously as an American agent for Colonel MOSCROP in the same capacity as he had worked for Captain FARRELL. ERBEN started under Colonel MOSCROP at $150.00 per month and was raised after 2 months, in May 1947, to $200.00 per month. Subject further states that he was on active duty under Colonel MOSCROP’s command until 1 September 1947, the day of his arrest by Chinese authorities, and he has not been notified by his Officer-in-Charge to the contrary. His last order, dated 4 September 1947, and sent by cable to subject when he was on board the U.S.A.T. “General Black”, read as follows:

"SIGNAL CORPS UNITED STATES ARMY

Received at 2100 04 September, ZN Shanghai, China RN WJ 30 September 3, 1400.

Colonel Plumpkin for Hermann Erben, General Black, XSG.

Request you send me your address in Germany immediately upon arrival so that I can make suitable arrangements for you stop regret unable to see you just before sailing.

Colonel Moscrop,"

CONTENTS:

1. It would appear that ERBEN’s employment by US forces in China was terminated by his repatriation to Germany, since this office has received no advice concerning his handling or disposition.

2. ERBEN is being held until clearance for his release is received from higher headquarters.
German Agent Tells of Spy Ring in China

Shanghai, Oct. 3 (UP).—Herman Frederick Erben, Vienna-born physician who was a naturalized American until his citizenship was revoked in 1941, today admitted he was a German spy in China during the war.

Erben testified for the prosecution in the trial of 27 alleged members of Bureau Erhardt, German espionage agency which American authorities contend supplied the Japanese with military information long after the German surrender.

Erben boasted that he used to accompany movie star Errol Flynn on trips aboard the actor's yacht. He said he became a German spy in Mexico City early in 1941, and later was sent to Shanghai to get information on American ship movements.

Still later, he said he was instructed to seek out the "underground railway" by which Americans, British and other Allied nationals escaped from Shanghai to free China.

Asked if he did not consider his activities treasonous, he denied the allegation, saying "I worked in a capacity that I can fully justify to authorities who know the score."
German Agent
Tells of Spy
Ring in China

Shanghai, Oct. 2d—A German
Federal Agent, recently in the
United States, who has a
number of American and
Japanese friends in Shanghai,
Macao, and other parts of
China, has given information
that a large espionage ring
exists in the German Consulate
in Shanghai. The Federal Agent
said that he had been
accompanying the German
Consular official on trips aboard
the schooners and steamers
used to carry merchandise
to and from China. He
explained that he had
acquired valuable
correspondence by
means of his official
correspondence from
the German Consulate.
Dr. Erben's Citizenship Is Revoked

BY WALTER F. BURCH

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 30—Dr. Herman Frederick Erben, 45, medical officer of the scuttled Graf Spee's supply ship, and a shadowy international figure for 20 years, today was in danger of deportation. A Federal Judge Martin J. Walsh revoked his United States citizenship because he had not resided in the United States for five years, as in 1938, and for six months before he filed his petition for naturalization in 1932.

The Justice Department will investigate deportation cases if it considers him an undesirable alien, unless he can prove he is a naturalized citizen. He is a native of Vienna. An authority on troop movements in Europe.

An authority on troop movements.

He has been reported killed in an international conflict with the Allied armies. He was killed in Spain in 1938, and the report was confirmed by a number of other sources. He was claimed to have been with the Allied armies in Spain since 1938, and the report was confirmed by a number of other sources.

He was killed in a Madrid hospital while the fighting ended in Barcelona with Rank X. He was seriously wounded in the fighting.
Dr. Erben's Citizenship is Revoked.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 10, 1933. The Honorable Frederick B. Erben, a resident of the city of Sacramento, is no longer an American citizen.

Erben, who was naturalized in 1892, had been found guilty of violating the Immigration Act of 1924. The action was taken before the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

Erben, a native of Austria, arrived in the United States in 1894 on a contract for employment in the California fruit industry.

He had been charged with violating the Immigration Act of 1924, which prohibits the entry of aliens who are subject to deportation. Erben had been sentenced to five years in prison for violating the act.

