

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

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

PART 4 OF 5

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

FILE NUMBER: 31-68496

PART 2 OF 3

5
EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

EAT:KLW
Call: 1:40 PM February 26, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN *Rj*

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

I telephonically contacted SAC Hood concerning the various requests of U. S. Attorney Carr for investigation in the Charlie Chaplin case with the idea in mind of cur-tailing our investigative activity to only that which is relative to the case.

I told him that the Bureau is in receipt of a request referred to us from the New York Office to determine the identity of the photographer at the Stork Club who took the picture of Chaplin and Durant in October, 1942, which request was made by Carr. I advised him that the Director is unable to see how this is pertinent to the subject matter, particularly since Chaplin's presence in New York on the pertinent dates has definitely been established by hotel registers, etc. I pointed out that if such an inquiry is made at the Stork Club, there will be a lot of publicity, etc. I suggested that he contact Carr and try to make him understand that we will conduct any investigation which is important to the case.

Mr. Hood advised me that U. S. Attorney wants the above-mentioned picture as physical evidence, along with railroad tickets, etc. to exhibit to the jury. Mr. Hood said he pointed out to the agents that other pictures were probably obtainable; for example, their appearance at the "Second Front."

Very truly yours,

Edward A. Tamm.

*Mr. Conroy adv.
to see Bullington
presumably
2/28/44
EAT*



517
518
MAR 9 1944

RECORDED
EX-1 131-68496174
F B I
33 MAR 2 1944

[Handwritten initials]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 26 1944

RECEIVED

97196

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Teletype Room

CONF WASH FROM NEW YORK 4 LOSA FROM NEW YORK 2 26 1149 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

if *Contite*

ROUTINE. WILL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. RECURTEL TWENTY FOURTH INSTANT COVERING REINTERVIEW WITH MARLOWE. MARLOWE ALLEGES SHE WAS IN SOME NIGHT CLUB IN LA WHERE SOME DOCTOR OR DOCTORS PRESENT WHO HAD PERFORMED PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR ARMY. DURING THE COURSE OF THE EVENING ONE OF THESE DISCUSSED THE TAKING OF PILLS AND SHOTS TO BRING ABOUT RAPID HEART ACTION IN ORDER TO GET OUT OF MILITARY SERVICE, AND ALSO THE POSSIBILITY OF TAKING

SHOTS TO CHANGE BLOOD TYPE. NO MENTION MADE OF CHAPLIN CASE WHATSOEVER. SHE THOUGHT THAT SINCE IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO CHANGE BLOOD TYPE, CHAPLIN MAY RESORT TO THIS BUT HAS NO EVIDENCE ON WHICH THIS BELIEF IS BASED. INFORMATION ABOUT CHANGING BLOOD TYPE VOLUNTARILY FURNISHED BY MARLOWE IN FIRST INTERVIEW WITHOUT ANY QUESTIONS BEING PREVIOUSLY ASKED ALONG THESE LINES. SUBMISSION OF REPORT AND INVESTIGATION REQUESTED IN YOURTEL OF TWENTY FIFTH INSTANT BEING WITHHELD PENDING BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS. SAN ANTONIO NOT ADVISED TO DATE.

CONROY

31-68496-173

c.c. Mr. [unclear]
Mr. Conteright

END 4

#973 P

HOLD PLS

NY R 3 AND 4 WA

Transmitted Losa ex

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ROSEN
FROM : MR. E. A. TAMM
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al.,
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT;
CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATION

DATE: February 26, 1944
Time: 3:20

[Handwritten signature]

SAC Hood called and furnished the following information regarding Catherine Marlow:

Carr specifically requested the following be obtained for him. [REDACTED]

enc

[REDACTED] She had gone to Texas and Hood said he understands Tim Durant paid her way there. Right after that, the soldier, Fred Steinhouser, appeared in Los Angeles and claimed he was the father of the boy. One of the representatives at the studio states Marlow did call Durant from Texas to the studio in Los Angeles. The supposition is Durant had her contact Steinhouser and "cook up" this story. Carr says this is definitely one of the acts of conspiracy on the part of Durant to deny this girl her civil rights. Mr. Hood says according to the teletype whenever Steinhouser's name is mentioned the Marlow girl becomes emotionally upset, although she denies that she knew him.

145
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&
INDEXED
EX-1

131-68496-125
F B I
33 MAR 2 1944
[Handwritten signature]

56 MAR 9 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **31-5126**

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 2/25/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/15, 16, 19, 21, 24/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] jab
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NOBLE C. LEACH unable to identify photograph of WHITE as one of individuals in the JOAN BERRY incident. LEACH recalls about fifty people being at the entrance to the BERRY car in Los Angeles. Unable to identify anyone present. LEACH engaged BERRY in conversation enroute to Omaha after learning her identity but only with regard to her illness. CLIFTON CLAY, Pullman porter, recalls an unknown man helping BERRY to leave her car at Omaha, but unable to identify photograph of WHITE as this unknown man. Pullman accommodations for both BERRY and CHAPLIN ascertained.

RUC

REFERENCE:

Letter to Chicago from Los Angeles dated 2/7/44.
Letter to Chicago from Los Angeles dated 2/12/44.

DETAILS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

NOBLE C. LEACH was reinterviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer and reiterated that he remembers the BERRY incident at the Union Station in Los Angeles shortly before her train left the station. He remembers that the train was held up a minute or two because of the commotion caused by the large gathering in and near the entrance to the car occupied by BERRY. He estimated there were approximately fifty people in the vicinity, and that the vicinity comprised that section near the entrance to cars no. 801 and no. 802.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ③ - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles, (1 USA) 2 - Chicago 56 MAR 9 1944 COPY IN FILE 579 COPIES DESTROYED	31-68416-176 19 FEB 28 1944 <i>[Signature]</i>	RECORDED [Stamp]

The only person who stands out in the mind of LEACH according to his best recollection is a uniformed officer who he stated was either with BERRY or standing nearby and he believed him to be part of her party. He stated that although he is not sure he believes that this uniformed officer got off the train at East Los Angeles or Pomona, California. LEACH is unable to identify this uniformed officer as a member of the Armed forces or a member of a law enforcement agency. He recalls someone telling him that BERRY was not feeling well and shortly after the train left Los Angeles he personally approached BERRY and asked her if he could be of assistance.

He continued that he received a negative answer and she later added "I have a good porter". Although he is not sure it is his impression that the porter, CLIFTON CLAY, approached him as the train neared Omaha, Nebraska and told him that BERRY was getting off at Omaha, and he thinks that upon learning this he talked with her but does not remember the conversation.

Both photographs mentioned in reference letter were observed by LEACH who was unable to identify them with any individual who was part of the BERRY incident.

CLIFTON CLAY, 343 East 55th Place when interviewed by Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER and the writer advised he does not recall anything unusual about the departure of the train bearing BERRY from Los Angeles nor anything unusual about the trip enroute to Omaha, Nebraska until shortly before the train was due to arrive at Omaha. He recalls that the period of day was some time after dark but before midnight, but is unable to recall the month other than it was early in 1943.

He stated that shortly before the train arrived at Omaha he was attending his duties in the car occupied by BERRY when he noticed BERRY collecting her various articles indicating she was ready to leave the train. According to CLAY he questioned her as to whether or not her ticket destination was Chicago and she replied that it was but that she was getting off at Omaha. He added that there was a man standing beside her holding a small suitcase and when he asked BERRY if he could be of assistance the man spoke up and said "I will take care of everything". He described this man as being about thirty-five years of age, six feet tall, one-hundred and seventy-five pounds, stocky build, and is unable to recall any other features.

CLAY was unable to identify the photographs of WHITE as being identical with this unknown man.

The following information was furnished by T. A. JOHNSTON of the Pullman Company, 79 East Adams St., who advised that if it was necessary to subpoena the records a subpoena duces tecum should be directed to C. M. FITZGERALD, Union Station, Los Angeles, c/o Pullman Company, who will be a competent individual to testify regarding these records.

JOHNSTON will have the records transferred to Los Angeles and requests an immediate notice as he is personally holding the records in his possession. The records reflect the departure of car P-57 on October 12, 1942, show the name of the car to be the Playa del Rey of Line 4337. C. CAVAGNARO was the conductor and M. E. JACKSON was the porter. Car P-53 is shown to be the Rose Bowl of Line 4336 and left Los Angeles on October 12, 1942. The conductor was C. CAVAGNARO and the porter was V. J. JACOBS. Both cars are on the Union Pacific no. 104 leaving Los Angeles at 4:30 P.M., the name of the train being The City of Los Angeles.

The ticket office diagram reflects that train no. 104 left Los Angeles at 4:30 P.M. October 12, 1942 and arrived in Chicago at 12:15 P.M. October 14, 1942. It further reflects that it had the car Playa del Rey with loading number P-57 as one of the cars on the train. It also reflects that drawingroom D was sold on ticket 6381 at a value of \$64.70 for double occupancy and had two passengers with three accommodations, one space left vacant.

The diagram further reflected that the car Rose Bowl with loading number P-53 also was part of this train and that this car was a straight eighteen roomette car. The diagram shows that Room no. 14 was occupied by ticket no. 6382 at a ticket value of \$25.55. Roomette no. 14 had one passenger.

The tickets collected by the conductor are part of this record and ticket no. 6381 reflects that it was issued for drawingroom D for two passengers on October 12, 1942, car P-57 on the Union Pacific train no. 104 leaving Los Angeles for Chicago at 4:30 P.M. Ticket no. 6381 reflects that it represents drawingroom E for two passengers on car no. 263 leaving Chicago October 14, 1942 at 3:30 P.M. for New York.

JOHNSTON explained that the stamp on the back of this ticket reflects it was sold at the Union Pacific Railroad Company, 6702 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, California by a salesman using die no. 3 "H". He further explained that only one salesman is allowed to use this die stamp. Ticket no. 6382 was issued for roomette 14 for one passenger on car P-53 on the Union Pacific train no. 104, leaving Los Angeles for Chicago on October 12, 1942 at 4:30 P.M. and was also used for roomette no. 1 for one passenger on car no. 266 on the train leaving Chicago for New York on October 14, 1942 at 3:30 P.M. This ticket was purchased at the Union Pacific

Chicago file 31-5126

Railroad Company at 6702 Hollywood Blvd. from the same salesman mentioned above. The name of the train from Chicago to New York was the Cascade Valle.

The records also reflect that on October 2, 1942 car No. 45 on Line No. 4023 bearing the name Chama Valley with conductor W. M. PHILLIPS and porter O. CARTER left Los Angeles at 6:30 P.M. and was on the second section of the Santa Fe Challenger.

They further reflect that on October 5, 1942 Car No. 665 bearing the name Stuyvesant Falls, Line 5197, with conductor J. W. DAVIES and attendant C. R. ARCOLA left Chicago at 2:30 P.M. for New York City. This was New York Central train no. 66 bearing the name Advance Commodore Vanderbilt.

The ticket office diagram reflects that bedroom A on the Chama Valley, Line 4023 out of Los Angeles on October 2, 1942 to Chicago on the Santa Fe no. 4 was originally reserved in the name of BERRY. The reservations were subsequently purchased on ticket no. 4359.

The diagram further reflects that the conductor checked in two passengers. The value of the ticket for bedroom A was \$36.45. The second part of the trip from Chicago to New York on the Advance Commodore Vanderbilt, train no. 66, leaving Chicago at 2:30 P.M. on October 5, 1942 having a car bearing the name Stuyvesant Falls reflected that ticket no. 4359 had bedroom C in car no. 665. The ticket reflects two passengers and two accommodations and the ticket value was \$13.90.

The records further reflect that ticket no. 4359 issued for bedroom A on car designated no. 45 was for two passengers leaving Los Angeles for Chicago on October 2, 1942 at 6:30 P.M. and for bedroom C in car no. 665 leaving Chicago for New York at 2:30 P.M. on October 5, 1943, bears the die stamp on the reverse side of the ticket reflecting it was purchased at the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe office, 6405 Hollywood Blvd. by the salesman using die no. 1 "B".

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: February 29, 1944

FROM : *TC* Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General *TC* TCC:SPM:klj
31-12-118

SUBJECT: United States v. Charles Chaplin
MANN ACT VIOLATION

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

The Mann Act indictment returned in the Southern District of California against Charles Chaplin has been set for trial on March 21, 1944.

Because of the issues involved and the national publicity given to this indictment, the United States Attorney has requested that a full investigation be made of the jury list from which the panel will be drawn for the trial of this case.

It is therefore requested that immediate investigation be made of the jury list and that the results thereof be made available to the United States Attorney at Los Angeles prior to the trial of this case.

2/29/44

P.S. The A.G. okay'd this today -

TC

*The A.G. okay'd this today
TCC*

RECORDED

131-68496-177

FBI
27 MAR 4 1944

[Handwritten signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RPC:EVD

URGENT

K.

RECORDED To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.
31-68446-177

MARCH 1, 1944

Transmit the following message to: SAC, LOS ANGELES

CHARLES SPENCER CRAWLIN, LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS, VICTIM, WSTA.

CONDUCT JURY PANEL INVESTIGATION ALL MEMBERS LIST FROM WHICH JURY WILL BE
DRAWN FOR TRIAL INSTANT CASE. REPORT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO USA, LOSANGELES.
EXPEDITE.

HOOVER

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

[Handwritten signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 1944

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

1-276 M Per *[Signature]*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

31-68496

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

DATE: February 25, 1944
Call 3:10 PM

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL; WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Acers.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Kondon.....
- Mr. Mumford.....
- Mr. Starke.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Mr. Gandy.....

Supervisor [redacted] of the New York City Field Division talked to Supervisor [redacted] by phone and informed that Los Angeles had requested New York by teletype dated February 23, 1944, to ascertain the identity of the photographer who took a photograph of Charles Chaplin and Tim Durant at the Stork Club at New York in October of 1942. USA Carr at Los Angeles had specifically requested this investigation.

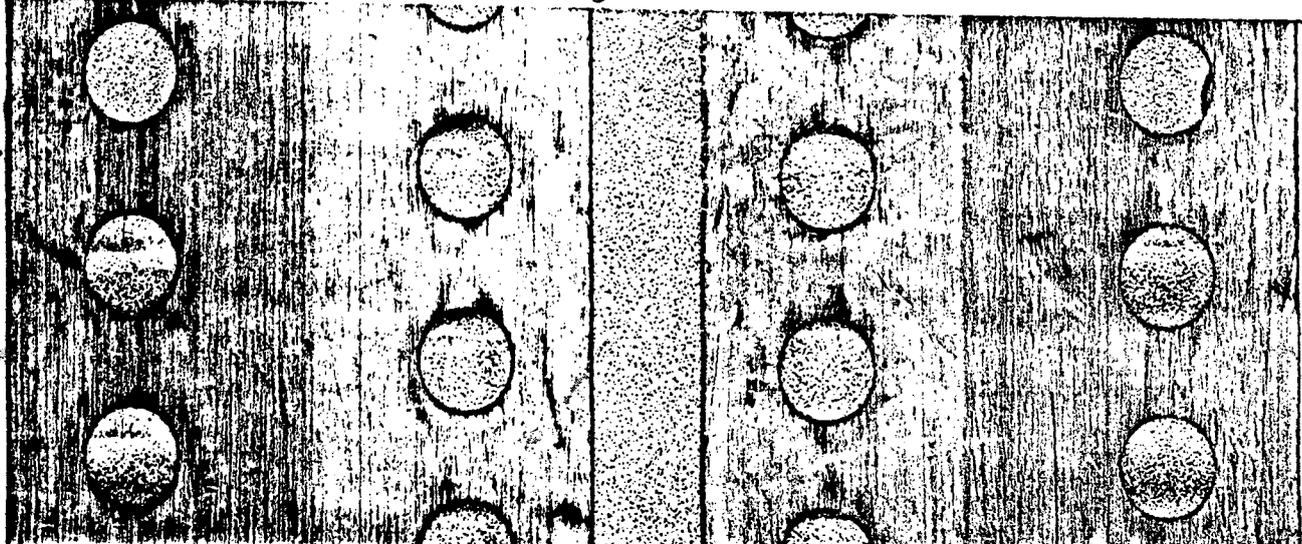
There is attached hereto a copy of the photograph referred to which was received from the Los Angeles Examiner by the Los Angeles Field Division. Information available at the newspaper office was to the effect that this photograph was taken at the Stork Club in New York City and was received by the Los Angeles Examiner from the publicity department of the Stork Club.

Supervisor [redacted] stated that contact would have to be made with Mr. Sherman Billingsley at the Stork Club and desired Bureau advice in this connection. He was informed that the lead should be held in abeyance and that he would be advised by telephone or teletype.

Attachment [redacted] 31-68496

INDEXED 31-68496-178

5 MAR 1944



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ROSEN

FROM : MR. E. A. TAMM

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al
 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT;
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

DATE: February 26, 1944

Time: 3:20

for Certificate

*gm
33*

SAC Hood called from Los Angeles and advised that Chaplin appeared in court this morning and plead "I am not guilty."

The Judge overruled the motion to dismiss the indictments and also overruled the demurrer. The trial has been set for March 21st on the Mann Act charge.

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131-68496-179

F B I
27 MAR 1 1944

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EX-8

SIX

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56 MAR 9 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 25 1944

TELEMETER

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

East

of Article

WASH FROM LOSA12 25 5-02P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

WILL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE J.F.T. OCONNOR, CHAPLINS ATTORNEY TODAY FILED MOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENT ON MANN ACT CHARGE ON GROUNDS THAT NO WOMEN SERVED ON THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY WHICH INDICTED HIM. ALSO FILED A DEMURRER TO THE MANN ACT INDICTMENT ALLEGING THAT THE MANN ACT APPLIES ONLY TO COMMERCIALISM. USA GIVEN UNTIL FIVE PM TODAY TO PRESENT ARGUMENT, AND MATTER CONTINUED UNTIL NINE THIRTY TOMORROW MORNING- WHEN OCONNOR IS EXPECTED TO RULE ON THE MOTIONS.

HOOD EX-56
RECORDED

131-67496-186
 27 FEB 27 1944
[Handwritten initials]

53 MAR 15 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO. **31-2731**

REPORT MADE AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA	DATE WHEN MADE 2/28/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/23, 24, 25, 26, 1944	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Trip of CHAPLIN, DURANT and CHANEY from Los Angeles to New York verified and photostatic copies obtained of those ticket portions from Los Angeles to Chicago. Return portions of tickets exchanged at New York City for routing over Santa Fe via Albuquerque. Return portions bearing names of CHAPLIN, DURANT and CHANEY not on file Union Pacific Headquarters, Omaha. Photostatic copies obtained together with photostats of Exchange memoranda; also secured photostatic copy of Transfer Record reflecting transportation of trunk from CHAPLIN's residence, Beverly Hills to railway station, Los Angeles, October 12, 1942.

b7c - RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of SA **[REDACTED]** Detroit, 2/16/44;
Los Angeles teletype to Omaha, 2/23/44.

DETAILS: At Omaha, Nebraska I

W. WALLACE KREMAN
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
629 First National Bank Building
Omaha, Nebraska

Can testify that he received from Mr. F. W. FRANEK, Auditor, Passenger Accounts, Union Pacific Railroad, 603 Union Pacific

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES TO DIV. OF <i>[Signature]</i>	31-68496-181	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles (Registered - AMSD) 2 - Omaha	1 MAR 2 1944	205
(1 - 1000 USA) (1 - Enclosures)	COPIES DESTROYED	
5/1 1944	838 JUL 19 1966	

Om 31-2731

Headquarters Building, Omaha, Nebraska, photostatic copies of Union Pacific tickets Form GR 9, numbers 13168, 13169 and 13170, reading from Los Angeles, California, to New York City and return and stamped by Union Pacific train number 104 October 13, 1942. Only those ticket portions representing transportation from Los Angeles to Council Bluffs, Iowa, were secured.

Can testify that he received from Mr. FRANEK photostatic copies of Union Pacific tickets Form GR 9, numbers 13168, 13169 and 13170, indicating passage from New York City to Los Angeles. These are the return portions of the original tickets purchased at Hollywood October 10, 1942, and which were exchanged at the Union Pacific office in New York City for tickets over the Santa Fe Road via Albuquerque. It should be noted that these return portions bear the names of CHARLES CHAPLIN, TIM DOURANT and E. C. CHANEY.

Mr. FRANEK also made available to the writer a memorandum setting forth the names of the conductors who handled Union Pacific tickets Form GR 9, numbers 13168, 13169 and 13170, from Los Angeles to Omaha. He also made available photostatic copies of the memorandum from the Union Pacific office at New York City relating to the exchange of tickets for routing over the Santa Fe Railway and a similar memorandum from the New York Central Railroad Company at Detroit dated December 22, 1942. Mr. FRANEK also delivered to the writer Transfer Record 09965 issued by the Los Angeles Transfer Company and dated October 12, 1942, which reflects that the Transfer Company carried a trunk from the residence of CHARLES S. CHAPLIN, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, to the Southern Pacific Railway Station in Los Angeles. This trunk was shipped on Union Pacific tickets, numbers 13168 and 13169, reading from Los Angeles to New York.

Can testify that at the time these photostatic copies were received that they were properly identified by this Agent.

F. W. FRANEK
Auditor of Passenger Accounts
Union Pacific Railroad
603 Union Pacific Headquarters Building
Omaha, Nebraska

Can testify that he handled the above items in the usual course of business and has custody of the originals of all items mentioned with the exception of the Transfer Record of the Los Angeles Transfer Company.

Mr. FRANEK was very cooperative in preparing photostatic copies of the railroad tickets and exchange memoranda. He expressed a willingness to be of whatever assistance possible.

Om 31-2731

ENCLOSURES - To Los Angeles Field Division - Envelope containing photostatic copies of those portions of Union Pacific tickets, numbers 13168, 13169, and 13170, Form GR 9, from Los Angeles to Council Bluffs, Iowa; Return portions of Union Pacific tickets, numbers 13168, 13169, and 13170, Form GR 9, from New York City to Los Angeles; Typewritten memorandum listing conductors handling these tickets from Los Angeles to Council Bluffs; Union Pacific memorandum concerning exchange of Union Pacific tickets for Santa Fe tickets; New York Central memorandum of same exchange; Los Angeles Transfer Company's record, number 09965.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 1944

RECEIVED

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

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]

CONE WASH FROM NEW YORK 20 AND LOS A FROM NEW YORK 1 4 9-28 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS

am

ATOM. ROUTINE

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, CONSPIRACY, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES. F. A. PADGET, HOTEL PIERRE, NYC, MADE AVAILABLE FILE ON JOAN

BERRYS BILL WHICH HAD NOT BEEN MENTIONED BY CHOQUET. FILE REVEALED BERRY LEFT HOTEL OCTOBER TWENTY-FIVE NINETEEN FORTY TWO WITHOUT PAYING BILL AND INSTRUCTED HOTEL TO FORWARD BILL TO CHAPLIN STUDIOS, THIS WAS DONE AND STUDIO RETURNED BILL WITH NOTATION THEREON THAT BERRYS CONTRACT EXPIRED IN JUNE, NINETEEN FORTY TWO AND THEY WERE IN NO WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR HER BILLS. FILE ALSO REVEALED THAT THE MATTER WAS REFERRED TO DAVID HECHT, ATTORNEY, BUT NOTHING FURTHER DEVELOPED, BILL HAS NEVER BEEN PAID. BERRY REGISTERED AT WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NYC, OCTOBER EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTY TWO AND CHECKED OUT AROUND MIDNIGHT OCTOBER NINE, MADE LONG DISTANCE CALL TO CRESTVIEW ONE DASH FIVE ONE SEVEN ONE BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER NINE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FROM STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORDED 31-108116-18

67D

MAR 9 1944

NY 100-100000

FBI

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

PAGE TWO NY 20

67D

JOHN G. BROADY,

[REDACTED]

LISTED AS AN ATTORNEY IN NYC UNDER CLASSIFIED SECTION OF TELEPHONE DIRECTORY CONTACTED MCDERMOTT THIS DATE AND ADVISED HE HAD BEEN REQUESTED BY LOYD WRIGHT, LOS ANGELES ATTORNEY, TO MAKE CONTACT AT WALDORF ASTORIA TO SECURE DATES CHAPLIN PRESENT THERE, ALSO ADVISED MCDERMOTT HE UNDERSTOOD FROM WRIGHT THAT MCDERMOTT HAD BEEN SUBPOENED. MCDERMOTT ADVISED HIM HE HAD NOT UP TO PRESENT TIME, BROADY REQUESTED COPIES OF CHAPLINS BILLS IF THEY WERE SUBPOENED WHEREUPON MCDERMOTT ADVISED HIM THAT HE WOULD NOT DO THIS. MCDERMOTT ADVISED AGENTS THAT WRIGHT WAS A PERSONAL FRIENDS OF HIS AND HAD BEEN GUEST AT HOTEL ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS AND HE THOUGHT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF HOTEL WOULD FURNISH COPIES OF CHAPLINS PREVIOUS BILLS IF WRIGHT REQUESTED THEM. MCDERMOTT VERY COOPERATIVE WITH THIS OFFICE AND WILL ADVISE OF ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS ALONG THESE LINES.

CONROY

ENLD PLS

Transmitted LosA - ejm

cc: *Rosen*
McCartwright

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Jones	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

CARTWRIGHT

WASH FROM LOSA17 11-58A

DIRECTOR URGENT

ATOM. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. SUBPOENAS ISSUED YESTERDAY FOR FOLLOWING WITNESSES IN LA FOR MANN ACT CASE. EDWARD C. CHANEY, BUTLER. PASSENGER AGENTS, SANTA FE AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND SAM REVEL, LOCAL TRAVEL AGENT. LAST THREE IN CONNECTION WITH OBTAINING BERRY AND CHAPLIN TRANSPORTATION TO NEW YORK, OCT. FORTY TWO. ALSO FOR LOUISE RUNSLER, SECRETARY, CHAPLIN STUDIOS. MAY WATT, RUNSERS HUSBAND, WHO WAS NIGHT WATCHMAN AT CHAPLIN HOME, JAN. FORTY THREE, DIED THIS WEEK. FOLLOWING AN ARGUMENT THURS. NIGHT LAST, GERTRUDE E. BERRY, VICTIMS MOTHER, LEFT THEIR HOME. SHE HAD APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, BUT TOOK NO CLOTHES. VICTIM STATES THE ARGUMENT WAS VIOLENT AND SHE TOLD HER TO LEAVE, HOWEVER, DID NOT, OF COURSE, MEAN ALL SHE HAD SAID, AND FULLY EXPECTED HER NOT TO GO, OR TO AT LEAST SOON RETURN. TO DATE SHE HAS NOT RETURNED AND HER WHEREABOUTS ARE UNKNOWN. NO INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN MADE TO ASCERTAIN HER WHEREABOUTS BY THIS OFFICE. TODAY USA CARR IS ADVISING BERRY'S PERSONAL ATTORNEY, JOSEPH SCOTT, OF THIS SITUATION. BERRY HERSELF APPEARS TO BE KEEPING HER PRESENCE OF MIND AND IS TAKING CARE OF HER BABY ALONE. HER MOTHERS DISAPPEARANCE IS TO DATE NOT PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE.

RECORDED
INDEXED
MAR 7 1944
1049618
20

cc - Rosen
Cartwright

56 MAR 9 1944 HOOD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 8 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	R
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

6 49 25 8 1 224

CONF WASH FROM NEW YORK 16 AND LOS ANGELES FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC

ATOM. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
RE YOUR TELETYPE FEBRUARY TWENTY THIRD. PHOTOGRAPH OF TIM DURANT AND
CHARLES CHAPLIN WAS TAKEN AT STORK CLUB BY PHOTOGRAPHER DAN OLIVA WHO
WAS EMPLOYED THERE FROM MAY FORTY TWO UNTIL MAY FORTY THREE. RECORDS
AT CLUB FAIL TO REFLECT DATE PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AND OLIVA IS SAID TO BE IN
ARMED FORCES. EFFORT IS PRESENTLY BEING MADE TO LOCATE OLIVA FOR
INTERVIEW.

CONROY

cc: Rosen
Cartwright

END

M NY R//

PLS HOLD

NY RLOSA 3 WA

NY R 15 WA

56 MAR 9 1944

RECORDED

FBI

131-68496-184

33 MAR 7 1944

205

SIX

Transmitted via

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 1944

TELETYPE

WASH 9, NYC 2 2 752P

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen ✓
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Mumford.....
- Mr. Jones.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Miss Gandy.....

WASH 9, NYC 2 2 752P

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

187

ATOM. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, CONSPIRACY, VIOLATION
CIVIL LIBERTIES. USA HERE MAILING SUBPOENAS TO USM NYC FOR W. F.
MC DERMOTT, WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL; F. A. PADGET, HOTEL PIERRE, FRED
CANNON, ELEVATOR OPERATOR WALDORF-ASTORIA AND PHILIP BARRY,
PLAYWRIGHT. USA REQUESTS THAT NY OFFICE FOLLOW UP RECEIPT AND SERV-
ING OF THESE SUBPOENAS BY USM. IT IS FURTHER REQUESTED THAT INVESTI-
GATION BE MADE AT WALDORF-ASTORIA TO LOCATE RECORDS OF JOAN BERRY'S
REGISTRATION THERE PROBABLY JUST PRIOR TO OCT. NINE, FORTY TWO WHEN
SHE CHECKED INTO PIERRE. MC DERMOTT MAY HAVE TO TESTIFY TO SAME.
FURTHER THAT EMPLOYEES AT HOTEL PIERRE BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING
BERRY'S BILL OF SOME TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS WHICH GETTY STATED WAS NEVER
PAID. ASCERTAIN WHAT HAPPENED TO THAT BILL.

HOOD

RECORDED 131-68476-185
F B I
33 MAR 7 1944
205

56 MAR 9 1944

519

cc: Rosen
Cartwright

Transmitted to NYC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 1944

TELEMETER

10 11 03 11 8 944

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Mumford.....
- Mr. Jones.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....

[Handwritten signature]

for Cortright

WASH FROM LOSA 25 4 845 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

ATOM. ~~CHAPLIN~~ CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, CONSPIRACY,
CIVIL LIBERTIES. REMYTEL THIS DATE CONCERNING MOTHER OF JOAN
BERRY LEAVING HOME. MRS. BERRY RETURNED TONIGHT AND IT APPEARS SHE
LEFT IN AN EFFORT TO TEACH DAUGHTER A LESSON. EVERYTHING SERENE.

FROM CONVERSATION WITH BOTH APPARENTLY THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

HOOD

56 MAR 9 1944

619

RECORDED 131-60796
MAR 7 1944
cc Rosen
Cortright
SIX

Federal Bureau of Investigation.
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles - 13 - California
February 22, 1944

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: MR. ROSEN
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was, etal.
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find fingerprint cards, one of JESSIE WINNIFRED RENO, alias "BESSIE" RENO, who surrendered to the United States Marshal on February 21, 1944, at which time her fingerprints were taken at the Marshal's Office. She was arraigned the same date.

At that time, motions were granted by Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR allowing all defendants in this case to postpone entering of pleas, filing of motions, etc., until March 9.

The other fingerprint card enclosed is that of CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, City Judge of Beverly Hills. He surrendered to the United States Marshal February 17, 1944, and was arraigned with the rest on February 21, 1944.

It is requested that the fingerprints of these two individuals be immediately searched through the Bureau's Identification Division and the Los Angeles Office immediately advised of the results thereof.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
SAC

R. B. Hood

2 ENCL 2 detached found

b7c

W.A.H.
31-5301

Enclosures - 2



31-68496-121

INDEXED 27 MAR 6 1944

138

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

519
60 MAR 21 1944 Op. 11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HSH:FZ

FEBRUARY 29, 1944

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC
LOS ANGELES

RELET CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS, ETAL. FINGERPRINTS JESSIE WINNIFRED REWO
AND CHARLES J. GRIFFIN RECEIVED. NO PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD.

HOOVER

TELETYPE

URGENT

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

Received from Army

5:30 PM 2/29/44

COPIES DESTROYED

338 JUL 19 1966

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1-2 6 P M

Per

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten mark]

RLC:WW
2/29/44

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was., VICTIM
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

United States Attorney Charles Carr at Los Angeles has requested this Bureau to conduct a complete investigation in an effort to ascertain if one Katherine Marlowe, a film actress presently residing in New York, possesses knowledge concerning efforts made by Charles Chaplin to change his blood type and also as to whether Marlowe negotiated on the orders of Tim Durant to arrange for Private Fred Steinhauer to go to Hollywood from Camp Puleon, Texas, and claim to be the father of Louise Gribble's then unborn child, as he did in June of 1943.

The investigation requested by United States Attorney Carr is being undertaken but it is being called to your attention in view of the fact that the inquiry verges toward matters primarily pertinent to the civil suit pending against Chaplin which is based on the question of the paternity of Louise Gribble's child.

RECEIVED HEADQUARTERS
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 2 3 30 PM '44

RECORDED
INDEXED
170

31-68496-188
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 3 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
MAR 2 - 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED HEADQUARTERS
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 1 5 22 PM '44

RFC:MT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

URGENT

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

MARCH 4, 1944

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, LOS ANGELES

Am

8-3

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, LOUISE GRIBBLE, WA, WSTA. RE INVESTIGATION
 REQUESTED BY USA CARR CONCERNING CATHERINE MARLOWE AND PRIVATE FRED
 STEINHAUSER, NEW YORK INFORMS MRS. ANNIE MARLOWE MOTHER OF MARLOWE
 RESIDING MINGER HOTEL, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS WITH MARLOWES SISTER MRS. A. D.
 O'BRIEN. LAST INFORMATION IN FILE REFLECTS PRIVATE FRED STEINHAUSER
 IN LOS ANGELES DECEMBER FORTYTHREE. SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEADS BY TELETYPE
 TO OFFICES CONCERNED REQUESTING SPECIFIC INVESTIGATION DESIRED AND MAKING
 AVAILABLE NECESSARY INFORMATION IN CONNECTION THEREWITH. NY REQUESTS
 INTERVIEW WITH STEINHAUSER AND OTHERS CONCERNED PRIOR TO INTERVIEWING
 MARLOWE FOR THIRD TIME. SUTEL BUREAU ADVICE AS TO ACTION TAKEN.

HOOVER

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

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INDEXED
154

131-68496-189
MAR 6 1944

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COPIES DESTROYED

338 JUL 19 1966

SENT VIA

Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 1944

TELEMETER

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

EW

Handwritten signature

WASH FROM LOSA 14 1 7-33 P

DIRECTOR

ATOM. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES, CONSPIRACY. MOTIONS ARE BEING PREPARED AND WILL BE FILED NINTH INSTANT BY DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEYS TO QUASH INDICTMENTS IN CIVIL LIBERTIES CASES ON THE GROUNDS THAT NO WOMEN WERE SERVING ON THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY WHICH RETURNED INDICTMENTS. THESE SIMILAR TO THOSE FILED IN MANN ACT CASE AGAINST CHAPLIN. USA CARR ADVISES THAT SYLVESTER MEYERS FROM THE DEPT. IS BEING SENT OUT AND WILL PROBABLY ARRIVE BEFORE NINTH INSTANT, TO BE USED IN ARGUING ABOVE MOTIONS BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE O'CONNOR. DATE OF THOSE ARGUMENTS IS YET UNKNOWN. USA PLANS TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS NECESSARY WITNESSES MANN ACT CASE TOMORROW. TODAY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE STANLEY MOSK TOOK UNDER ADVISEMENT MOTION OF CHAPLINS ATTORNEY TO DISMISS PENDING CIVIL ACTION AGAINST CHAPLIN. BARRYS NEW ATTORNEY JOE SCOTT ARGUED AGAINST THIS MOTION AND LOCAL PAPERS ~~REDACTED~~ HEADLINING SCOTT'S "FLAYING" REMARKS DIRECTED AGAINST CHAPLIN AND THE STIPULATION ENTERED INTO JUNE LAST WHEREBY BERRY AGREED TO BLOOD TEST. MOSKS DECISION EXPECTED WITHIN A WEEK

EX-20 RECORDED 131-62426-190

MAR 8 1944

HOOD

80 MAR 21 1944

Rosen
Cartwright

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

KC FILE NO. 31-4783

REPORT MADE AT KANSAS CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 3-4-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-24-44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases-VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, Topeka, Kansas, reflect first class tickets, form 456-6, number 99716, 99717, and 99718, were purchased October 27, 1942 from New York Central Railway Company at New York City and were used for passage on the Santa Fe Railroad from Chicago, Illinois to Los Angeles, California. The records show the holders of these tickets left Chicago on October 28, 1942 and arrived in Los Angeles October 30, 1942 but do not indicate the holders of the tickets stopped over at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan dated February 16, 1944.

DETAILS: At TOPEKA, KANSAS

CHARLES A. GARDINER
Auditor of Passenger Accounts
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co.
Topeka, Kansas:

MR. GARDINER can produce first class tickets, form 456-6, number 99716, 99717, and 99718 and can testify from the information on the tickets that they were purchased October 27, 1942 from the New York Central Railroad Company at New York City and were used for passage on the Santa Fe Railroad Company from Chicago, Illinois to Los Angeles.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
31-62496-191	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 3-Los Angeles (1USA) 2-Kansas City	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">38 MAR 7 1944</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">RECORDED</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">COPIES DESTROYED</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">JUL 19 1966</div>

28 MAR 15 1944

KC file 31-4783

California. He can further testify that the holders of these tickets left Chicago on October 28, 1942 and arrived at Los Angeles on October 30, 1942.

II

MR. GARDINER informed there is no record of the holders of these tickets stopping over at Albuquerque, New Mexico and that the time of departure from Chicago and the time of the arrival in Los Angeles would definitely establish that the holders of the above tickets did not stop over at Albuquerque.

He informed he would preserve these tickets for future use.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent HERBERT OWEN THOMPSON, in this case, dated December 9, 1943 wherein it is mentioned that the September, 1942 Interline Ticket Report of Station B, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, Los Angeles, California, should be subpoenaed.