Erben's case was one of several that were handled by the United States Department of Justice. The department has been active in enforcing the Immigration Act of 1924, which was enacted in response to the influx of illegal immigrants into the United States.

The department has been successful in many of its cases, but it has also faced criticism for its treatment of immigrants. Critics have charged that the department has been overly harsh in its enforcement of the act.

The case of Dr. Erben is an example of the department's success in enforcing the Immigration Act of 1924. Erben's conviction and deportation sends a clear message that the United States will not tolerate illegal immigration.
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) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

45-6225-570p.3
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ________________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-7449-16 p. 2 and 4
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Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies) as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-9676-7 p.6 and 7
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☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-10257-207
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information: ____________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-34537-18505.
...
28 February 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF, G-2 BRANCH, CIB, H13, MI3, MAINTO SECTION, ROOM 7500,
PEABODY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attention: Major W. D. Biddle.

I. We have received some information from the major of Police
Censor at Seattle, Washington, relative to the possible interest, if it is not already contained in your files.

2. His information indicates he is trying to secure his release from the Army. After requesting Major of Police to proceed
his studies in the matter, SUBJECT cabled Frederick H. HUTF to release
"Irvel." Frederick H. HUTF reported a pauper and friend of a man
suspicious, has invited SUBJECT to spend his furlough with him at 2944 Sunset
Boulevard, Hollywood.
Alc, Anchorage

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 25, 1944, at Anchorage, Alaska, which report reflects the results of an interview had with subject [redacted].

It would appear from the above statement that [redacted] made some false statements during the course of the interview and is instructing [redacted] to collaborate with him to establish the truthfulness of his statements. You are therefore instructed to determine why [redacted] should be interested in making the above statement and having it verified by [redacted]. This may be done either by direct interview with [redacted] at Anchorage, Alaska, where he is believed to be now assigned, or by having the military authorities ascertain from him why this statement was made.

Attached

CC New York - Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/3/44 BY SP#: [redacted]

Comp. # 76, 041

RECORDED 16 5/10/44 152
INDEXED 27 DEC 9 1944

FBI

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED DEC 7 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
5 - SE-11774. Same sender to Mr. Errol Lynn, Mulholland Farms, Mulholland Highway, Hollywood, California, May 15, 1942. Writer states that a New York aircraft company is attempting to gain his release from the Army.

6 - SS-12136. Same sender to same addresses at 8268 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, 46, California, November 1, 1944. Writer asks addresses to substantiate sender's apparent misrepresentation of facts to "some official" regarding his being a partner and financial contributor to C.A.A. (C.A.A. may be Comite France-America, a patriotic society established in 1909 to encourage friendship towards France in the Western Hemisphere.)

CLOSURES: NONE
Member of United States Armed Forces as a means to substitute his signature. Misrepresentation of facts to false official gift.

In a friendly letter discussing mutual friends and states:

[Handwritten notes redacted]
**DISSOLVING OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:**

**Held (C):**

**Released (R):**

**Condemned (C):**

**Returned to sender (R):**

**Or sent with comment to:**

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<tr>
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<td>ID</td>
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<td>To whom photograph is to be sent:</td>
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**STATION DISTRIBUTION:**

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**LANGUAGE:**

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**DIVISION**

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**PERSONAL COMMENT:**

**DECLASSIFIED SEP 1964**

**A MERICAN FILM ACTOR REPORTED ASSOCIATING WITH GERMAN SPY AGENT IN MEXICO**

Writer, after telling of three weeks spent in assays, the man who was willing to see the assayer pictures, added, "He told me he was living in the hotel for a while, and that he was meeting his girl there." (See 4201, 4202, 8743, 6115) 

**CIRCULAR'S NOTE:** Another note of an interview with Errol Flynn and Frederick O'Brien in reference to the time in California.

One afternoon in May, Frederick O'Brien, who works for Madison Hotel, New York City, interviewed the man at a night club with his friend Fred O'Brien, in which he said he was going to Assay, with his friend Fred O'Brien.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
September 3, 1913

Director, FBI

RE: WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT SURVEY
LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of August 5, 1913, in connection with the above-entitled matter, requesting to be advised of the plans of this office for increased activities in the enforcement of the White Slave Traffic Act in this area.