MR. GARDINER related that it will not be necessary to produce the above mentioned record inasmuch as first class ticket stubs with numbers 57337 and 57338 together with the honoring record would show these tickets were used from Los Angeles to Chicago. He stated that inasmuch as the September, 1942 Interline Ticket Report will not be necessary he desires that it not be subpoenaed as it would cause a delay in the filing of the records of his company.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 8 1944
TELEMETER

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

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASH9 & NYC2 FROM LOSA 8 4-58P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

HUT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. CALIF. STATE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE STANLEY MOSK TODAY DENIED MOTION OF CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS TO DISMISS BERRYS PATERNITY SUIT AGAINST CHAPLIN. SAID DECISION REPORTEDLY TANTAMOUNT TO ORDERING CHAPLIN TO STAND TRIAL ON CHARGES HE IS FATHER OF BERRYS CHILD. CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS SAID PLANNING TO FILE WRIT OF MANDAMUS IN STATE APPELLATE COURT SEEKING TO FORCE JUDGE MOSK TO DISMISS PATERNITY SUIT. MOSK ORDERED CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS TO ANSWER WITHIN TEN DAYS. SCOTT, BERRYS ATTORNEY, PLANS TO SEEK FUNDS FROM CHAPLIN THROUGH COURT ORDER FOR BERRYS SUPPORT AFTER CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS FILE ANSWER. THOMAS DOCKWEILER, WEST COAST ATTORNEY FOR PAUL GETTY, IN TO SEE USA CARR TODAY WHILE AGENTS WERE CONFERRING WITH CARR. DOCKWEILER STATED THAT GETTY AND HIS TULSA ATTORNEY, ROSENSTEIN, HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED BY CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS FOR MANN ACT CASE. DOCKWEILER SOUGHT PERMISSION OF CARR TO SUBSTITUTE CHARLES F. KRUG, SECTY. OF GETTY REALTY CORP., IN PLACE OF PAGET, MGR. OF PIERRE HOTEL, AS GOVT. WITNESS. DOCKWEILER TO TALK WITH NEW YORK TODAY TO VERIFY HIS BELIEF THAT KRUG CAN GIVE NECESSARY TESTIMONY. REPORTED THAT GIESLER, CHAPLINS ATTORNEY, PLANS TO SUBPOENA SOME FIFTY TO SIXTY WITNESSES FOR MANN ACT CASE. CARR STATES THIS INDICATES GIESLER PLANS TO PRESENT EVIDENCE SHOWING BERRYS ACTIVITIES AND

Handwritten signature: J. C. Carr

31-68496-192

RECORDED & INDEXED 29 MAR 19 1944

2

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APR 19 1954

PAGE 2

ALLEGED IMMORALITY OVER PAST FIVE OR SIX YEARS. CARR STATES THAT THIS NOT RELEVANT TO MANN ACT CASE, BUT BECAUSE JUDGE MAY LET THE EVIDENCE IN, HAS REQUESTED ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION LA AREA BEFORE TRIAL, TWENTY FIRST INSTANT. THIS NECESSITATES INTERVIEW WITH MANAGEMENT VARIOUS HOTELS WHERE BERRY LIVED AND PEOPLE WITH WHOM SHE ASSOCIATED. USA CARR REQUESTS PRESENCE IN LOS ANGELES OF SA [REDACTED] NY OFFICE FOR TRIAL TWENTY FIRST INSTANT.

bx

HOOD

cc - Rosen
Cantwright

Transmitted to NYC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 8 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Ames

CONF WASH FROM NEW YORK 17 AND LOSA FROM NEW YORK 4, 8 10-58

DIRECTOR AND SAC

MUT. CHARLES SPENCER⁰ CHAPLIN, ET ALS. WSTA. VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. C.C. EATON, EASTERN GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, SANTE FE SYSTEM, NYC., ADVISED HIS RECORDS REVEALED MISS JOAN BARRY PURCHASED ONE WAY FIRST CLASS RR TICKET TO LOS ANGELES ON OCTOBER THIRTY, NINETEEN FORTY TWO, OCCUPIED ROOMETTE THIRTEEN CAR ONE NINE SIX ON THE SANTA FE CHIEF, LEAVING CHICAGO ON OCTOBER THIRTY ONE. PAID ONE HUNDRED FIFTY THREE DOLLARS AND TWENTY FIVE CENTS. NEW YORK CENTRAL THROUGH TICKET ISSUED FOUR FIVE SIX DASH SIX NUMBER NINE NINE SEVEN THREE NINE, FORM EIGHTY FOUR OF SANTA FE SYSTEM, WHICH IS THE DUE BILL FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL IS NUMBER SEVEN TWO FIVE FOUR FIVE.

T B MOHAN HANDLED TRANSACTION BUT IS PRESENTLY ILL AND CANNOT BE INTERVIEWED UNTIL MARCH NINE OR TEN. EATON REQUESTS THAT IN EVENT MOHAN DOES NOT REMEMBER TRANSACTION, LOS ANGELES CONTACT WAE THOMPSON, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, SANTA FE SYSTEM, KERCKHOFF BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, FOR THE NAME OF PERSON TO BE SUBPOENAED TO PRODUCE RECORDS.

RECORDED
INDEXED
EX-19
131-68976-19
F B I
196

FRED J. CANNON PERSONALLY SERVED MARCH SIX. CANNON ADVISED JOHN BROADY QUESTIONED HIM ONE HOUR LAST NIGHT ABOUT HIS LIFE HISTORY AND ALSO ABOUT HAVING SEEN CHAPLIN AND BARRY TOGETHER IN WALDORF TOWERS. CANNON SAID HE TOLD BROADY SAME THING HE TOLD AGENTS. MC DERMOTT AND PADGET SERVED ON MARCH SEVEN. USM UNABLE TO SERVE PHILIP BARRY THIS DISTRICT BUT FURNISHED HOBE SOUND, FLORIDA, ADDRESS TO USA YOUR DISTRICT. BROADY HAS US M SERVE SUBPOENAS ON HANS REUSCH AND ONE MELVILLE M S FAGAN, HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN, NYC, AS DEFENDANTS WITNESSES. THIS OFFICE WILL ATTEMPT TO SECURE BACKGROUND ON FAGAN BUT NO INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED UNLESS SPECIFICALLY ADVISED TO DO SO. VICTIM BARRY GAVE SANTA FE OFFICE NEW YORK TELEPHONE NUMBER WA THREE DASH FIVE SEVEN FOUR SIX, WHICH IS LISTED TO KATHERINE MC LAREN SIX THREE NAUGHT WEST ONE FIVE EIGHT STREET, NYC. SUGGEST BARRY BE REINTERVIEWED FOR IDENTITY OF THIS PERSON INASMUCH AS NO INTERVIEW CONTEMPLATED BY THIS OFFICE. CHICAGO NOTIFIED TO VERIFY PULLMAN SPACE.

CONROY

cc: Rosen
Carson

HOLD PLS

transmitted to a spin

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 7 1944

TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Mumford.....
- Mr. Jones.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Miss Gandy.....

ans

(P)

68 HQ 50 1 1 544

WASH FROM LLOSA 4 6 939 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

HUT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, CIVIL LIBERTIES. REURTEL
FOURTH INST. SAN ANTONIO REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW MARLOWES MOTHER
AND CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AT HOTEL TO VERIFY MARLOWES CALL TO LOS
ANGELES IN JUNE, NINETEEN FORTY THREE AND DETERMINE IF SHE WAS IN
CONTACT WITH ANY MEMBER OF ARMED SERVICE. HOUSTON REQUESTED TO
ASCERTAIN AT CAMP HULEN, TEXAS BACKGROUND ON STEINHAUSER FROM ASSO
CIATES AND FRIENDS, TO DETERMINE WHEREABOUTS EARLY PART OF JUNE,
NINETEEN FORTY THREE AND ANY CONVERSATION HE MAY HAVE HAD CONCERNING
INSTANT CASE. EFFORTS TO LOCATE STEINHAUSER IN THIS CITY NEGATIVE
TO DATE.

HOOD

Castro

EX-19
RECORDED
FBI
MAR 10 1944
131-68496-194

60 MAR 21 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1944

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Jones.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

EW

fe
cutt

mb

WASH FROM LOSA ~~11~~ 20 10 8-24 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

HUT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES
RE ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE O'CONNOR TODAY WHEREIN GRIFFIN FILED PLEA IN
BAR ALLEGING THAT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COULD NOT QUESTION OR PROSECUTE
ACTS OF A STATE JUDGE ACTING IN THE COURSE OF HIS DUTY. O'CONNOR SET
AS MARCH THIRTIETH DATE HE WILL RULE ON MOTION. USA CARR AND MEYERS
FROM THE DEPT. ADVISED THAT THERE IS LITTLE LEGAL PRECEDENT ON THIS
QUESTION WHEREIN A JUDGE IS INDICTED FOR VIOLATION OF A CRIMINAL ACT
IN CONNECTION WITH HIS JUDICIAL DUTIES.

53 MAR 15 1944 *579*

RECORDED 131-68496-19
HOOD
EX-58 27 MAR 14 1944
McIntyre

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 11 1944

TELETYPE

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

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 2 LOS ANGELES 1 AND NEW YORK FROM NEWARK

DIRECTOR AND SACS

HUT

URGENT - CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF
CIVIL RIGHTS. FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER, AFTER A LENGTHY INTERVIEW,
ADMITTED HIS STORY ABOUT BEING THE FATHER OF JOAN BARRYS CHILD IS
FAKE. NORTH BERGEN POLICE DEPARTMENT RECORDS SHOW STEINHAUSER WAS
ARRESTED FOR BEING AWOL FROM NEW JERSEY STATE GUARD ON DECEMBER
TWENTY EIGHT, FORTY TWO, DATE ON WHICH HE ALLEGEDLY HAD HIS FIRST
DATE WITH JOAN BARRY IN LOS ANGELES. STEINHAUSER RECEIVED A BLUE
DISCHARGE FROM ARMY IN SEPTEMBER, FORTY THREE. [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] DENIES KNOWING KATHERINE MARLOW. FROM STORY TOLD
BY STEINHAUSER, IT IS OEVIOUS THAT HE IS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH MARLOW.
REPORT FOLLOWS.

MC KEE

END

ACK IN ORDER

WA 4

NWK R2 WA

PECD RELAY TO LAS

53 MAR 15 1944

END BY R1 AS

Discharge without honor

EX - 58

RECORDED

INDEXED

31-68496-19k

27 MAR 14 1944

C. E. M. Rosen
M. Cartwright

FBI

transmitted to L.A. a.k.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1944

TELETYPE

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

Handwritten initials 'EJ'

Handwritten signature 'J. C. WRIGHT' over the routing list

Handwritten notes: '3', 'WASH 13, NYC 2 FROM LOSA 9 630 P'

WASH 13, NYC 2 FROM LOSA 9 630 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

HUT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, CIVIL LIBERTIES. RE BUREAU TEL FOURTH INSTANT ADVISING NY REQUESTED INTERVIEW WITH STEINHAUSER PRIOR TO INTERVIEWING MARLOWE FOR THIRD TIME. HOLLYWOOD USO OFFICE ADVISED TODAY POSTCARD RECEIVED YESTERDAY FROM STEINHAUSER GIVING RETURN ADDRESS SIX TWO EIGHT SIXTY FIRST ST., WEST NY, NY, CARE V. ECKERT, NY. REQUESTED IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW. WHEN STEINHAUSER LEFT HOLLYWOOD HE GAVE HIS FORWARDING ADDRESS AS MRS. R. BLAKE, SIX FIVE ELEVEN BERGENLINE AVE., W. NY, NEW JERSEY. NO OTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE THIS OFFICE CONCERNING STEINHAUSER THAN THAT PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED REPORTS IN THIS CASE AND LETTER TO SAN ANTONIO OFFICE SIXTH INSTANT COPY OF WHICH FURNISHED NY. ATTENTION NY OFFICE DIRECTED TO THAT LETTER PAGE THREE THEREOF WHEREIN STEINHAUSER CLAIMS HE HAD DATE WITH ^{Joh-l} BARRY JAN. TWELVE, FORTY THREE. BARRY HAD LEFT L. A. JAN. FIVE, FORTY THREE. UNDERSTOOD STEINHAUSER ALSO CLAIMED WHEN INTERVIEWED THAT STORY IN NEWSPAPER TELLING OF HIS ~~GREETING~~ GREETING A POLICEWOMAN AS JOAN BARRY NOT TRUE. THIS INCIDENT DID TAKE PLACE. FEDERAL JUDGE ^{DE T} CONNOR TODAY REFUSED TO QUASH INDICTMENTS AGAINST ALL SUBJECTS ON GROUNDS NO WOMEN OF FEDERAL GRAND JURY, HOWEVER, A DATE IS TO BE SET FOR ARGUMENT ON DEMURRERS BASED ON CONTENTION THAT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD NO JURISDICTION ⁵ BECAUSE ALLEGED "FLOATING" OF BARRY FROM BEVERLY HILLS WAS PURELY

Handwritten mark 'B'

Stamp: 'EX-58 RECORDED 131-68476-197'

PAGE 2

A STATE MATTER. TOTAL OF EIGHTY FOUR MOTIONS FILED TODAY BY DEFENDANTS ATTORNEYS, FORTY TWO OF WHICH WERE DISPOSED OF WHEN O'CONNOR, DENIED DISMISSAL ATTEMPTS BECAUSE NO WOMEN ON GRAND JURY. USA CARR TO ANSWER DEFENSE CONTENTIONS BY MARCH TWENTY. EXPECTED FINAL ARGUMENTS ON DEMURRERS TO BE HAD BY END OF MONTH. SUBJECT GRIFFIN FILED A "PLEA IN BAR" TO THE INDICTMENT CONTENDING POLICE JUDGES IMMUNE FROM CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITIES FOR OFFICIAL ACTS. THIS MOTION TO BE ARGUED TOMORROW AT TWO PM AND CARR HAS REQUESTED PRESENCE OF AGENTS STATING IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THEM TO TESTIFY. BARRY ADVISED TODAY THAT CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS SERVED SCOTT MOTION WITH NOTICE OF APPEAL TO STANLEY MOSKOS RULING YESTERDAY ON CIVIL ACTION AGAINST CHAPLIN WHICH SCOTT MUST ANSWER IN FIVE DAYS. SYLVESTER MEYERS FROM THE DEPT. ARRIVED YESTERDAY TO ASSIST CARR. RE NY TEL EIGHTH INSTANT. KATHERINE MC LAREN IS AUNT OF BARRY AND ONE WITH WHOM SHE AND HER MOTHER WERE STAYING IN NY OCT. FORTY TWO. BARRY WILL BE INTERVIEWED TO IDENTIFY MELVILLE FAGAN AND NY LATER ADVISED IF HE SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED. REPORTED FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE THAT SOME RUSSIAN DOCTOR SAW BARRY WHEN SHE WAS IN NY AND DEFENSE ENDEAVORING TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW THAT DOCTOR. RETEL FROM NY FOURTH INSTANT. NOT KNOWN WHETHER DR. ████████ MENTIONED THEREIN IDENTICAL WITH THIS PHYSICIAN. UNDERSTOOD ORIGINAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS RUSSIAN DOCTOR ~~WAS~~ OBTAINED THROUGH OFFICIALS UNITED ARTISTS STUDIOS IN NY AND GIVEN DURANT BY GENE FRENKE.

HOOD

Transmitted NYC 4/11

*cc: Rosen
Casterlight*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **31-1094 MM**

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/10/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/8/44	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> <i>BR</i>
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WA., ETAL			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT CIVIL LIBERTIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

EDWARD F. NASH, Bradford, Mass., former Assistant Manager, Beverly Hills Hotel, recalls JOAN BERRY spent one week in late September, 1942, at above Hotel, paying her own expenses, although at time of registering stated CHAPLIN STUDIOS would pay same. BERRY also spent approximately two weeks at same Hotel in November, 1942, during which stay she attempted suicide. Her bill for this stay approximately \$700.00 and when payment was refused by CHAPLIN STUDIOS, an attorney from Tulsa, Oklahoma, who Mr. NASH believes is named "ROSENWIG" paid the bill by check. Mr. NASH also advised one JOINE ALDERMAN, former social hostess at Beverly Hills Hotel and friend of BERRY, contacted him on two occasions in an effort to secure records of BERRY'S registration. Mr. NASH advised he was not interviewed by CHAPLIN'S investigators regarding instant matter, and, to the best of his knowledge, all records pertaining to BERRY'S two stays at Hotel should be available at Hotel.

RUC

REFERENCE

Teletype from Los Angeles Field Division to Boston Field Division, dated March 7, 1944.

elms
~~DEFERRED~~

Op. 11
Conroy

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 BUREAU 3 LOS ANGELES (1 USA) 2 BOSTON COPY IN FILE COPIES DESTROYED 838 JUL 19 1966		31-68496-198 23 MAR 16 1944 <i>file</i>	RECORDED 1

I

DETAILS:

EDWARD F. NASH
486 SOUTH MAIN ST.
BRADFORD, MASS.

The following interview was conducted by the writer, while accompanied by Special Agent [REDACTED] *b7c*

Inquiry at the home of EDWARD F. NASH, 486 South Main Street, Bradford, Massachusetts, revealed that he is presently employed by the WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, 13-17 Locust Street, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

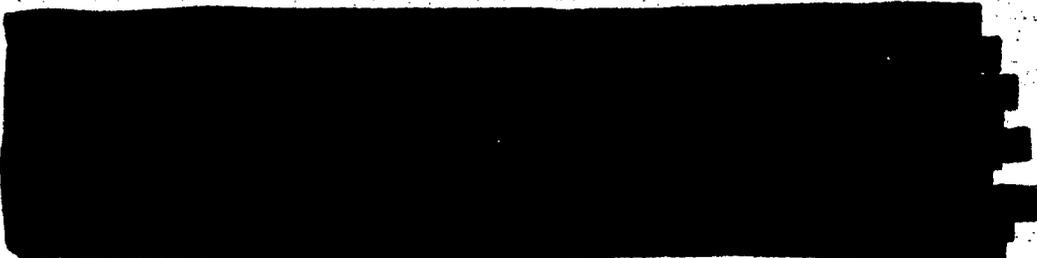
Mr. NASH, when interviewed in his private office at the Plant of the WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, advised that he had been employed as Executive Assistant Manager of the Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, from approximately September 7, 1942 until October 31, 1943, at which time he had resigned his position and returned to Bradford, Massachusetts. At the time of his resignation, an individual named WILSON took over the duties of Executive Assistant Manager of the Hotel.

Mr. NASH stated that he recalled his employment at the Beverly Hills Hotel commenced shortly after Labor Day, 1942, and that it was the end of September or early October, 1942, when JOAN BERRY had registered at this Hotel and had remained for approximately one week.

At the time of her ^{Registration} resignation, Mr. NASH advised, that it was his recollection that BERRY had informed him that the CHAPLIN STUDIOS would take care of all bills incurred by her. As a result of this statement on the part of JOAN BERRY, Mr. NASH believes that he made a notation on her registration card to the effect that the CHAPLIN STUDIOS would take care of any bills incurred by her. However, he advised that, to the best of his knowledge, he did not verify that fact with the CHAPLIN STUDIOS.

At the expiration of approximately one weeks time, Miss BERRY checked out of the Hotel, at which time she personally paid her bill. When questioned concerning this bill, Mr. NASH informed that it was a small bill, and to the best of his knowledge, approximated \$50.00.

Mr. NASH further informed that sometime in November, 1942, the exact date which he could not recall, JOAN BERRY had again registered at the Hotel. At the time of this registration, Mr. NASH stated that because of his previous notation he had made on her first registration card, it was generally assumed by him and the Hotel, that the CHAPLIN STUDIOS would again pay for all expenses incurred by Miss BERRY, and no check was made with the STUDIOS at that time.

b 6


b 6


He said that, approximately ten days to two weeks after her registration at the Hotel, she had left one morning, accompanied by her nurse, and drove away from the Hotel in her own personal car. It was Mr. NASH'S assumption that Mr. E. J. CALDWELL, Manager of the Beverly Hills Hotel, at this time telephonically communicated with the CHAPLIN STUDIOS in order to determine if the STUDIOS would assume responsibility for Miss BERRY'S bill, which by that time, was approximately \$700.00. He stated that this bill had reached this figure, because of numerous C. O. D. purchases made by Miss BERRY during her stay.

According to Mr. NASH, he had been informed, probably by Mr. CALDWELL, that the STUDIOS had refused responsibility for the bill. As a result of this, NASH stated that Miss BERRY was "locked out". However, he also advised that Miss BERRY did not return to the Hotel, but that the nurse had driven back to the Hotel with Miss BERRY'S car and had stated that Miss BERRY had left her sometime during the day, and she, not knowing Miss BERRY'S whereabouts, had returned to the Hotel.

At this time, Mr. NASH advised that the Hotel had confiscated the personal belongings found in Miss BERRY'S room, together with her car, in lieu of payment of the \$700.00.

Approximately two or three days after this occurrence, Mr. NASH stated that he had received a long distance telephone call from a Jewish Attorney, who he believed came from Tulsa, Oklahoma, and whose name he thought was "ROENSWIG" (phonetic). He advised that this attorney had made inquiry as to the amount of Miss BERRY'S bill, and that he, NASH, had advised him of the amount. In addition, Mr. NASH stated that there was some correspondence between himself, as Assistant Hotel Manager, and this Attorney, with the result that a check for the full amount of Miss BERRY'S bill was shortly thereafter received by the Hotel.

It should be pointed out at this point, that the writer and Special Agent MCFEELY did not question Mr. NASH concerning the payment of the bill on the occasion of Miss BERRY'S second stay at the Hotel. This information was volunteered during the course of the interview with Mr. NASH.

When questioned as to his knowledge of Miss BERRY'S activities at the Hotel on both visits by her, Mr. NASH stated that he could not furnish any detailed information, other than the fact that during the occasion of her second stay, she was, for the most part, confined to her bed, or at least to her room, by reason of illness.

However, he did state that Miss BERRY was particularly friendly with one JOINE ALDERMAN, a social hostess at the Beverly Hills Hotel. He also stated that, to the best of his knowledge, Miss ALDERMAN was responsible for Miss BERRY coming to the Hotel, in that they were quite friendly. He further advised that Miss ALDERMAN had severed her connections with the Beverly Hills Hotel sometime during the early part of 1943, and it was his recollection that on two occasions she had contacted him, during the Summer of 1943, in an effort to secure the registration records covering Miss BERRY'S stay at the Hotel.

When questioned as to details concerning his conversations with Miss ALDERMAN on these two occasions, Mr. NASH could furnish no definite information. He did state, however, that he gained the impression that Miss ALDERMAN wanted the registration records because of the fact that she had a personal interest and friendship with Miss BERRY.

With regard to Miss ALDERMAN, Mr. NASH informed that he believed she had left the employ of the Hotel because of some difficulty

encountered by her because of her acquaintance with a suspected German sympathizer. It was Mr. NASH'S belief that the Office of Naval Intelligence had requested that she terminate her employment at the Hotel. However, Mr. NASH could furnish no pertinent details concerning this matter.

Mr. NASH informed that the only time he had been questioned concerning his knowledge of the matter involving Subject CHAPLIN and Miss BERRY was during the Summer of 1943, at which time he had been contacted in Los Angeles by members of the FBI, and the District Attorney's Office.

With regards to records pertaining to Miss BERRY'S registration at the Hotel, he stated that, in his opinion, she was the best "bad account" that he ever had, because of the fact that, without any effort on his part, the bill had been paid in full. He stated that all of the records pertaining to Miss BERRY, were maintained separately by him, with other bad accounts, and to the best of his recollection, had been bound together by either an elastic or clip, and left in the files of the Beverly Hills Hotel.

Mr. NASH stated that Mrs. BETTY MALOUF, his former secretary, might possibly be in a position to furnish additional information concerning these records.

In conclusion, Mr. NASH stated that these records were still in the files of the Hotel when he left his position of Executive Assistant Manager, on November 31, 1943, at which time his duties were taken over by an individual named WILSON.

Mr. NASH advised that he intends to continue his employment at the Western Electric Company, and will be available for re-interview, if it is felt necessary.

No further investigation is being conducted regarding this matter, unless otherwise requested.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. **31-976 BJR**

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	DATE WHEN MADE 3/15/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/10/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER admits his story about being father of JOAN BARRY'S child is false. He is not acquainted with victim of instant case. Investigation disclosed he was arrested by police for being AWOL from New Jersey State Guard on day he was supposed to have had date with JOAN BARRY in Los Angeles. STEINHAUSER received blue discharge from Army September, 1943. **[REDACTED]** Does not know KATHERINE MARLOWE. *b7c*

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Teletype from Newark to Bureau, New York and Los Angeles dated March 11, 1944. *el no*

DETAILS: This investigation was predicated upon a telephone call from the New York Field Division which advised that one, FRED STEINHAUSER, who claimed to be the father of JOAN BARRY'S child, was presently residing at 628 - 61st Street, West New York, New Jersey. *my*

The Newark Field Division was requested to immediately interview STEINHAUSER regarding his claim and to ascertain if he was acquainted with one, KATHERINE MARLOWE, who left Los Angeles sometime in June, 1943 and went to San Antonio, Texas. *lg*

II

FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER was interviewed at the Newark Field Office on March 10, 1944. During

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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2 New York	2 Newark	COPIES DESTROYED	
		33 JUL 19 1966	

NK 31-976

lengthy questioning, he stoutly maintained that he was the father of JOAN BARRY'S child, that he had known her for two years in 1938 and 1939, and that he had gone to Los Angeles in December, 1942 and there met her by accident. He claimed that he had dates with her on four different occasions when in Los Angeles on December 28, 30, January 2 and 12.

STEINHAUSER also claimed to have had sexual relations with Miss BARRY on every date and claimed that he was the father of her child which was born in October. STEINHAUSER stated that he went AWOL from the New Jersey State Guard on December 3, 1942 and had driven to Los Angeles in a truck which he had purchased from an unknown person in West New York, New Jersey.

While STEINHAUSER was being questioned, the writer checked with Supervisor ROBERT CARTWRIGHT of the Bureau regarding Miss BARRY'S whereabouts in 1938 and 1939, and was advised that she was not in New York during all of this time.

The writer also checked with Patrolman STEVEN MAGNUS, NPA, North Bergen Police Department, and he advised that on December 28, 1942, STEINHAUSER had been apprehended by the North Bergen Police Department for being AWOL from the New Jersey State Guard.

When confronted with these facts, STEINHAUSER finally admitted that his whole story about being the father of JOAN BARRY'S child was false. He stated that he once knew a girl by that same name in New York City. It was obvious that STEINHAUSER is a mental case, and he was given a blue discharge from the Army in September, 1943. He spent most of his time between June and September in the guard house and hospital.

A brief signed statement was obtained from him admitting that his story was false. This statement is being forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Division, and is being set out below.

"Friday, March 10, 1944

I, Frederick J. T. Steinhauser, do hereby make the following voluntary statement to the undersigned special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This is made of my own free will and no threats or promises of any kind have been made to obtain this statement.

I have previously claimed that I was the father of Joan Barry's child in Los Angeles. This is not true. I told the story because I knew a girl by that same name in New York in 1938 and 1939. I had to keep enlarging on my story to make it sound true. I was never in Los Angeles in December 1942 or January 1943. As a matter of fact, I was arrested for being AWOL from the New Jersey

NK 31-976

State Guard on December 28, 1942. This was the day I claimed to have met Joan Barry in Los Angeles.

I started this story by telling my chaplain that I knew a girl by the name of Joan Barry.

I wish to state that no one got me to tell that story. I started it myself and kept enlarging on it. I do not know any girl named Katherine Marlowe.

I have read the foregoing statement consisting of two pages. It is the truth.

S/ Frederick J. T. Steinhauser

b7c
[REDACTED] Newark F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Newark F.B.I."

A description of STEINHAUSER is as follows.

Name	FREDERICK JOHN THOMAS STEINHAUSER
Age	[REDACTED]
Born	[REDACTED]
Height	5 feet 11 1/2 inches
Weight	200 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown, mustache
Complexion	Fair
Social Security No.	[REDACTED]
Local Address	[REDACTED]
Army Serial No.	[REDACTED]

b7c

There being no further investigation to be conducted by this office, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

ENCLOSURE - To the Los Angeles Field Division

Signed statement of FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

RFC:abk
T-3/18/44

MAR 18 1944

The Attorney General

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases, Joan Barry - Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Trial in the above-captioned case is scheduled for Tuesday, March 21, 1944, in the United States District Court at Los Angeles.

I have just been informed that Joan Barry, the victim in this case, recently volunteered information to our agents that she has been more or less acquainted with Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor who will hear this case. Barry informed that in the fall of 1942 in company with Jean Paul Getty, she went to lunch with Judge O'Connor and that she later, on September 2, 1942, visited him in his apartment at Los Angeles at which time he presented her with an autographed copy of his book, "Banks Under Roosevelt."

The above information has been orally given to United States Attorney Charles Carr at Los Angeles, but I felt that you would be interested in hearing of the matter.

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INDEXED _____
FILED _____
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DATE 3/18/44
BY *cyr*

RECEIVED READING ROOM
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MAR 20 1944

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

170 MAR 20 1944

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 16 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Jones	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Handwritten: CARTWRIGHT

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK [REDACTED] 19 LOS ANGELES FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC

KIN. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS. THOMAS HOGAN, SANTA FE SYSTEM, ROOM TWO NAUGHT FOUR, FIVE HUNDRED FIFTH AVE., NYC. ADVISED HE HANDLED BARRY TRANSACTION AS EVERYTHING IS IN HIS HANDWRITING, BUT UNABLE TO IDENTIFY BARRY AFTER BEING SHOWN PHOTOGRAPH. IN VIEW OF THIS INFO AND DUE TO FACT THAT PART OF RECORDS PREVIOUSLY SENT AMSD TO CC THOMPSON, LOS ANGELES, ARE NOT ON REGULAR FORMS OF SANTA FE. WSA MAY DESIRE TO ISSUE TELEGRAPHIC SUBPOENA FOR HOGAN.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, IT HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED THAT JOHN BROADY HAS STATED THAT ONE AJ AVRAMOW, PRESENTLY RESIDING IN MEXICO CITY, IS WILLING TO GIVE DEFENSE COUNSEL AN AFFIDAVIT STATING THAT HE AND VICTIM BERRY WERE TOGETHER IN WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NYC, FOR SEVERAL DAYS IN FORTY AND THAT HE PUT HER OUT BECAUSE SHE, BERRY, WAS TRYING TO GET TOO MUCH MONEY OUT OF HIM. RECORDS OF WALDORF ASTORIA REFLECT AJ AVRAMOW REGISTERED IN LOS ANGELES ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, AND CHECKED OUT DECEMBER FIFTH, NINETEEN FORTY, LONG DISTANCE TOLL SLIPS CHECKED AND NO INDICATION THAT

Handwritten: 173 RECORDED & INDEXED 131-68496-201

APR 1 1944
END PAGE ONE
31-68496-

P

AGE TWO

BERRY WAS IN HOTEL WITH HIM.

[REDACTED]

b6 [REDACTED]

b6 [REDACTED]

CONROY

HOLD

cc: Rosen
Hartwig

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1944

TELETYPE

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

Q
12/3

*ans
12-9-43*

Cartwright

COMM WASHINGTON 25 AND LOS ANGELES 2 FROM NEW YORK 15 10-12 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC... ROUTINE

KIN. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL., WSTA. VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. F.A. PADGET, PIERRE HOTEL, NYC ADVISED MISS KATHARINE MC LAREN, ONE NAUGHT EIGHT FIVE SUMMIT DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF. REGISTERED ON MARCH TWENTY FOURTH, AND CHECKED OUT MARCH TWENTY SEVENTH, FORTY THREE. BILL OF EIGHTY FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY EIGHT CENTS NOT PAID UNTIL APRIL TWENTYSECOND, FORTY THREE. HOTEL HELD BAGGAGE UNTIL BILL PAID. NOTATION ON RECORDS THAT MC LAREN AND JOAN BERRY IDENTICAL. CHARLES CHOQUET ADVISED DURING MC LARENS VISIT IN HOTEL A MAID TOLD HIM THAT SHE HAD FAINTED, WENT TO ROOM AND FOUND HER ON FLOOR. GALLED DR [REDACTED] TO COME TO HOTEL. BEFORE DR. ARRIVED CHOQUET TOLD BERRY HE WAS GOING TO CALL HER MOTHER WHEREUPON SHE STATED, UNQUOTE, IF YOU DO I WILL JUMP OUT OTHE WINDOW, UNQUOTE, THAT WAS ONLY REFERENCE TO SUICIDE. PADGET ADVISED ONE STEVE BROADY HAD REQUESTED TO SEE REGISTRATION OF MC LAREN DAY OR SO AGO ON BEHALF OF CHAPLIN. HOTEL REFUSED AND BROADY STATED REGISTRATION WOULD BE SUBPOENAED. HOTEL HAS NOT BEEN SUBPCENAED TO DATE. DR. [REDACTED] ADVISED HE DID NOT GO TO HOTEL

b7c

FX-2

REC'D SE 12
INBEEB

137-68496-202
20 MAR 17 1944
b7c

51 APR 3 1944
up b7c

*cc - Rosen
Cartwright
Glavin*

END PAGE ONE.

PAGE TWO.

[REDACTED]

b6

b6

b6

[REDACTED] N. Y. TELEPHONE NUMBER ELDORADO
FIVE DASH THREE ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT LISTED TO WALDORF ASTORIA TOWER
APARTMENTS. SA [REDACTED] LEAVING NYC FOUR P. M., MARCH SEVENTEEN, LEAVING
CHICAGO SANTA FE SUPER CHIEF MARCH EIGHTEEN, ARRIVING LOS ANGELES MARCH
TWENTY, NINE FIFTEEN A. M. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

CONROY

HOLD PLS

Transmitted to Los Angeles

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

OC FILE NO. **31-4467**

REPORT MADE AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA	DATE WHEN MADE 3-18-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-7, 8, 11, 13, 15-44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>lrc</i>
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; et al MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Tulsa PD file on arrest of victim 1-23-43 located. Information contained in that file set forth herein. Names of defense witnesses subpoenaed at Tulsa, Oklahoma, obtained. Details concerning money paid to victim by C. H. ROSENSTEIN on behalf of J. PAUL GETTY obtained.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Los Angeles teletype to Oklahoma City dated 3-10-44.

DETAILS:

II

At Tulsa, Oklahoma

Reference teletype requested that it be discreetly ascertained what defense witnesses in Tulsa had been subpoenaed by the defense and further, that detailed information as to actual expenditures made by C. H. ROSENSTEIN to victim be obtained.

IRENE DOLING, U. S. Marshal's Office, advised that defense witnesses are being subpoenaed by Deputy U. S. Marshals. The procedure is that an official subpoena is issued by the U. S. District Court Clerk at Los Angeles, California and forwarded to W. L. COFFEY, Tulsa Attorney, representing the defense. He brings the subpoena to the Marshal's Office and it is served by a Deputy U. S. Marshal. The following defense witnesses have been subpoenaed: RILEY STUART, ALFRED DEMOSS, IKE FISHER and Mrs. OLLIE B. EVANS, all of the Tulsa Police Department; O. C. LASSITER, Assistant County Attorney;

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Kenneth Logan</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau AMSD 3 - Los Angeles (1 USA) AMSD 2 - Oklahoma City		31-167496-20315 29 MAR 22 1944 COPY IN FILE COPIES DESTROYED 330 JUL 19 1966
Op. 19		RECORDED & INDEXED

FRANK R. BENTLEY, Assistant Manager of Mayo Hotel; F. N. BURNS, operator of F. N. Burns National Detective Agency; J. PAUL GETTY and C. H. ROSENSTEIN, Attorney. All of the above witnesses reside in Tulsa.

C. H. ROSENSTEIN, Attorney, furnished the following detailed statement concerning the money paid by him to victim on behalf of J. PAUL GETTY:

*November 23, 1942 - Loans totaling \$1674.80, evidenced by two notes, one for \$1,374.80, payable to the order of C. H. Rosenstein, Trustee, secured by a Chattel Mortgage on an automobile and a silver fox coat, and a note for \$300.00 payable to the order of J. Paul Getty. Both notes were due on demand. (I do not have either of these notes or the mortgage.) The money evidenced by these notes was advanced by Rosenstein & Gore, as evidenced by the following checks:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
842	Harry Cooper, Inc.	11-23-42	\$800.00
844	Elizabeth Arden,	11-23-42	37.00
846	Dr. Ralph McGill,	11-23-42	35.00
847	Joanne Berry,	11-23-42	50.00
848	Joanne Berry,	11-23-42	300.00
849	Mayo Hotel,	11-23-42	110.00
850	Beverly Hills Hotel,	11-23-42	249.00
851	Santa Fe Railway Co.	11-23-42	93.80

January 29, 1943, - Loans evidenced by demand note payable to the order of C. H. Rosenstein, Trustee, in the Principal amount of \$443.73. The money evidenced by this note was advanced by Rosenstein & Gore as evidenced by the following checks:

933	National Bank of Tulsa,	1-28-43	283.64
934	Cash	1-28-43	16.00
937	American Air Lines,	1-29-43	35.09
938	Cash,	1-29-43	100.00

NOTE: I advanced \$10.00 in cash out of my own pocket in addition to the above items at this time.

March 4, 1943, - Loan evidenced by demand note and release to J. Paul Getty, dated March 4, 1943, in the amount of \$660.00. The money evidenced by this note was advanced by Rosenstein & Gore, as evidenced by the following checks:

968	Joan Berry,	3-5-43	250.00
969	Joan Berry,	3-5-43	400.00
970	Joan Berry,	3-5-43	10.00

April 6, 1943 - Loan evidenced by demand note and release to C. H. Rosenstein, Trustee, for \$210.00. The money evidenced by this note was advanced by Rosenstein & Gore, as evidenced by the following check:

1012	Cash,	4-6-43	210.00
------	-------	--------	--------

April 16, 1943 - Loan evidenced by demand note and release to J. Paul Getty in the sum of \$700.00 and it is evidenced by the following check:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Payee.</u>	<u>Date.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
1023	Cash,	4-16-43	\$700.00

NOTE: In connection with the loan of \$443.73 of January 29, 1943, my records also disclose that this loan covered the following items:

Cashier's Check to Mayo Hotel,	\$164.70
Cashier's check to Seidenbachs,	104.79
Court Costs,	13.95
Cost of Cashier's checks,	.20
American Air Lines (ticket to Chicago)	35.09
Cash for miscellaneous expense, including transportation from Chicago to New York,	125.00
	<u>\$ 443.73</u>

Relative to correspondence concerning the bill at the Beverly Hills Hotel which ROSENSTEIN paid, he advised that a telegram dated November 24, 1942, was received by his law firm as follows:

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; et al

OC FILE #31-4467

*DA490 64161 DL COLLECT BEVERLY HILLS CALIF 24 241P
1942 Nov 24 PM 6 05

Rosenstein & Gore
Atlas Bldg Tul

Thanks for check 249.00 for Joan Barry account of 224.58 We also hold bills for doctor 40.00 and 2 nurses totaling 55.00 will you send check for difference 70.58 to cover these three items this will be appreciated wish to advise that clothier in town is attaching Barrys belongings which we hold for 500.00 bad check please advise by wire.