In this respect, I wish to advise that in the immediate future the activities of and two of the more prominent madams in the Hollywood area, will be subjected to a very close investigation in order to determine if they are engaged in violations of the White Slave Traffic Act.

Plans have also been formulated to cover the activities of and .

At the present time, there is an investigation being made into the activities of and . These matters are receiving close attention and it is expected that within the next ten days the matter will be more completely developed. Inquiries are presently being made by the Bureau in Mexico in connection with the matter.

These matters will be followed closely by us and attention will be given to developing additional lines of inquiry for violations of this type.
Office Memorandum

to Director, FBI

from LAC, too.

Subject: INTRANSIT TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER

There are being forwarded under separate cover the following described:

1 photograph reported to be FLORIDIANA, principal in the FLORIDIANA (motion picture actor) statutory rape case, which is well known to the Bureau.

Date: 7-6-45

[Handwritten note: "This does not pertain to Earl Glynn"]

[Handwritten note: "7-6-45"]
Re Havana letter dated January 23, 1953, captioned as above, and Havana letter February 19, 1959, captioned MEETING OF MOODIES, APALACHIN, NEW YORK, 11/14/57, A-R.

After the overthrow of the Batista Government on January 1, 1959, all gambling casinos in Havana were closed until February 19, 1959, on which date they received permission to reopen.

On February 16, 1959, it was learned that PEEB CASTRO had asked Marlon Brando, movie actor, to suggest someone who might be able to take over the Sans Souci gambling casino. PEEB reportedly sent a Telex message to an individual named P. O. Box 39, Washington, telephone.

Source says that according to source, came to Havana and had the backing of some wealthy individuals in Marysville, as well as another unidentified group in Chicago, Illinois.

10 - Bureau
   (2 each: Albany, Miami, New York, Seattle) 5/11/57 2781-95
1 - Havana
   DUB:1g (11)
Unless advised to the contrary it will be investigated under the Top Hoodlum Program.

Washington, telephone number [redacted] had been reported as confidential informant in [redacted] to be negotiating with [redacted] in efforts to purchase the Sara Soudi Night Club. According to these sources FIDEL CASTRO had asked ERROL FLYNN, movie actor, to arrange money to be able to take over the Sara Soudi gambling casino. These sources report Flynn sent a telegram to Washington, telephone number [redacted] to [redacted] to [redacted].
Office Memorandum

Director, FBI

Legat, Havana (105-548)


Extra copies of this letter have been prepared for forwarding by the Bureau to the New York office.

Confidential

62 May 1, 1959
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

97-3655-15p.3
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- ____________________________ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ____________________________ For your information:

- [X] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 100-769-1636
A great deal has been said about Communist activities in the movie industry. Allegations have been made by various individuals that certain prominent people in the motion picture industry are Communists or fellow travelers. It is believed that the Bureau's analysis of the Communist situation in Hollywood is well stated, and for that reason there is being set out hereafter the information contained on pages 27 and 28 of the "Quarterly Summary of National Defense Investigations", issued on November 15, 1940. This information is set out under the title, "Communist Activities in the Motion Picture Industry".

"During the past five years there have been numerous allegations concerning Communist activities in Hollywood. It is alleged that one of the best sources of income to the Communist Party is in the form of contributions either directly to the Party, or to Communist Party front organizations, of the luminaries of Hollywood. While none of this information has been proved, the allegations are too numerous to be dismissed as fiction."

"In 1937 the Party sought to raise $20,000 for its newspaper, the Western Worker, and it was then disclosed that the principal part of this sum had been contributed by members of the movie colony. It may be explained that many persons associated with the movie industry are strongly anti-Fascist in sympathy, and some have become over-zealous in working for the anti-Fascist cause. There is no doubt but what large contributions have been made to fight Fascism. It is equally understandable that funds so donated have become diverted to Communist channels by Communist Party members in charge of anti-Fascist front groups."

"The following persons have been alleged to be either Party members or Party sympathizers:"

Errol Flynn
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: No record subject organization New Orleans Retail Credit Bureau nor is it listed in New Orleans city or telephone directory. Check of index failed to disclose previous information and he had no information. Advised subject organization has ceased to exist and that it operated out of New York, at which time BILL LAWRENCE was head of it and that they had respectable sponsors, such as ERNEST HEMINGWAY and ENROL JOHN.

REFERENCE: Teletype from Bureau to all field offices dated Dec. 4, 1940.

DETAILS: The writer was assisted in this investigation by Special Agent K. C.

Subject organization is not listed in the 1940 New Orleans city directory or in the December, 1940 New Orleans telephone directory. The New Orleans Retail Credit Bureau advised they have no record for subject organization and stated he has no information in his files. A check of the New Orleans field office index records and a review of pertinent files failed to disclose any information.

Advised subject organization had ceased to exist and that it did operate out of New York, at which time BILL LAWRENCE was the head of it. Further stated that subject organization had respectable sponsors, such as ERNEST HEMINGWAY and ENROL JOHN, who gave the organization a very good front.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT REVISED:

COPIES DESTROYED 2/11/41

COPY OF THIS REPORT

S - Bureau
S - New York
S - New Orleans

10047051 - 16 FEB 5 1941

JAN 24 1941
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________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information:

________________________________________________________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 7058 - 62 p II and 57
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Miami
DATE: January 11, 1949
Attention FBI Laboratory

SUBJECT: KU KLUX KLAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

On January 5, 1949, Mr. SCOTT CHRISTOPHE of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce Building, Miami, Florida, turned over to the Miami Office three anonymous postal cards which are described as follows:

One postcard dated January 1, 1949, at Sarasota, Florida, addressed to Muzzy, LEB, motion picture actress, in care of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, New Israel, Florida, stating "Be a good girl" and signed "Ku Klux Klan".

One postcard dated January 1, 1949, at Sarasota, Florida, addressed to Kroll, KLNN, KKK, in care of the Chamber of Commerce, Miami, New Israel, Florida, stating "The thing is a sinch", signed "Ku Klux Klan".

One postal card dated January 4, 1949, at Ft. Myers, Florida, addressed to Klanswoman ANN SOUTHERN, in care of Miami Chamber of Commerce, New Israel, Florida, stating "keep after those kikes" and bearing the return address "Ku Klux Klan".

The Laboratory is requested to compare the handwriting on these three postal cards with the handwriting in the Anonymous Letter File and furnish the result of this examination to the Miami Office. The cards themselves can be destroyed after this examination.

Enclosures (3)

RECORDED - 108
INDEXED - 108
EX-19

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06/27/49 BY C.C. Noyes
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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**INTERNAL SECURITY - G; ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL.**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Bureau File #100-10361;
Bureau letter dated 11/12/42;
Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated 5/19/42;
Report of Special Agent [redacted], City, dated 6/13/42.

**REFERENCES**

- Bureau File #100-10361
- Bureau letter dated 11/12/42
- Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated 5/19/42
- Report of Special Agent [redacted], City, dated 6/13/42

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**APPROVED AND FORWARDER**

[Signature]

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- New Haven 2 New York
- El Paso 1 ONT San Diego
- Los Angeles 1 ONT Los Angeles

**100-10361 - 48 - B**

**1, 8 FEB 15 1943**

**COPIES DESTROYED 4121435**
Under pretext, she has made a telephone call to this address and was informed that there was no longer home, but has recently been occupied by Fred McEVOY, English sportman and friend of HJ Hall, the actor. advised, however, that she has little knowledge of the persons that might associate with except that she knows that close friends of the actor and Hall, FLYNN, and
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100 - 115\( \text{d} \) 7 - 75

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FBI/DOJ
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-11833-171p.30

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Reference is made to a letter from the office dated January 29, 1944, wherein it is set out that a for-
mained information to the effect that in 1937 a German who was a member of the
military secret service for Germany and a resident of Los Angeles, Calif-

Inquiry into the case of [redacted] was made by the office, a
special agent in contact of this letter in Los Angeles, Calif., advised that in 1937 he
was having considerable trouble with [redacted] because he was unable to
continue as obligations under his contract which took a trip to the
continent. This trip was a vacation to [redacted] and was not provided for
by the Studio. According to [redacted] the trip was highly uncustom-
ful for [redacted] uncustoms at he was licensed and set up wherever an up

[redacted] was unable to obtain any information as to
persons had accompanied [redacted] on this trip.