Beverly Hills Hotel Inc.

249.00 224.58 40.00 2 55.00 70.58 3. 500.00

ROSENSTEIN answered this telegram by letter dated November 26, 1942,
as follows:

"November 26, 1942.

X Beverly Hills Hotel, Inc.
Beverly Hills, California

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your wire of November 24th with reference to Joanne Berry.

We were furnished certain funds for the purpose of paying designated accounts on behalf of Miss Berry and we have disbursed all of these funds in the amounts and in the manner in which we were directed to make disbursement of them, included in which was your account, the amount of same being given to us as \$249.00. We have no further funds for disbursement on behalf of Miss Berry and are, therefore, not in position to comply with the suggestion contained in your wire with reference to the doctor and nurses' bills.

Among the items we were authorized to pay was \$800.00 to Harry Cooper, Inc. We don't know whether this was the clothier to whom you refer or not but we give you this advice for your information.

Yours very truly,

X ROSENSTEIN & GORE,

By

CHR-M

ROSENSTEIN advised there was no other correspondence concerning any other bills paid in victim's behalf.

On April 16, 1943, he gave victim \$700.00 on behalf of Mr. GETTY in return for which she signed the following "Note and Release" and also executed the following written statement:

NOTE AND RELEASE.

This is to acknowledge that on the 16th day of April, 1943, J. Paul Getty, acting through C. H. Rosenstein, has loaned to me in cash the sum of Seven hundred dollars (\$700.00), which I agree to repay to J. Paul Getty at Los Angeles, California, upon his demand, together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum from date.

I hereby declare and state that I have no counterclaim or offset whatsoever to the amount of this loan and that said J. Paul Getty and C. H. Rosenstein, and neither of them, owe me anything and that I have no claim, demand or chose in action of any kind, character or nature whatsoever, known or unknown, against C. H. Rosenstein, or against J. Paul Getty, or his wife;

This instrument is executed freely and voluntarily, of my own free will and accord, and without any statements or representations of any kind or character having been made to me by said J. Paul Getty, or anyone acting on his behalf. I have, before signing, read this instrument and know and understand the contents thereof.

WITNESS my hand the day and year first above written.

(S'g'd) JOAN BERRY
(Joan Berry)

Signed in the presence of
the undersigned:

Pearl McKeown

C. H. Rosenstein

--- STATEMENT ---

I hereby state and declare that there has this day been loaned to me by Mr. C. H. Rosenstein, acting on behalf of Mr. J. Paul Getty, cash in the sum of Seven hundred dollars (\$700.00), which I agree to use to place myself in position to be self supporting and usefully, as well as gainfully, employed.

I recognize the duty and I agree, to the best of my ability, to contribute of my talents and time to the successful prosecution of the war in which this Nation is now engaged.

I further declare and state that I greatly appreciate the opportunity thus afforded me, and as a mark of my appreciation, I agree that I shall never again request financial assistance from or of Mr. Getty, either directly or indirectly, and that I shall sincerely and earnestly endeavor henceforth to devote my time, talents and best efforts to a useful career or occupation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto freely and voluntarily affixed my signature, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, this 16th day of April, 1943.

(S'g'd) JOAN BERRY
(Joan Berry)

SIGNED this 16th day of
April, 1943, in the
presence of:

Pearl McKeown

C. H. Rosenstein

The Tulsa Daily World, on March 12, 1944, carried a news article on instant case in which an unnamed woman was named as a possible defense witness. The pertinent portion of the article concerning this woman is as follows:

"Strong indications cropped up Saturday that CHARLIE CHAPLIN, aging movie comic, may introduce evidence from a Tulsa woman to refute charges by the government that he conspired with Beverly Hills police and others to deprive JOAN BERRY, his one-time protege, of her civil rights. W. L. COFFEY, representing CHAPLIN in the looming trial, forwarded information to JERRY GEISLER, chief defense attorney, after the Tulsa woman told him a story that--if borne out--would perhaps cast new light on the affair. The Tulsa woman quoted Miss BERRY, who since has declared that CHAPLIN's dramatic coaching cast her unexpectedly in the role of a real-life mother, as telling her she 'ran away from Hollywood' without CHAPLIN's knowledge, to come see 'the man I love' here in Tulsa. 'I allowed myself to fall in love with this Tulsa man, and I followed him here from Los Angeles,' Miss BERRY was quoted as saying. 'He's very wealthy, but it isn't his money I'm after.' COFFEY made no attempt to disguise the importance of the testimony, but said the question of utilizing it--through subpoenaing the Tulsa woman--rested entirely with GEISLER."

Mr. ROSENSTEIN advised that he did not know the identity of this woman referred to in the above news article.

H. V. LEWIS, Record Bureau, Tulsa Police Department, advised that the file on victim's arrest in January, 1943, had been located. Previously this file had been missing.

An examination of Tulsa Police Department File #150,241 disclosed the following: A report of Detectives RILEY STUART and N. C. WILLIAMS reflected that victim was arrested January 23, 1943, for "Bogus checks and Investigation." The report stated, "This girl is a hot check artist. The Mayo Hotel has one-- Seidenbach's has two and she is wanted in Kansas City, Missouri, on \$47.50 bogus check at the Maehlebach Hotel. They also have a warrant there we are informed. This girl asked for her attorney C. H. ROSENSTEIN. He is in Okla. City and will be back Wed. Also asked me to wire her mother in New York City for money." The report was signed by STUART and dated January 25, 1943. The following notations appeared on the report: 1/26 1 warrant bogus check; 1/23 1 warrant Defrauding an Innkeeper; 1/26 to Tulsa County.

Another report of STUART and WILLIAMS reflected that on January 25, 1943 the Mayo Hotel complained against victim on a charge of Defrauding an Innkeeper. This report stated as follows: "The above suspect checked in the above hotel on January 12, 1943 and after creating a bill of \$69.20 she left the hotel secretly and without paying or making any arrangements to pay-- leaving no forwarding address and when located made no effort to pay the bill. Filed information in County 1/25/43. Warrant issued."

Another report of STUART and WILLIAMS dated January 25, 1943 listed the Mayo Hotel as complainant stating, "The above suspect presented and cashed a check for \$10.00 drawn on Bank of America, Hollywood, Calif. which was returned by bank marked unable to identify the account or refer to maker which signifies that she has no account in the bank." The date of the offense is listed as January 13, 1943.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

50

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

NY FILE NO. **31-4741 JMC**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/18/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/21, 24; 3/3-4, 8-10, 13-16, 17/44	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> <i>b7c</i>
TITLE CHANGED: ① CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; ROBERT EUGENE ARDEN, was. Rudolph Kiegler, Rudolph Kligler, Baoul R. Kligler, Rudolph Klegler, Rudolph Klegler; WILLIAM W. WHITE; CHARLES J. GRIFFIN; CLAUDE RAY MARPLE; JESSIE WINIFRED RENO, wa.: "Billie" Reno; THOMAS		CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: WELLS DURANT, wa.: Tim Durant; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was.: Joan Berry, Joan Barry, Mary Louise Berry, Joan Barratt, Mary L. Barrett, Joanne Berry, Jo Anne Berry, Bettie Booker, Jean Spencer; Katharine McLaren- VICTIM			
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:	<p>Berry at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, NYC 10/8-9/42; at Pierre Hotel under name Katharine McLaren 3/24-27/43; previous bill at Pierre in 10/42 never paid. Fainting or attempted suicide incident at Pierre in 3/43. Records of Santa Fe R.R. reveal Barry paid for one-way ticket from NYC to Los Angeles 10/30/42. Doctors who examined Berry after fainting or suicide attempt believe she was putting on an act to impress her mother. Dr. [REDACTED] refused to divulge information given to him by Berry on grounds it is confidential. Confidential informant advised defense may use A.J. Avramov who will testify he lived with Berry in NYC for few days in 1940. Katharine Marlowe denied making statement about Chaplin attempting to change blood type. Emphatically denies knowing Fred Steinhauser. John Broady handling NYC investigation for Chaplin, questioned Fred Cannon.</p>		
COPIES DESTROYED 338 JUL 19 1966	REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 2/25/44 at Los Angeles, California. <i>b7c</i>		
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E.L. Conroy</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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DETAILS:

The title of this case is being marked changed to reflect the additional alias of **KATHARINE MC CLAREN** for Victim **GRIBBLE**.

This is a joint report of Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer.

b7c

I

W.F. MC DERMOTT
CREDIT MANAGER
WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL
50th Street and Park Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

McDermott advised that **JOAN BERRY**, 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills, California, registered at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on October 8, 1942 and checked out at 12:42 am on October 10, 1942. She was assigned to room # 1336 at \$8. per day and when she originally registered at the hotel, there is a notation on her registration that she intended to stay ten days. McDermott stated that the bill reflected that she was not charged for the night of October 9, 1942. The total bill amounted to \$35.60 and this was paid in cash.

On October 9, 1942, **BERRY'S** bill reflected that she called Beverly Hills, California, telephone Crestview-1-5171, and talked for five minutes. The phone is listed to **N. COOPER**. The time stamped on the reverse side of the toll ticket revealed that the call was made on October 10, 1942 but all of the other dates in the hotel records reveal that the call was made on October 9, and **McDERMOTT** stated that the date of October 10, meant that the time machine was out of order at that time. Her bill also reflected a medical charge of \$10. on October 9, 1942.

F.A. PADGET
MANAGER AND VICE PRESIDENT
PIERRE HOTEL
5th AVENUE AND 60th STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Padget produced a file on **JOAN BERRY** which had not previously been mentioned by **CHARLES CHAQUET**. This file revealed that **BERRY** had checked out of the **PIERRE HOTEL** on October 25, 1942; that her bill of \$247.69 was not paid at that time. The hotel was instructed to send the bill to the **CHAPLIN STUDIOS**. The Bill was subsequently forwarded to **BERRY** in care of the

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Chaplin Studios but the bill was returned. Subsequently the bill was sent directly to the Chaplin Studios on February 3, 1943. On February 9, 1943, the bill was returned with a memorandum attached which read as follows: "February 9, 1943. Miss BERRY'S contract with this company expired in June, 1942 and we are in no way responsible for any of her bills. (s) Chaplin Studios, by LOIS G. RONSER, Bookkeeper." Before the bill had been sent to the Chaplin Studios, the hotel sent the bill to BERRY at her Robbins Drive address, but this was also returned by the Post Office.

PADGET stated that their file further revealed that the bill was subsequently referred to DAVID HECHT, an attorney in New York City, but that nothing further was done about it. He stated that to date the bill has not been paid.

PADGET also advised that their records indicated that a Miss KATHARINE MC LAREN, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, checked in the hotel on March 24, 1943 at 6:45 pm and checked out on March 27, 1943 at 8:37 pm. Her bill at this time amounted to \$84.58 and inasmuch as the bill was not paid when she checked out, her luggage was held until April 22, 1943 when the bill was paid in cash. There is a notation appearing on the auditor's account to the effect that the bill should be charged to Miss JOAN BERRY, inasmuch as they were identical. PADGET stated that he had arrived in New York from Chicago on the morning of March 27, 1943 and that the only thing he knew about the attempted suicide incident on the part of BERRY was what CHAQUET had told him. He stated that as far as he could recall, he had never discussed the incident in any way with either BERRY or her mother.

~~CHARLES CHAQUET~~
CHARLES CHAQUET
CREDIT MANAGER
PIERRE HOTEL
60th STREET and 5th AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Chaquet advised that on March 26, 1943, during the early afternoon, a maid called his office and advised him that a girl had fainted. CHAQUET stated that he immediately went up to the room and found JOAN BERRY lying on the floor and at this time she seemed to be in an unconscious condition. He stated that he and the maid picked her up off the floor and placed her on the bed and he thought he called Doctor [REDACTED] for the Pierre Hotel. He stated that before the Doctor arrived he had found out from the switchboard that McLAREN and BERRY were the same person and that inasmuch as BERRY had called her mother a short time before at a New York telephone number, he got the number and told BERRY that he was going to call her mother, whereupon BERRY stated "If you do, I'll jump out of the window."

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CHAQUET stated that this was the only reference which BERRY ever made to any suicide attempt. However, he stated that he did call her mother and asked her to come to the hotel inasmuch as he thought BERRY was sick. CHAQUET stated that he did not know the present whereabouts of the maid who had called him inasmuch as she had left the hotel about eight months ago.

C. E. EATON
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
SANTA FE SYSTEM, ROOM 204
500 5th AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Eaton advised that their records reflected that Miss JOAN BARRY had purchased a one-way first-class ticket to Los Angeles on October 30, 1942, which ticket was to be used on the same date. The ticket stub attached to the records revealed that it was a through ticket, New York Central Issue Number 456-6, # 99739. Form # 84 of the New York Central System, which is the due bill for the New York Central, was # 72545. Attached to all of the records there was a long hand memorandum which EATON stated was written by T.B. MOHAN with the number 72545 written thereon, indicating that it was connected with the BARRY transaction, which revealed that the transaction was for Miss JOAN BARRY, New York telephone number Wadsworth 3-5746. This memorandum also revealed that BARRY had paid the Santa Fe office \$153.25. Attached to the records were ticket stubs which revealed that BARRY had occupied roomette # 13, car # 177 which was from New York to Chicago on the New York Central Train which departed from New York City at 4:30 pm on October 30, 1942, and that she occupied roomette # 13, car # 196 on the Santa Fe Chief which departed from Chicago, Illinois on October 31, 1942 en route to Los Angeles, California.

EATON requested that before any subpoenas were issued, for a New York representative of the Santa Fe System, the matter should be taken up with C.C. THOMPSON, General Passenger Agent, Santa Fe System, Kerckhoff Building, Los Angeles, California.

THOMAS B. MOHAN
SANTA FE SYSTEM, ROOM 204
500 5th AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Mohan advised that all of the records on the BARRY matter had been handled by him, inasmuch as they were all in his handwriting. He stated that he could not identify BARRY even after a photograph of her was exhibited to him.

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b7c [REDACTED]
NEW YORK CITY
OFFICE ADDRESS: [REDACTED]
NEW YORK CITY

b6 [REDACTED]
b7c [REDACTED]
NEW YORK CITY

b7c [REDACTED] advised that he has a faint recollection of a telephone call from the PIERRE HOTEL in connection with JOAN BERRY but that he had not answered the call, having requested Doctor [REDACTED] to answer the call for him.

b7c [REDACTED]
NEW YORK CITY
b6 [REDACTED]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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b6 [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

b6 [REDACTED]

b6 [REDACTED]

II

b7D [REDACTED] advised that he had learned that JOHN BROADY, an attorney and investigator in New York City who is handling the CHAPLIN investigation for CHAPLIN, has stated that one A.J. AVRAMOW, presently residing in Mexico City, is willing to give the defense counsel an affidavit stating that he and BERRY were together in the WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL in New York City for several days in 1940 and that he had put her out because she, BERRY, tried to get too much money out of him.

W.F. McDERMOTT advised that the records at the WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL revealed that A.J. AVRAMOW had registered from Los Angeles, California, on November 23, 1940 and had checked out on December 8, 1940. A check of the long distance toll slips from AVRAMOW'S room at this time revealed that there was no indication that HERRY was in the hotel with him. McDERMOTT advised that JOHN BROADY had requested the hotel to furnish him with certified copies of CHAPLIN'S bill while staying at the hotel in October, 1942, in the event these records were subpoenaed by the government, but McDermott stated that he had told BROADY he could not comply with this request. He stated that BROADY told him that LOYD WRIGHT, an attorney in Los Angeles, California, had telephonically contacted him and asked him to conduct the necessary investigation on CHAPLIN'S behalf in New York City and that when he made this request he was making it on WRIGHT'S suggestion. McDermott advised that he told BROADY that in the event this request was made of the executive officers of the hotel by LOYD WRIGHT he was of the opinion that the hotel would comply with the request.

b7c
KATHARINE MARLOWE, ROYALTON HOTEL, New York City, advised Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer upon interview that she had never made the statement about CHAPLIN taking shots to change his blood type. She stated that agents had misunderstood her during their first interview with her, inasmuch as she had originally said that she had been in some night club in Los Angeles where some doctors had discussed the physical examination for the Army and during the course of the evening one of the doctors discussed the taking of pills and shots to bring about rapid heart action in order to get out of military service, and also the possibility of taking shots to change the blood type.

She stated that no mention whatever was made of the CHAPLIN case but that she thought that since it might be possible to change one's blood type, CHAPLIN might resort to this. She emphatically denied knowing anyone by the name of FRED STEINHAUSER and she became emotionally upset whenever the name of the soldier was mentioned.

MARLOWE stated that her mother, MRS. ANNIE MARLOWE, was presently residing at the MENDER HOTEL in San Antonio, Texas. During this interview she stated that she had only been in San Antonio, Texas, in June, 1943 for approximately three or four days and that when she had originally stated she was there for two weeks she was counting her travel time both from Los Angeles and her return there. She also admitted that while in San Antonio she had placed a call to either EUGENE FRANKE or TIM DURANT in Los Angeles, California. At the time she made the call she was told that FRANKE was not at the studio at the time and that she had therefore talked to TIM DURANT. She stated that

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this telephone conversation only concerned her part in a forthcoming picture which DURANT was interested in and the approximate date it would go into production. She stated that she did not admit this telephone call in the first interview because she was afraid of becoming involved in the present case.

FRED J. CANNON, elevator operator, WALDORF ASTORIA TOWERS, 50th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, advised that JOHN BROADY had secured a room at the hotel and had questioned him for about an hour in the room. He stated that BROADY had secured from him his entire background from the day he was born. He stated that he told BROADY the identical same thing that he had told the writer on the previous interview, which was that he remembered CHAPLIN and DURANT had entered the hotel with an auburn haired girl one night and that he had been unable to identify the girl from her photograph but felt quite positive that when he saw her in person he would be able to identify her.

b7D
[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that New York telephone number Wadsworth-3-5746 is listed to KATHARINE MC LAREN, 630 West 158th Street, New York City, and that the number Eldorado-5-3100 was listed as the WALDORF ASTORIA TOWER APARTMENTS, New York City.

b7c
Special Agent in Charge E.E. Conroy and Special Agent [redacted] New York Field Division, were afforded an opportunity to examine all photographs of CHARLES CHAPLIN which had been taken at the STORK CLUB, 3 East 53rd Street, New York City, as well as other records which might reflect times at which CHAPLIN was at New York City and visited the club. A photograph of TIM DURANT, CHARLES CHAPLIN, and an unidentified individual was found with a notation on the reverse side thereof which reads: "please credit photographer DAN OLIVA."

It was ascertained at the Stork Club that OLIVA had been employed at the STORK CLUB as a photographer from May, 1942 to May, 1943, at which time he had resigned to enter the United States Army. His address at that time was 269 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, New York. It was also ascertained that the photograph which had been forwarded by the Los Angeles office to this office was identical with the above-referred to photograph with the exception of the unidentified individual who had been deleted from the photograph forwarded by the Los Angeles Field Division.

It was ascertained that DAN OLIVA has United States ASN 32986742 and is stationed at Fort Meade, Maryland, having been recently transferred there from Fort Bragg, North Carolina on March 8, 1944. A letter was directed to the Baltimore Field Division requesting that OLIVA be interviewed and shown the photograph which was enclosed, for the purpose of determining if he was in a position to testify, if necessary, that it was made at the Stork Club

NY 31-4741

and the date on which it was made.

W.J. HANRAHAN, General Agent, Southern Pacific Railroad, 5th Avenue and 44th Street, New York City, checked all of his records seeking to determine if JOAN BARRY purchased tickets from their office in October, 1942, which search resulted negatively.

b7D
[REDACTED] advised that JOHN BROADY had requested him to serve two subpoenas on behalf of CHAPLIN on persons in New York City. These subpoenas were served on MELVILLE M.S. FAGAN, Hotel Great Northern, New York City, and HANS REUSCH, Buckingham Hotel, New York City. Subpoena duces tecum was also served on REUSCH but the informant did not know what the subpoena had directed REUSCH to produce. It should be noted at this time that the subpoena possibly ordered REUSCH to produce his diary which had been referred to by him during the interview which the writer had had with him on a previous occasion.

R.M. DIE, Assistant Manager, Hotel Great Northern, New York City, advised that MELVILLE M.S. FAGAN was a British newspaper man connected in some way with the British Consulate in New York City. It should be noted that this information was secured under pretext and DIE was not questioned directly about FAGAN in any way.

The files of the New York Field Division reveal that FAGAN is a social contact of REUSCH and that when REUSCH was interviewed by agents of this office in connection with another matter, he had stated that FAGAN was a British newspaper man whom he had met due to the fact that they had a mutual interest in writing.

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

NY 31-4341

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION:

At Chicago, Illinois:--Will, in accordance with teletype from the New York Field Division dated March 8, 1944, verify with the Pullman Company in Chicago, the use of Roomette # 13, car # 177 on the New York Central Train, leaving New York City on October 30, 1942 at 4:30 pm, by JOAN BARRY. Will also verify the use of roomette # 13, car # 196 on the Santa Fe Chief which left Chicago on October 31, 1942, for California, by JOAN BARRY.

BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION:

At Fort Meade, Maryland:--Will, in accordance with letter from the New York Field Division dated March 8, 1944, contact Private DAN OLIVA, United States ASN 32986742, for the purpose of exhibiting to him the photograph which was enclosed in the letter, to determine if he is in a position to testify, if necessary, that the photograph was made in the Stork Club and the date it was made. It was also requested that the identity of the individual sitting to the left of CHAPLIN also be obtained.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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FBIHQ 31-68496-204, p. 13

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 21 9 11 AM '50
TELETYPE

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

advised

Cartwright

WASH FROM LOSA 16 21 7-50 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

KNIT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES. ENTIRE DAY IN TRIAL IN INSTANT CASE SPENT SELECTING JURY. SAME CONTINUING TOMORROW WITH EXERCISING OF PREEMPTORY CHALLENGES BY ATTORNEYS FOR GOVT AND DEFENSE. USA DESCRIBES PRESENT TENTATIVE JURY AS VERY POOR. UNDERSTOOD THAT CASEY SHAWHAN FORH FEATURE STORY WRITER FOR L.A. TIMES AND RECENTLY WITH TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX STUDIOS PUBLICITY DEPT., HAS BEEN LOANED TO CHAPLIN AND GEVSLER TO HANDLE PRESS RELATIONS DURING INSTANT TRIALS. ALSO THAT SHAWHAN SUPPLIED THE PRESS-ROOM FEDERAL BUILDING WITH GOODLY SUPPLY OF LIQUOR. BERRY WAS ON HAND TO TESTIFY BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL IF SHE WILL REACH STAND TOMORROW.

RECORDED & INDEXED

155

BERRY WAS XXXXX
131-68476

35 MAR 28 1950

Cartwright

5 MAR 30 1950 218 HOOD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 23 1944
TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM LOSA 3 22 1033 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

KNIT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, ~~WSTA~~ WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. JURY SELECTED. TRIAL CONTINUING TOMORROW COMMENCING WITH USA CARR'S OPENING REMARKS AFTER WHICH HE EXPECTS TO PUT LOIS BRUNSER SECRETARY CHAPLIN STUDIOS, ON STAND TO BE FOLLOWED BY VICTIM BERRY. ANTICIPATED THESE TWO WITNESSES WILL TAKE ENTIRE DAY.

RECORDED & INDEXED

HOOD MAR 25 1944

51 MAR 20 1944

cc: Rosen
Ladd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **31-457**

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 3/18/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/11,12/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] :ael
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Et Al. JOAN BERRY, with aliases, Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Signed statement obtained from Private DANIEL C. OLIVA, Fort Meade, Maryland, identifying photograph of CHAPLIN, DURANT, and an unknown individual as one taken by him at the Stork Club in New York City. OLIVA unable to state exact date photo taken but believed it to be about two or three months prior to his induction on 8/2/43 and at a time CHAPLIN was in New York to make a speech. Unable to identify photograph of third party but believes the individual can be identified and the exact date the photograph taken by contacting the International News Photos, New York. OLIVA willing to testify that he made the photograph.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated November 9, 1943, at Los Angeles. Letter from New York dated March 8, 1944.

COPIES DESTROYED

DETAILS:

338 JUL 19 1966

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Reference letter enclosed two photographs one of TIM DURANT, CHARLES CHAPLIN and an unidentified individual, and a cut from this picture and requested that Private DAN OLIVA, Fort Meade, Maryland, be interviewed for the purpose of determining if

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. W. Tamm</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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70 MAR 31 1944

BALTIMORE FILE #31-457

he is in a position to testify, if necessary, that this picture was made in the Stork Club and that date that it was made. It was requested also that the third individual of this party be identified.

I.

PRIVATE DANIEL C. OLIVA, Army Serial Number 32,986,742
Battery A, 17th Battalion, Fifth Regiment
American Ground Forces Replacement Depot #1,
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland:

Private OLIVA furnished the following signed statement:

*Fort George G. Meade, Md.
March 11, 1944

b7c
I, Daniel C. Oliva, make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, promises or duress have been made or used to induce me to make this statement and I know it may be used in a court of law.

I was employed as a photographer at the Stork Club, 3 East 53rd Street, New York City for about five years, terminating my employment there on August 2, 1943, when I was inducted into the armed forces.

b7c
I have been shown a photograph of Tim Durant, Charlie Chaplin and another individual, whose name I do not know, by Special Agent [REDACTED]. I recall taking the original of this photograph as I recognized Tim Durant and Charles Chaplin at the time I took the photograph and also due to the fact that Chaplin had his right hand on his right ear at the time I made the picture. This picture was made at the Stork Club.

I am unable to state the exact date I made this picture but it was two or three months prior to my induction into the U. S. Army on August 2, 1943. I recall that at the time this photograph was made there was an article in the paper regarding a speech Chaplin was supposed to make in New York.

I wish to state I will be willing to testify in court that I made the original of the photograph consisting of Tim Durant, Charlie Chaplin and an unknown individual, at the Stork Club in New York, but I cannot testify as to the exact date.

BALTIMORE FILE #31-457

I have read the above statement consisting of this and one other page and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed
~~DANIEL OLIVA~~

WITNESS:

b7c
[REDACTED]
Special Agent, FBI, Baltimore, Md."

After the above statement was obtained, OLIVA advised that he was going to New York for the weekend of March 12 and endeavor to ascertain the date on which instant photograph was taken. However, upon being recontacted, he stated he was unable to secure this information but that the International News Photos, 235 East 45th Street, New York, handles syndicated pictures made at the Stork Club and he believes this concern had forwarded instant photograph to the Los Angeles papers. He advised that the exact date this photograph was taken could be obtained at this source, inasmuch as the photo was sent to this concern on the night it was taken or the morning thereafter. He advised that the name of the third individual appearing in this photograph may also be obtained at this source.

The above signed statement is being forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Division as an enclosure with this report.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Signed statement of DANIEL OLIVA.

TO THE NEW YORK CITY FIELD DIVISION

Two photographs - one consisting of CHARLES CHAPLIN, TIM DURANT, and an unknown individual and one photograph consisting of CHARLES CHAPLIN and TIM DURANT.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

BALTIMORE FIELD #31-457

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will contact the International News Photos, 235 East 45th Street, New York, and attempt to verify the date the enclosed pictures were made at the Stork Club in New York City and also to identify the individual seated at the left of CHARLES CHAPLIN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 31-1084 md

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/21/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/19/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN with alias ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT CIVIL LIBERTIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Edward F. Nash, Bradford, Massachusetts, reinterviewed, and advises his previous contacts with FBI agents might not have been in connection with instant matter as he and other hotel employees were frequently contacted by FBI agents on numerous occasions. Nash also states the name GEORGE WOODS is vaguely familiar to him and believes this individual possibly telephoned him regarding Miss Berry's moral conduct. Herbert Hallner, also known as Herb Hall, unknown to Nash. Nash further advises vouchers for storage of Miss Berry's automobile and services of hotel nurse should be available.

-RUC-

REFERENCES: Teletype from the Los Angeles Field Division dated March 15, 1944
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 10, 1944,
at Boston, Massachusetts. *b7c*

DETAILS:

EDWARD F. NASH
486 South Main Street
Bradford, Massachusetts

DEFERRED RECORDING

The following interview was conducted by the writer while accompanied by Special Agent [REDACTED] *b7c*

Mr. Edward F. Nash was reinterviewed at his place of employment; namely, the Western Electric Company in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and was questioned in detail concerning his previous statement to the effect that the only time he had been interviewed in connection with instant matter was during the summer of 1943

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward A. [Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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70 MAR 31 1944 48

at which time he had been contacted in Los Angeles by members of the FBI and the District Attorney's office. He stated that he could not definitely state that he had been specifically interviewed by FBI agents with regard to this matter because of the fact that he and other hotel employees were constantly being contacted by FBI agents with respect to numerous individuals that were thought to have been located at the Beverly Hills Hotel. He advised because of these numerous contacts it was quite possible that he was confused as to the exact time he was interviewed by FBI agents and as to the specific nature of the inquiry.

bx Mr. NASH informed also that other hotel employees; namely [REDACTED] were also frequent contacts of FBI agents and it is possible one of these individuals might have been interviewed concerning the specific matter.

When questioned as to whether he was acquainted with an individual named GEORGE WOODS, Mr. NASH advised the name was vaguely familiar to him and he was under the impression that this individual had telephonically contacted him during the summer of 1943 and had questioned him in detail regarding the moral conduct of Miss BERRY during her stay at the Beverly Hills Hotel. According to Mr. Nash at the time of this conversation the individual calling him asked specifically if Miss Berry had been visited by any men while she was at the hotel or whether she had kept company with any particular male.

Mr. Nash advised as he recalled he informed he had observed no irregularities on the part of Miss Berry and as previously set forth in the report of reference he advised Miss Berry was confined for the major portion of her second stay at the hotel to her room because of illness. Mr. Nash stated he could not say one way or the other whether the individual who called him and whom he believes to be GEORGE WOODS ever posed as an FBI agent.

He also advised that he was not acquainted with anyone by the name of HERBERT HALLNER or HERB HALL.

Mr. Nash stated at this point that he was familiar enough with the procedure of government agents identifying themselves and stated that he would never have furnished the records of the hotel that were in his possession to anyone unless they properly identified themselves as bona fide members of the FBI or Army or Navy Intelligence.

With reference to the registration records concerning Miss BERRY's stay at the Hotel Beverly Hills during November of 1943 Nash advised that as previously indicated he has turned all records over to his successor, Mr. Wilson. He stated that these records to the best of his knowledge were still contained in a drawer of a file cabinet which was unlocked and was located in his former office. In this respect he advised, however, that Mr. Caldwell, former manager of the hotel

as well as any of the other hotel employees in the hotel office would have access to these records and could secure them without much difficulty.

He stated, however, that according to the system of records maintained by the hotel there should be on file vouchers covering the storage of Miss Berry's car while it was stored at the Tanner Motor Company Garage, which was in effect the hotel garage. He said these vouchers were submitted daily by the garage and were entered on the regular bill for Miss Berry and that the vouchers themselves were filed under the date they were received at the hotel office.

b7c
In addition, he informed there should also be on file a voucher submitted by [REDACTED] namely, [REDACTED] who also submitted a voucher for service rendered when she was called on the occasion of Miss Berry's illness while she was a guest of the hotel in November 1943.

No additional information of value was obtained from Mr. Nash.

-REFERENCED INFO. COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

NY FILE NO. **31-4741 - EBS**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/23/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/21/44	REPORT MADE BY <i>[Redacted]</i> bnc
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL.; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No record INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS, New York, of the photograph portraying subject, TIM DURANT and unknown individual. Unknown individual determined to be ARTHUR W. KELLY, official of United Artists Corporation.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent *[Redacted]* dated 3/18/44 at Baltimore, Maryland.

DETAILS:

II

Mr. HAROLD RANDALL, News Editor, INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS, 235 East 45th Street, New York City, after viewing the photograph of the subject, TIM DURANT and the unknown individual, advised that his agency would have a record of instant photograph only in the event it was syndicated and sent to various newspapers or magazines. Mr. RANDALL stated that the photograph possibly was forwarded to a Los Angeles newspaper client of the Photos Agency and that without syndication the Photos Agency would have no record of the transaction. He stated further that there would be no record made of receipt of a photograph from the photographer at the Stork Club unless the photograph was used for syndicate purposes.

Mr. RANDALL searched the indices of the International News Photos Agency and reported that the only photographs of the subject of

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70 MAR 31 1944

NY 31-4741

which there was a record within the past several years were the following:

An index card indicating CHAPLIN was photographed December 3, 1942 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, when he was "honored by Arts to Russia Week".

An index card indicating CHAPLIN was photographed October 16, 1942 in company with ORSON WELLES at Carnegie Hall, New York City.

An index card indicating CHAPLIN was photographed October, 1942 while making an address at Carnegie Hall, New York City, in connection with the "opening of a second front".

b7c
[REDACTED] a stenographer attached to the New York Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and a former employee of United Artists Corporation, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York City, advised after viewing instant photograph that the individual portrayed in the photograph with subject and TIM DURANT is ARTHUR W. KELLY, an official of United Artists Corporation.

In the absence of requests to the contrary, no interview of KELLY is contemplated and this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 25 1944

TELEMETER

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

WASH FROM LOSA 600 24 849 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

KNIT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES. TRIAL IN INSTANT CASE RECESSED UNTIL TUESDAY, TEN AM. BERRY BROKE OWN ON STAND WHEN LETTER SHE WROTE TO CHAPLIN WAS READ INTO THE RECORD. HOWEVER JUDGE O'CONNOR IMMEDIATELY RECESSED COURT UNTIL TWO PM AND BERRY REGAINED HER COMPOSURE OVER THE NOON HOUR. IN AN ARGUMENT BEFORE THE JUDGE LASTING APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR, USA CARR SUCCEEDED IN OBTAINING RULING FROM JUDGE O'CONNOR WHICH APPARENTLY KEEPS OUT OF EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING BERRYS ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER MEN. CARR WELL SATISFIED WITH BERRYS PRESENCE AND TESTIMONY ON STAND. GOVERNMENTS CASE SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY TUESDAY NOON WITH TESTIMONY OF EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLINS BUTLER, OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS

RECORDED & INDEXED

143131-68476-21

36 MAR 25 1944

CASE BECAUSE HE HAS ADMITTED TO AGENTS THAT HE OVERHEARD CHAPLIN TELL HIS ATTORNEYS IN JUN, FORTY THREE THAT HE WAS INTIMATE WITH BERRY IN NY IN OCT. FORTY TWO AND AGAIN IN HIS HOME DEC 40 FORTY TWO. YOU WILL NOTE FROM NEWSPAPERS THAT GISLER IN HIS OPENING REMARKS STATED THAT CHAPLIN IS GOING TO DENY INTERCOURSE WITH HER IN NY, OCT., FORTY TWO. IN DEPOSITION GIVEN BY CHANEY TO IRWIN IN CONNECTION WITH CIVIL SUIT HE DENIED THAT HE HEARD CHAPLIN MAKE THAT ADMISSION TO HIS ATTORNEYS. SHOULD HE DENY THAT ON THE WITNESS STAND IN THIS CASE, AGENTS WILL TESTIFY TO THE CONTRARY.

70 MAR 27 1944

HOOD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 24 1944

TELEMETER

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

WASH FROM LOSA 4 23 920 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

KNIT. CHARLSS SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBER-
TIES. USA CARR CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISES HE IS WELL PLEASED WITH BERRYS
APPEARANCE ON STAND TODAY. GIESLER, CHAPLINS ATTORNEY, WILL CONTINUE
CROSS-EXAMINATION TOMORROW. CARR OF COURSE DID NOT EXPRESS ANY SUCH
SENTIMENTS IN PRESENCE OF BERRY. IN FACT TOLD HER THAT HE COULDN'T
TALK ABOUT THE CASE WITH HER AS SHE WAS A WITNESS NOW ON THE STAND.
JUDGE O'CONNOR IN RULINGS TO DATE INDICATES HE WILL EXCLUDE ADMISSION
OF ANY TESTIMONY REFLECTING ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER MEN ON THE PART
OF BERRY BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER SHE MET CHAPLIN. YOU WILL RECALL THAT
CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS HAVE SUBPOENAED WITNESSES FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY
IN THE HOPE TO BE ABLE TO BESMIRCH HER CHARACTER. CARR PLANS TO
CONTINUE WITH ~~SIX~~ WITNESSES ON ~~COMPLEXX~~ COMPLETION OF BERRYS ~~EXX~~
TESTIMONY SETTING FORTH ~~EXX~~ HER TRANSPORTATION FROM LOS ANGELES TO
NEW YORK AND THEN RETURN.

HOOD

70 MAR 31 1944

RECORDED 31-68496-211
36 MAR 29 1944
cc: Rosen
Dunlop
77

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 28 1944

TELEMETER

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

*md
3-3*

[Handwritten signature]

WASH FROM LOSA 2 27 9-19 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ADD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES.

man

BERRY TO TAKE STAND FIRST THING TOMORROW ON REQUEST OF GIESLER THAT HE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE CROSS EXAMINATION. ALTHOUGH HER RETURN IS WITHIN THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT, USA CARR TALKED WITH JUDGE O'CONNOR TODAY AND HE SAID HE WOULD REQUEST HER TO RETURN. LINE OF EXAMINATION GIESLER EXPECTS TO PURSUE UNKNOWN. EXPECTED THAT CHANEY, CHAPLINS BUTLER, WILL BE CALLED BY CARR MERELY TO TESTIFY TO CONVERSATIONS HE HEARD BETWEEN CHAPLIN AND HIS ATTORNEYS IN JUNE LAST WHEREIN CHAPLIN ADMITTED INTIMACIES WITH BERRY IN NY OCT. FORTYTWO AND IN DEC. FORTYTWO AT HIS HOME IN BEVERLY HILLS. THEREAFTER GOVERNMENTS CASE WILL REST.

RECORDED 131-18496-31

36 MAR 29 1944

HOOD

[Handwritten initials and notes]

70 MAR 31 1944

FBI
0-002E1

[Handwritten signature]

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
March 17, 1944**

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

~~Personal and Confidential~~

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

As you know, it is expected that United States Federal District Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR is going to be on the bench when the Government prosecutes the Mann Act charge against CHAPLIN, which is scheduled to begin March 21, 1944. During the course of this investigation, JOAN BERRY has advised agents that she had met Judge O'CONNOR several years ago. She explained that O'CONNOR was a good friend of J. PAUL GETTY, with whom she was keeping company at the time, and that it was through him that she originally met O'CONNOR.

She said she had been to dinner with GETTY when O'CONNOR was along, and that on a later occasion she had an afternoon date with O'CONNOR in his apartment. At that time she said that he gave her a copy of his book "Banks under Roosevelt," which was published by Callaghan and Company, Chicago, Illinois, in 1938. You will recall that Judge O'CONNOR was Comptroller of the Currency from 1933 to 1938, a member of the Federal Reserve Board from 1933 to 1935, and Vice Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from 1934 to 1938.

In a recent conversation with GERTRUDE E. BERRY, the mother of JOAN BERRY, she mentioned that when she and JOAN left the apartment at 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills, they left a suitcase containing articles of clothing, and Mrs. BERRY said therein was this book which had been personally inscribed to JOAN by Judge O'CONNOR. Agents on March 16, 1944, interviewed STEWARD SHIRKIE, who, together with his wife, presently manages the apartment house at 9921 Robbins Drive. Both are very cooperative, and agents located this suitcase in the basement of the apartment building and recovered the aforementioned book. On the flyleaf appears the following inscription: "To Joan Barry with kindest regards from her friend, the author, J. F. T. O'Connor, Los Angeles, September 2, 1942." The suitcase and other articles therein were returned to Mrs. BERRY and her daughter, Victim herein.

United States Attorney CARR has been advised of the existence of this book and that it is presently in the custody of this office. He has also discussed with JOAN BERRY the facts of her association with O'CONNOR. BERRY denied that she had any intimate relations with



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&
INDEXED

131-68496-213
F B I
36 MAR 28 1944

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338 JUL 19 1966

EX-42

Director

March 17, 1944

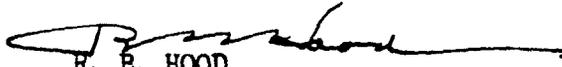
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

O'CONNOR and has stated that during the time she was in his apartment she insisted that the door be left open. Mrs. BERRY recalls a luncheon she had with her daughter in a local restaurant wherein they met Judge O'CONNOR and the date was made for JOAN'S visit to his apartment.

United States Attorney CARR has expressed wonderment over the fact that Judge O'CONNOR apparently intends to hear at least the White Slave case against CHAPLIN when not only does he know JOAN BERRY, but also BERRY has advised that he is a good friend of J. PAUL GETTY. GETTY has been subpoenaed by the defense in this case for appearance at the time of the trial.

The above facts are being furnished for your information.

Very truly yours,


R. E. HOOD
SAC

bkr
[redacted]:LCH
31-5301

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:HBM

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: March 24, 1944

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

See

Jan 1944

I talked to Assistant SAC Ellsworth of Los Angeles regarding the teletype advising that they understood Casey Shawn had been retained to handle public relations for Charlie Chaplin. Ellsworth, on checking further, stated they received the information from Miss Florabelle Muir, who is correspondent for the New York Daily News. She told Special Agent [redacted] that Jerry Geisler had hired Shawn, who was formerly connected with the Los Angeles Examiner and is now connected with Twentieth Century Fox's publicity department. Shawn has previously worked with Geisler, and since the beginning of the Chaplin trial has been hanging around the press room furnishing letters to the representatives of the press.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Miss Muir thinks that Geisler wanted an experienced newsman to see that Chaplin got a break whenever possible and, accordingly, secured the services of Shawn.

non

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REC-2025

MAR 31 1944

RECORDED & INDEXED

61
131-68496-214
FBI
32 MAR 28 1944

APR 8 1944

[Redacted area]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 31-5301

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 3-21-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-1/16, 18-44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] MCM 87C
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; ET AL; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

CONFIDENTIAL

Authorized investigation conducted of 145 individuals taken from list from which jury panel for instant case is to be chosen. Information obtained set forth herein.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype, dated 3-1-44.

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Up. 17

336 JUL 19 1966

D
Chaplin
RECEIVED
FBI
COMM-FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 2 Los Angeles COPY IN FILE		31-168496-213	RECORDED & INDEXED
		22 MAR 30 1944	EX-39

50 MAR 1944

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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81

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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: _____

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FBIHQ 31-68496-215, p. 2-82

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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LA 31-5301

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will report further investigation and prosecutive action
in this case.

Perhaps???? Charley Chaplin may One of The Back-Stage Monied Communists, that are Now!! Operating in Hollywood.

In Mondays' "Times."

Hedda Hopper

LOOKING AT HOLLYWOOD

When Buddy De Sylva gets an idea twirling in his brain something pretty special happens, and this time it will be a remake of "The Virginian," in which Gary Cooper made his big hit. It will be in Technicolor, with Jim Brown and Gail Russell (who were together in "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay") doing the leads. Story is being modernized by Albert and Frances Hackett, and Paul Jones, who does the "Road" pictures, will produce. Plans are to make this a super-duper. Incidentally, David Selznick is so interested in Jim Brown that he'd like to buy part of his contract, but Paramount's not selling.

Mona Gardner, here writing Greer Garson's life story, so busy doing lives of others she almost forgot her own, until I asked her now she started writing. It's a fabulous tale, and will make a howling comedy, with war as the background. Talk about a writer she only began in 1939. Has more personality than most picture stars. And what she doesn't know about the diplomatic service! She was married to a member of our embassy, stationed in Tokyo, great friend of the Joseph Grews. What a woman!

STEP TOO FAR

Charlie Chaplin has walked with great ones of this earth, including, I believe, some crowned heads. But a Beverly Hills scratch sheet—you scratch me and I'll scratch you—heaps new dignity upon him. There are men and women far corners of the world who have never heard of Jesus and lo

I'm wondering how the coupling of the buffoon's name with that of Deity will improve his standing with the public, whose good opinion he is assiduously courting for the first time.

"The Fascist clique," this obscure sheet adds, "is hounding Chaplin."

Lord love us, Eddie Hoover, isn't that a new role for you and your F.B.I.?

I've heard Charlie's looking for a public relations counselor. If his friends keep up this sort of thing, not even a huddle of Ben Sonnenberg, Steve Hannagan and Russell Birdwell would be able to hoist Humpty Dumpty up again.

How we'll miss the good-humored wit of Irvin Cobb. The last time I ever saw him he called out, "Hello, Hedda! How's my favorite cobra columnist? Gosh, how I adore you!" There was a wonderful man, whose wit was sharp, never harmful, and never vulgar.

On April 23 the Sam Goldwyns will celebrate their 19th wedding anniversary. And besides being mighty proud of it, Frances is happy that in all those years she's only changed cooks three times. That's no mean achievement, when you consider they serve mighty tasty food. Once, Frances remembered, when she was late picking Sam up at the studio, he was out on the street, tapping his foot on the sidewalk. When she asked if a former girl friend had always been on time, Sam replied, "Yeah, no! That's why she's not here and you are." And Frances

SHORTIES

Bing Crosby is off with his troupe for a three weeks' tour of A. hospitals up and down the Coast, at his own expense.

Some party Bob Cummings threw to celebrate victory over Universal, with his old pals, the Joe Pasternaks, the Henry Kosters. Deanna Durbin couldn't come—was in bed with flu.

Two agencies trying to work out a radio deal for Danny Kaye. His enormous success in "Up in Arms" helped heaps.

Vic McLaglen sold his interest in that sports club that he founded. Tells me 70 per cent of the men he trained there and 40 per cent of the women are now serving Uncle Sam.

SETTING THINGS RIGHT

So many people have claimed they inspired "Coming in on a Wing and a Prayer" that I asked Jimmy McHugh about it, and he said, "I got the idea from listening to Bill

see buddy see buddy
Charlie Chaplin

KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

RECORDED

61-68496-211

SE 1

F B I

20 MAR 29 1944

EX-7

SIX

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

97195

(PERSONAL.)

Edgar Hoover.
Chief::::
Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Washington, D.C.

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

F.B.I. TELETYPE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 3/20/79

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3/8/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 Daj/90
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/89

WASHINGTON FROM LOS ANGELES 1 29 905 P
DIRECTOR URGENT
ADD

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3908 DRK/wel
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES JUDGE O'CONNOR RULED THIS MORNING DENYING DEFENSE MOTION FOR DIRECTED ACQUITTAL OF CHAPLIN STATING COUNT ONE OF THE INDICTMENT MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE JURY; COUNT TWO DENIED WITH RESERVATIONS THAT MOTION FOR DISMISSAL COULD BE RENEWED LATER. GIESLER PRESENTED STUDIO EMPLOYEES SUBSTANTIATING BERRY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH STUDIO AND ENDEAVORING TO SHOW THAT SHE PLANNED TO LEAVE CALIF. OCTOBER FORTY TWO AND NOT RETURN. TESTIMONY OF J. PAUL GETTY PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LIMITED TO FACT THAT HE KNEW HER. HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN SHOWN BY HIS ATTORNEY THAT MONIES EXPENDED ON HER BEHALF BY GETTY. HANS RUESCH IN TESTIFYING FOR THE DEFENSE CLAIMED BERRY CAME TO HIS APARTMENT EARLY MORNING DEC. 31, 1942 IN A DISHEVELED CONDITION. WHEN INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS IN NY, DEC. FORTY THREE, HE STATED THAT THE INCIDENT TOOK PLACE LAST OF NOV OR FIRST OF DEC. FORTY TWO. USA CARR ADVISED TONIGHT SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] ON SUBPOENA HERE FROM NY WILL TAKE THE STAND TO REFUTE RUESCHS TESTIMONY. USA CARR ADVISED THAT HE WAS CONFIDENTIALLY INFORMED THAT A RUMOR IS GOING AROUND THAT A UNITED PRESS REPRESENTATIVE SAW MARGARET BUELL WILDER TALKING WITH A FEMALE MEMBER INSTANT JURY ON A STREET CAR LAST DAY OR SO. UNDERSTOOD THAT WILDER ONLY INQUIRED AS TO WOMEN REACTION FROM SERVING ON A JURY AND DID NOT GO INTO GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF CHAPLIN. IDENTITY OF UNITED PRESS MEN AS WELL AS FEMALE JURORS UNKNOWN. CARR STATES HE IS ENDEAVORING TO DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF JURY WOMAN. CARR FURTHER REQUESTED AGENTS TO KEEP THIS RUMOR STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ALSO THAT HE HOPES THIS RUMOR NOT TRUE, NECESSITATING A RETRIAL. WILDER IS AUTHOR OF NOVEL QUOTE SINCE YOU WENT AWAY UNQUOTE AND IS WRITING DAILY FEATURE STORIES FOR LOS ANGELES EXAMINER ON THIS CASE. WILDER SOUGHT INTERVIEW WITH CARR AND EXPRESSED DESIRE TO INTERVIEW BARRY. SHE WAS TOLD HE DID NOT THINK THIS FAVORABLE DURING TRIAL BUT WAS GOING TO RESERVE HIS FINAL DECISION UNTIL TOMORROW. HER REQUEST MADE BEFORE ABOVE RUMORS ASCERTAINED.

HOOD RECEIVED [REDACTED] 12:55 AM EWT 31- [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FURNISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DATE: 5-19-80 DERIVED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1 [REDACTED] b1 cc: [REDACTED] b1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 30 1944

TELEMETER

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

WASH FROM LOSA 21 30 8-27 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ADD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES.

SUBJECT CHAPLIN TOOK WITNESS STAND THIS AFTERNOON. DENIED IMMORAL INTENT ON BOTH COUNTS AND ALSO DENIED SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH BERRY BOTH IN NY IN OCT. FORTYTWO AND IN BEVERLY HILLS IN DEC. FORTYTWO. TEARS CAME TO CHAPLINS EYES AND HE APPEARED NEAR COLLAPSE WHEN HE TOLD OF GUN EPISODE IN DEC. AND OF HIS TWO SONS BEING IN THE HOUSE AT THAT TIME. VASCO BONINI PRESENTLY IN U.S. ARMY TESTIFIED REGARDING HIS ASSOCIATION WITH BERRY AND ALSO HER CONDITION ON NIGHT OF OCT. THIRTY, FORTYTWO. BONINIS TESTIMONY IN CONFLICT WITH THAT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN AGENTS WHEN HE TOLD OF BERRY BEING IN HIS APARTMENT AND HIS SUBSEQUENT DRIVING HER TO CHAPLINS HOUSE IN DISHEVELED CONDITION. BONINI HAD TOLD AGENTS THAT THIS OCCURRED EARLY IN DEC. RATHER THAN DEC. THIRTY, FORTYTWO. SEVERAL OF CHAPLINS STUDIO EMPLOYEES ALSO TESTIFIED REGARDING BERRYS STATEMENTS IN SEPT. FORTYTWO EXPRESSING HER DESIRE TO GO TO NY. JESSIE WINIFRED AND LT. CLAUDE MARPLE OF THE BEVERLY HILLS PD ALSO TESTIFIED BRIEFLY REGARDING BERRYS PHYSICAL CONDITION ON DEC. THIRTY, FORTYTWO. DIRECT EXAMINATION OF CHAPLIN TO CONTINUE TOMORROW.

RECORDED
INDEXED 131-28470-11

36 APR 3 1944

HOOD

cc: Rosen + ...
7/7 5/1

APR 4 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. 31-2263

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 3-22-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-1,10,11-44	REPORT MADE BY <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;"><i>BTC</i></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was., VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Guest record, Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, reflected KATHERINE MARLOWE resided there from June 10 to June 13, 1943, and during this period made nine local telephone calls, eight of which appear to have no material significance, and one long distance to G. 3111, Los Angeles, California. No indication that MARLOWE contacted soldiers while in Plaza Hotel. Mrs. ANNIE MARLOWE and Mrs. A. D. O'BRIEN unknown at Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, and guest record does not reflect their names or the name of KATHERINE MARLOWE.			
- RUC -			
REFERENCE: Letter from Los Angeles to San Antonio dated 3-6-44. Teletype from San Antonio to Los Angeles dated 3-10-44. Teletype from Los Angeles to San Antonio dated 3-11-44.			
DETAILS: <i>el ca</i>			
<div style="text-align: center;"> II. REFERRED RECORDING </div> <p>Mr. ROBERT P. BLAIR, Manager of the Menger Hotel, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas, advised on 3-9-44 that Mrs. ANNIE MARLOWE, Mrs. A. D. O'BRIEN, and KATHERINE MARLOWE were all unknown to him and he did not recall them as being guests of his hotel at that time or in the past. Mr. BLAIR produced the Menger Hotel Guest Record Cards, and these cards were checked from May 1, 1943, to March 9, 1944, with negative results. It is noted that reference letter from the Los Angeles Field Division reflected that Mrs. ANNIE MARLOWE and Mrs. A. D. O'BRIEN</p>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> COPIES DESTROYED 33 JUL 19 1966 </div> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 2em;"><i>D</i></div> </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. C. ...</i> <small>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</small>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles (1-USA) 2 - San Antonio	31-18496-219 36 MAR 25 1944		RECORDED INDEXED 133
<div style="text-align: center;"> COPY IN FILE </div>			

APR 5 1944

SA 31-2263

were reportedly residing at the Minger Hotel in San Antonio, Texas. There is no hotel in San Antonio by this name, but it is thought that this was likely meant to be the Menger Hotel. There are two hotels in addition to the Menger Hotel in San Antonio, the names of which sound similar to the name of Minger. They are the Manor Hotel, 112 W. Pecan St. and the Milner, 125 Lasoya St. These hotels were contacted in an effort to locate Mrs. MARLOWE and Mrs. O'BRIEN with negative results.

Pvt. FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER is unknown to Mr. BLAIR of the Menger Hotel, and his name was not reflected by this hotel's guest register.

Mr. GERALD DURBON recognized the photographs of KATHERINE MARLOWE and advised that he recalled her as having been a guest of his hotel for two or three days in the early summer of 1943 because she had requested that she not be charged for an additional night's lodging on the last day but had remained at the hotel for several hours after the normal charge out period. He said that he did not recall her having associations with army men and that she resided alone while at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. DURBON advised that he did not recall guests by the names of Mrs. ANNIE MARLOWE, Mrs. A. D. O'BRIEN or Pvt. FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER and further stated that the hotel guest records did not indicate that these individuals had resided at the Plaza Hotel in the past. Mr. DURBON produced the Plaza Hotel Guest Record Cards and record of outgoing calls made by Miss KATHERINE MARLOWE at the time she was a guest there. This record reflected that Miss MARLOWE checked into the Plaza Hotel at 5:13 PM on June 10, 1943, and checked out at 12:57 AM on June 13, 1943. The record further reflected that Miss MARLOWE made five local telephone calls on June 10, two local calls and one long distance call on June 11, and two local calls on June 12. The telephone numbers called, including the date and time of day it was made and the name of the subscriber, are outlined below.

b7c

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

SA 31-2263

b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Before a further investigation was made reference teletype was received from the Los Angeles Field Division requesting that investigation be discontinued.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 3 1944

TELEMETER

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gandy

WASH FROM LOSA 17 3 8-55 P
DIRECTOR URGENT

KNOT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL
TES. ARGUMENTS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS BEFORE JURY COM-
PLETED FIVE PM ~~THIS~~ TODAY. JUDGE ANNOUNCED THAT HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO
THE JURY WOULD LAST LESS THAN AN HOUR AFTER WHICH CASE WILL GO TO THE
JURY. OBSERVER REPORTED THAT CARR'S CLOSING REMARKS CAUSED SEVERAL
FEMALE MEMBERS OF JURY TO SHED TEARS.

HOOD
156

RECORDED

31-68496-220

F B I
28 APR 6 1944

5 APR 8 1944
W.H. [unclear]
(W.H. [unclear])

SIX

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c 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.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1944

TELEMETER

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

WASH FROM LOSA 4 28 10-53 P

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

ADD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. MAJOR PORTION OF DAY TAKEN UP WITH ARGUMENTS BY GIESLER AND USA CARR BEFORE JUDGE O'CONNOR. JUDGE RULED THAT MAJOR PORTION OF QUESTIONS, ~~BY~~ PRESENTED BY GIESLER TO THE COURT FOR SUBSEQUENT QUESTIONING OF BARRY, WHICH WENT INTO PAST ASSOCIATIONS, NOT ADMISSIBLE. BARRY CROSS-EXAMINED BY GIESLER FOR ONLY A SHORT TIME AND ACCORDING TO USA CARR, HELD UP WELL. EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S BUTLER, WHEN INTERVIEWED BY CARR IN HIS OFFICE EARLY THIS MORNING, ADMITTED TO CARR AND AGENTS THAT HE HAD OVERHEARD CHAPLIN TELL HIS ATTORNEYS IN JUNE LAST THAT HE HAD HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH BARRY IN NEW YORK OCT. FORTY TWO AND IN HIS OWN HOME DEC. FORTYTWO. HOWEVER WHEN PLACED ON THE STAND, CHANEY HEDGED AND ONLY AFTER CONSIDERABLE QUESTIONING BY CARR, DID HE ADMIT HAVING HEARD CHAPLIN STATE THAT HE WAS INTIMATE WITH BARRY ON THOSE OCCASIONS. CHANEY'S MEMORY REFRESHED WITH STATEMENT TAKEN FROM HIM BY AGENTS OCT. THIRTY LAST, TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY JANUARY FORTYFOUR AND HIS STATEMENTS BEFORE GOVT. OFFICERS THIS MORNING. COURT SESSION ENDED TODAY WITH GIESLER'S MOTION FOR DIRECTED VERDICT AND WILL OPEN TOMORROW WITH USA'S CARR'S ANSWERS.

RECORDED 31-65496-200

APR 4 1944

HOOD

60 APR 1 1944
a Rosen
Rosen

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

FILE NO. **51-5126**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 3-28-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/26, 3/4, 6, 8, 15, 17, 22/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN et al; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE w.a.s - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records of Pullman Co. reflecting BERRY's trip from New York to Los Angeles obtained and forwarded to Los Angeles in care of C. M. FITZGERAID, Pullman Co., who will answer subpoena duces tecum. CALDWELL, Manager of Beverly Hills Hotel until 2/12/44, interviewed and recalls JOAN BERRY's stay at his hotel and places the time at 15 to 16 months ago. While there, BERRY made several inquiries of a personal nature but nothing pertinent to instant case. Rumors that BERRY was under contract to CHAPLIN came to CALDWELL's attention. BERRY, while staying at this hotel, took an overdose of sleeping tablets. CHAPLIN telephonically advised by CALDWELL, but stated he would have nothing to do with the affair. CALDWELL recalls BERRY's bill was paid by some member of her family, possibly her mother. CALDWELL denies discussion of the facts concerning her stay at the hotel with anyone. Records of Beverly Hills Hotel should be in custody of MARY LOU CRAIG, Secretary to the Manager. Los Angeles advised of above information by teletype.

- HUC -

REFERENCE:

Los Angeles teletype to Chicago dated 2/26/44.
Los Angeles teletype to Chicago dated 3/16/44.

DETAILS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

COPIES DESTROYED

83 JUL 19 1968

- 1 -

C. M. FITZGERAID
Pullman Co. - Union Station
Los Angeles, California

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		31-68496-223
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Bureau 3 Los Angeles (1 USA) JEDS 2 Chicago 	36 MAR 30 1944	RECORDED

10 APR 6 1944

Chicago File No. 31-5126

Mr. T. A. JOHNSTON, 79 East Adams Street, Room 511, Harrison 3760, Line 549, which is the Chicago address of the Pullman Company, was requested to determine if the records of his company were available covering Miss BERRY's return trip from New York to Los Angeles starting on October 30, 1942 and ending upon her arrival in Los Angeles on November 2, 1942. JOHNSTON later advised that the diagrams and call card for car City of Peoria, loading number 177, Line 5181, leaving New York 4:30 P.M. October 30, 1942, arriving Chicago 9:20 A.M. October 31, 1942, and car Paria, loading number 196, line 4010, leaving Chicago October 31, 1942, arriving Los Angeles 2:15 P.M. November 2, 1942, reflected that Pullman ticket 8004 was issued for Roomette 13 in car City of Peoria and Pullman ticket No. 228 for Roomette 13 in car Paria, was issued for a person having the name, Miss BARRY, which appears in the conductor's handwriting on the reverse side of the ticket office diagram (Form 276) for the car Paria. JOHNSTON advised that the holder of instant tickets could be traced on these diagrams as one and the same person. JOHNSTON further advised that the person competent to testify to the above facts would be C. M. FITZGERALD, Representative of the Pullman Company in Los Angeles, California, and that these records would be transferred to him and a sub poena duces tecum should be directed to FITZGERALD.

It should be noted that JOHNSTON forwarded to the writer receipts reflecting that the records mentioned herein were forwarded Air Mail-Special Delivery and these receipts are being placed in the 1-A Serial of instant file.

EDWARD JACKSON CALDWELL
153 So. La Peer Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Crest View 66345

CALDWELL, upon being interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer, advised that he is unable to recall even an approximate time when Miss BERRY stayed at the Beverly Hills Hotel, but does recall that she stayed there from thirteen to sixteen months ago. CALDWELL can testify that he was manager of the Beverly Hills Hotel upon this occasion and remained in that position until February 12, 1944 when the hotel changed hands. CALDWELL recollects several conversations with Miss BERRY while she was staying at the hotel, but believes they were personal inquiries, with reference to conditions at the hotel. CALDWELL recalls that BERRY was under contract to CHAPLIN as an actress but is unable to ascertain from whom he obtained this information. He added that it was

B7C

Chicago File No. 31-5126

rumored about the hotel that she was one of CHAPLIN's proteges. CAIDWELL recalled that while BERRY was staying at the hotel a report came to him early one morning that she had taken an overdose of sleeping tablets and that as a result of this he personally notified CHAPLIN telephonically and explained to him what had happened. At that time he asked CHAPLIN if he, CHAPLIN, wished to send a doctor or a nurse to attend Miss BERRY, whereupon CHAPLIN answered that he did not want to have anything to do with the matter and their conversation ended.

b7c
CAIDWELL is of the opinion that either one of the hotel employees or a nurse, [REDACTED] advised him as to what had happened to Miss BERRY. He further stated that [REDACTED] is employed by Dr. [REDACTED] and that either the doctor's records or the nurses's records should reflect the date of this incident.

In connection with BERRY's bill at the hotel, CAIDWELL recalled that it ran for some time without being paid and to the best of his recollection BERRY left without the bill being paid. He recalled that subsequently the bill was paid and he believes that it was paid by some member of her family, possibly her mother.

CAIDWELL further stated that no one has inquired of him the facts concerning Miss BERRY's stay at the hotel and that he has not discussed this incident with anyone since it happened. CAIDWELL explained that his memory does not serve as to an explanation of why BERRY took the overdose of sleeping tablets and subsequent to her taking the overdose he avoided any discussion with her on this matter.

CAIDWELL explained that the Beverly Hills Hotel changed hands on or about February 12, 1944 and that up until that time the records would have been in the custody of Mrs. MARY LOU CRAIG, Secretary to the Manager. He further advised that the records should still be in the custody of Mrs. CRAIG and that if she is contacted she would make them available.

The above information was furnished to the Los Angeles Field Division by teletype inasmuch as the trial was scheduled to start within a few days.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 31 1944

TELEMETER

WASH FROM LOSA 7 31 750 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ADD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE RESTED FOUR ~~PM~~ PM TODAY. ARGUMENTS TO BE

LIMITED TO TWO AND ONE HALF HOURS TO COMMENCE MON. ~~PM~~ MORNING,

APRIL THREE, NINE AM. JUDGE STATED HE WOULD GIVE HIS INSTRUCTIONS

TUES, MORNING, WHICH WOULD BE LIMITED TO ABOUT ONE HOUR, AFTER WHICH

CASE WILL GO TO JURY. CHAPLIN CONTINUED HIS DENIALS AGAIN ON STAND

THIS MORNING OF ~~INTERMIX~~ INTERCOURSE WITH BERRY IN NEW YORK OCT.,

FORTY TWO AND STATED THAT HE COULD NOT REMEMBER THE LAST TIME HE HAD

EVER HAD INTERCOURSE WITH HER. DENIED ANY SUCH RELATIONS WITH HER

IN DEC., FORTY TWO AT HIS HOME. DEFENSE PUT ATTORNEY MILLIKAN ON

THE STAND TO REFUTE CHANEYS STATEMENT THAT HE HAD OVERHEARD CHAPLIN

ADMIT INTIMACIES WITH BERRY IN OCT., FORTY TWO AND DEC., FORTY TWO.

AGENT ~~██████████~~ OF NY OFFICE TESTIFIED IN REBUTTAL TO RUESCHS TESTIMONY

THAT HE WAS WITH BERRY ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. THIRTY AND MORNING OF

THIRTY FIRST, FORTY TWO. CHANEY, CHAPLINS BUTLER, PUT ON THE STAND

BY THE GOVT. AND REPEATED TESTIMONY PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED AGENTS THAT

THERE WAS AN ARRANGEMENT TO PAY BERRY MONEY EACH WEEK AFTER SHE HAD

BEEN AT CHAPLINS HOUSE DEC. TWENTY THREE, FORTY TWO. AGENT ~~██████████~~

OF THE L. A. OFFICE TESTIFIED THAT BERRY HAD NEVER MADE ANY COMPLAINT

TO THE FBI AND THAT INTERVIEW WITH HER WAS SOUGHT AT GOVTS. REQUEST.

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Mumford.....
- Mr. Jones.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....

b7c

b7c

b7c

53 APR 10 1944 218
187

cc Room
Cartwright

RECORDED
INDEXED
131-68976-234

APR 4 1944



Federal Bureau of Investigation
 United States Department of Justice
 Los Angeles, California
 March 14, 1944

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

Director, FBI

Re: CHARLES CHAPLIN
 JOAN BARRY
 White Slave Traffic Act;
Violation of Civil Liberties.

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Bureau, I am enclosing copy of the column of Hedda Hopper for March 13, 1944. Your attention is respectfully invited to the portion of the column dealing with Charles Chaplin, and making reference to a Beverly Hills scratch sheet. This refers to the magazine known as "Rob Wagner's Script".

A copy of the publication referred to has been obtained and is being enclosed for your information.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD, SAC.

RECORDED

APR 4 1944

EX-12

3-4

Handwritten initials/signature

ENCL BEHIND FILE
 ENCL 3
 RBH:AB
 Encs. 2.
 31-5301



Op. 19

Handwritten notes: 134, 22, 35

Handwritten note: 447

Handwritten note: Cartwright

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 27 1944
TELETYPE

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

WASH FROM LOSA 21 4 6-20 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

KNOT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. AFTER BEING OUT SINCE ELEVEN O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, JURY ON ITS RETURN AT SIX PM, FOUND CHAPLIN NOT GUILTY ON BOTH COUNTS OF THE INDICTMENT.

HOOD

Mr. Rosen
C. C. Manufacturing
APR 27 10 36 AM '44

RECORDED

EX 34

31-63495-22
APR 27 1944

56 APR 13 1944

the federal grand jury handed indictments. It could consider only the evidence at hand—the prosecution's side.

It was concerned only with the possibility the law might have been broken; it was the job of the courts to determine the truth or falsity of the charges, and to see that the accused be given a fair trial in the good old American way.

With the indictments, the storm broke. The innuendo became "fact" in all its sordid detail. Details of the charges, down to the last jot and tittle, were recited and speculated upon. All bars were down and Chaplin found himself tried and convicted in the press before he could even offer a defense.

The "loaded word" crept into print; nay, leaped at the reader from headlines. Chaplin a "white slaver" because of the Mann Act indictment, something that was not even remotely charged. "White slavery" connotes commercial prostitution; it is one of the idiosyncrasies of the law that the Mann Act covers a multitude of sins.

You see the newspapers were on perfectly safe ground here. The man had been charged, hadn't he?

But the law also presumes a man will be given a fair hearing—that there will be a fair and impartial account of the proceedings. If the defendant will not break his silence until his day in court, then only one side of the picture is presented.

This results in what is known as trial by the press. It is an everyday occurrence in America. Few are the judges who will put a stop to such proceedings by threats of contempt, for the judiciary, particularly in the lower courts, is dependent upon newspaper support for its posts.

The laws of libel in California have been liberalized in recent years. Sure, the newspapers saw to that. It was a matter of the sacred "freedom of the press." True, they had been victims of unjustified suits, time out of mind, in which the plaintiff sought only to wring out a settlement.

But the law now states that the plaintiff must prove malice to win damages. Malice is very difficult to prove, and the press has been afforded an avenue of escape:

If its dereliction is pointed out to it, with the threat of suit, the newspaper must print a retraction, giving space and prominence equal to the space of the original charge.

This done, the sting of malice is presumed to be removed.

(Suppose Chaplin were to threaten suit for libel; would the newspapers

who have headlined his case for five two weeks or more or less, give fifty-two weeks of retraction? Equal space and prominence? Doubtless he would have to be happy with one story, suitably displayed on page one.)

So, one fine day Chaplin and his attorney dropped down to the Federal Building to surrender and be fingerprinted. They were greeted by an overflow throng of cameramen and reporters.

Chaplin stood on his constitutional rights and refused to be photographed. The United States Marshal backed him up with the ukase—no pictures. But the minute the marshal's back was turned, the flashbulbs popped. The marshal was blocked off in the best football style by the blocking halfbacks of the press. He was furious, but what could he do? He could have thrown them all in jail but—alas—his job, too, depends upon the friendship of the press which can influence his appointment.

Or perhaps he took his cue from Chaplin's attorney. Jerry Geisler is not averse to publicity; we didn't see him turn his head when the cameras were trained on him.

What about the photographers? They live in the tradition, good or bad, that a smart cameraman comes back with the picture. On many papers he is told to get the picture or not come back. It is a challenge to his ingenuity. And if he risks arrest, he has the power of the press, no matter how unwisely used, to back him up.

And this powerful press has a new weapon to protect its cameramen: a federal law that makes it a criminal offense to strike a photographer. One guesses as to who engineered that one through Congress!

All right, so Chaplin has become a rotter, a cad, a despoiler of young girls. A Southern Congressman couldn't have done better than the press in screaming for the sanctity of womanhood.

Convicted without a hearing, the press talks of his deportation. It is easy enough to get a public official to put into words the thoughts of a newspaperman.

Variety carries a lengthy editorial in effect asking the industry to boot Chaplin out. It fulminates against those who transgress against the rules of good taste. It tars and feathers Chaplin as it would a convicted rapist—

And on the same day the newspapers carried the news that exonerated the actor of the paternity charges.

Some of the press hollered bloody murder; others accepted the verdict as a step toward clearing Chaplin's good name. The Hearst press talked darkly

of shenanigans that spelled out "fake." The charges lasted only one edition, but they were out and blown to the four winds and repeated as gospel by those who read them.

We had thought America's newspaper readers were growing up, were maturing mentally and able to choose between right and wrong. But we are dismayed and despondent.

Nine out of ten persons we have talked with are fully convinced Chaplin is guilty as hell, and no punishment is too good for him. When challenged, they quote the newspaper reports. Those one-sided reports.

Trial by press!

THE NEW YORK *Daily News* comes out with an editorial posing the question: Why the sudden interest by federal officials in civil rights? It is echoed by Walter Winchell, who himself threw a few stones.

We have not decided if the editorial was inspired as a defense of Chaplin or an attack on the administration. Those of you who read the *Daily News* will understand this two-way thinking.

Yet we recall the treatment of the "Oakies" and the "Arkies" during the migrant days. If their civil rights were protected, there is no such phrase in Blackstone.

We recall the "bum blockade" established at the California state line by a late and unlamented police chief of Los Angeles, designed to keep the unemployed from entering the promised land.

We recall a village not a stone's throw from Beverly Hills where Negroes are warned not to let the sun set on them there.

We read in the newspapers daily of this judge or that "floating" some individual out of town under the threat of a jail sentence. It has been a common practice in Beverly Hills for many years; ditto Los Angeles, Chicago and Keokuk.

So why the sudden interest in the welfare of Miss Barry by federal authorities? Why are they so sure of conviction of the six defendants for violation of civil rights? Is it because the United States Supreme Court, under the leadership of Mr. Justice Frankfurter, has given considerable attention recently to civil liberties cases?

We could go on along this line all summer. Maybe we will. For as our investigations continue we are turning up new material daily.

Meanwhile, as good Christians, or good Jews, or good Hottentots, withhold judgment of Charles Spencer Chaplin. For decency's sake.

—Les Wagner

Hedda Hopper

LOOKING AT HOLLYWOOD

When Buddy De Sylva gets an idea twirling in his brain something pretty special happens, and this time it will be a remake of "The Virginian," in which Gary Cooper made his big hit. It will be in Technicolor, with Jim Brown and Gail Russell (who were together in "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay") doing the leads. Story is being modernized by Albert and Frances Hackett, and Paul Jones, who does the "Road" pictures, will produce. Plans are to make this a super-duper. Incidentally, David Selznick is so interested in Jim Brown that he'd like to buy part of his contract, but Paramount's not selling.

Mona Gardner, here writing Greer Garson's life story, so busy doing lives of others she almost forgot her own, until I asked her how she started writing. It's a fabulous tale, and will make a howling comedy, with war as the background. Talk about a writer—she only began in 1939. Has more personality than most picture stars. And what she doesn't know about the diplomatic service! She was married to a member of our embassy, stationed in Tokyo, great friend of the Joseph Grews. What a woman!

STEP TOO FAR

Charlie Chaplin has walked with great ones of this earth, including, I believe, some crowned heads. But a Beverly Hills scratch sheet—you scratch me and I'll scratch you—heaps new dignity upon him. "There are men and women in far corners of the world who have never heard of Jesus Christ, yet they know and love Chaplin," says this screed.

I'm wondering how the coupling of the buffoon's name with that of Deity will improve his standing with the public, whose good opinion he is assiduously courting for the first time.

"The Fascist clique," this obscure sheet adds, "is hounding Chaplin."

Lord love us, Eddie Hoover, isn't that a new role for you and your F.B.I.?

How we'll miss the good-humored wit of Irvin Cobb. The last time I ever saw him he called out, "Hello, Hedda! How's my favorite cobra columnist? Gosh, how I adore you!" There was a wonderful man, whose wit was sharp, never harmful, and never vulgar.

On April 23 the Sam Goldwyns will celebrate their 19th wedding anniversary. And besides being mighty proud of it, Frances is happy that in all those years she's only changed cooks three times. That's no mean achievement, when you consider they serve mighty tasty food. Once, Frances remembers, when she was late picking Sam up at the studio, he was out on the street, tapping his foot on the sidewalk. When she asked if a former girl friend had always been on time, Sam replied, "Heck, no! That's why she's not here and you are." And Frances howled.

SHORTIES

Bing Crosby is off with his troupe for a three weeks' tour of Army hospitals up and down the Coast, at his own expense.

Some party Bob Cummings threw to celebrate victory over Universal with his old pals, the Joe Pasternaks, the Henry Kesters, Deanna Durbin couldn't come—was in bed with flu.

Two agencies trying to work out a radio deal for Danny Kaye. His enormous success in "Up in Arms" helped heaps.

Vic McLaglen sold his interest in that sports club that he founded. Tells me 70 per cent of the men he trained there and 40 per cent of the women are now serving Uncle Sam.

SETTING THINGS RIGHT

So many people have claimed they inspired "Coming in on a Wing and a Prayer" that I asked Jimmy McHugh about it, and he said, "I got the idea from listening to Bill

Los Angeles Times
March 13, 1941

THE PRESS: ITS OWN WORST ENEMY

THE PITILESS GLARE of the lime-light has been cast on one of our Bevbrowsers and it therefore seems appropriate at this time to examine the question of privacy invasion, of character assassination by the press.

As a preamble let us state that this will be no defense of Charlie Chaplin,—but rather a catechism of what constitutes “freedom of the press.”

For the moment we will overlook the minor members of the cast because they are more like innocent victims who receive a blast from a scatter-gun, though they are entitled to protection under the law.