The index of the Los Angeles Field Division have been searched
without locating any subversive references to [redacted] and accordingly,
It would appear definite that [redacted] be interviewed in this connection.
Such an interview, however, will not be conducted unless and until re-
quested by the New York Field Division, the office of origin in this case.

In the meantime, this matter will be placed on hold until
upon completion of all related matters.

Very truly yours,

100-12777-143
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

To

Mr. John Doe

Dear Sir:

The above captured subject was released on December 18, 1936 to a person in the vicinity of the residence. The suspect has since been advised that this office of an incident that occurred to him in Berlin, Germany in 1937.

On one occasion he recalled that he was in the presence of the accusing man. The man explained that he had procured a job in the military establishment in Berlin under the guise of an innocent. He finally revealed that the pictures were of an establishment and military object. He stated that a number of pictures lay in a hague rule on a table. The pictures described in a caption of the room. This was stated in his cabin of a hague rule. He relates that he went to Spain during the Spanish Civil War to observe the fighting. He relates that they had gone to London with the idea of procuring the service of the British forces. He was finally rendered to the German, but they had been able to secure vises from the Spanish Republican officials there. The Spanish Republicans had issued in London, and after his arrival in port, he had discussed various cities in the United States.

Washington, D. C.

[Signature]

100-12-777-149

After this, the suspect left.

[Handwritten signature]

[Redacted]
letter to the Director

The Foreign Service is in the process of making an inventory of documents and records relating to the Cuban diplomatic and consular service. In this connection, the Department has been informed by the Cuban authorities that they are unable to locate any records of the Cuban government relating to the activities of the Cuban consul in Spain during the period of his residence in that country.

According to the notes taken by the American consul in Spain, the Cuban consul was noted for his knowledge of Spanish affairs and his acquaintance with prominent figures in Spanish society. He was also noted for his interest in art and literature and for his active participation in cultural events.

The following is a summary of the consul's main activities:

- He was frequently invited to attend lectures and exhibitions.
- He maintained a close relationship with the American community in Spain.
- He was a member of various cultural and social organizations.

The Washington Field Division is requested to submit to the office of the State Department the following information:

- His name and address
- Any other relevant information

The Republic of Cuba has requested the Department to send a copy of the notes taken by the consul to the Cuban government.

The American consul in Spain has been instructed to cooperate fully with the Department in this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Note: The text is written in a hand that is difficult to read, but the content is generally clear.]
The Los Angeles Field Division is requested to ascertain from all
sources of information in the movie colony any information regarding the
Agent's visit to Spain in 1937 and the identity and present whereabouts of
his companion at that time.

[Signature]

[Date]

[Location]

[State]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INMIGRATION CAST ON 8/27/42 "FEDERAL EXPRESS" DEPARTED NEW YORK CITY 1/25/42 AT 9:00 AM. NO SUSPICIOUS PERSONS WERE DETECTED.

ANALYSIS OF FACTS:

Immigration files on E.M. ELIPEX were requested to be reviewed. On 1/25/42, he departed New York City by the "FEDERAL EXPRESS" N.Y. ship. At the time this report was prepared, the file in question was still under review. In Hollywood, Calif., April 1, 1937, carried story of E.M. ELIPEX having been wounded by rebel machine gun fire and was not being furnished by his brother, a companion. E.M. ELIPEX was last heard from in Hollywood, Calif., April 1, 1937. He is reported to have departed New York City by the "FEDERAL EXPRESS" on 1/25/42. Information regarding his whereabouts is not available.

REFERENCE:


DETAILS:

A check of the records of the Immigration Service shows that E.M. ELIPEX had listed as a resident of Hollywood, Calif., last known address, 1217 S. LaBrea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. His last known address prior to his departure was said to be at 730 S. LaBrea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

The "FEDERAL EXPRESS" had departed New York City for Los Angeles, Calif., on 1/25/42, according to the records. The file on E.M. ELIPEX was still under review when this report was prepared. In Hollywood, Calif., April 1, 1937, carried story of E.M. ELIPEX having been wounded by rebel machine gun fire and was not being furnished by his brother, a companion. E.M. ELIPEX was last heard from in Hollywood, Calif., April 1, 1937. He is reported to have departed New York City by the "FEDERAL EXPRESS" on 1/25/42. Information regarding his whereabouts is not available.

COPY OF THIS REPORT:

- E.M. ELIPEX
- New York
- Philadelphia

9/25/42
The file further indicates that Mrs. Flikol had also addressed an official at the American Embassy in Shanghai, China.

A newspaper clipping in France also reflects an article about the death of Mrs. Flikol on April 5, 1931. It reports that she had been buried in Shanghai, the site of the Spanish Civil War. The report of the incident was attributed to a Spanish companion, Mrs. Flikol. It is said that Mrs. Flikol, as a newspaper reporter, had covered the war extensively and was known for her patriotic work. However, it was noted that both Mrs. Flikol and her companion were skilled at preserving the Spanish civil war for a broader audience.

Another newspaper clipping, this one from the Sacramento, California, January 20, 1931, and taken from the San Francisco Evening Post, reflects that Mrs. Flikol was invited to an event at the American pocket battleship Graf Spee in Uruguay. It was also noted that Mrs. Flikol was in the United States at the time and that she was also in Barcelona, Spain, with Mrs. Flikol.
Under date of February 3, 1938, the finisher, E. C. Wood,

covered a proposed trip to Mexico on his reentry permit to Mexico.

On February 3, 1938, he was issued a reentry permit under No. 39. He


On January 10, 1939, at San Francisco, No. 39 was

covered a proposed trip to Mexico, South America, and other countries and

was issued a reentry permit No. 38. However, there was no indication that

his reentry permit had ever been used.

On March 28, 1939, at San Francisco, the finisher, E. C. Wood,

covered a trip to various South American countries and was issued reentry permit

No. 37. He arrived in Mexico on May 29, 1939, via Pan American Airways, Flight No. 212, at Mexico City, and

San Salvador, California, on July 5, 1939.
AT NEW YORK CITY

Will endeavor to ascertain identity of named employee
named BURH, when departing from New York City February 24, 1939, and
accompanied by THOMAS BURH, departed with him.

Will check the record covering the arrivals and
departures at New York City, April 19, 1939, to
ascertain if BURH returned with him.
Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, requesting that this office interview JACOB HUGG思念 the possibility of his companion on a tour through Japan on March 14, 1951.

The files of this office reflect that considerable investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. HUGG and his associates, both in the United States and abroad. It appears that the information received on March 14, 1951, concerning HUGG supports the conclusion that his activities were entirely innocent.

This matter is being considered further and action taken consistent with the interest of the United States.

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Date: 4/27/55

New York

File 45-30

100-12777455
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N. Y.  DATE MADE: 8-3-44  REFERENCE NO.: 0-4786

NOTES OF FACTS:

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

REFERENCES:

Report of Special Agent, New York City, dated August 6, 1944.
Report of Special Agent, Los Angeles, dated August 30, 1944.
Report of Special Agent, Los Angeles, dated September 17, 1944.
Report of Special Agent, Los Angeles, dated October 16, 1944.
Report of Special Agent, Los Angeles, dated October 27, 1944.

100 - 29,822-14

Los Angeles (Information)

New York

Capt. R. C. MacFall, Onr.