First of all, why was the action instituted against Chaplin? Who prompted it? For what reason?

What are the rights of the press as against the rights of the individual?

How far do the laws of libel, of slander, protect an individual?

Why the sudden interest of authorities in “civil liberties”?

There is the possibility that hidden forces prompted the filing of federal charges against Chaplin. We don't doubt for a minute the integrity of the local officials who are acting on instructions.

But Chaplin is a shining target for the Fascist clique in America. He is an artist, a liberal artist who also is articulate. When he speaks, through the medium of his films, his audience numbers in the hundreds of millions.

There are men and women in far corners of the world who never have heard of Jesus Christ; yet they know and love Charlie Chaplin.

So when Chaplin makes a picture like “The Great Dictator,” his thoughts reach a far greater audience than do the newspapers, the magazines or the radio—and in picture words that all can understand.

“The Great Dictator” quite naturally was banned from the Fascist nations, for it pricked the bubble of pomposity surrounding ludicrous strutters on the world's stage.

And quite naturally, those in this country who have leanings toward Fascism, under no matter what name, likewise found the picture downright poisonous to their systems.

Here was a film that exposed their little game. If they were smart, they would see to it that another picture of the type never reached the screen. And what could be better than to get the writer-director-producer-star with one blow?

These Fascist groups still wield political power; they control others who have such power. What could be simpler, for instance, than to exert pressure through church groups who feel it incumbent upon them to police the screen?

There was no need to search for ammunition; it was supplied, free, through the astounding charges of a young girl involving parentage of a child yet to be born.

There have been similar charges against other Hollywood film folk; none to our knowledge ever have been substantiated. Still others are pending.

But have you seen federal authorities scurrying into action to press charges against these individuals? Don't be foolish.

This provided a springboard for the columnist wolves who are adept at character assassination by innuendo, skillful at skirting the thin ice of libel.

“Corporal” Chaplin dared to tell Winston Churchill how to run a war; what colossal nerve!



“The Great Dictator.”

Chaplin, who (like many other Hollywood Britishers) had not bothered to become an American citizen, running to the courts for protection!

The newspapers themselves were not far behind. Chaplin, to them, was fair game.

He was a “big name”—none bigger in the world. His name sold newspapers. Any big name will sell newspapers if he slips on a banana peel in public.

And Chaplin was not in the good graces of the press because he had believed for many years he needed no public relations expert to show him off to advantage. He shunned the press because he distrusted the press.

He shunned the press because he thought of himself as two different characters. The Chaplin of the screen—baggy pants, gunboat shoes, derby hat, cane and mustache—belonged to the world. The Chaplin of the flesh was an entirely different individual, whose private doings were positively not public property.

The press, unfortunately, does not take this view. To it, the two characters are one and indivisible. If Chaplin of the screen were Oscar Schmaltz in private, he might expect privacy.

And Chaplin seemed to enjoy the company of young women. The fact that he also enjoyed the company of savants, diplomats, educators, musicians or chimney sweeps was conveniently forgotten.

For in the litany of the press, Sex comes first.

Whether the personal vilification came first, or the federal investigation into the possibility of filing charges, is a debatable point. It seems possible that the columnists and newspapers, aware that governmental agencies were moving in the background, took their cue and prayed the breaks would be with them.

After months of rumors and reports,

April 11, 1944

JEH:MHK
4:30PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TAMM
MR. ROSEN

Tom Clark and I discussed the approaching Civil Liberties trial of Charles Chaplin, and I stated my views to the effect I thought this case would be an anti-climax after the previous trial, inasmuch as the general public would probably not understand the issues involved here.

I told Clark I thought he should confer with U. S. Attorney Carr and the Attorney General in order to decide exactly what should be done. Clark questioned me as to whether I thought it would be better to sustain a demur or dismiss the case, and I stated I believed the former would be the more wise. We both agreed that public opinion would tend towards setting up Chaplin as a martyr, and the less publicity attracted to the case, the better.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

lp

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

SENT FROM D. P.
APR 11 9:45 am
llh/lie
cap

RECORDED

131-68496-22
F B I
32 APR 12 1944

17 APR 13 1944

218

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

F.B.I. TELETYPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) OF
 DATE 3/10/79

[REDACTED]

b-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

WASH FROM LOSA 12 5 7 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

KNOT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES. USA CARR ISSUED STATEMENT TODAY THAT ON TUES. NEXT ARGUMENTS ON DEMURRERS TO CIVIL RIGHTS INDICTMENTS WILL BE HELD BEFORE JUDGE J. F. T. O'CONNOR, AND CONTINUED THAT IF THE POSITION OF THE GOVT. WAS SUSTAINED, CIVIL RIGHTS CASES WOULD PROCEED TO TRIAL. CARR ADVISED AGENTS THAT HE IS NOT SURE HE WILL BE BACK FOR THESE ARGUMENTS, IN WHICH EVENT SPECIAL ASST. SYLVESTER MYERS AND POSSIBLY CARRS LOCAL FIRST ASSISTANT, JAMES CARTER, WILL ARGUE SAME. FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE UNDERSTOOD THAT ED SULLIVAN, NEW YORK COLUMNIST, CONTACTED TIM DURANT LAST NIGHT FOR MATERIAL FOR HIS COLUMN. HOOD

RECEIVED:

[REDACTED]

(C)

10:26 PM EWT CAO

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
 BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (TRC)
 5-19-80 DRK/wel

3/8/79
 CLASS. & EXT. BY 2353 Sai/ghw
 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/87

5-19-80
 CLASS. & EXT. BY 3908 ORK/wel
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

cc: Mrs. Rosen
 Mrs. Cartwright
 N

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED

31-68496-220
 F B I

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(C) b-1

SIX

AR/dw
T-4/7/44

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al; LOUISE GRIBBLE, with
alias Joan Barry, Victim; WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

31-68496-228

Our Los Angeles Office has advised that U. S. Attorney Charles Carr issued a press statement to the effect that demurrers to the Civil Rights indictments in this case will be heard on Tuesday, April 11, 1944. Mr. Carr indicated that if the Government's position in relation to these demurrers was sustained, the trials in the Civil Rights cases would proceed. In the event Mr. Carr is unable to personally present these cases for trial, it is expected he will ask Special Assistant to the Attorney General Sylvester Myers to assist James Carter of your office in the presentation.

I wanted to call this information to your attention because of my previous suggestion that I think it would be highly desirable for you to personally review the facts in this case before authorization is given to the U. S. Attorney at Los Angeles to continue with the trials presently contemplated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/79 BY 2333 Gai/gkw

RECEIVED - HOLDING ROOM
APR 7 8 52 PM '44
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnea.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Jones.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....

SENT FROM D. O.
DATE 12-15-54
DATE 4-8-44
BY W.A.

Handwritten initials and signatures: a checkmark, 'R', and a large signature.

NAB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 4 1944

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	

WASH FROM LOSA 25 4 8-20 P

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

KNOT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES
 REPORTED THAT ON FIRST BALLOT VOTE WAS SIX GUILTY, FIVE NOT GUILTY,
 ONE NOT VOTING, OR FIVE GUILTY, SIX NOT GUILTY AND ONE NOT VOTING. ON
 SECOND BALLOT NINE NO GUILTY, THREE GUILTY, AND ON THIRD BALLOT TEN
 NOT GUILTY AND TWO GUILTY. MIDDLE OF AFTERNOON JURY REQUESTED READING
 OF BERRY'S TESTIMONY REGARDING HOW SHE GOT IN TOUCH WITH CHAPLIN IN
 NYC OCT. FORTY TWO. REPORTED ALSO THAT JURY MEMBERS EXPRESSED BELIEF
 THAT IMMORAL INTENT NOT SHOWN BY GOVERNMENT. ALSO THAT CASE DID NOT
 PROVE BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT VIOLATION INSTANT ACT. USA CARR EXPRES-
 SED APPRECIATION FOR WORK OF AGENTS INSTANT CASE AND ALTHO DISAPPOINTED
 OVER VERDICT, FEELS THAT WITH TYPE OF WITNESS BERRY PROVED TO BE AND
 FACTS OF CASE, GOVERNMENT IN EVEN GETTING CASE TO THE JURY DID A GOOD
 JOB. CARR LEAVING SIX THIRTY TOMORROW MORNING VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES
 FOR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE., WHERE HIS MOTHER HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM A
 CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE SINCE THURSDAY LAST. EXPECTS TO CONTINUE ON TO
 WASHINGTON. ON SEVENTH INSTANT JUDGE O'CONNOR WILL RULE ON JUDGE
 CHARLES GRIFFIN'S PLEA AT BAR.

APR 13 1944

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HOOD 13

RECORDED

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131-68496-111
 APR 10 1944
 Cartwright

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 7 1944

TELEMETER

- Mr. Tolson.....
 - Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
 - Mr. Clegg.....
 - Mr. Coffey.....
 - Mr. Glavin.....
 - Mr. Ladd.....
 - Mr. Nichols.....
 - Mr. Rosen.....
 - Mr. Tracy.....
 - Mr. Mohr.....
 - Mr. Carson.....
 - Mr. Hendon.....
 - Mr. Mumford.....
 - Mr. Jones.....
 - Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
 - Mr. Nease.....
 - Miss Gandy.....
- CORTNIGHT*

WASH FROM LOSA3 7 11-22A

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

KNOT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. SPECIAL ASST. SYLVESTER MYERS FROM THE DEPT. ADVISED THIS MORNING THAT HE HAS BEEN ORDERED BACK TO WASH. FOR CONFERENCE WITH ATTY. GENERALS OFFICE AND USA CARR WHO IS EXPECTED IN WASH. FOREPART OF NEXT WEEK. ARGUMENTS ON DEMURRERS BEFORE JUDGE J.F.T. OCONNOR TO BE POSTPONED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, ACCORDING TO MYERS. MYERS EXPECTS TO BE IN WASH. ON MONDAY.

RECORDED
EX-28

HOOD
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FBI
33 APR 10 1944

62 APR 22 1944
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Rosen
Cortwright

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
April 7, 1944

OX
9/1

Director, FBI.

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL.;
WSTA; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Dear Sir:

The Los Angeles Herald-Express of April 6, 1944, carried a news story to the effect that the foreman of the Jury in instant case and several of the other jury members have received anonymous telephone calls commenting on the verdict of "not guilty" which was returned and expressing dissatisfaction with same. I am enclosing herewith this news article.

This matter was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney JAMES L. CARTER, and he advised that there appears to be no violation of a Federal Statute. Therefore, no further action is being taken by this office.

Very truly yours,

me
el
me
me
R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD,
SAC

OK
RLB

Encl. 1

31-5301

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EX-11

Mystery Phone Calls Threaten Jurors in Chaplin Case

Foreman,
3 Women
Menaced
Blame 'Crank'
For Tirades on
Freeing 'Foreigner'

Mysterious telephone calls, some of them threatening, received by four of the jurors which Tuesday acquitted Charles Spencer Chaplin of Mann "white slave" Act violations, were reported to federal officials today.

Roscoe S. Reeder, foreman of the jury, and three of the seven women on the panel were recipients of the calls, all of which were received late yesterday and last night.

Reeder said his telephone rang about 9 o'clock last night.

"A woman who was obviously trying to disguise her voice asked me if I had been on the Chaplin case," Reeder said. "I asked her what she meant and she said, 'Weren't you on the Chaplin jury?'"

"I didn't want to get involved in anything so I told her she must have the wrong number."

Reeder, as well as the three women who were called, said they were not "afraid or upset" over the calls.

Reeder, in commenting on the verdict, said:

"I voted not guilty on all ballots. I believe there was an act of intimacy in New York, but I do not believe that Mr. Chaplin took Miss Barry there for that purpose. The money he gave her in New York, I think, was to take care of various bills, but not for transportation back to Los Angeles."

One of the jurors called was Mrs. Beatrice B. Allan, 6403 1/2 Yucca street, who reported that a "pleasant" man called her and told her she had no idea of the trouble the verdict for which she voted had caused. He also added, significantly, she said, that she had piled up a lot of trouble for herself by the decision.

Immediately after the verdict was returned Mrs. Allan said:

"I voted not guilty from the first. I didn't really believe the girl's story. The evidence just wasn't there to support a verdict for conviction."

'AMERICAN CITIZEN'

Mrs. Eydthe Lewis, another member of the jury, of 137 North Irving boulevard, reported that a woman who described herself as an "American citizen" called her.

The woman, Mrs. Lewis said, declared she did not like the way the case was handled, and as she launched into a verbal tirade Mrs. Lewis hung up.

Mrs. Lewis said of the verdict:

"I felt from the outset that Mr. Chaplin wasn't guilty and voted that way from the start. The government did the best it could with the evidence, but it wasn't conclusive."

The third juror to be called was Mrs. Hazel M. Gill of 658 North Kenmore avenue, who said she received two calls, both from women.

One described herself as an "American citizen" and asked how she would like to have her children attacked the way poor Joan Barry was attacked and the second criticized her for acquitting a "foreigner" like Chaplin, Mrs. Gill said, adding she hung up on both of them.

Mrs. Gill said when the verdict was returned:

"I couldn't bring myself to believe beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant intended to make the trip for immoral purposes. The government didn't show evidence enough. I was among those voting for acquittal all the way through."

31-68496-231

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPRESS

4-6-44



Federal Bureau of Investigation
 United States Department of Justice
 Los Angeles 13, California
 April 5, 1944

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Acers	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Clarke	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	

Director, FBI

Personal and Confidential

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT;
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES;
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

Dear Sir:

In connection with the trial of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, which was concluded April 4, 1944, at which time he was acquitted on both counts of an indictment charging him with violation of the Mann Act, I thought you might be interested in the following observations with reference to Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR.

During the trial when some testimony gave rise to laughter or smiles on the part of the jury and members of the audience, O'CONNOR was seen to turn his face to one side and smile behind his hand. When the Clerk handed him the verdict, signed by the foreman of the jury in this case, observers noted that on reading it O'CONNOR again turned his face to one side and smiled.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
 SAC



b7c
 [REDACTED] LCH
 31-5301

53 MAY 1 1944

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
April 5, 1944

Ray

Director, FBI

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing pages from the Los Angeles papers for Wednesday morning, April 5, 1944, which cover the verdict of the jury in instant case. You will note that in each of the pages from the Los Angeles "Times," "Examiner," and "News" comments were made by the members of the jury.

I wish to direct your attention to the photograph in the Los Angeles "Times" and the caption reflecting that CHAPLIN was thanking a member of the jury. That woman shaking hands with CHAPLIN was the Number One juror, Mrs. BEATRICE B. ALLAN, 6003 1/2 Yucca Avenue, Hollywood. Reports reached this office that she has a daughter who is in pictures and throughout the trial it was noted that she apparently was paying little attention to the testimony, spending most of her time in court looking about the courtroom. It was observed that immediately after the decision was read by the clerk of the court, she from her position on the back row, rushed down to where she is standing in the picture, pushing aside other members of the jury, and was met at the front of the jury box by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE WOODS. You may recall that WOODS, together with HERBERT HALLNER were the two private investigators who worked throughout this case for JERRY GIESLER, attorney for CHAPLIN. When the jury panel was questioned by Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR, he inquired of all of them if they knew either of the investigators, and ALLAN replied in the negative. It is not known whether they do know each other, but this action on her part after the verdict appears significant. There is another picture of this same scene in the Los Angeles "Examiner."

Very truly yours,

REC-11

INDEXED

R. B. HOOD
SAC

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Encl-3



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31-5301

62 MAY 2 1944

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 14 1944

TELEMETER

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

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3
Wash

FROM LOSA4 14 2-27P

DIRECTOR URGENT

SEAL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF
 CIVIL LIBERTIES. FED. JUDGE J. F. T. OCONNOR TODAY SUSTAINED
 PLEA IN BAR FILED BY BEVERLY HILLS CITY JUDGE CHARLES GRIFFIN.
 THIS SUSTAINED IN BOTH CASES IN WHICH HE WAS INDICTED, WHICH
 MEANS HE IS FREED FROM CHARGES FILED AGAINST HIM. AN EXCEPTION
 WAS ALLOWED THE GOVT

CARTWRIGHT

HOOD

cc Mr Rosen

Mr. Cartwright
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
April 14, 1944

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: MR. A. ROSEN

Rosen

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Dear Sir:

The following developments in this case I thought you might be interested in, and they are being furnished you at this time as a matter of information only.

As you were advised by teletype today, Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR sustained the plea in bar filed by Beverly Hills City Judge CHARLES GRIFFIN and dismissed the charges which were pending against him under the federal indictments returned in connection with this case. The government took exception to the dismissals in both the cases pending against Judge GRIFFIN. At the time of giving his decision, Judge O'CONNOR read a twenty page opinion.

In talking with Assistant United States Attorney GERALD DESMOND, who has assisted United States Attorney CARR throughout the prosecution of this matter, DESMOND said that in his own mind he could not understand O'CONNOR's decision. Of course, DESMOND pointed out, the question has never been presented before in Federal Court. Nevertheless, the decision reached by O'CONNOR he does not believe can be explained.

He pointed out the inconsistency of O'CONNOR when quoting from a decision handed down by the Circuit Court in the State of New York, wherein that court stated that a judge is immune from civil suit but of course, like all others, a judge is liable under the criminal laws of a country. DESMOND said it had been the contention of the government in arguing this point that the proceedings against GRIFFIN were under the criminal laws. DESMOND said he felt that probably the decision of Judge O'CONNOR would be appealed, and in this connection he felt that probably it would have to be appealed and a decision rendered before any trial was had with reference to the remaining charges against CHAPLIN, et al.

DESMOND continued that to his way of thinking a dismissal of the charges against GRIFFIN would probably result in no prosecution being commenced against the remaining subjects until the results of the

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



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EX-28

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6/18

Director

- 2 -

April 14, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

appeal were known, with the exception of pending prosecution under Section 52, USC, Title 18, which charges CHARLES CHAPLIN, Captain W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department, and ROBERT ARDEN. Under this section which covers the substantive offense, the crime is only a misdemeanor.

Judge O'CONNOR's decision was teletyped to the Department for the attention of United States Attorney CARR, who, it is understood, is presently conferring there, and his opinion, as set forth above, would not necessarily be the decision of CARR.

The next legal action presently set in this case will be the demurrers and motions to quash the indictments against subjects, which are to be argued on April 26, 1944. It is understood that United States Attorney CARR will be back the last part of this week or the first of next and will personally argue the government's case at that time.

CARR confidentially advised before he left for the East that it was expected that O'CONNOR would sustain the demurrer to indictment under Section 51, in order that the matter would immediately go to the Supreme Court for a decision, and that thereafter the government would go to trial on the indictment charging violation of Section 88. Of course, the action of Judge O'CONNOR today, which was totally unexpected, will no doubt alter those plans.

In a letter received at this office today from United States Attorney CARR, he advised confidentially that he expected to proceed in the immediate future on prosecution of the case under Section 52, which is the misdemeanor I have just mentioned.

Naturally there has been a great deal of discussion in Hollywood since CHAPLIN was acquitted of the Mann Act charges. You recall that HEDDA HOPPER has been quite a factor in giving publicity in her column which has favored JOAN BERRY's predicament and been contrary to CHAPLIN. You remember that one day she was present at the trial and devoted her column on one day to the trial. This I furnished you.

Several days ago EDITH GWYNNE, who writes the column "The Rambling Reporter" which appears in the Hollywood Reporter, published by W. R. WILKERSON, the same being a movie trade sheet, telephonically contacted Special Agent [REDACTED] on April 13, 1944, who has known her for several years. She said she thought something should be done about HEDDA HOPPER circulating stories in Hollywood to the effect that

b7c

Director

- 3 -

April 14, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

b7c
b7D

the CHAPLIN jury had been bought off by CHAPLIN interests. GWYNNE said whether it was true or not, she didn't think HOPPER should be saying such things. On the same date Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] had occasion to interview [redacted]

In the course of the conversation she mentioned having been to dinner at MARY PICKFORD's home on April 8, 1944, at which time BUDDY ROGERS, PICKFORD's husband, told her that he had been out with HOPPER the night before. At that time BUDDY ROGERS said HOPPER told them the CHAPLIN jury had been bought off. When asked how she knew this to be a fact, ROGERS said HOPPER claimed that a woman called her and told her that she had learned it in the course of her work as a Christian Scientist. The woman continued she had had a vision and had seen members of the CHAPLIN jury discussing the receipt of money from CHAPLIN. The woman is supposed to have told HOPPER she couldn't identify the jury members but was going to give the matter more thought and when she did she would get in touch with her.

b7c

ROGERS said he asked HOPPER why she had not told the FBI and HOPPER replied this woman was trying to picture in her mind's eye the identity of the jury members who she had "seen" talking about receiving pay from CHAPLIN. [redacted] said she thought such a story was fantastic and she could understand now why HOPPER was always taking cracks at CHAPLIN, that being because her column was circulated through the McCormick and PATTERSON Newspapers. She pointed out that they had always been anti-Hollywood, particularly the McCormick papers, and so HOPPER was just getting her orders from them.

b7c

Agent [redacted] has talked with HOPPER on several occasions and she has not advised this office of the above story. It is contemplated that no further inquiry will be made along this line unless more specific information is obtained.

b7c

FLORABEL MUIR, Hollywood correspondent for the New York Daily News and owner of the Daily News Service in this city, who has followed this case from the beginning, and who has previously been referred to in previous communications to you, telephonically contacted Agent [redacted] on the evening of April 12, 1944. At this time she stated rumor among the press representatives here in Los Angeles was to the effect that the government was going to dismiss the remaining charges against CHAPLIN, et al, because of the acquittal CHAPLIN received under the Mann act charges.

Director

- 4 -

April 14, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

You recall that JOHN J. IRWIN was BERRY's attorney for a considerable length of time

b7c

However, after the blood tests turned out exonerating CHAPLIN as BERRY's child's father, IRWIN felt that the only ethical thing he could do was to get out of the situation, so he resigned as her attorney.

Thereafter you remember that prominent Catholic layman in this city, JOSEPH SCOTT, accepted her as his client and has successfully kept the case open. There is presently an appeal filed by CHAPLIN's attorneys before the highest court in this case in an effort to overthrow the decision of a local judge which, in fact, requires CHAPLIN to go to trial before he can be exonerated as being the father of BERRY's child.

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b7c

b7D

b7D

Director

- 5 -

April 14, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

[REDACTED]

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b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

Reference is made to my teletype dated April 8, 1944, reflecting that some members of the CHAPLIN jury had been receiving anonymous calls belittling the fact that they had acquitted CHAPLIN, and the opinion of Assistant United States Attorney JAMES CARTER that this constituted no violation of any federal law.

One of the jury members called this office to report such a conversation, and today one of the local papers carried the story that if the calls became of a threatening nature, appropriate action would be taken by either the FBI, the Postal Inspectors or the local County District Attorney's Office. No further developments along this line have occurred.

Very truly yours,


R. B. HOOD
SAC

b7c

HA
31-5301

AMASD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO. **31-5301**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 4/13/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/21-31; 4/1-4, 12/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al; JOAN BERRY, was. - VICTIM.			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

In a trial in Federal Court, So. Dist. of Calif. before Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR, Subject CHAPLIN acquitted on both counts of an indictment charging him with violation of Mann Act.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated February 25, 1944, at Los Angeles. *b7c*

DETAILS:

This report is being submitted for the purpose of reflecting the results of the trial of CHARLES CHAPLIN, held in a Federal Court, Southern District of California, at Los Angeles, California, which commenced on March 21, 1944 and was concluded on April 4, 1944. A report covering the civil liberties and conspiracy phases of this matter is presently being prepared and will be submitted in the near future.

The trial of the White Slave Traffic Act phase of this matter involving CHARLES CHAPLIN commenced on March 21, 1944. Approximately two days were spent in picking the jury. CHAPLIN was being tried on two counts of an indictment which had been returned against him on February 10, 1944, said indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury meeting at Los Angeles, and charging him with a violation of 18 U.S. Code, Section 398 (Mann Act). This true bill contained two counts, one phase based on transportation of JOAN BERRY to New York City on or about October 2, 1942, and the second count based on her being transported back to Los Angeles from New York the last part of November, 1942.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
5 - Bureau COPIES OF THIS REPORT AMSD 1 - New York (Info.) 1 - U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles 2 - Los Angeles 17 1944		COPIES DESTROYED 33 JUL 19 1966	31-65496-538 19 APR 21 1944
		RECORDED & INDEXED <i>[initials]</i>	

LA 31-5301

JERRY GIESLER, well known Los Angeles criminal attorney, defended CHAPLIN. GIESLER had defended ERROL FLYNN approximately a year ago when he was charged in the State Court with statutory rape.

EDWARD C. CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S butler, was called as a witness for the Government to testify concerning the conversation he had previously advised Agents he overheard at the pool at CHAPLIN'S house in June of 1943, between CHAPLIN and his attorneys, wherein CHAPLIN admitted that he had had sexual intercourse with BERRY in New York in October, 1942, and at his home in December, 1942. On the morning that he took the stand he was interviewed by United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR in CARR'S office in the presence of Agents. At that time he was specifically asked if he recalled that conversation, then when his memory was refreshed with the statement he had previously given Agents containing such information, and further with his conversation that morning with Mr. CARR, he said that he meant CHAPLIN had made the statement that he had "been with her." However, it was finally brought out from him that CHAPLIN had mentioned at that time that he had had sexual intercourse with her on these occasions.

At the conclusion of the Government's case, GIESLER moved for a directed verdict with reference to Counts 1 and 2. The motion was denied by Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR, who heard instant case, as to Count 1, and GIESLER permitted to renew the motion as to Count 2 after conclusion of the defense's testimony.

b7c
[REDACTED] He did succeed through testimony which was admitted by Judge O'CONNOR of HANS RUESCH and LIONEL BONINI in bringing out possible intimacies with them on the part of BERRY.

b7c
The defense placed HANS RUESCH on the stand and he testified that it was on the night of December 30 and morning of the 31st, 1942, that BERRY had been with him earlier in the evening; that he had left her at the apartment of LIONEL VASCO BONINI and then that around 2:00 or 3:00 the following morning, she had come to his house in a very bloody and disheveled condition. BONINI when put on the stand said that this incident took place on that date, December 30-31. Attention is directed to the fact that when RUESCH was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] of the New York Field Division in New York City, RUESCH made mention of this incident, but placed it as being in the early part

LA 31-5301

87c
of December or the last part of November, 1942. BONINI when interviewed by an agent of the Detroit Field Division at Camp Custer, Michigan, placed this incident as being around the 5th of January, 1943. When the results of these two interviews apparently conflicted, the New York Office was again requested to interview RUESCH, at which time he told Agent [REDACTED] that he was positive this incident took place the last of November or the first of December, 1942. Agent [REDACTED] was present throughout the trial of this case, and took the stand as a rebuttal witness to testify to what RUESCH had previously advised him.

The defense rested its case on Friday, March 31, after which GIESLER'S motion for a dismissal on the second count was represented and denied by Judge O'CONNOR.

The entire day of Monday, April 3, 1944, was spent in arguments on the part of the Government's attorney, United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR, and defense attorney GIESLER. The following morning Judge O'CONNOR gave his instructions to the jury which lasted approximately an hour, and at 11:00 o'clock they adjourned to consider the case. The forepart of the afternoon at the request of jurswoman No. 3 (there were seven women and five men on the jury), Mrs. VERA L. DANIS, Judge O'CONNOR read the testimony given by BERRY covering the conversation between herself and TIM DURANT prior to her going out to dinner with CHAPLIN in New York in October, 1942. Thereafter the jury retired and returned at approximately 6:00 P.M. with a verdict of not guilty on both counts of the indictment. Immediately thereafter Judge O'CONNOR dismissed the defendant CHAPLIN.

From newspaper stories covering reporters' interviews with jury members, it appears that there was not much question in the minds of the jury members about CHAPLIN'S being intimate with BERRY in New York in October of 1942, and again at his home in December, 1942, however those who were quoted stated that they did not believe CHAPLIN'S transportation of BERRY To New York was with the specific intent of having sexual intercourse with her, and for that reason they acquitted him.

- P E N D I N G -

LA 31-5301

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California: Will continue preparation and submission of report covering civil liberties and conspiracy phases of this investigation.

bx A copy of this report is being furnished to the New York Office inasmuch as Special Agent [REDACTED] testified in the trial of this case and further investigation may be necessary in New York in connection with the remaining cases pending against CHAPLIN, et al.

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

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 5/19/53

F.B.I. TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

Rec 6:00 AM
no action

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[REDACTED] (C)

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DIRECTOR URGENT

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2935 Saj/ghw
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/9/89 (2)

HARE. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, AGENTS CONFERRED WITH USA CARR TODAY AFTER HIS RETURN FROM WASH. LATE LAST NIGHT. CARR CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED AGENTS THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE INSTRUCTED HIM TO RETURN TO LA AND DISMISS REMAINING INDICTMENTS AGAINST SUBJECT, FURTHER THAT WHEN JUDGE OCONNOR DISMISSED CHARGE AGAINST JUDGE CHARLES GRIFFIN, BIDDLE STATED HE WAS GLAD BECAUSE NOW DISMISSAL OF REMAINING CHARGES WOULD BE A NATURAL EVENT. CARR SAID HE TOLD BIDDLE THAT HE WAS GOING TO RETURN TO LA, READ JUDGE OCONNORS OPINION IN THE GRIFFIN MATTER AND THEN WRITE A LETTER TO THE DEPT. WITH HIS RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE ACTION, FURTHER THAT HE DOUBTED IF THE DEPT. WOULD FOLLOW HIS RECOMMENDATION SHOULD HE SUGGEST AN APPEAL BE TAKEN FROM OCONNORS RULING ON GRIFFIN. AS YOU KNOW, DEMURRERS AND MOTIONS TO DISMISS WILL BE ARGUED TWENTY SIXTH INSTANT. ATTY'S FOR CAPT. WHITE, POLICE OFFICER MARPLE AND MATRON RENO HAVE STATED THEY WILL FILE PLEAS IN BAR SIMILAR TO THAT FILED IN BEHALF OF GRIFFIN. CARR INDICATED THAT JUDGE OCONNOR TO BE CONSISTENT WILL PROBABLY DISMISS CHARGES AGAINST THEM AND WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT WOULD APPEAL THESE DISMISSALS IS NOT KNOWN TO DATE. CARR INDICATED HE DESIRES TO GO AHEAD ON VIOLATION SEC. FIFTY ONE INVOLVING CHAPLIN, ARDEN AND WHITE, AND MAY SO RECOMMEND TO THE DEPT. STATEMENT GIVEN TO LOCAL PAPERS TODAY BY CARR ADVISING THAT HE INTENDS TO STUDY OCONNORS RULING AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE ITS DECISION AS TO WHAT ACTION WILL BE TAKEN IN THE NEAR FUTURE. ONE PAPER CARRIED THE STORY THAT CARR HINTED CASES AGAINST CHAPLIN, ETAL, WOULD BE DISMISSED, HOWEVER CARR IN PRESENCE OF AGENTS TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN THAT WAS NOT THE CASE, HE MERELY DESIRING TO STUDY THE MATTER BEFORE MAKING A DECISION. CARR ALSO CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED AGENTS HE BELIEVED ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY IN WASH. WHICH CALLED THE CHAPLIN MATTER PERSECUTION BY THE DEPT.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FACILITATED BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 DATE: 5-17-80
 5-19-90
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 REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 19 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASH FROM LOSA4 19 10-32A

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

HARE. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. AT A DINNER PARTY GIVEN BY TIM DURANT AT HIS HOME LAST NIGHT IN HONOR OF KATHERINE DUNHAM, WHOSE SHOW OPENS HERE TONIGHT, FOLLOWING WERE PRESENT. SUBJECT CHAPLIN AND HIS WIFE. MICHAEL KALATOZOV, RUSSIAN FILM REPRESENTATIVE IN HOLLYWOOD, AND HIS WIFE, AND ZINA ZOYNOW, HIS SECTY. UNDERSTOOD THAT KALATOZOV PRESENTED CHAPLIN WITH A GIET. ROBERT ROSSON AND ERNEST PASCHAL TWO OTHERS PRESENT ARE PROMINENT IN COMMUNIST CIRCLES THIS AREA. UNDERSTOOD THAT A GARDEN PARTY TO BE GIVEN AT PASCHALS HOME SUNDAY IN HONOR OF DUNHAM. JULIAN DUVIVIER, HOLLYWOOD PRODUCER, WHOM DURANT HOPES TO INTEREST IN A PICTURE HE WILL MAKE, ALSO THERE.

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Rosen

MAY 4 1944

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 26 1944

TELEMETER

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

Law

of contacts

WASH FROM LOSA6 26 2-37P

DIRECTOR URGENT

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES. REMYTEL TWENTY FIFTH INSTANT CONCERNING POSTPONEMENT
OF ARGUMENTS THIS CASE. JUDGE OCONNOR SET CONTINUATION OF SAME
TO NINE AM MAY NINE. THIS MATTER CONTINUED AT REQUEST OF BOTH
DEFENSE AND GOVT. ATTORNEYS, HOWEVER USA CARR MENTIONED IN OPEN
COURT TODAY THAT CONTINUATION SOUGHT IN ORDER THAT ATTY. GEN.
MAY CONSIDER AND ADVISE HIM FUTURE ACTION RECOMMENDED. FURTHER
THAT IN EVENT ATTY. GEN. RECOMMENDS NO FURTHER PROSECUTION,
HEARING SET FOR ^{MAY} MARCH NINE WILL NOT BE NECESSARY. AGREED THAT
ATTYS. BATES BOOTH AND FRANK DOHERTY WILL DO ALL ARGUING FOR
DEFENSE. ARGUMENTS LIMITED TO NINETY MINUTES FOR EACH SIDE. NO
ARGUMENTS TO BE HAD ON SEC. FIFTY ONE, MATTER BEING SUBMITTED
TO JUDGE OCONNOR BY BRIEFS.

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56 MAY 1 1944

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cc: Mr. [unclear] APR 28 1944
Mr. [unclear]
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 25 1944

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson.....	
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....	✓
Mr. Clegg.....	
Mr. Coffey.....	
Mr. Glavin.....	
Mr. Ladd.....	
Mr. Nichols.....	
Mr. Rosen.....	
Mr. Tracy.....	
Mr. Mohr.....	
Mr. Carson.....	
Mr. Egan.....	
Mr. Gurnea.....	
Mr. Hendon.....	
Mr. Pennington.....	
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....	
Mr. Nease.....	

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WASH FROM LOSA 16 25 8-19 P

✓ DIRECTOR ROUTINE

FAD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ^①WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. USA CARR ADVISED TODAY THAT ARGUMENTS SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW IN INSTANT CASE TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL MAY NINE. FURTHER THAT HIS LETTER TO THE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDING AN APPEAL BE TAKEN TO JUDGE J. FF. T. O'CONNOR'S RULING ON JUDGE GRIFFIN'S PLEA IN BAR JUST REACHED THE DEPARTMENT TODAY AND IS TO BE CONSIDERED.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 1944

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. E. A. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Coffey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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WASH FROM LOSA3 9 12-01P

DIRECTOR URGENT

HARK. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, CONSPIRACY. BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE J.F.T. O'CONNOR TODAY, USA CARR STATED THAT YESTERDAY HE HAD ASKED THE DEPARTMENT TO DETERMINE WHAT ACTION WAS GOING TO BE TAKEN BY THEM ON HIS RECOMMENDATION OF AN APPEAL FROM O'CONNORS RULING CONCERNING JUDGE GRIFFINS PLEA IN BAR. FURTHER THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAD INDICATED A DESIRE TO DISMISS THE ~~REMAINING CHARGES~~ REMAINING CHARGES AGAINST SUBJECTS AND TAKE NO APPEAL FROM O'CONNORS RULING HOWEVER CARR SAID THAT HE WAS NOT DISPOSED TO DISMISS THE REMAINING CHARGES AND ASKED FOR A CONTINUANCE PENDING WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT AS TO WHAT ACTION HE SHOULD TAKE. JUDGE O'CONNOR CONTINUED THE MATTER UNTIL TEN AM, MAY SIXTEENTH NEXT. THEREAFTER CARR RECOMMENDED DISMISSAL OF SUBJECTS RENO AND MARPLE AND O'CONNOR FORTHWITH DISMISSED THEM.

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 cc - Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Cartwright
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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; CONSPIRACY

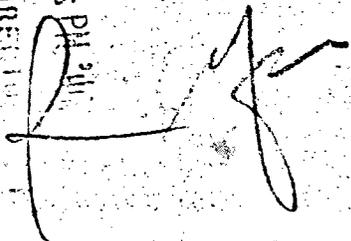
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During the session of the United States District Court at Los Angeles, California, on May 8, 1944, United States Attorney Charles Carr before Judge J.F.T. O'Connor stated that he had orally requested advice from the Department as to what action was anticipated in regard to the recommendation as to the appeal to be taken by the Government on the favorable ruling on Judge Charles Griffin's plea in bar.

Mr. Carr stated the Department had indicated a desire to dismiss the outstanding charges against the remaining subjects in this case and to take no appeal from Judge O'Connor's ruling. Mr. Carr said, however, that he was not disposed to dismiss the remaining charges and requested a continuance on the case pending the receipt of written instructions from the Department of Justice as to what action he should take. Judge O'Connor at this point granted a continuance until May 16, 1944. United States Attorney Carr, thereafter, recommended dismissal as to subjects Jessie Reno and Claude Marple, and Judge O'Connor forthwith dismissed these two subjects of prosecution.

cc-Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
April 17, 1944

2
3

Director, FBI

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Director
Re: CH

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 13, 1944, furnishing information transmitted to this office by [redacted] who had been talking with [redacted] member of the CHAPLIN jury. *b7c*

On April 15, 1944 Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed [redacted] at her home, [redacted] was present during the interview. *b7c*

Agents explained that Assistant United States Attorney JAMES CARTER had requested interview with her, but what, if anything, could be done by the Federal government was unknown to agents. She said that since the trial had ended she had worried considerably because she didn't know whether she had done the right thing by switching over from her stand of guilty to one of not guilty, along with the rest of the jury. She explained further that jury member [redacted] would verify anything she said about what took place in the jury room. [redacted] and [redacted] were the last two to hold out for a guilty verdict. *b7c*

[redacted] pointed out that it was the first time she had ever served on any jury, and that the same was true of others who were with her. At the time of interview she made the suggestion that she believed it would be a good idea for the Government in any future trials to spend a half hour in explaining to the jury members the rights and duties of the jury. She thought this particularly important now because there were so many women being called for jury service. *b7c*

[redacted] said that when they got to the jury room after the judge's instructions [redacted] and [redacted] said they were going to vote not guilty. Throughout the rest of the time they were in the jury room, these women paid little or no attention

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Director

- 2 -

April 17, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

to the discussion, stating that their mind was made up. [redacted] explained that she knew CHAPLIN was not guilty because he was an artist, and at that particular time was in a creative mood, so he could not have been interested in matters involving sexual intercourse. [redacted] verified information previously received that [redacted] had a daughter who was trying to get in pictures. She said [redacted] brought a picture of her daughter, who was about sixteen years old, for the examination of other jurors. *b7c*

[redacted] is an outspoken woman and it is easy to believe that, as she said, she spent considerable time telling the other jury members her opinions on the case. As you have been previously told, it seemed to be the concensus of the jury that the government had not proved the intent in this case. [redacted] said she told other jury members she believed intent had been proved and when she explained her views on that point she said others disagreed with her, so she said she requested the foreman of the jury to ask Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR to give once again his instructions to the jury with reference to the matter of intent. However, she said as to this proposal, [redacted] another jury member who resides at [redacted] told her that she could not make such a request. *b-7c*

When asked what the foreman of the jury had told her with reference to her request, she said that he didn't know any more about it than she did, and that such a request was never made of Judge O'CONNOR because he was persuaded that [redacted] and [redacted] were correct. The foreman of the jury, as you know, was [redacted] [redacted] said that [redacted] as well as others, told her that the only additional information they could get from the court after they had once convened to reach a verdict was the reading of testimony which had taken place during the trial. *b7c*

In connection with the matter of intent, [redacted] said that [redacted] and [redacted] as well as others, told her that from the very beginning the government knew it didn't have a case, pointing out that the government had been "euchred into it" by the victim JOAN BERRY. She said that these others told her that intent could not be proved by the government. She felt that it had not been made plain to the jury members just what did show intent. *b7c*

The remaining questions which she had desired clarified by the judge but which she had been told she could not ask, were what would happen if she and [redacted] refused to vote not guilty and hold out *b7c*

Director

- 3 -

April 17, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

for a guilty verdict, which would have resulted in a hung jury. Proper discussion of this point she thought could well be made by the government to future juries.

[redacted] further advised that on the first ballot in the jury room the vote was six to five in favor of acquittal. She said that the five who voted for guilty were herself, [redacted] b7c

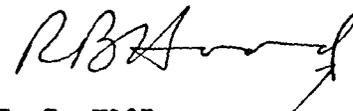
[redacted] did not vote on the first ballot, stating that he desired to see which way the predominance of opinion went.

[redacted] had no further information to substantiate her belief that [redacted] had been "reached". She said that the foreman stated afterwards that he had voted guilty on the first ballot because he felt that the entire jury was going to vote for acquittal and he didn't want a verdict on the first ballot. On the second ballot [redacted] said that she and [redacted] again voted for guilty, [redacted] did not vote, and all the rest were for not guilty. b7c

At the vote just following lunch the vote was ten to two in favor of acquittal, with [redacted] and [redacted] again voting guilty. [redacted] said that they continued to hold out for guilty until the final vote around 6:00 P.M., when they voted not guilty in order to avoid a hung jury. b7c

Interview will not be had with [redacted] nor will any further investigation be conducted in connection with the matter of what went on in the jury room unless instructions are received to the contrary. b7c

Very truly yours,



R. B. HOOD
SAC

b7c [redacted] HA
51-5301



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
April 13, 1944

3

R

Director, FBI

X

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Dear Sir:

On April 10, 1944, [redacted]
Los Angeles, California, telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] and advised that [redacted] one of the jurors in the recent CHAPLIN trial, had just gotten in touch with her, [redacted] with regard to the actions of other jurists in the jury room. b7c

You will recall that I have previously advised you that United States Attorney CAHR is presently enroute to Washington, D.C. by way of Memphis, Tennessee.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] was considerably upset and expressed herself to the effect that she felt she had been more or less railroaded into voting not guilty. [redacted] said she felt that CHAPLIN actually was guilty and that she and [redacted] another of the jurors, were the last two to hold out for a guilty verdict. b7c

[redacted] went on to say that she asked the foreman of the jury, [redacted] for a further reading of certain portions of the trial transcript. This was granted, but [redacted] said that she also wanted to hear certain further instructions from the judge and that she also wanted to know what would happen if she continued to hold out for a guilty verdict. She said the foreman didn't give her any answer as to what would happen if she held out for a guilty verdict and refused to request any further instructions from the Department. She also said that the foreman would not permit much discussion of the case and spent most of his time trying to talk her out of voting guilty. b7c

[redacted] also said that she heard two of the jurors, namely [redacted] and [redacted] discussing the case during the trial, contrary to the judge's instructions. She further advised that [redacted] and [redacted] both expressed themselves for a not guilty verdict as soon as the jury walked into the jury room at the conclusion of the trial. b7c



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22 APR 17 1944

SIX

77 MAR 30 1944

Director, FBI

- 2 -

April 13, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] another of the jurors, was sick from something she had eaten, and was in the bathroom most of the time when the other jurors were voting. [redacted] said that it was her opinion [redacted] had been "reached" by somebody on CHAPLIN's side, but she could give no reason for her belief except that he had voted not guilty and had tried to confuse her in her opinion, by refusing to discuss the case and talking about a cow that he owned. [redacted] told [redacted] that she would be glad to talk further with any representatives of the Federal Government.

This matter was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney JAMES CARTER, who advised that there appeared to be no violation of a federal statute inasmuch as the trial was now concluded. CARTER stated, however, that he thought it would be a good idea if agents interviewed [redacted] and this will be done in the immediate future.

Very truly yours,



R. B. HOOD
SAC

b7c
[redacted] HA
31-5301

b7c
2/20
b7c
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
1944



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 8 1944

TELEMETER

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Coffey ✓
- Mr. Glavin ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen ✓
- Mr. Tracy ✓
- Mr. Mohr ✓
- Mr. Carson ✓
- Mr. Hendon ✓
- Mr. Mumford ✓
- Mr. Jones ✓
- Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
- Mr. Nease ✓
- Miss Gandy ✓

gads

WASH FROM LOSA 14 8 7-26 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

HARK. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES
USA CARR ADVISED TONIGHT THAT HE WILL ASK FOR A CONTINUANCE WHEN CASE
COMES UP TOMORROW MORNING FOR ARGUMENT ON MOTIONS AND DEMURRERS
MATTER TO BE CONTINUED ANOTHER WEEK.

McConnell

RECORDED
HOOD

131-66496-249
MAY 11 1944

EX-47

Stewart

61 MAY 23 1944

McConnell



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
 Los Angeles 13, California
 May 1, 1944

R

Director, FBI

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

Dear Sir:

You recall that HEDDA HOPPER, Hollywood gossip columnist, has taken quite an interest in this case, and also testified before the Federal Grand Jury the early part of this year.

b7c

Special Agent [redacted] on April 28, 1944, had occasion to be talking with her, and she made mention of the fact that in her column for April 27, 1944, she had written the following item. However, she called attention to the fact that it had been deleted from the columns of the "Los Angeles Times" and made the observation that anything she was saying now which was against CHAPLIN'S best interests was being taken out by the local editors. She assumed, however, that this item concerning CHAPLIN appeared in the other newspapers publishing her column.

It being possible that you did not see this story written by HOPPER, I am quoting the excerpt mentioned, the same having been made available to this office by Miss HOPPER.

DEFERRED RECORDING

"Word drifts in from Washington that Attorney Gen. Francis Biddle may order case against Charlie Chaplin dropped. If Biddle was influenced by that cheering mob around Chaplin in the courtroom, it's too bad. Public reaction doesn't agree with their actions. I've always thought the civil rights suit more important than first one. That was weak. But a foreigner railroading an American citizen out of town, and then having her put away, is a pretty serious charge. I'm accused of disliking Mr. Chaplin. Maybe I like decency more. I remember riding with a famous stage star and Chaplin from a party some 28 years ago. Charlie and stage star started talking about sex attraction. The lady cited an instance, then Charlie came out with, 'The other day I was walking down the boulevard, passed a little ragged girl. She looked hungry. Something in her face got me. I went back and said to her, "You're hungry aren't you?" She replied, "Yes." I said, "Come with me. We'll have luncheon." I took her home, kept her a couple of days. We became very friendly. She was an interesting new type, and on the third day I sent her on her way. And do you know, the next day she

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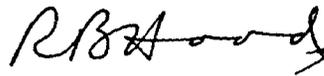
Director

May 1, 1944

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

"'had the impertinence to come back.' Then he added, 'When will people like that ever learn to know when I'm through.'"

Very truly yours,



R. B. HOOD
SAC

b7c [redacted] :LCH
31-5301



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
 Los Angeles 13, California
 May 11, 1944

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

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: Mr. Rosen

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Dear Sir:

b7c
 Today United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] of the Los Angeles Field Division, to furnish the latest developments in this case as far as his office was concerned. He said that yesterday he received the letter from the Department which was referred to in my communication of May 9, same being dated May 5, 1944, at Washington, D.C. CARR advised that this letter, which was signed by TOM CLARK, set forth that it was confirming previous telephonic communication had with the Department and "authorizes and directs you to nolle prosequi the remaining indictments" against defendants in this matter.

CARR said that the letter continued to the effect that he, CARR, knew the Department from the very beginning thought the cases against Subject were weak, but had deferred to his judgment until the Department had a chance to go over all the evidence. Now that the evidence had been reviewed, the Department has decided that there is no case.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Mr. CARR said that as yet of course the Department had not given him any answer to the situation created by a similar complaint being received from San Diego, which you recall was also mentioned in my letter of the 9th instant. Until he has had some expression of thought from the Department as to that situation, CARR said he was going to "rock along" and not take any steps to dismiss the remaining indictments against Subjects, at least not before Tuesday next, which was the date set by Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR for a continuation of this matter.

This office was advised yesterday by a highly confidential source that the previous evening TIM DURANT, one of the Subjects in this case, had dinner with Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR.

Mr. CARR concluded his conversation this date with reference to instant case with the statement to the effect that when these remaining indictments are dismissed we don't want to "bury them and not take cognizance of any other violations over which we have jurisdiction." He



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Director

May 11, 1944

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

requested that as soon as EDWARD CHANEY leaves the CHAPLIN employ he should be interviewed at the earliest propitious time to ascertain if he was influenced by CHAPLIN in any manner when he testified in the Mann Act case. It has been ascertained that the CHAPLINS are spending this week in Palm Springs, California, where TIM DURANT goes tomorrow, and that CHANEY has already left the CHAPLIN employ. He is presently in Santa Barbara, California, for a few days and on his return he will be interviewed at the earliest possible moment. ✓

Information has been received today that the Baldwin Chapter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union delivered a letter to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury on Monday night, May 8, 1944. Therein it has been pointed out that Los Angeles County District Attorney FRED N. HOWSER failed to properly investigate or prosecute the alleged abortions committed on JOAN BERRY in behalf of CHAPLIN in September, 1941 and January, 1942. Further, that FRED HOWSER'S campaign for reelection is being handled by FRANK DOHERTY, one of the defense attorneys in the cases in Federal court against Subjects. In addition, the names of LOYD WRIGHT and "PAT" MILLIKAN, CHAPLIN'S civil attorneys, were brought into the picture. It is to be noted that copies of the aforementioned letter were furnished to all the local newspapers, but only the "Hollywood Citizen News" gave the matter any publicity.

The next day the County Grand Jury adjourned until the Wednesday after elections, which are set for May 16, 1944. This action has been described as clearly indicative of the fact that the Grand Jury was afraid to touch on this subject before elections. However, it is understood that the elderly women of this chapter are going to get an endorsement from all the other chapters in the county and demand that some action be taken.

It was further reported that FLETCHER BOWRON, Mayor of Los Angeles, who was politically at odds with FRED N. HOWSER, County District Attorney, has instructed the Police Department not to investigate these abortions because he feels that it is being brought to light at the present time as a political move to embarrass him. He states that probably the local police should have investigated the matter when it first came to light in June of 1943. However, during the early days of the investigation of this case Agents recall that Captain ROBERT BOLLING, head of the Juvenile Division, Los Angeles Police Department, conferred with United States Attorney CARR. [REDACTED]

b7c

Director

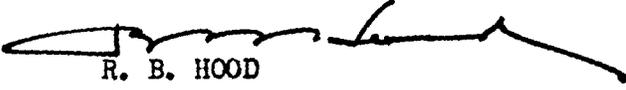
May 11, 1944

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

b7c [REDACTED] CARR requested BOLLING not to go into the abortion angle because of the embarrassment it might cause JOAN BERRY prior to the Federal Government's taking prosecutive action in this case.

What action, if any, will be taken by the Grand Jury is not known, but you will be kept advised of developments.

Very truly yours,


R. B. HOOD
SAC

AMSD

b7c [REDACTED] LCH
31-5301

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 15 1944

TELEMETER

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Mumford.....
- Mr. Jones.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....

Cartwright

WASH FROM LOSA3 15 11-34A

DIRECTOR URGENT

TOLL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. USA CHARLES H. CARR DISMISSED REMAINING INDICTMENTS AGAINST CHAPLIN ETAL TODAY BEFORE FED. JUDGE J. F. T. OCONNOR. CARR ISSUED STATEMENT TO EFFECT THAT THESE INDICTMENTS WERE BEING DISMISSED ON WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS FROM DEPT. OF JUSTICE. CARR TODAY RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO FOLLOW CLOSELY POSSIBILITIES OF EDWARD ~~CHANEY~~ CHANEY HAVING BEEN INFLUENCED BY CHAPLIN TO LIE WHEN HE TOOK THE STAND IN MANN ACT CASE. CHANEY WILL BE INTERVIEWED IN NEAR FUTURE WHEN HE HAS DEFINITELY LEFT CHAPLINS EMPLOY. CARR POINTED OUT THAT IF CHAPLIN DID INFLUENCE CHANEY HE CAN INSTITUTE PROSECUTION THAT CASE WITHOUT CONSULTING THE DEPT. STATE SUPREME COURT TODAY DENIED CHAPLINS APPEAL FROM LOWER COURT RULINGS ON PATERNITY SUIT. CHAPLIN HAS TEN DAYS TO ANSWER, AND BERRYS ATTORNEY, JOSEPH SCOTT, ADVISES THAT TRIAL DATE OF PATERNITY SUIT AGAINST CHAPLIN WILL BE SET IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

RECORDED 131-60726-25

32 MAY 23 1944

SHOOD

cc: Mr. Rosen
57 MAY 24 1944 Mr. Cartwright

8-3

Edw.



Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California

May 16, 1944

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Director, FBI

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Dear Sir:

[Redacted block] b1 (C)

[Redacted block] b1 (C)

However, if same is continued, or if any information has been developed to date, it is requested that this office be advised of same for completion of its files in this matter.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
R. B. HOOD
SAC

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) 3/10/79
DATE
b7c

HA
21-5301

AMASD

cc: San Antonio
New York

3/9/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 Gaj/ghe
REASON - 11, 1-2, 4, 2 (3)
DATE OF REVIEW 3/9/89

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35 MAY 24 1944
file SIX



MAY 26 1944



... Bureau of Investigation.

United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
May 9, 1944

Cartwright

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: Mr. Rosen

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Dear Sir:

This will confirm my teletype to you of this date advising the results of the court session before Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR this date. Today had been set for motions of defense attorneys to quash the indictments and for arguments on demurrers, and as you were advised, there was a continuance made at that time until 10:00 A.M. May 16, 1944.

United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR in his explanation to the court in asking for a continuance stated that he had been trying to find out from the Department what action they were going to take with reference to his recommending an appeal from O'CONNOR'S ruling on plea in bar filed by Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN. CARR continued that the Department had indicated a desire to dismiss the remaining charges against Subjects, and to not take an appeal from O'CONNOR'S ruling, but added that since he himself was not disposed to dismiss the remaining charges and desired an appeal, he was asking for a continuance pending the receipt of written instructions from the Department.

After the matter had been set for the 16th instant, CARR conferred with his assistant, GERALD DESMOND, and then recommended to Judge O'CONNOR the dismissal of Subjects JESSIE WINIFRED RENO and CLAUDE R. MARPLE, who as you recall are the matron and Lieutenant of police in the Beverly Hills Department involved in this case. At that time CARR said that he is making no statement as to their guilt or innocence, but after reviewing the evidence he felt that such a recommendation was feasible. Attorneys for RENO and MARPLE told Judge O'CONNOR that they appreciated CARR'S act in this instance and said they heartily agreed with him after O'CONNOR dismissed them.

D

As was also explained to you in the above-mentioned teletype, United States Attorney CARR has been in touch with the Department ever since last week-end in an effort to get a definite statement from either the Attorney General himself, or from TOM CLARK, his assistant in the criminal division, directing him to dismiss the remaining indictments against Subjects. He has been unable to do so to date, and CARR explained to Agents that in his conversation with the Department yesterday he talked with

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57 MAY 26 1944

Director

May 9, 1944

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

SYLVESTER MYERS, the assistant who was out here during the preparation of this case. At that time MYERS, CARR said, read to him a letter which had been written by the Department to CARR, but which had not yet arrived here. CARR explained that he did not have a copy made of the letter after its being read to him, but it appeared that the Department was trying to persuade him to make up his own mind to dismiss the cases and thus to CARR personally would be attributed the Government's failure to go ahead with the prosecution of CHAPLIN, et al. This, CARR said, he was not going to do and as explained to the court today, he is waiting for written instructions from the Department before he will dismiss same. He expected that that letter would arrive today or tomorrow.

He then referred to a letter he had written the Department last Friday which he showed Agents, wherein he gave them the facts about a case which had been referred to him by the local bar association. Therein the wife of a serviceman living in San Diego, California, had been framed by some of her neighbors so that it appeared that she might be engaged in prostitution. She was taken into court and ordered out of town and told by the judge that if she did not leave town she would be thrown in jail. Mr. CARR in his letter to the Department pointed to this case as another example of where civil rights of an individual were being violated in this area and because of the Department's refusal to appeal the ruling of Judge O'CONNOR with reference to GRIFFIN'S plea in bar, he was at a loss to know what to do with such complaints.

You will of course be advised of the results of the negotiations going on at the present time between the Department and CARR.

In a conference with CARR had by Agents of this office yesterday, he was asked if he was giving any consideration to initiating prosecution of several witnesses in the CHAPLIN Mann Act case and before the Federal Grand Jury when all the indictments were returned. His attention was specifically directed to the testimony of MINNA WALLIS before the Grand Jury, after which CARR told Agents she definitely perjured herself on numerous occasions. A reading of the Grand Jury transcript makes that conclusion obvious in view of the facts in this matter as known to this office. With reference to WALLIS he said that he did not believe public reaction to prosecution of her would be at all favorable. It would give rise to the conclusion on the part of the public that a man with money can get away with anything, and the Government, having failed to convict CHAPLIN, was now

Director

May 9, 1944

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

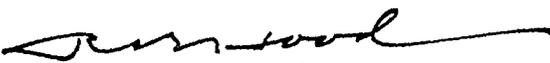
trying to get some of the lesser lights.

He was specifically asked what his thoughts on this matter were with reference to the testimony given in court by HANS RUESCH and VASCO BONINI. The same facts as suggested with reference to WALLIS would apply, he said, and more than that, there was the question of whether their testimony was on a material fact.

Information has reached this office from several sources that EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S butler, who as you recall hedged considerably when he testified, was leaving CHAPLIN'S employ. To date he has not done so, and the reasons for his going are not known. However, the possibility was pointed out to CARR that it is known that CHANEY was never too happy with his employment in the CHAPLIN home and it is possible that after he leaves he may be receptive to interview by this office. At that time it may possibly develop that CHAPLIN influenced him to testify as he did during the trial in the Mann Act case. Mr. CARR said he would be vitally interested in developing any information reflecting that CHAPLIN or any of his attorneys or anyone else had tried to influence CHANEY in his testimony, and that if any grounds for Federal prosecution developed, he would initiate same immediately.

I will follow closely the possibilities in this instance.

Very truly yours,


R. B. HOOD
SAC

AMSD

lch
LCH
31-5301



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
May 15, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of the 12th instant inquiring as to whether stops placed at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Spokane, Washington, should be continued. Further reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 4, 1944, at Los Angeles, where-in it was stated that as soon as it was no longer necessary to maintain said stops, they would be removed.

b7c

DEFERRED RECORDING

The San Diego, El Paso and Seattle Offices which are receiving copies of this letter, should take the necessary steps to immediately remove the stops placed within their divisions against CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN's leaving this country. This action is requested inasmuch as today U.S. Attorney CHARLES H. CARR on written instructions from the Department in Washington, dismissed the remaining indictments against CHAPLIN, et al.

This will confirm my teletype to you of this date advising of the above fact. In addition, it is pointed out that as soon as interview with EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S butler, is had by this office, same expected to take place within the next two weeks, a closing report will be submitted in this case.

b7E

[redacted]

Very truly yours,

RBA

R. B. HOOD
SAC

cc San Diego
El Paso
Seattle

95 RECORDED & INDEXED

31-62476-255
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23 MAY 1944

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DATE: 8/10/57
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LCH
31-5301

74 JUN 21 1944

Originated At LOS ANGELES

File No. 31-5301

Report Made At LOS ANGELES	Date When Made 5/4/44	Period for which made 2/25-5/4/44	Report Made By [Redacted]	HA HB RD LCH
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CHANGED

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; ROBERT EUGENE ARDEN, was. Rudolph Kegler, Rudolph Kligler, Raoul R. Kligler, Rudolph Kliegler, Rudolph Klegler; WILLIAM W. WHITE; CHARLES J. GRIFFIN; CLAUDE RAY MARPLE; JESSIE WINIFRED RENO, wa.: "Billie" Reno; THOMAS WELLS DURANT, wa.: Tim Durant; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was.: Joan Berry, Joan Barry, Mary Louise Berry, Joan Barratt, Mary L. Barrett, Joanne Berry, Jo Anne Berry, Bettie Booker, Joan Spencer, Mrs. Mark Warner, Catherine McLaren, Mary L. Spencer - VICTIM.

Character of Case

VIOLETION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES;
VIOLETION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Synopsis of Facts: VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, AND CONSPIRACY

Federal Grand Jury, Los Angeles, Calif. on 2/10/44 returned 3 indictments charging CHAPLIN, et al, with violation U.S. Code, Title 18, Sections 51, 52 and 58, conspiracy, in violation of civil liberties of JOAN BERRY. Subjects arraigned 2/21/44 and 5/9/44 is date set for arguments on demurrers and motions to quash which were filed 3/9/44. However, on 4/4/44 Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR sustained plea in bar filed by Subject Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN and dismissed him, exception allowed the Government. No appeal taken to date. These indictments based on activities of Subjects subsequent to arrest of BERRY 1/1/43 by Beverly Hills Police in the person of Subject CLAUDE R. MARPLE; the appearance of ROBERT ARDEN, admittedly acting for CHAPLIN, before Capt. W. W. WHITE of that Police Department to request Judge GRIFFIN to send BERRY out of State of Calif. On 1/2/43 BERRY sentenced by GRIFFIN to 90 days in jail, suspended on condition she leave Beverly Hills, Calif. and pay hotel bills. GRIFFIN had been advised

Approved and Forwarded: [Signature] Special Agent In Charge Do Not Write in These Spaces

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 - 1 - Detroit (Info.)
 - 1 - Oklahoma City (Info.)
 - 1 - Omaha (Info.)
 - 1 - U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles (Encl.)
 - 1 - Los Angeles
- 14
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by ARDEN that CHAPLIN would pay the bills and her transportation to New York. Capt. WHITE escorted BERRY to train 1/5/43. After BERRY'S return to Calif. in April, 1943, and visit to CHAPLIN'S home 5/7/43 allegedly to advise him that she was pregnant by him, Subject TIM DURANT called Beverly Hills Police to have her re-arrested. Following day GRIFFIN sentenced BERRY to 30 days in jail. 5/11/43 evidence reflects that DURANT, working in CHAPLIN'S interests, had MINNA WALLIS obtain services of Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND, who got BERRY out of jail with the original idea of putting her in a sanitarium and thereafter sending her out of state. Results of interview with all Subjects and principal witnesses, excepting CHAPLIN who has never been interviewed, set out. All deny conspiracy. However, ARDEN and WHITE both admit conversation wherein idea was to "float" BERRY out of the state in Jan., 1943. Question of further prosecution of Subjects under above-mentioned indictments has been referred to the Department by U.S. Attorney CHARLES H. CARR. [REDACTED] Disposition sheet reflecting acquittal of CHAPLIN on Mann Act charges 4/4/44 submitted herewith.

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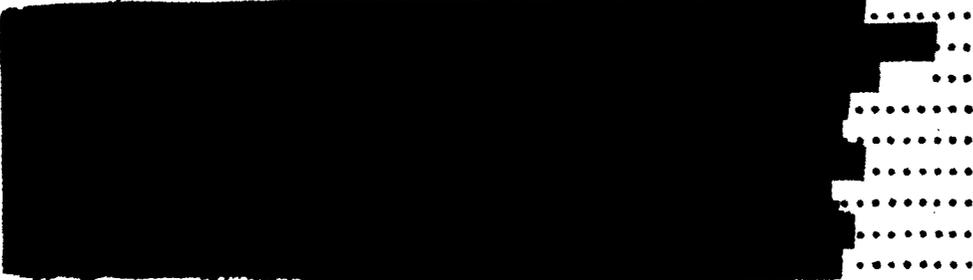
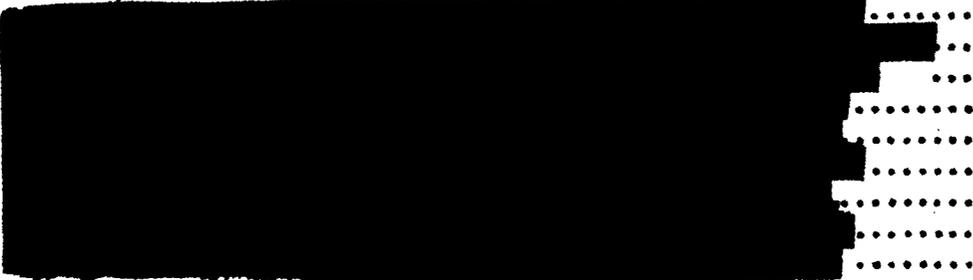
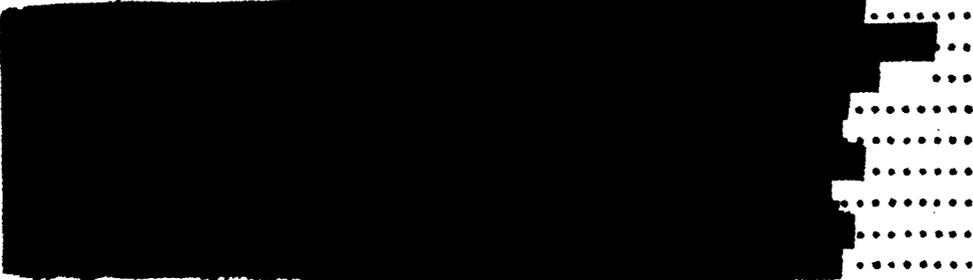
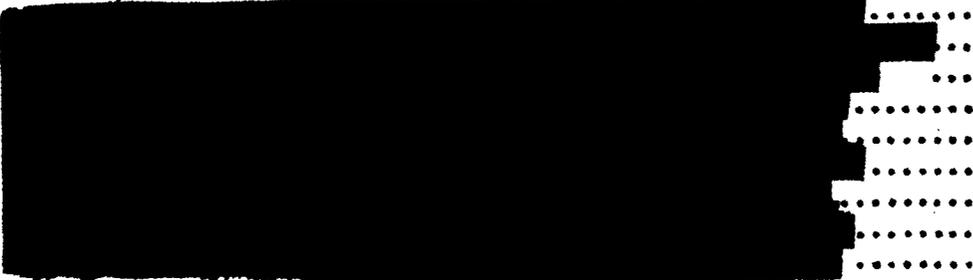
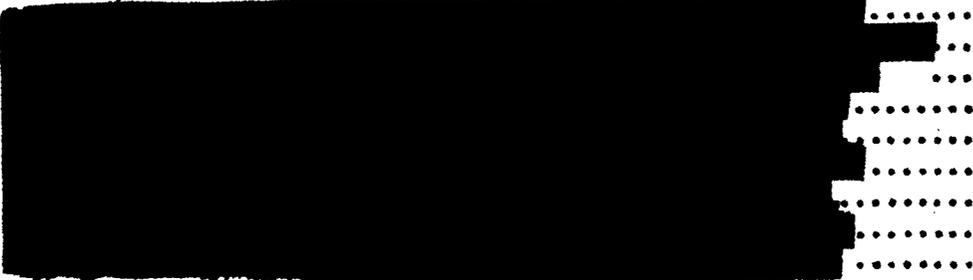
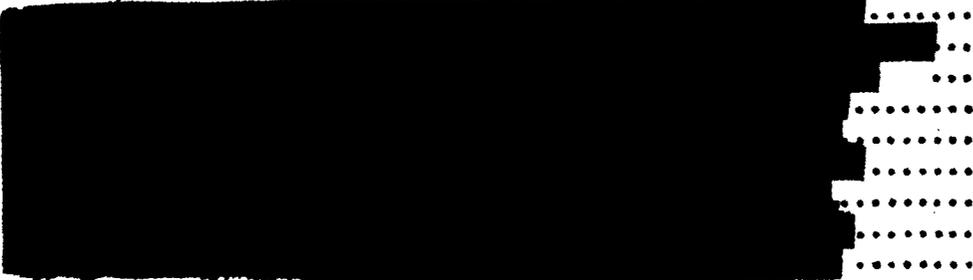
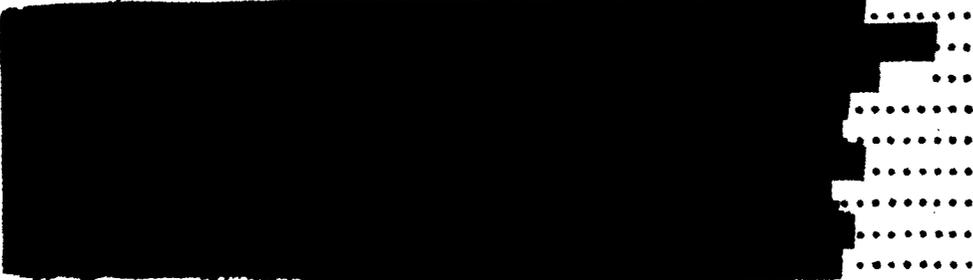
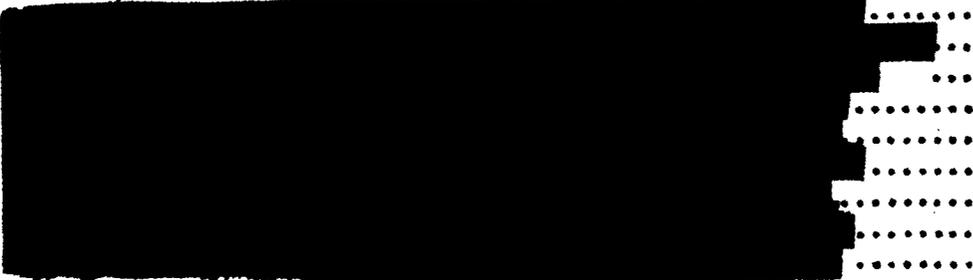
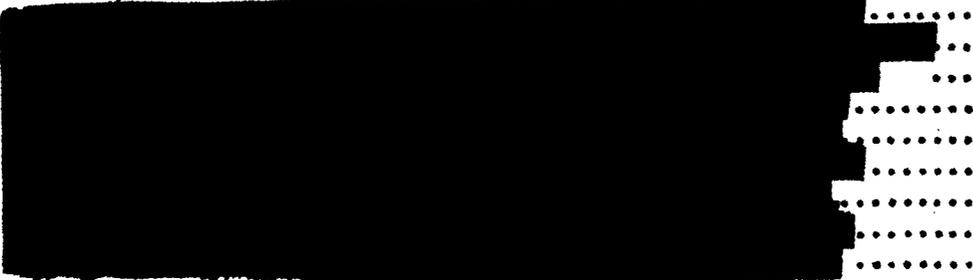
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DETAILS:

The title of this case is being changed to reflect the additional aliases for JOAN BERRY, Victim, of Mrs. MARK WARNER, CATHERINE McLAREN and MARY L. SPENCER. Investigation has reflected that in 1938 when she was living in Los Angeles she was registered at several hotels as Mrs. MARK WARNER; also that in April of 1943 when she was in New York City she registered at the Pierre Hotel as CATHERINE McLAREN. In May, 1943, she registered at the New Carlton Hotel under the name MARY L. SPENCER. The character White Slave Traffic Act is being dropped inasmuch as Subject CHAPLIN was acquitted on April 4, 1944, of the charge of violating said Act.

This is a joint report of Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer, and all interviews were conducted by these two agents unless otherwise indicated. It is to be noted that this report deals exclusively with the Violation of Civil Liberties and Conspiracy portions of instant investigation, the White Slave investigation having been previously reported in reference reports dated February 25 and April 13, 1944. b7c

I

JOAN BERRY, VICTIM

Background Information

JOAN BERRY is a girl of twenty-three years. She was born on May 24, 1920 in Detroit, Michigan, where her family had moved from New York. She was born MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE but took the name of her mother's second husband, JOHN E. BERRY. Her mother's maiden name was GERTRUDE McLAREN, who married JAMES A. GRIBBLE the victim's true father, on August 19, 1919 in New York City. GRIBBLE was employed as a bus driver and a salesman. In December, 1926, in the City of New York, GRIBBLE committed suicide by shooting himself. He was a former World War I veteran and according to Miss BERRY was affected by shell shock.

In 1927 Mrs. BERRY married JOHN E. BERRY, who is presently in Folsom Penitentiary for passing bad checks. Mr. BERRY was formerly employed as a salesman for several tailoring houses in New York City. The BERRY family, while in New York, resided at 521 West 148th Street and this is the address at which they were residing when JAMES A. GRIBBLE committed suicide. They also resided at 630 West 158th Street, which address is the home of Mrs. BERRY'S sister, a single woman, CATHERINE McLAREN.

JOAN BERRY has one sister, AGNES, age twenty, who was born September 6, 1923. Mr. GRIBBLE was also her father and AGNES presently lives in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where she works in an aircraft plant. According to BERRY'S mother, JOAN attended the following schools: St. Catherine's Academy, New York City; St. Rose of Lima, New York City, and New Town High School, Long Island, New York, where she graduated when she was eighteen years old.

JOAN came to California a few months after graduating from high school. She apparently was trying to get in the movies but her mother said that JOAN gave her no explanation for wanting to come to this state. About September of 1938 JOAN was in Los Angeles and apparently was low on funds, at which time it is reported that she met one MARK WARNER, a Los Angeles shoe salesman, and

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started seeing him quite frequently and is believed to have engaged in sexual intercourse with him. On December 17, 1938 BERRY was arrested by the Los Angeles Police Department for stealing a dress from a downtown department store. She was put on probation and one of the terms of the probation was that she return to her home in New York, which she did. After returning to New York JOAN worked for a while with Chubb and Sons, New York City, an insurance company, as a typist. She was employed there during most of 1939, when she returned to Los Angeles again.

During the latter part of 1939 and the spring of 1940 BERRY is reported to have resided with MARK WARNER again and lived at various hotels and apartments around Los Angeles as his wife. It was about this time that she met J. PAUL GETTY, a millionaire oil man. BERRY's mother recalls that in about October, 1940 JOAN returned to New York, where she stayed a few weeks and then went to Mexico around Christmas time in 1940.

BERRY made several trips back and forth from Mexico to Los Angeles and in May of 1941 she returned to Los Angeles with a letter of introduction to TIM DURANT from A. C. BLUMENTHAL, a friend of GETTY's. DURANT introduced her to CHAPLIN and shortly thereafter on June 23, 1941, BERRY signed a contract with the Chaplin Studios at \$75.00 a week. This is the beginning of BERRY's association with CHAPLIN, which is set out in detail in BERRY's statement, which follows in this report, and which resulted in instant investigation.

During this period BERRY underwent two abortions, which she claims were both arranged for by CHAPLIN and TIM DURANT, the first in September, 1941 and the next on January 8, 1942. On January 1, 1943 BERRY was arrested by the Beverly Hills Police Department on a vagrancy charge. She was sentenced in the Beverly Hills Court, receiving a ninety day suspended sentence on the condition that she stay out of Beverly Hills.

CHAPLIN, through ROBERT ARDEN, purchased for her a ticket to New York and she was escorted to the train by Captain W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department, and his wife. BERRY, however, got off the train at Omaha, Nebraska and proceeded to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where she stayed at the Mayo Hotel. She was arrested on January 23, 1943 on the charge of defrauding an innkeeper, but was released on the 29th of January, 1943 when her bills were paid by PAUL GETTY's attorney. She borrowed about \$1,500 from GETTY's attorney and returned to Los Angeles in April of 1943. By this time BERRY realized she was pregnant and believed that CHAPLIN was the father. She went up to CHAPLIN's house to see him and was arrested on May 7, 1943 by the Beverly Hills Police Department for violation of her probation.

On May 8, 1943 her probation was revoked by Judge GRIFFIN, Beverly Hills Police Judge, and she was given thirty days in the county jail. While incarcerated in the County Jail the newspaper stories about her activities were published. She was released from jail after MINNA WALLIS had secured the services of Judge HOLLAND, who had advised Judge GRIFFIN of her pregnant

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condition. After her release from jail she spent several weeks in a sanitarium and a rest home, and on or about June 1, 1943 she filed suit against CHAPLIN for the support of her then unborn child. On October 2, 1943 a baby girl was born to JOAN BERRY, which was named CAROL ANNE.

Following the birth of the baby BERRY had a relapse and it was not possible to interview her until approximately three weeks thereafter. The first interview was arranged for through her attorney JOHN J. IRWIN and thereafter interviews were had with her from time to time. Note is made of the fact that the initial and all other interviews with BERRY were at the request of Agents of the Bureau and never did either BERRY or her attorney request this investigation or express a desire for the Government to take action against CHAPLIN.