374
Info does not pertain to Earl Flynn
Yan, 1918

A boat point out the ownership of 1918.
for 32,000 to CESAR DIORIO, 130 West 57th Street, New York, who was later to have sold it to ERROL FLYNN for 48,000
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100-153670-25p-2

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FBI/DOJ
en dinner with ERROL FLNN on one occasion and developed
information about FLNN. He had seen a great deal of FLNN during his trip to Los
Angeles. He attended several sessions of FLNN'S recent trial, and they were
together on numerous occasions. FLNN expressed the opinion that PERL would
return to Los Angeles within the near future.

When questioned concerning ERROL FLNN, no definite
and his friend were passengers of a Pan-American plane which
arrived at Chicago, Illinois, August 26, 1942, from Mexico City. One who was
suspected of being involved in some way with FLNN, who was
employed in the embassy, was furnished information of the effect that
and on August 26, 1942, the same day that the incident
will be mentioned later in this report as evidence of

ERROL FLNN is well known to all sources contacted during the course
of this investigation. His recent trial was highly publicized in local papers,
and FLNN is described as a highly-sexed individual, who is frustrated in his
normal desires; very attractive to women. He has an active case of tuberculosis.

Mr. Associate of [REDACTED] are many. In general they are women of questionable virtue and of unsavory reputation. Most notably [REDACTED] is a bit player in Hollywood and the parent of [REDACTED]. It is also well-attested that [REDACTED] have had affairs with [REDACTED] and it is reported that [REDACTED] is to [REDACTED].
TO: DIRECTOR, FDI (100-187265)
FROM: SAC, WFO (65-4069)

Attached hereto are five copies of a blank memorandum dated 6/4/57.
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105-74896-16 cover pages D and E
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105-17/3-2-1 ep. 81
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE SEP 22 1959
Investigative Period 6/1-9/8/59

REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

REFERENCES:

P - does not pertain to Earl Flynn

105-74896-16

REC. 9

105-1835

(Copies cont'd on -B- page)
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105-74896-16 cover pages D and E
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

February 13, 1943

To: SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE
   ESTATE, SUSSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

CC:
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E.A. Team
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glad
- Mr. Nichol
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Rendon
- Mr. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Harbo
- Mrs. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Room
- Mr. McRae
- Mr. Bridge
- Mrs. Stoddard
- Miss Kirby

61
Errol Shot in Leg While With Castro

HAVANA, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Hollywood star Errol Flynn is modestly displaying a minor leg wound these days which he says was inflicted by government bullets while he was roving with a rebel band last week.

Flynn told a press conference here that he had been out three times since Christmas with rebel leaders in the service of Fidel Castro, whom he says he has known for eight years.

"There was some strafing (in a New Year's Eve raid) and, as usual whenever bullets are flying, I took refuge," the actor said. "Unfortunately, one bullet whipped some chunks off a pillar, and either a fragment or the bullet itself grazed me."

"It's really nothing, but judging by the fuss you'd think I was about to lose a leg."

"NOT A COMMUNIST"

He said he is sure Castro is not a Communist, although he conceded the possibility that some members of his organization may be. He added, however, that any Reds there may be in the Castro group "aren't in any positions of power."

As for Castro himself, Flynn said:

"I can guarantee he is not a Communist."

"I'm sure of it. He is a pure idealist, and there aren't many left."

When he was asked about Argentine Dr. Ernesto (Ché) Guevara, a Castro lieutenant who has been accused of Red leanings, the actor said "I only met him fleetingly for a few moments."

As for the possible Communist sympathies of Castro's brother Raúl, Flynn said:

"Well, we discussed that with Castro, and I have just one thing to say: Anybody with intelligence is a Communist at 20 but anybody who is a Communist at 40 is a fool. And Raúl Castro is a very young boy."