Shortly after the filing of her civil suit in June, 1943, BERRY and her mother moved to their present address at 10382 Mississippi Avenue. As previously stated Agents interviewed JOAN BERRY on numerous occasions. It is to be noted that she is a girl who becomes very emotional upon occasion. However, when things are going well for her and she is feeling well she can be very rational and appears very stable. Although it appears that at one time she was somewhat addicted to sleeping tablets, since the filing of her Civil suit there has been no evidence that she has taken any of these tablets, although it is known that she drinks wine and liquor occasionally and is not temperate about the same.

It should be noted also that her mother, Mrs. GERTRUDE BERRY, a woman of about fifty-five years, is also addicted to drinking. Mrs. BERRY, however, seems to confine her drinking to wine and it is also known that on several occasions she has become intoxicated and has passed out in her home. JOAN, in particular, becomes emotionally upset and quarrelsome when she has been drinking.

It has come to the attention of Agents that the day after JOAN testified before the Grand Jury, which date was Thursday, January 20, 1944, she appeared in one of the local markets about 9:30 in the morning in an intoxicated condition. To the store employees whom she knew and to any others who stopped to listen, and there were several, BERRY told of how she had been celebrating the night before because she had spent the previous day before a Grand Jury.

It should also be noted that BERRY likes publicity, and as an example Agents' attention has been directed to an item which appeared in the gossip column of SID SKOLSKY for January 24, 1944, which item appeared in the "Hollywood Citizens News." This article stated that BERRY had recently been in a department store and when asked to identify herself in order to cash a

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check, BERRY said "Oh you know me, I'm the girl in the Chaplin case." It is also known that BERRY and her mother have quarreled considerably, especially when either or both of them have been drinking. It appears that Mrs. BERRY spends most of her time in the house taking care of the baby, while JOAN runs around considerably and attends to the shopping. Both have admitted that occasionally they get on each others nerves and JOAN at one time stated that she wanted to get away and go on a long trip. Apparently she had Mexico in mind for this trip, and even went so far as to contact the Chamber of Commerce to inquire about the possibilities of getting gasoline once she got to Mexico, and she also contacted several of the local airlines about possible reservations to Mexico.

Several months ago she purchased a 1942 Oldsmobile sedan. As for Mrs. BERRY, she also has indicated a desire to get away from JOAN and the baby for a while. They have talked considerably about Mrs. BERRY taking a trip to New York to visit her sister, but as yet this trip has not materialized, probably because of Mrs. BERRY's affection for the baby and her unwillingness to leave JOAN and the baby by themselves.

On March 2, 1944 Mrs. BERRY and JOAN got into an argument, which culminated in JOAN's ordering her mother out of the house. Mrs. BERRY left without any clothes, other than what she was wearing and stayed away until the night of March 4th. JOAN was exceedingly remorseful and worried over her mother's departure and told Agents that she felt that it was all her, JOAN's, fault.

JOAN, in trying to explain this particular quarrel with her mother, stated that both she and her mother had been drinking somewhat and that when she, JOAN, drinks, she always thinks of the time she spent in the Garden Grove Sanitarium after her release from the County Jail and the Santa Monica Hospital. She described this place as something of a mental institution and has always blamed her mother for allowing her to be sent there.

On the night that her mother left, while talking telephonically to the writer, the thought had occurred to her and she asked the writer if it had occurred to Agents that she and others in her family were crazy, referring specifically to her father committing suicide. After her mother returned the writer talked to Mrs. BERRY, at which time she told him where she had been and what she had done, namely that she felt she had to teach JOAN a lesson. On this occasion she said that always when JOAN was drinking she berated her mother for sending her to Garden Grove, and during this conversation Mrs. BERRY said that JOAN was no more crazy than any of the parties interested in this case.

It is again pointed out, however, that although JOAN does show frequent signs of emotional instability, she can, upon occasion, be a very normal and sensible appearing girl. Frequently, during long interviews, she has borne up very well and has given every appearance of being a good witness.

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As a matter of fact after the bloodtests were made and it was determined that CHAPLIN could not possibly be the father of the child, JOAN took the news very well, and although she steadfastly reiterated that CHAPLIN was the father of her child, she did not break down and took the results very sensibly. With the exception of the argument with her mother, which resulted in her mother's leaving the house for a few days, JOAN has conducted herself very well for the past few weeks and has been cooperative with Agents in every respect.

As previously set out in reference report dated February 25, 1944, an agreement was signed last June by JOHN J. IRWIN in behalf of Mrs. BERRY and the baby with CHAPLIN's attorneys that the baby and CHAPLIN would submit to blood tests after the baby attained the age of four months. On February 15, 1944 these blood tests were made and it was determined that CHAPLIN could not be the father of the child.

On February 17, 1944 JOHN IRWIN withdrew as BERRY's attorney. However when the attorneys for CHAPLIN went into court Superior Judge WILLIAM S. BAIRD refused to sign the dismissal notice and set a date for a hearing on the motion. This hearing was held on March 1, 1944 before Superior Judge STANLEY MOSK, at which time JOSEPH SCOTT appeared as attorney for BERRY and CHARLES E. MILLIKIN appeared for CHAPLIN.

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge MOSK took the case under advisement before rendering a decision. On March 8, 1944 Judge MOSK denied the motion of CHAPLIN's attorney to dismiss the paternity suit. Thereafter CHAPLIN's attorneys appealed this matter to the Circuit Court of Appeals of this State, which was ruled against CHAPLIN, and at the present time there is an appeal being considered by the Supreme Court of the State of California. A ruling on this appeal is expected on or before May 15, 1944.

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JOAN BERRY

6382 Mississippi Avenue

Los Angeles, California

Confidential Telephone: CRestview 6-2650

b7c
Since the initiation of this investigation BERRY has been interviewed on numerous occasions by Agents. However on January 7th, 10th and 11, 1944 agents took a detailed statement from JOAN BERRY, which statement was dictated to Stenographers [redacted] and [redacted] of the Los Angeles Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The notes of these stenographers are being retained in the file on this case. This statement is being set out below:

"I came to Hollywood in May of 1941. I had previously been in Mexico City, where a friend of mine, Mr. PAUL GETTY, was aware of the fact that I was coming to Hollywood. He made arrangements with a friend of ours, A. C. BLUMENTHAL, to make some contacts for me in Hollywood. I know that Mr. BLUMENTHAL wrote to TIM DURANT and BETTLEY RYAN, telling them that I was coming.

When I got to Hollywood, I did not know the address or telephone number of TIM DURANT, however, a short time after I got here TIM DURANT called me on the phone and said, "I have a letter from BLUMEY and he asked me to take you out for a drink." After I got to Hollywood I was in correspondence with BLUMENTHAL and GETTY, so I presume that BLUMENTHAL told TIM DURANT where I was living and how I could be contacted. It is my recollection that I went to the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel in May of 1941, stayed for a few days and then got a room in a private home on Lanewood Avenue in Hollywood.

TIM called me on the phone and wanted to come over and see me, and I told him, "No" I was busy. In between the time of this call and my eventually seeing TIM DURANT I went back to Mexico City. When I returned I stayed in an apartment house on Hobart Street near the Ambassador Hotel.

I now recall, on thinking it over further, that when I was still staying in this house on Lanewood owned by Mrs. S. COCKRELL, that TIM did call me once and I refused to see him, but then he contacted me again before I went to Mexico City and we went out and had a drink. I particularly remember this because he came bounding up the lawn about 11:00 o'clock at night and hollered "JOAN, JOAN BERRY." I said "Who is it?" He said "TIM DURANT. Come on down. We'll go and have a drink." So I ran downstairs, being very annoyed that he had come to the house, and finally agreed to go and have a drink with Mr. DURANT. I think the meeting lasted for about forty minutes and we went around to a cocktail bar on Highland. TIM made advances, but I said I was pretty tied up with PAUL. I remember on the steps he tried to kiss me. He said "What's the matter?" I said "You just don't appeal to me. Every girl you meet do you like" He said "We can be friends." I said "Of course." He said "When you get back in town will you contact me?" I said "Of course I will." CHAPLIN's name did not enter the conversation on my first meeting with TIM DURANT."

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"Then I returned to Mexico City and stayed approximately a couple of weeks, and then came back to Hollywood and took the apartment on Hobart, previously mentioned. From there I called TIM DURANT, he having given me his telephone number, and we had several conversations on the telephone, and at one point he asked me if I wanted to meet SPENCER TRACY or CHARLES CHAPLIN, I having indicated that I was not interested in him. I told him I would like to meet SPENCER TRACY, and he said that there was a party being arranged on ERROL FLYNN's yacht. Present would be JOE MANKIEWICZ and his wife, BILL GRADY, a casting director at M-G-M, and SPENCER TRACY. He pointed out that I would be well chaperoned. I took a taxi down to the harbor, was escorted to the yacht by someone who was waiting for me, and after dinner everybody disappeared except TRACY. He said the boat was going to Catalina, and when I protested as to where the others were, he said that I had no need to worry, that they would be following in another boat. Not desiring to go with Mr. TRACY to Catalina, I told him that I was going back to Los Angeles. He offered to pay my taxi fare. I told him "No" I had my own money, and so left and paid my fare back to Los Angeles.

The next day TIM DURANT called me and told me that TRACY was intrigued, especially when I had insisted on paying my own fare not only down to the harbor, but back to the city. I told TIM that I was going to New York in a few days and he asked me if I wouldn't like to meet CHARLES CHAPLIN before I left. I told him I would. He called me the next day and said that we were going to have dinner, and did I know a girl that would accompany us. I do not recall the name of this girl.

The car came for me at my apartment. TIM came up to the door to get me, and when we went down to the car, Mr. CHAPLIN was standing outside and I was introduced to him. We went to Perino's on Wilshire Boulevard to dinner, and after dinner TIM, apparently having realized that he wasn't going to get anywhere with the girl he was with, excused himself, saying he had to go home, and he and the girl left in CHAPLIN's car, the chauffeur taking them home. CHAPLIN and I remained. I recall that we stayed in the restaurant talking so long that they had to ask us to leave because they were closing.

When we left, we rode in CHAPLIN's car up and down from Los Angeles to the beach several times, talking. The chauffeur was driving. Part of our conversation, I recall, concerned PAUL GETTY, and I probably told him that I knew him. I particularly remember in this connection that Communism was discussed, CHAPLIN pointing out that I was involved with a man who had a lot of money. I also remember that I told CHAPLIN I was going back to New York. I remember that the rest of the conversation centered on the motion picture industry. I said that I thought it was a cruel town, that I had come to Hollywood full of hope and ambition only to discover that unless you knew someone of importance in the movie industry, who would give you a break, it was almost impossible to get into pictures. It's the old story of saying that they needed people with experience, but where were you supposed to get experience. CHARLES said, "I could tell that you have a great deal of talent just by speaking with you,"

had commented upon how fresh and alive I was. He said that he would like to have me under contract. When he said this I could scarcely believe my ears, and I thought that the next morning he would forget about it. But that evening when he left, he gave me his telephone number and asked me to contact him. I remember I still have the envelope on which he wrote his telephone number.

The next morning he called me and told me that Mr. DURANT had arranged a party at DURANT's house, and would I again try to get someone for DURANT. So I introduced him to a girl by the name of MARCIA SARLOW. CHARLES came by for me in his car and took me to TIM DURANT's house. As I recall we picked MARCIA up on the way. We went over to TIM's house and had dinner. There were just the four of us, - CHARLES and I and TIM and MARCIA. After dinner I recall that TIM and MARCIA excused themselves, saying they were going upstairs to explore the house, and CHARLES and I sat on the divan. CHARLES put his arm around me and tried to kiss me, but I said that I wasn't that kind of a girl and that I had to be in love with a man before I would let him do such things. As a matter of fact, I said, "I'm quite interested in someone else." But CHARLES, in spite of this, still evidenced an interest in me, and as a matter of fact made a date with me to go out with him again in the next few days.

In passing I may mention here that CHAPLIN told me at some subsequent time that when he had been unsuccessful in his advances that night at TIM'S house, he went to DURANT, out of my presence, and asked him if he thought that I was all right. TIM, as CHARLES said, said he didn't know.

Also during this time one night we went to the 123 Club and I recall that we saw PAT MORRISON. I remember that I exclaimed to CHARLIE, "Oh, look, there's PAT MORRISON," and immediately excused myself, actually because he was embarrassing me with his propositions. CHAPLIN afterwards told me that he thought I was leaving him because I wanted to see and be with PAT MORRISON. I remember CHAPLIN later told me that I was the most feminine woman that had ever hit Hollywood and how strange it was that he had doubts about me in the beginning.

Shortly after our date at the 123 Club, CHARLES asked me if I wanted to go to Santa Barbara with him for an auction. I said "Yes," and we drove up in his car - the Japanese chauffeur driving. We got to Santa Barbara in the late afternoon, and had dinner in Santa Barbara. We then returned to Los Angeles. However, on the way to Santa Barbara in the afternoon, CHAPLIN was very insistent and impatient and spent most of the entire trip pawing and mauling me. I resisted him at all times and I recall that on one occasion I suggested that we get out and take a walk so he could become himself again. We reached an agreement on this trip up to Santa Barbara that we would cut out any romantic intentions as far as our relations were concerned, and keep it on a strictly friendly and business basis; that I would go ahead and sign a contract with the Studio and study for my part in the picture which he expected to make. At that time he was going to make a picture, and the exact idea of the picture had not been decided.

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Shortly after our return from this Santa Barbara trip, I signed a contract with Chaplin Studios in about June of 1941, and it was not until after the signing of this contract that I had sexual relations with CHAPLIN. This took place in CHAPLIN's house. I might add here that CHAPLIN's success in this regard was due to his verbal persuasiveness. I have been told, and from my personal experiences with him I know it to be true, that he is very proud of his success with women along these lines. This verbal persuasiveness of CHAPLIN'S was his violent insistence that he was madly in love with me. He began calling me his favorite names for his lady loves, "Hunchy."

About a week after I signed the contract with CHAPLIN, which was for a period of six months with options, and provided that I was to get \$75 a week, and after a six months period I was to get \$100 a week. CHAPLIN insisted, as did also ARCH REEVES, business manager of the Studio, that I was to tell no one that I was under contract to CHAPLIN. It was to be given no publicity by the studio and I was not to even volunteer it to any of my friends.

Because it was so far for CHAPLIN to come and see me, he suggested that I get another apartment. I was still living at the Ambassador Hotel. So I found an apartment on Shirley Place in Beverly Hills, and Mr. CHAPLIN came and approved my selection. I paid two months' rent in advance. As I recall, it was \$90 a month. I remember that CHARLES gave me the cash to pay this rent. I suggested that I pay one month's rent, but he said we might as well pay two and he gave me the money.

About a week after I signed the contract with CHAPLIN we took a yacht trip to Catalina. I had stayed all night in his house about two times before this trip. I can remember FRANK, the Japanese butler, bringing me breakfast. On this yacht trip to Catalina there were present besides CHAPLIN and myself, the captain, whose name I believe is ANDERSON, and GEORGE, CHAPLIN's Japanese cook. On this trip to Catalina I definitely recall that CHAPLIN told me that after he made his next picture, which he said would be his last, we would take a trip to the Orient. He said that he wanted to die in the Orient.

Speaking of sea trips, I recall now that the first time I met CHAPLIN I asked him how many times he had been married and he said "Twice." I said "What about PAULETTE GODDARD?" He said, "Well, I mean three times." Later he admitted to me that he and GODDARD had never been married.

This trip lasted about a week. On this trip he started giving me lessons in voice training. I remember that every morning for two hours he would have me scream to the sea gulls to strengthen my voice. While on this trip I came to the realization that I was in love with CHAPLIN. He, of course, continued his protestations of love.

I spent several days in CHAPLIN's house and then went to New York. I drove my car. This car I had purchased with money given me by PAUL GETTY. This

was somewhat of a bone of contention between CHAPLIN and myself, he insisting he was not going to pay any money on a car which somebody else had helped to get.

Before I went to New York I thought I might be going to have a child, but I remembered that the first time I was ever intimate with CHARLES he told me that he couldn't have children. As a matter of fact, this was one of the devices which he used to persuade me to be intimate with him. I told him I was pregnant, and he said that if I knew someone in New York through whom I could have an operation, he would give me the money to go to New York, and then he did give me \$800 to make the trip to New York. In this connection, several months later CHAPLIN told me that he had really thought at one time that he was not capable of having children, but that he had gone to a doctor and that the doctor after examination had told him that he was very capable of having children and that he should be extremely careful. The point I am trying to make is this: that although he professed to be incapable of having children, he never doubted my faithfulness, so evidently he knew that my condition was the result of his association with me.

I made this trip to New York in my car. I drove my car from Los Angeles to Denver and my stepfather accompanied me from there to New York. In New York I made no attempt to have an operation. My mother, father and I drove to Denver, and at Denver my father remained and my mother and I drove on to Los Angeles alone.

I forgot to mention that while I was in New York I called CHAPLIN on the phone and told him that I would return in ten days. He said "all right," he would be expecting me then. In this conversation he told me that he loved me and missed me and wanted me back.

I got back to Los Angeles some days later than I had told CHAPLIN I would return, but immediately on getting into town I called him on the phone. He said, "Well, it's about time. I've been frantic. I was going to call the FBI if you didn't contact me within a few more days." My mother then was staying with me in a different apartment on Shirley Place at the same address as I had lived before.

Immediately on my return and after his phone call, CHAPLIN and I were together. He asked me if I was all right, referring to my pregnant condition, and I said, "No." He said "For God's sake, you've got to do something about it." I said "No" I wouldn't. We had a big argument because he wanted to tell TIM DURANT about it so that TIM could fix things up and make arrangements for an operation, and he did tell TIM DURANT, which upset me. I really wanted to go ahead and have the baby, and here were CHAPLIN and DURANT trying to high-pressure me into having an operation.

So I took a plane and went to San Francisco to get away from them. I'm not certain, but I believe I called CHAPLIN from San Francisco and he said he was going to have TIM get in touch with me. DURANT did call me there at the St. Francis Hotel where I was staying. TIM was frantic and he told me over the

phone to be calm and not to be emotional because he had arrangements made in Los Angeles to have the whole thing taken care of. I came back on the plane and was met at the airport by TIM DURANT and a woman who owns a sanitarium located near the corner of Sunset and Alvarado. This woman, as I understand it, is a friend of MINNA WALLIS. In fact, this woman got a nurse for TIM DURANT when his mother was ill. As I recall, both TIM and this woman took me to this sanitarium. I was not taking sleeping tablets or any other drug at this time.

The next day this woman took me up to see a Dr. [redacted] whose offices as I recall were located [redacted] Hollywood, California. He examined me and told me I was pregnant and then he gave this woman the name of Dr. TWEEDIE, whose offices are located on Crenshaw Boulevard.

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She and I the next morning went out to see Dr. TWEEDIE. While at Dr. TWEEDIE'S office and while listening to him and this woman discuss the operation, I changed my mind and decided not to go through with it, so she took me back to the sanitarium. After I returned to the sanitarium, the woman called TIM DURANT and I subsequently learned that she told him that I was too erratic and that she would have nothing more to do with it, also that I had changed my mind. I remember just before I left having a conversation with the woman and she said, "Maybe, JOAN, it's the best thing that you do have the baby."

I then called CHAPLIN at his house and he said that he would send the chauffeur and his automobile down to get me. The chauffeur came and took me up to CHAPLIN'S house and it was then that CHARLES told me that if I wanted to have the baby, that he would make arrangements to get a house at Santa Barbara and have the baby. He said "We can get a nurse for the baby and you can go away after the baby is born - you can go back to New York." He assured me at this time that he would always provide for the baby. The same night after this conversation, TIM DURANT came over and told us he thought I was foolish to have the baby, but if I wanted to and if it was all right with CHARLIE, then I should sign a paper. DURANT prepared a paper which was addressed to Mr. REEVES, saying that I wished my contract terminated since I was expecting my baby and that my associations with the Studio had been exceedingly pleasant. I signed this paper that night.

After I had signed this paper DURANT said "Let's all settle down and talk this thing over sensibly." He pointed out that having a baby would ruin my career as an actress, and similar talk. He pointed out also that CHARLES was emotional and that he should look at this thing sensibly. CHAPLIN finally agreed that perhaps DURANT was right and so I told them that the next day I would go down and go through with the operation. The next day TIM took me down to Dr. TWEEDIE and TIM made an appointment to have the operation. On the way back from the doctor's to CHAPLIN'S, TIM'S remarks to the effect that I should be sensible about these things, etc., so aroused me that I remember I called him a beast and slapped his face.

The next day TIM called for me about 9:00 o'clock in the morning and took me down to Dr. TWEEDIE'S. Tim told me later that he stayed until after the operation to see if I was all right. I remained at Dr. TWEEDIE'S about five days and recall that TIM came down to see me while I was there. CHARLES called me several times and I called him several times.

I was supposed to have stayed at Dr. TWEEDIE'S office another day but wanted to leave. I called the CHAPLIN house and FRANK, the Japanese butler, told me that CHAPLIN was at Catalina. I then called TIM DURANT and he told me the same thing. So I left Dr. TWEEDIE'S and my father took me down to the harbor. I took the ferry and went over to Catalina. When I got to Catalina I looked around for CHAPLIN'S yacht and could not find it, so I called TIM DURANT from there. I was probably hysterical when I was talking to him and he said, "Oh, you poor kid, come on back. CHAPLIN is here and you can see him in the morning." I went back to the mainland and called my mother and my father came down and got me. The next morning he took me over to TIM'S. The next day or so I saw CHAPLIN. He explained to me that the reason he had not seen me the day I left the doctor's office was because he knew that I needed to rest. DURANT later told me that CHAPLIN had been giving a party at the time I called him from the doctor's and that was the reason he did not want to see me. I don't know if this is true, because DURANT did tell me lies from time to time about CHAPLIN'S activities, to try to break us up. He would tell me that CHARLES was out with some girls and I would later find out that it was not true. In the course of trying to break up my association with CHARLES, DURANT also gave me a book which had been written by KONO, former butler of CHAPLIN'S, which detailed his association with other women.

During the fall months of 1941, CHARLES was busy working on his picture "The Gold Rush", remaking The Gold Rush so that it would be fit for release as a sound picture. It was also about this time that my mother and I moved to 9921 Robbins Drive. My associations with CHAPLIN were running smoothly during this period. We were both very much enamored of each other. I was interested in his revising his picture and accompanied him to the studio several times. During this period CHARLES was instructing me and I can remember that at the studio he would have me go over lines of Anthony and Cleopatra in front of the orchestra. During this time nearly every night we would have dinner at Romanoff's, or at his house. I remember one night we were with JOAN BENNETT and WALTER WANGER at their house and on that occasion CHARLES told both of them that he was very much in love with me, but that he was afraid I would be the one that would break up the relationship. CHARLES also told me that he had told ORSON WELLES that he was in love with me.

In December of 1941 at Christmas time, all the employees at the Chaplin Studios received a bonus. My bonus amounted to \$1,000. Also during December I was at the studio one day and suggested to Mr. REEVES that I might as well renew my contract at that time and he gave it to me and I signed it.

During that period there had been some discussion between Mr. CHAPLIN and myself about renewal of the contract. I had expressed myself as being dissatisfied because he hadn't gone into making a picture for me and he on one occasion told me that he was not going to renew my contract. The reason was because the only way that he could keep me in hand was to have a rein on the money that I was getting. Afterwards, when he heard that I had signed the contract when I was in REEVES' office, he thought it was a big joke that I had put over on him.

One more reflection, I now remember that the Christmas of 1941 I did some scenes from the play 'Shadow and Substance' at his house in front of the members of his family. CHARLES told me how he happened to pick that play for me. He said he was at a dinner party one night and he was talking to some man when some people beside him were discussing some play, and one of them spoke up and said the woman in the play was a modern Joan of Arc. CHARLES said he immediately turned from the person with whom he was talking and said "That's for my JOAN". It developed that this was the play 'Shadow and Substance' and he immediately started negotiating to get the play, which he did purchase after my reading the script. I understand the price of the play was \$20,000 that CHARLES paid.

Continuing with reference to his hearing of this play, I remember that one day some time in the fall of 1941 CHARLES called me on the telephone and told me to come right over, that he had something for me to read. He gave me this book and it was a play called "Shadow and Substance". I spent most of the entire evening reading it. He asked if I liked it and I told him I did and he said that he would buy it. During this time I was staying at the CHAPLIN house off and on. I recall one night that I had gone upstairs and had gone to sleep and CHARLES was downstairs reading. He rushed upstairs and woke me up and said "The most awful thing has happened." I asked him "Do you mean you could not get the play." He said "No, CAROLE LOMBARD has been killed."

The day before Christmas we went shopping and he offered me a \$400 watch which I refused. I remember that the man in the store was astonished that I did not accept it.

As far as our intimate relations were concerned, following the first abortion, TIM DURANT took me to a doctor, who I believe had offices in Hollywood. CHARLES had previously told me that TIM was going to take me to a doctor and I should go and do whatever they advised "so that you won't get pregnant again." This doctor fitted me with a diaphragm. However, CHARLES did not want me to use it and so I didn't whenever we had intercourse. He made no mention of being sure that nothing like that happened again and showed no concern. I myself took ordinary precautions, but same was not effective, because by the end of December I believed I was again pregnant. I called this to CHARLES' attention and he laughed and thought it was a big joke. He said "We have got to get ahold of TIM again", and I said "Does TIM have to know." One day I walked

in and TIM was there and he took me by the arm in a friendly manner and said "Well, JOAN, this time it won't be quite as bad", and TIM took me down to Dr. TWEEDIE'S. It is my recollection that the first time I had been to Dr. TWEEDIE, TIM gave the doctor the money. I recall seeing TIM give TWEEDIE'S nurse an envelope. I remember on this first occasion in TWEEDIE'S office I told TIM to be sure and get a receipt for the money. He said in effect, that in affairs like this we don't get receipts.

Just prior to this second operation, I now recall that I had been discussing with my mother the advisability of her getting a divorce. We had money for this, inasmuch as I had that \$1,000 bonus from the Chaplin Studios. My mother went up and talked the matter over with CHAPLIN at his house and he suggested that it would be a good idea for her to go to Reno and get a divorce. CHARLES and I had a conversation on this matter and we agreed that it would be a good idea if she was out of town at the time I was having this second abortion. I accompanied my mother to Reno, stayed two days and then came back. The Chaplin Studios arranged for the transportation. However, I reimbursed the studio for our tickets with my personal check. It was shortly after my return that I was taken back to Dr. TWEEDIE by TIM DURANT. On the occasion of this abortion I was in TWEEDIE'S office a very short time. I remember that I did not want to stay and I called the CHAPLIN home and talked to him and he said that he would send the chauffeur after me, and that I should bring a nurse home with me. I got to CHAPLIN'S house that night about 11, being taken there by his chauffeur in his car. He told me before leaving that I should give the girls in the doctor's office \$20.00 each. He gave me the money to give to them. When I got to CHAPLIN'S house that night he met me at the door and seemed quite glad to see me. He embraced me at the door and said "Oh my poor baby." He suggested that I immediately go upstairs and go to bed, which I did. I went to bed in the room that has been variously known as PAULETTE'S room and my room. CHARLES and the nurse from the doctor's office stayed downstairs and were talking. I was curious as to what they were saying and went downstairs and heard him tell her "It's my fault, I know it's my fault, but then I suppose it is a 50-50 proposition, but this much I know, I will never let her go through it again." "The strange part is that all I have to do is look at her and she gets pregnant." I then went back upstairs again.

I stayed at CHAPLIN'S house from four to five days. It was necessary that Dr. TWEEDIE come out to see me the next day or so because of my condition. CHARLES was very solicitous during this period. He would come in and have breakfast with me and read to me by the hour, etc.

I had gone to the doctor for sleeping tablets and told CHARLES I was sick and I would not go through one of those things again, and he called TIM who came over and said he was sick and tired of my antics and slapped me and CHARLES held my hands and would not let me strike him. This incident wherein I had called TIM a parasite occurred seven or eight days after I left Dr.

TWEEDIE'S. I had gotten up and gone to the doctor and got some sleeping tablets and had them in my room, but did not take them. I had obtained these tablets from MINNA WALLIS' doctor. I told this doctor that I was under contract to CHAPLIN and was a friend of MINNA WALLIS' and that he was driving me crazy and that if I did not get some sleep I would go insane. I had called MINNA during the day time and told her I was not getting any sleep and would have to have a doctor and asked her if she knew who I should go to. She suggested that I go to her doctor. I don't know his name or where his offices are.

This time that TIM hit me at CHAPLIN'S is only one of many times. This particular incident that I had reference to, which I said took place seven or eight days after I left Dr. TWEEDIE'S office the second time. He called MINNA who was at a party and told her to come and get me and take me home. She took me to my apartment on Robbins Drive and the landlady saw me come in and saw my bruised face and I think her boy-friend called the CHAPLIN house and talked to someone there. He apparently told whoever he talked with, possibly EDWARD, that if they did not look out what they were doing and treat me better someone would cause them some trouble. While I did not hear this directly from my landlady, Mrs. HALL, I have concluded that she must have had the above call made because EDWARD on one occasion asked me if I told anyone about the fight I had had with DURANT and I told him I had not and he told me there about some person calling about that time and had made that statement. I have concluded that Mrs. HALL's boy-friend had made the call to the CHAPLIN house.

When MINNA WALLIS brought me home she saw some sleeping pills in my room and emptied the contents out of the capsules and put the capsules back together and stuck them in my drawer. She admitted that she did this. On the way home from CHARLES' house this time with MINNA WALLIS she made some comment about my bruised face, but said she did not want to know anything about it. I told her that of course she did not want to know anything bad about DURANT. She had always closed her eyes to such things about him, thinking he was perfect. She said that whatever caused it, I had brought it on myself.

In January of 1942, screen tests were made at the Chaplin Studios, at CHAPLIN'S request, of me. These tests consisted of so called silent tests taken from certain scenes in the first part of the play. Three or four weeks were taken in preparation for and taking of these tests.

From the latter part of January to May were spent almost entirely in studying for the part. I, in the meantime, was going out with his friends and I did not go out with him during this time. I was seeing SAM MARX and occasionally PAUL GETTY, when he was in town.

In May of 1942, I broke my contract with the Chaplin Studios. However, it was an amicable arrangement with CHAPLIN to permit me to make a screen test at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Although the contract was broken at this time I

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was still supposed to remain in effect for six months and I was to receive payments, and did receive payments from the studio until September, 1942.

About the latter part of February through April, and the early part of May, I was attending the Max Reinhart Studio. My tuition was paid by the Chaplin Studio. Miss HUNTER of the Publicity Department of Chaplin Studios, accompanied me and paid the tuition. She did not tell them I was under contract to CHAPLIN but a girl who was a secretary there recognized me as the young lady she had seen CHAPLIN with in one of the night spots. CHARLES and I were not unfriendly at this time. He was going his way and I was going mine. We were still talking about the play and were seeing each other maybe several times a week.

CHARLES, understanding the way I felt, was helping me with the screen test that I was to be given at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. He was very kind during this period and I in turn was listening to his speech that he was to give over a national hook-up, by the pool on a particular day and on that same day I was supposed to have a final reading with LILLIAN BURNS at the Metro Studio. I became very interested in the speech CHARLES was making and he asked me to accompany him to the broadcasting studio. For that reason, I did not get to Metro to make the final test. Instead, I went to N.B.C. with CHARLES, where ROBERT ARDEN appeared on the scene.

In May of 1942 CHARLES was having trouble with his household servants and the studio was trying to get things straightened out and they were all coming to me to see what I could do and I was going to CHARLES to try to have him take an interest in his affairs at home, all with no success. These things bothered me and I wanted to get away for awhile, so I went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, to see GETTY.

I had been wanting to go to New York and so told CHAPLIN and he told me if I did he would stop the checks coming from the studio, he insisting that I remain here. He said if I left for New York he would consider it a breach of contract. So, at the end of one of these fights one day when we were not talking, I went to Oklahoma. I stayed there only a short time, about a week, and then came back to Los Angeles. I remember GETTY putting me on the plane in Tulsa for my return here.

One night around November, 1941, I went with CHARLES to dinner at JACK and ANN WARNER'S and there were quite a few stars there, among them being MARLENE DIETRICH, who was gorgeously garbed, and I told CHARLES that I would have to have a fur coat if we were going out socially and formally. Shortly after this I discussed with him the suggestion of buying a fur coat at the May company. I went down with my mother and picked it out and charged it, after a conversation which I had with CHARLES relative to the kind of coat to purchase. The coat I finally bought was a silver fox coat costing \$1100. I remember he said after I purchased it that he would rather that I had gotten a mink, like Mrs. VIDOR'S.

Getting back to my return from Tulsa, I started seeing CHARLES again and we made up for a short while, but we would periodically have fights over my desire to go to New York, as CHARLES did not want me to go. As a matter of fact, my mother on one occasion went over to see CHAPLIN, to see if she could persuade him to let me go to New York, because he said if I went he would consider it a breach of contract and would not pay me any more money. CHARLES, however, told my mother that the only way that I could be handled was to discipline me and that I did not know the meaning of discipline, and he again refused to let me go to New York.

We were seeing each other after this and one day, out of a clear blue sky, he said, "JOAN, you can go to New York." He asked me if my mother would like to go to New York and I asked her and she said she would. About a month before this my mother had gone to Reno and while she was there I had wanted to send her some money but did not have enough and CHARLES would not give me any to send her and I went to the Personal Loan Company, Hollywood, California, and borrowed \$300.00, part of which I sent to my mother. CHARLES was aware that I had made this loan, so at the time my mother and I were preparing to go to New York the Chaplin Studios gave me \$500 with the understanding that \$300 was to go to repay this loan and the balance was to be used as my spending money while in New York. The tickets and all arrangements for the transportation were made and paid for by the Chaplin Studios. CHARLES had also told me that he was going to New York a few days after I was scheduled to leave. The purpose of CHARLES' trip was for him to speak at Carnegie Hall on the "Second Front."

On October 2, 1942, my mother and I left Los Angeles for New York on the train and upon our arrival in New York we went to my mother's house for a few days. My mother stayed there and I went to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, which place CHARLES had told me to go. I called CHARLES long distance from the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to his home in Los Angeles. I spoke to EDWARD the butler and he told me that CHARLES was out with JINX FALKENBERG or some other girl. I was angry and after the long distance call I got in touch with DAVID RECHT, PAUL GETTY's lawyer, thinking that if I would go out with him it would make CHAPLIN jealous. We went to a night club and on the way home he said that it was a dirty shame the way CHAPLIN treated and suggested that I move to the Pierre Hotel. I checked into the Pierre Hotel and a few days later CHAPLIN, MURANT and EDWARD the butler, arrived in New York and registered at the Waldorf Hotel. When CHARLES arrived in New York I called him at the hotel and spoke to EDWARD, the butler. I told EDWARD I wanted to get some tickets for CHAPLIN's speech at Carnegie Hall. EDWARD said that he would see that I got them. Later I received two tickets in the mail, and although I first intended to take my mother, I later decided to go with DAVID RECHT, and as a matter of fact, went with him to the speech. During the program DAVID and I got up and went to the bar to have a few drinks and forgot to return in time for the majority of CHARLES' speech. We did, however, come back in time to hear about the last five minutes of it. I remember this because the next day when I talked to CHARLES on

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the telephone he told me DURANT had seen me get up and leave the program and CHARLES reprimanded me for this. Later on after the speech, DAVID and I joined some friends at the Stork Club. Towards the end of the evening someone mentioned that CHAPLIN and DURANT were at another table. At first I thought he was kidding, then later I saw that CHARLES was there and I stopped by his table and he introduced me to the people in the group. He said he hoped to see me later on in the evening and that he was under the impression that I was supposed to join him after the speech backstage. I found out later from CHAPLIN that he had sent a waiter over to my table to ask me to meet him at the El Morocco later on, but I do not recall getting the message.

The next day I called CHAPLIN on the telephone and we talked for a short while, but did not see each other for several days. Several days later TIM got in touch with me and told me CHAPLIN wanted me to have dinner with him, that he was going back to the west coast very shortly. I had had a previous date with HARRY COOPER. HARRY picked me up about 7:30, thinking that we were going to the show together. (HARRY COOPER sold me my clothes). Instead, I told him that I had a date with CHAPLIN, so we just had a drink together. After having the drink he took me to the 21 Club where I was to meet CHAPLIN. When I arrived I joined CHAPLIN and TIM, who were already there. While at the 21 Club I remember that we saw PHILIP BARRIE, the playwright. After staying at the 21 Club a few hours we went to another night club. We stayed there a few hours and then the three of us took a taxi back to the Waldorf-Astoria. We went up on the elevator together and went to CHARLES' suite. TIM stayed only a few minutes and went to his room, leaving CHARLES and I in the living room. This was shortly after midnight. While we were in the living room CHARLES and I discussed the going ahead with the picture "Shadow and Substance." CHARLES said he still wanted me to play the lead in the picture and wanted me to go back to the west coast. I explained to him that I did not have any money and he said he would give me \$300.00 and I said that it was not enough. He said it would get me back to the coast and that was all he was interested in. There was also some talk that night concerning CHAPLIN'S interest in the Russian Government and what they were doing. He told me how he had been offered a position in Russia as a Commissar, and I remember addressing him as Commissar. He said he had been giving some thought to going back to Russia and kidded me by saying that he was actually going to leave for Russia. However, on this point, it was definite that within a few days we were both going to return to the west coast. Subsequently to this conversation CHAPLIN and I had sexual intercourse in the Waldorf-Astoria in his bedroom. Later that morning CHAPLIN took me back to the Pierre Hotel in a taxi. Some time later that morning or in the early afternoon, I returned to the Waldorf and went up to CHAPLIN'S suite. Before going up I called EDWARD on the telephone and he said CHARLES wanted to see me. When I went to CHAPLIN'S suite EDWARD opened the door. CHARLES gave me an envelope which contained \$300. This was the money that we had talked about earlier that day, with which I was to go back to the west coast. EDWARD left the room and CHAPLIN and I talked for a few minutes. I kidded CHAPLIN in this conversation, addressing him by saying "Well, Commissar, when are you leaving for Russia." He

said "I am going back to California very soon and then will go to Russia after the picture is made." However, from his attitude in even mentioning his interest in Russia over me and the picture, I was hurt and left within a few minutes, knowing that after we returned to California we would go through the same arguments.