Wash. Post and ___
Times Herald
Wash. News  _______
Wash. Star  _______
N. Y. Herald  _______
Tribune
N. Y. Journal-_____
American
N. Y. Mirror  _______
N. Y. Daily News  _______
N. Y. Times  _______
Daily Worker  _______
The Worker  _______
New Leader  _______

Date _______

109-539-A
17 Jan 12 1959

EX.101
REAL DRAMA FOR REEL HERO

CUBAN CLASH . . . Errol Flynn, who revealed he had suffered a bullet graze on his right leg while accompanying Fidel Castro's rebels in the Cuban fighting, assures a caller in Havana that he is all right. The screen star said Castro had given him the scarf adorned with Cuban emblems which is draped over his shoulder.
HATANA--MOVIE WARRIOR ERROL FLYNN TODAY NURSED A REAL WOUND HE SAID HE RECEIVED FIGHTING WITH Fidel CASTRO'S REBELS AGAINST THE BATISTA FORCES IN CUBA.

THE ACTOR DISPLAYED A FLESH WOUND ON HIS RIGHT LEG TO NEWSMEN IN HATANA. HE SAID HE RECEIVED IT JAN. 1 WHILE ACCOMPANYING CASTRO FORCES IN A SHIPMISH. HE MADE THREE FORAYS WITH THE REBELS IN EASTERN CUBA SINCE CHRISTMAS, HE SAID.

HE HAILED CASTRO AS A FRIEND OF EIGHT YEARS AND DEFINITELY NOT A COMMUNIST.

"I'M SURE OF IT," FLYNN SAID. "HE IS A PURE IDEALIST AND THERE AREN'T MANY LEFT."

HE CONCEDED THERE MAY BE SOME COMMUNISTS IN CASTRO'S JULY 26 MOVEMENT, BUT SAID "THEY AIN'T IN ANY POSITIONS OF POWER."

(IN A PECULIAR INTERVIEW WITH RADIO PRESS IN NEW YORK FROM HATANA, FLYNN ACCUSED THE BATISTA FORCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN, HE SAID THEY BEAT THEM, CUT OFF THEIR FEET AND PULLED OUT THEIR HAIR.)

FLYNN SAID HE RECEIVED HIS WOUND WHILE WITH CASTRO FORCES.

"THERE WAS SOME STRAFING," HE SAID, "AND AS USUAL WHEN BULLETS ARE FLYING, I TAKE REFUGE." HE SAID HE HID BEHIND A PILLAR.

"UNFORTUNATELY A BULLET PIPPED OFF SOME CHUNKS OF A PILLAR AND EITHER A FRAGMENT OR THE BULLET ITSELF GRAZED ME. IT'S REALLY NOTHING, BUT JUDGING FROM THE FUSS YOU'D THINK I WAS ABOUT TO LOSE A LEG."

1/6--N538 P
HAVANA--THE REBEL PUBLICATION REVOLUTION SCOFFED TODAY AT HOLLYWOOD STAR ERROL FLYNN'S REPORT THAT HE WAS WOUNDED "WHILE OPERATING WITH FIDEL CASTRO."

"THAT ONE (FLYNN) NEVER SAW CASTRO," SAID VIOLETA CASALS, A WOMAN BROADCASTER FOR THE REBEL RADIO, IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED BY REVOLUTION.

FLYNN, WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN STRAFED BY A GOVERNMENT PLANE WHILE TRAVELING WITH A BAND OF REBEL RAIDERS, SHOWED NEWSMEN HERE A LEG WOUND WHICH HE SAID WAS CAUSED EITHER BY A GOVERNMENT BULLET OR BY A CHIP OF THE MASONRY IT KNOCKED OFF A PILLAR BEHIND WHICH HE HAD TAKEN COVER.

1/7--E1219P
Errol, Castro Trooper, Can't Troup in U.S.

Errol Flynn, apparently, is recovering nicely from a legitimate theater while the suspension remains in effect. He reportedly said at the time that the drama affected his thespian sensibilities. The play—a dramatization by food-chain millionaire Huntington Hartford of the novel "Jane Eyre," later opened on Broadway with another actor that the dashing Errol walked out on a play in Cincinnati last year. Errol's lawyer, Justin M. Cohen, said last night that the actor feels that the charges are without justification and that he will be able to refute them.

The veteran actor reportedly was nicked in the leg while accompanying Fidel Castro's revolutionary forces.