I checked out of the Pierre within a few days and went back to be with my mother and her sister on the anniversary of the death of my grandmother, which was around the 28th or 29th of October and then took a train for the west coast and checked into the Beverly Hills Hotel upon arriving.

After returning to the west coast I stayed at the Beverly Hills Hotel approximately two weeks. I had met JOINE ALDERMAN in Palm Springs. As I recall, it was after I signed my contract at the Chaplin Studios that mother and I went to Palm Springs. We stayed with a friend of mine, ADRIENNE DAVIS, who had an apartment next to me when I was living on Hobart. While at the Palm Springs Tennis Club, I also met one BEAUREGARD through Miss DAVIES. He was a tennis professional working at one of the clubs there. I also met LEE BOWMAN, an actor. I recall that he was quite tight and wanted me to ditch BEAUREGARD but I didn't. When I got to the Beverly Hills Hotel after coming back from New York in October, 1942, I saw JOINE ALDERMAN, who was then employed as a hostess at the Beverly Hills Hotel. I became quite friendly with JOINE at this time. She introduced me to various people around the hotel, among them JIMMY McHUGH, a song writer, HANS REUSCH, LOUISE RAINIER, and others. ALDERMAN knew of my attachment for CHAPLIN and I suppose that during the course of our conversation I told her quite a bit about it.

Several days after returning to the Beverly Hills Hotel from New York, I recall I had a date one night with SAM MARX, who is a producer at P.G.M. His uncle married my aunt. However, the relationship between my aunt and MARX is not at all friendly. I had looked him up in 1939 or 1940 and over the course of years intervening up until this time had been out with him on frequent occasions. It was he who had arranged the screen test at Metro previously mentioned. On this particular night I was to have gone out with MARX and HANS REUSCH, whom I had met a day or so before, came along and wanted me to go with him, but I refused. As a result we had a group of us who were together. This party included MARX, REUSCH, ALDERMAN and GEORGE MATKA. Later MARX took me to Lucy's for dinner.

About the third day after returning from New York I called CHARLES and told him I was in town and he berated me for not immediately calling him after I got here. When CHARLES and I talked this time we made a date for the next night or so for dinner. He asked me not to do any drinking that afternoon before our dinner engagement. I had an appointment with REUSCH for cocktails and we sat in the bar drinking from 4:00 to 8:00 that afternoon. HARVEY, CHAPLIN'S chauffeur, came into the lounge and saw me there and he apparently told CHARLES because when I got out to the car he asked me, "Have you managed

"to ditch your boy friend." We started an argument which resulted in a public scene. I had previously told REUSCH that we were going to ROMANOFF'S for dinner and I thought CHARLES might be interested in his play. I suggested that REUSCH come into ROMANOFF'S and stop by the table and I would introduce them. We went on to ROMANOFF'S, CHARLES and myself, for dinner.

In the car we had a terrific fight. CHARLES told me he was an old man and he could not go through this any more, that he wanted peace and quiet. (When I gave him peace and quiet, he got bored). I remember walking into ROMANOFF'S, that CHARLES had ahold of my arm and the next day it was black and blue from the pressure he had exerted. He resented my speaking to people as we went by their tables.

In the middle of dinner I observed REUSCH at the bar having a drink. I motioned to him to come to the table, but did not ask him to sit down because I knew CHARLES was annoyed. I introduced him to CHARLES and he left. Afterwards CHARLES said, "Do you have to flaunt your lover before me?" He moved from there to a table where HANS could not see us. He forbade me seeing REUSCH or anyone else.

That night at ROMANOFF'S CHARLES and I got into an argument, he telling me he was through with me and that he couldn't see me any more, because we apparently could not get along. I remember I walked out and told him I was going back to the hotel alone. He, however, said he would take me and he did. I remember that this night I was crying and told him I loved him. This was the first time I had ever told him that. It apparently made no difference to him as he said he was through. When I got to the hotel about 2:00 that morning I took quite a dose of sleeping tablets. This is the occasion when I fell over and hit the telephone, which resulted in a doctor being called and their treating me. I was unconscious and remember that afterwards someone told me I had said that I wanted to die because CHARLES was through with me, etc. JOINE told me afterwards that she was there through the time I was being given medical attention. The next day they had a nurse for me. I got away and went to CHAPLIN'S, but I did not see him. ERD brought me back to the hotel. CALDWELL, the Manager, told me this day that he had called CHAPLIN and CHARLES had told him that I was no longer under contract to the studio and that he, CHAPLIN, would in no way be responsible for bills at the hotel. I learned later that the studio had sent \$200 for the bill and the bill had already been paid by PAUL GETTY and it was returned to them. The hotel meanwhile packed up my clothes and I had to leave there.

I then went and stayed with ELAINE BARRIE for a few days. I had met ELAINE BARRIE one night when I was at the Mocambo with GETTY. I was quite ill in the ladies room when ELAINE BARRIE, whom I had never met before, offered her assistance. She put her name and address on a slip of paper in my purse and the next day I not recalling just who she was, gave her a ring. Thereafter I was

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in rather frequent contact with her. As best I recall, it was some time in the spring of 1941 that I met ELAINE BARRIE. During these two days at BARRIE'S I called CHARLES' house frequently and so did she. EDWARD said CHARLES would not talk to me. I also called SAM MARX but he was mad at me too about something. At this time I had about \$57.00 left and decided to go to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and took a bus for Tulsa. I understand that the records of the Mayo Hotel in Tulsa reflect that I checked in there November 17, 1942.

I saw PAUL GETTY at Tulsa and went out with him several times for dinner and told him what the situation was as far as CHARLES and I was concerned. I only stayed in Tulsa a few days and understand the records of the Mayo Hotel show that I checked out November 23, 1942. I recall that PAUL GETTY put me on the train for Kansas City and I returned directly to the west coast. I registered at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles for one day. As I recall this was Thanksgiving Day. On this day I called CHARLES' house immediately from the Biltmore Hotel and they told me that he was not there, that he was in New York. I then called HANS REUSCH and talked to him for a short while, because I was lonesome. The next day I moved to the Ambassador Hotel and from there I called ELAINE BARRIE and asked her to see if she could find out whether CHARLES actually was in New York. She called the Chaplin Studios and they told her that CHARLES actually was in New York. I then called the CHAPLIN house and found that CHARLES was coming back to Los Angeles in a few weeks.

For the next few weeks I saw HANS REUSCH quite frequently and also went out with he and VASCO BONINI.

About December 10, 1942, I went to the Player's Restaurant with HANS REUSCH. At this time I saw CHARLES sitting at a table with KING VIDOR, Mrs. VIDOR, and a blonde girl who was with CHAPLIN. I stopped at CHAPLIN'S table and spoke to him and he seemed very happy to see me, but then when he saw REUSCH he was somewhat taken aback. He was also apparently embarrassed because he had been seen with this blonde. Later he told that this was a girl he had met through KING VIDOR and that he had only seen her that one time. I remember we had an argument, he telling me that I was always with some man and I pointed out that he was always with some girl - always a beautiful one. I don't believe I saw him that night after we left the Players.

Some time after this meeting with CHARLES at the Players on the 10th, and some time before the 23rd of December, 1942, I was again at the Players Restaurant having dinner with REUSCH. We were dancing and I saw CHARLES sitting with a man whom I believe is CARL WEISMAN. I remember CHARLES used to play tennis quite a bit with this fellow. As I went by CHARLES' table I spoke to him and it was then that he made a remark to the effect that he wanted to see me later that night. ERICKA SEAMAN was with us that night and I recall that VASCO BONINI was also at the Players that night with a girl but was not in our party. I believe that I took REUSCH and SEAMAN home and then drove up to CHARLES'. I told them that I was going up to his house.

The light was on and I knocked at the back door and CHARLES came running out. We sat on a wicker divan on the sun porch and in the course of conversation he asked me if he was a better man in his love making than others that I have ever associated with and I told him that he was not. He then accused me of having an affair with HANS REUSCH. I tried to give the impression that I had to make him jealous. CHARLES then became violently angry and began to slap me and I fell down and was crying, lying on the ground and while I was lying there on my side he kicked me in the stomach two or three times. During all this time I was crying and from his actions and mannerisms, I believe the man was crazy at that time. He was insane. He was cursing me with all the words that he knew. I estimate that this scene lasted fifteen minutes. I am not sure how I got home that night, but to the best of my recollection I drove my own car.

At a date which I believe was about December 19, 1942, I again saw CHARLES. During this time I was exceedingly upset and bought a gun down on Main Street, corner of Fifth and Main, approximately. I bought this gun on a Saturday night before the next time that I was with CHAPLIN. During this period I was trying to see him and called him daily on the telephone but he would not talk with me. I lost this first gun at the Beverly House or when I was with ERICK'S SEAMAN, just where I don't know. I then bought another gun at the Hollywood Gun Shop, just a day or so before I went up to CHAPLIN's on this date which I believe to be about December 19th.

The reason I bought these guns was because I was going to kill myself. I finally resolved to see CHARLES, thinking that when I got up there I would kill myself right in front of him. I believe I must have taken a taxi up there that night and when I arrived the lights were out in the house down stairs, which meant that he had not come home. I got out of the taxi down on Summit Drive and walked up the grade to the house and went around in back. While there I heard a car drive up and TIM DURANT bid CHARLES good night. CHARLES went into the house and I thought he would probably be in the living room or sun porch if the lights were not on. I went to the front door and rang the bell several times and no one answered. As a matter of fact no one upstairs or in the sergeant's quarters can hear the front door bell ring. I went around in back and knocked on the door and when nobody came I broke the glass and went in. I went up upstairs, finding no one down stairs. CHARLES told me afterwards that he had heard me down there but did not care. When I got upstairs he was on the telephone talking to someone in affectionate terms. He later told me it was an old friend, but I believe it was some girl. I listened for five minutes or so to him from the dressing room and became jealous and took the gun out of my pocket and pointed it at him as I came into the room. He saw me and said goodbye to the person he was talking to and hung up. He said "What are you going to do, are you going to kill me?" Then he said "Oh, I know, you are going to kill yourself." He said "Don't be foolish" and said "sit there", pointing to the bottom of the bed. He asked me why I was going to kill myself and I told him that I had been

in love with him and we weren't getting any place. He said "Don't be foolish, I haven't gone out with any other girls, but I have to have other interests." I said "like that on the phone?", and he said "don't be silly, that is an old old friend," and I said "how old, seventeen?" He then told me that it was Mrs. ROB WAGNER. He then said "that's cute", and I said "what's cute?" He said "your pointing a gun at me". Then we sat on the bed together and CHARLES took hold of my hand in which I was holding the gun and told me not to be foolish. He told me I should stay all night and I gave him various reasons why I could not but he finally convinced me that I should, remarking that I "shouldn't kill myself until morning." I remember that when I did consent to stay I told him I was not going to have an affair with him and I went ahead and took all the magazines off the other twin bed, which is in his room. In this connection, he takes a lot of magazines and they are all arranged on his adjoining twin bed. One of the reasons I had given him for not staying was that I had no pajamas. He told me that I knew where they were and I went and got undressed and put on a pair of his pajamas. Then I heard EDWARD call CHARLES and he left the room and talked to EDWARD who was downstairs. However CHARLES' two boys, CHARLES, JR. and SIDNEY, were out in the hall. I did not see either of them, but heard them talking. From what EDWARD has since told me of the conversation that night between he and CHARLES, EDWARD apparently asked him if everything was all right and CHARLES told him he could handle the situation. As I understand it from either CHARLES' remarks to me when he came back into the room, or from EDWARD in our later conversation, the boys also asked him at the same time and he told them to go on back to bed. CHARLES then came back into the room and locked both doors into the hall and another door which led to the bathroom, which connects PAULETTE'S bedroom with CHARLES'. We then had an affair, during which time the gun was on the night stand between the two beds where I could reach it with my right hand. CHARLES made some remark to the effect that having an affair with a gun nearby was a "new twist".

Afterwards we both tried to go to sleep and I found his snoring irritating and I called him and told him I was going into the next room. I took the gun with me, though he said leave it with me, and I said no. It was probably around 4:00 a.m. that I went into PAULETTE'S room, but I did not get to sleep until around 6:00. CHARLES came in a couple of times and tried to get the gun from me, but I did not give it to him.

The next morning CHARLES came into my room and wanted to have another affair. I told him no. EDWARD later told me that he had heard CHAPLIN say that. It was probably 11:00 that morning that I got up. EDWARD came up that morning and tried to talk me into giving him the gun and said that CHARLES had sent him up there for that purpose. Later CHARLES came up and I gave him the gun, along with the bill of sale. I had torn it up, but I gave him the pieces. He said he did not believe that I had purchased the gun myself, saying he thought someone had given it to me. Before I left CHARLES and I discussed the fact that I did not have any money and he at that time told me that he would give me \$50 to cover the hotel bill. This he did. I also at this time told him that I had

tried to get into the Studio Club and could not. He had been insisting that I live there, study hard and go ahead with my plans for appearing in pictures. I told him I was going to do this and did again try to get into the Studio Club. When I left there that day it was with the understanding that I was to receive \$25.00 a week, that I was to go to the Studio Club and live and that I was to collect my money from him personally, or from EDWARD if he was not there. He said he was busy with another matter, but that he was testing me out and would again begin to teach me personally very soon. He had let me to believe that he was unable to get the film for the picture "Shadow and Substance", but that he was going to work on something else and that he wanted me under contract to him. The reason he did not want me to go to the studio to get the money was because he said he did not want the people at the studio to know that he was again putting me under contract, because they would think that he was making a fool of himself. EDWARD took me to the Beverly House Hotel. I told EDWARD that I did not have any luggage and he got a bag of CHAPLIN'S for me.

As I have said, when I left that day with EDWARD, CHARLES had given me the money he had in his pocket for payment of my hotel bill, the sum amounting to around \$56.00 or so. The understanding was that I was to return the next day and get my first \$25.00 on the weekly contract of \$25.00 a week that he had put me under. The day that I left CHARLES' I went and checked into the Plaza Hotel. The next day I went up to CHARLES' in my own car and EDWARD came out and gave me the \$25.00. As I recall, it was in an envelope. I did not even go into the house. I wanted to show CHARLES my independence. Two days before a week was up, from the time I had received the first \$25.00, I again went up to CHAPLIN'S. I only had \$2.00 in my pocket and the bill at the hotel was due and I needed the next payment on my contract. I spoke to EDWARD and told him I was up after the money and as he afterwards told me, he went to CHARLES and told him that I was there for the money. At first CHARLES said that I should be given the money and then he said no, the payment was not due for two days yet, after counting on his fingers. He instructed EDWARD not to give it to me.

This time when I went for the money that I have just mentioned, when CHARLES did not give it to me was Christmas Day. I wanted to wish CHARLES a Merry Christmas, but I knew he wouldn't see me.

I am vague as to the earlier events of December 30, 1942. It seems to me that I had dinner with CHARLES that night. I do know that he was expecting me. The date had been prearranged. I now recall that we had been talking on the telephone previously and CHARLES was to see me about 11. It seems to me that I took a taxi to CHARLES' house. I knocked on the back door and he was waiting for me. I remember distinctly that he was dressed in brown slacks and a tweed coat. We sat in front of the fireplace in the living room talking. We had an affair that night and then got into our usual arguments. He was still impressing on me that I had to live within my means, that I should go to the Studio Club, although I told him that I could not get in there. I remember I was told by him that he had been entertaining WALTER FRANK, the Communist, during the holidays. We went out and got in CHAPLIN'S Ford and he

was going to drive me home. I remember we were driving down the street and we stopped near the Beverly Hills Police Station and I told him I had no place to sleep and he said "Why don't you go in there", indicating the police station. I got out and went into the station and talked to a man at the desk, who I now know was MARPLE. I told him that I had had a fight with my boy-friend and that I had no place to sleep. He said to come in there. He then asked who my boy-friend was and I said CHAPLIN. I talked with this man not more than five minutes.

Mrs. RENO came in and asked if I did not have any place to stay, or my girl-friends, and I said no. I finally said to take me to REUSCH'S. I called REUSCH and told him I was coming over to talk to him. They drove me over in a car and Mrs. RENO came to the door with me. I stayed at REUSCH'S that night. I am not sure but it is possible that REUSCH took me back to CHAPLIN'S that morning, but I saw that the lights were out and went back to REUSCH'S apartment. Later that day I went to the show and then came home and started to go to bed that night and tried to sleep but could not. I called for a taxi and remember that the driver said something about my being upset. I had him stop below CHAPLIN'S by the SELZNIK house as I did not want him to know where I was going. I left the coat with the driver because I had no money to pay the fare.

The driver left and I went up to the CHAPLIN house. I remember ringing the bell and the watchman came to the front door and said, "Oh, then you did come, come here I want to talk to you." He took me into the kitchen. He said "Don't you know Mr. CHAPLIN is through with you, why don't you get it through your thick skull. He has left word that if you come around here to call the police." I was sitting on a chair in the kitchen when the back door bell rang. The taxi driver was standing there and he said he could not keep the coat as it was too expensive and the company would not allow it. He asked the watchman if it was CHAPLIN'S house and asked for the money and the watchman said he would not give it to him but would have the studio send it to him. The taxi driver gave him his name and his number. He gave me the coat and I put it over my shoulders. As soon as the taxi driver went, the watchman talked to me. I told him never mind, that I would go. He said for me to wait, that he must make a telephone call. I heard him talking to someone, saying "Yes, she is here, what do you want me to do - - - all right, I will call the police." I told him that I was going to the girls' room. I ran the water in the bathroom and jumped out the window.

I have been asked if there was any conversation on the watchman's part to the effect that he might shoot me. Much of that sounds familiar to me at this time, but I can't exactly place it. I did not go out into the kitchen after a gun. As far as I know, there is no gun in the kitchen.

I did not ask the watchman where CHAPLIN was that night and he said never mind, but that he knew where to get in touch with him. This was before he made his telephone call.

I jumped out the window and ran down the driveway and was almost to Summit Drive and ran into ANDREW, and said that I had been there and was afraid of the watchman, that he was tight. I think ANDREW said something about a gun and asked if he tried to hit me. I never said the watchman tried to touch me at all. ANDREW saw that I had no coat with me and I told him it was back in the house and that I was afraid to go back for it. He offered me \$5.00 and I said that I didn't need it. He said to take it, and that "We are all for you at the house." He asked me to promise him that I wouldn't come back that night. I remember walking back to HANS'. I went to the landlady and asked her to let me in and she did after a bit. I told her that I was engaged or in love with REUSCH and she let me in and I asked her to come in and have a drink with me. I knew the liquor was in the kitchen. After the landlady left I recall using the telephone. I spoke to EDWARD and I remember he said "You were here", and that I shouldn't come back. EDWARD afterwards told me he remembered my saying I was going to kill myself. I don't remember saying that. I thought I talked to ELAINE BARRIE but she has since said that I talked to her mother. I remembered that I called the Beverly Hills Police Station and told them that I was going to kill myself. I remember that I called the Examiner in Los Angeles and gave them some such statement that I was going to kill myself. The reason that I did this was because I wanted to hurt CHARLES the way he had hurt me. I went into the bathroom and tried to drink some brown fluid, but did not do any more than get it on my lips. I then dressed in REUSCH'S pajamas and bathrobe and slippers and went out and laid down in a car in front and then I heard the ambulance come. I remember a police officer came up and flashed a light on me in the car and then left and in a few minutes the ambulance came and the men in it took me back to the Beverly Hills Receiving Hospital. I remember talking to the interne and asked him where some sleeping tablets were, that I wanted to kill myself. I remember he was waiting for a telephone call and he let me go to sleep in a little room. I went to sleep. I remember that there was a doctor also in the hospital and we had some conversation about my aspiring to be an actress. I remember telling them that I had known CHARLES CHAPLIN; that he had kicked me out and that the interne told me they were waiting for a call from CHAPLIN'S house. I remember he said that I could go any time I wanted to, but I had told him I had no place to go. I also remember that this same police officer whom I had talked to the previous night came over to the hospital, namely MAPPLE, but being in the emotional state that I was. I don't recall anything he said or any other details of the conversation in the hospital. I don't remember their booking me in the police station. I do remember that when they took me upstairs that there was another woman in the jail cell block who was crying. She was mine, however, when I got up that morning, about seven o'clock.

On thinking more about this particular morning, I now remember that when at the hospital, Sergeant MAPPLE was talking to me and said, "there is nothing the matter with you." "Get out of here, we don't want you around." He said "if you don't have any place to go, why don't you go back to REUSCH'S where we took you last night." I told him that REUSCH was not such a good friend of mine and that I did not want to impose on him. I know that he was insistent

about staying there. The doctor said I was a ham and I said I had been under contract to CHAPLIN for a year and that I tried to tell him how long I had been here and that it was a rotten town if you were not strong. After I woke up, at the jail, I remember Mrs. RENO saying while we were going up in the elevator, "you don't want to stay here, why don't you go." She said she had a couple of daughters and she did not like to think of them being in the same spot.

The next morning I said I wanted to get out and she said I would have to talk to Captain WHITE. I gave her Mr. GETTY'S attorney's name, Mr. LOCKWELLER, and asked her to call him for me and she said that she would like to do it and she thought I had a raw deal with CHAPLIN, but that she could not do it until I had talked to Captain WHITE. A little later she came in and said to get up, that Chief ANDERSON wanted to talk to me. She told me my coat had come and that it was a beautiful coat and asked if CHAPLIN had given it to me and she then said I could not wear it downstairs and made me go down in my pajamas. She said she would like to buy my coat when I got out, but that she would have to ask Chief ANDERSON about it. She later said she could not buy it from me. She offered me two or three hundred dollars for the coat and said she would give me a paper signifying the sale. This conversation took place even before I had gone down to see Chief ANDERSON. On the way down to see CHIEF ANDERSON and Captain WHITE on the morning of January 1, 1943, I saw ROBERT ARDEN who was standing around. He said, "hello JOAN", and I said hello. I was accompanied by Mrs. RENO. We went into one of the offices, which could be Captain WHITE'S. Mrs. RENO was with me. Captain WHITE asked Mrs. RENO to wait outside after she had introduced me to them. She left and they asked me to sit down. While I was in this office, Chief ANDERSON appeared to be doing all the questioning and appeared to be the one who was in charge. He was sitting down at the desk and Captain WHITE stood by his side during the questioning. As I now recall, during the middle of my conversation, Chief ANDERSON left the room. I asked what I was charged with and they told me vagrancy. I tried to explain my situation, telling them about my association with CHAPLIN and they said ROBERT ARDEN had been there and that he had told them that I had been annoying CHAPLIN and that they said, "you are a girl with quite a reputation", and I said, "I won't say that", and they asked if I had been to Mexico with PAUL GETTY and I said yes. They asked if I knew a producer named MARX and I said yes. I did not any time tell them that I was sleeping with a bunch of men. They asked why I didn't try to stand on my own feet when I got out. I tried to tell about the contract but they just looked at me. I then asked what was going to happen and if I would get out of jail or if I was going to have to go to court, and as I recall it ANDERSON got up and left and said he had an appointment but that Captain WHITE would explain it to me. He talked to me and said I was guilty of vagrancy and I said I did not think I was, that I was still under contract to CHAPLIN, that I was still getting money from him and was supposed to get some more. They pointed out that I did not have any money with me. I told them that was true but that I was still to get some. All the way through they did not let me explain anything, saying that they already knew it, with one exception, when I would try to explain anything about CHAPLIN they would not listen, saying they knew all about my connection with CHAPLIN. However, they would let me talk on about anyone else I knew. Chief ANDERSON had in front of him a list

of hotel bills I owed. He said when he was looking at them, "well, that's quite a drop" and asked me how much PAUL GETTY was worth and I said I didn't know, and then he asked if GETTY didn't own the Hotel Pierre in New York and I said that he did. At no time did either WHITE or ANDERSON tell me that I was going to have to go into court.

I did not have sense enough to ask them whether I could get out of jail and they did at no time explain to me that I could make bond, nor did they say that I was going to have to go to court. They said "you have a car haven't you", and I said yes, and they said that is the car that GETTY put the money on and then did not pay the rest on, and I said, "yes, that is the car". Then I was taken back upstairs.

Mrs. RENO went to her daughter's for New Year's dinner and then came back. All day long I kept asking RENO what shall I plead in court and she said, "well, if I were you I would plead guilty, because I am sure you would get a suspended sentence. The next morning she said "for goodness sake, whatever you do, don't cry, policemen hate tears". She also told me this when I went to see ANDERSON and WHITE on the morning of the 1st.

When I went into court on January 2, 1943, I was dressed in the pajamas, with the legs rolled up and I had my fur coat on, and RENO had given me a pair of her shoes to wear. In court this first time, no one else was in court, except the judge, a man standing beside the bench, Mrs. RENO and myself, and another man, who appeared to be a court attendant.

As I recall, before the Judge came in, Mrs. RENO and I were sitting on the bench in front of the courtroom. When the judge came in he called my name and said, "you are JOAN BERRY?", and I said yes. He said "you are charged with vagrancy, of going from place to place without means of support and asked if I understood what was meant and I said yes. I was asked how I plead, guilty or not guilty and I said "well, your honor". He said, "has anyone explained to this girl that she must plead either guilty or not guilty. I turned to RENO and she shook her head, nodding, and I said, well I guess I am guilty. He said, well, I guess you are guilty. You owe bills at various places. He said "well, it seems that since you have come back to Beverly Hills (I understood that he had my record in front of him and knew that I had been back east and then returned to Beverly Hills), you haven't paid a bill." I said that I was not a vagrant. He said, "well, it seems to me that you have not paid any bills." I tried to explain being under contract to CHARLES. I said, "I am not a vagrant because I can make my own living", and explained that if I got out that day I could go to Metro and get a screen test and sign a contract. Then he said afterwards, "I am not excluding you from California, because it is not within my jurisdiction", and that besides I had said I could support myself. But he said that he considered me a public nuisance and then sentenced me to ninety days in the city jail, suspended and said that he would make it a part of my probation that since a friend of CHAPLIN'S was willing to see that the bills were paid, that the bills were to be paid, and that I was to stay out of Beverly Hills for two years. I was then taken back upstairs in the police station.

RENO said, "for goodness sake, JOAN, if they ever get you again, you will really serve ninety days", and told me not to come back to Beverly Hills. They called downstairs to ARDEN and I learned that he had just left and should be back very soon. He came to pick me up and found that I did not have any clothes and was going to the Plaza Hotel to get the grip that was there. I waited in Mrs. RENO'S room and he came back with the grip. I was getting dressed and Mrs. RENO admired the purse I was carrying again, saying it was the most beautiful one she had ever seen, and I gave it to her. ARDEN took me down stairs and we got in the car. When he put me in the car we started out to find a place to stay. I did not tell him that I had a room on Sycamore because I didn't want him to know about it. ARDEN said that he had a great deal of admiration for me but that now he thought I was nothing more than a fool and that the charge on which I had been booked was the worst charge that any girl could have against her. He told me that he knew I was through in Hollywood and that I might as well face it and that CHARLES had given him permission to give me \$100.00 and pay for my luggage and train fare back. I asked him to get my clothes then and he said he would not get them until I left town. When I was at his studio he was talking about ARLINE JUDGE. He said "why don't you go back to PAUL GETTY", and I said I would continue on to New York. He said "lots of women in this town have made careers out of going from one rich man to another." He said that CHARLES was through and that I should realize it. He said "if you had been smart you could have had a career and you would still be going with him". He said that it was a good idea if I left town since no one would give me a break because of the charge on which I had been arrested. He said I was through here. I told him I felt I could get a job and he said he would give me \$25.00 to live on and that I should call him up if I decided otherwise.

We drove around Hollywood, stopping at approximately fifteen or twenty places before we finally found a room. This room was not actually a room but was only a bed to sleep on in the living room, and was located in a rooming house on Franklin Avenue. In this place where I finally stayed, I introduced ARDEN to the landlady as my friend, Mr. ARDEN.

The next day I called a taxi and went back to my room on Sycamore. I spoke to HANS REUSCH on the telephone from a toll station, on probably the fourth of January, and told him to give the suit I had left in his apartment to JOINE ALDERMAN. I did not know that it was so badly ruined and I understand that afterward it was thrown away. I called ARDEN and said I wanted my clothes, that I could not go any place or live without them and he said I could not have them until I left town. He told me to come to the studio. I think it was in the afternoon just before 3:00, and he said he would make all the arrangements for me to go. He left word at the gate for me to go to his studio. We discussed the things that would have to be done before I could leave for New York and that is the occasion when he cited the instance of ARLINE JUDGE and suggested that I go back to PAUL GETTY.

On this occasion, January 3, 1943, when I was talking with ARDEN in his offices at the studio, he among other things asked me if I still had my car. I told him I was a payment behind, but that I still had the car and that I had it at the parking lot adjacent to the Plaza Hotel. He said he would make arrangements with the Bank of America - he knew the President very well. He left me in his car in the parking lot and went into the bank, and came out and said everything was all right, that they had extended the loan until my next payment would come in. I turned over the keys to my car to ARDEN, and it was understood that he would make out the transfer of title from myself to ARDEN after I got to Tulsa. It was clearly understood that I was going back to Tulsa, Oklahoma. ARDEN explained that he wanted me to do this so that he could buy my car by paying to the bank the remaining amount of the loan. There was nothing said about his reimbursing me for my interest in the car. I was in such a frame of mind at this time that the fact that I may have been giving ARDEN the car for little or nothing meant nothing to me.

After I got to Tulsa, Oklahoma, I did call the manager of the Bank of America at the particular branch where my loan was (Hollywood and Highland) and asked him what happened to the car. He said it had gone back to its original owner, the Kemper Auto Sales.

I also remember that on this date ARDEN told me that if he was unable to take me to the train he would arrange to have a friend of his do so. He pointed out that it might be that he would be involved with his broadcast. In going over these dates and what took place, I now believe that it was January 4, 1943, when I first contacted ARDEN and told him I was ready to go back east.

I mentioned to Mr. ARDEN that I didn't have any money and he said that he was sure that CHARLES, who was really my friend and who did care about my welfare, would see that a certain amount of money was put in the bank, that I would receive a certain amount of money weekly. The sum weekly was to be \$25. I can't remember if it was \$300 or \$500 that they were supposed to put in the bank. I do know this much, that ARDEN said he would assume the complete responsibility for this because he was acting as CHARLES' agent. This money was to be put in the Bank of America, Hollywood and Highland Branch. I truly never doubted ARDEN's word.

ARDEN explained to me that this money would not be deposited to my account unless I returned the suitcase of CHAPLIN'S which I had. I told him that I would return this suitcase. It was understood that I would do so after I got to New York. However, ARDEN told me that he would go ahead and deposit this money and they wouldn't wait until the suitcase had been returned.

On this day, before I left, ARDEN got around to telling me it would probably be Captain WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department who would take me down to the train. He pointed out that so that I wouldn't be embarrassed, he was going to ask Captain WHITE to take his wife along. While he was discussing this he also told me "Be sure, JOAN, not to get off at Pasadena and come back to Beverly Hills and try to contact CHARLES, because you'll only end up in jail again and have to serve your ninety days' sentence." I told him I would.

The following day around noon I called ARDEN to inquire if the arrangements had been made for my leaving. He told me a couple of things had come up and he couldn't go down to the train with me, but that Captain WHITE would do it. He said that WHITE and his wife would call for me in a taxicab about 7:00 o'clock that night. I asked him about my luggage and he said Captain WHITE would take that, and as soon as I boarded the train I would receive it, together with an envelope containing \$100.

Just before I was to be picked up by Captain WHITE I remember that I called ARDEN at the studio, there having been so much controversy about the suitcase that I was to return. ARDEN told me to go back home and get some cardboard boxes and pack up my clothes, and also that I could give the suitcase of CHAPLIN'S that I had to WHITE. I remember telling ARDEN that I was already packed and that WHITE was due any minute. When I went back to the house (I had called from a phone booth nearby) I found WHITE waiting.

On the way down to the station WHITE impressed upon me that it was a purely social favor that he was doing for Mr. ARDEN. WHITE mentioned several times the fact that he was doing this as a favor, in a jocular mood.

When we got to the station we were early. I remember we went into the bar and we all had a drink. Mr. and Mrs. WHITE accompanied me to the train, going clear through the station, down the tunnel and up to the tracks, and then Captain WHITE came on the train with me and escorted me to my space. After we got on the train WHITE said, "Now, remember, JOAN, don't get off the train at Pasadena, because we'll only have to go through this trouble again of putting you back on the train." I remember standing in the aisle, waving goodbye to them as the train pulled out.

After the train pulled out I had some trouble finding my seat, and a colored porter assisted me, and I recall that he said to me, "You're the young lady that's not supposed to get off until Chicago." I don't recall what I said to him, if anything. It is my recollection that the porter who made this statement to me was a different one than assisted me off the train at Omaha, Nebraska.

I had made up my mind to get off the train at Omaha and remembered that I was in bed and the porter woke me. As I recall, it was late at night when I got there. I stayed in Omaha about five days. While there I made a couple of phone calls, one to CHAPLIN and one to REUSCH. I talked to EDWARD and asked if CHARLES would talk to me. He said, "No".

I had decided by this time to go down to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and from Omaha went to Tulsa. As I recall, I didn't see GETTY this time, but I did see ROSENSTEIN, GETTY'S attorney in Tulsa. I remember that DAVID HECHT, his New York attorney, was also there on his way to Dallas, Texas, and we had a drink together. He told me that GETTY was in town with his wife, TEDDY LYNCH, and they were very happy. I also told HECHT when he asked me what I was doing there that I was trying to figure out some things.

From Tulsa, Oklahoma, I called CHAPLIN'S house and talked to EDWARD. I may have told him that I was planning to get married, but this was just a story to arouse CHAPLIN'S jealousy. I also wrote CHAPLIN some letters from there. To the best of my knowledge in those letters to CHAPLIN I said that I loved him, but that I was going to get married because I had to have security. I also may have said something about having to go through some affair with a man in order to get some money. However, I want to say here that I did not have any affair with anybody in Tulsa. The reason I wrote these things in this letter were several: I was mentally disturbed and, too, I knew that statements like this of mine always made CHAPLIN realize how small he was. I know CHAPLIN has got these letters, because later, in May of 1943, when I was talking to him by the swimming pool at his home, he told me that he had them and that he would, if necessary, produce them.

While in Tulsa in January I was arrested. Going on the assumption that ARDEN had deposited this sum of money which he mentioned, and because I thought I too had some money to my credit in the bank, I wrote some checks in payment for shoes. While I was in the store the officers came and arrested me. I was in jail four or five days. The officers thought I was somebody else and they used to take me downstairs to show me the witnesses. I told them who I was, but they didn't believe me. I found out that the checks I had written were returned marked "Refer to Maker," not "No Account." While in jail I got in touch with ROSENSTEIN, GETTY'S attorney, and arrangements were made to have me released, I having established my identity.

While I didn't see GETTY at this time, there is no question in my mind but what the management of the Mayo Hotel knew that I was a friend of GETTY'S because GETTY used to see me there. Also it is entirely possible that I mentioned GETTY'S name when I was at the police station.

At this time when I was in Tulsa and had been arrested, I knew I was pregnant. I having fixed that date from the middle of the month.

While I was in Tulsa for some reason which I do not now remember, I went to Kansas City and stayed at the Muehlebach Hotel. While there I was treated by two doctors. I remember one particularly, a man named KOVITZ who was associated with the hotel. I remember telling him I was unhappy. I had a cold at the time. I remember asking both of these doctors I talked to - I don't remember the name of the other doctor - for sleeping tablets. I then went back to Tulsa and have referred to the incidents which occurred thereafter.

When I left Tulsa the last part of January, 1943, I went back to New York, arriving around the fore part of February, 1943, and stayed with my mother throughout the month, and returned to Tulsa the fore part of March. I stayed in Tulsa for a few days and went back to New York where I stayed at the Park Central Hotel. While there I saw HANS REUSCH and DONALD FLANN. Then I went back to Tulsa around the 1st of April and stayed there several days.

I went from Tulsa up to Kansas City in the fore part of April, and while I was going to Kansas City I met Lieutenant SAMUEL MARSH. I saw him in Kansas City and then he asked me to come out for the officers' dance to Fort Riley. I did and I met the commanding general of the fort, and I had a pleasant time. Then I went back to Tulsa and I was planning to stop off again at Kansas City for the next week end for the other dance, but decided in Kansas City, after I got back again from Tulsa, to continue on to the Coast because I thought it best.

When I got to Los Angeles I had approximately \$1,000. I checked into the Chateau Elysee. As soon as I got back in town I called CHAPLIN. I got hold of EDWARD, the butler - CHAPLIN wouldn't talk to me. I told EDWARD that I was married and was very happy and my husband was coming out very soon and that I wanted CHAPLIN to see that the restrictions keeping me out of Beverly Hills were removed. The reason I told EDWARD this was because I wanted to see CHAPLIN. I wanted to tell him that I was pregnant. EDWARD told me to go ahead and call ARDEN - that he knew more about it, and also mentioned that CHARLES wouldn't do anything about it. I called ROBERT ARDEN and told him I was married and that I wanted the restriction taken off, and he said he didn't care if I was married, if I didn't get out of town they would make it very hot for me. I have a recollection of either ARDEN or myself hanging up on one or the other in one of our conversations. We may have had more than this one I have just mentioned, but I don't remember what it was about.

Then I called JOINT ALDERMAN at the Beverly Hills Hotel to show off that I was now living at the Chateau Elysee. I remember one day I saw KATHERINE HUNTER, CHAPLIN'S publicity agent employed by the Studio, on a bus. I told her that I was married and that my husband was coming out.

BONINI got in touch with me at the Chateau Elysee, he having been told by ALDERMAN that I was in town. I had dates with BONINI, SAM MARX, BILL CASTLE in company with MARIA DE GARCIA, whom I met through SAM MARX. During this time I was very unhappy, realizing my condition and yet fearing to go up to CHAPLIN'S. I finally broke down and told MARIA of my pregnancy, and she told me that I should go up and tell CHAPLIN. During this period I remember that one day I went over and told SAM MARX the truth about my condition, and he didn't believe me.

On a date which I know to be May 6, 1943, I figured that I couldn't go any longer without seeing CHAPLIN and telling him about my condition. I told MARIA that I was going up to see CHARLES and that in case I didn't return that I probably would have been apprehended and that she could get in touch with me at the jail. She said, "All right," but she told me to wait and she would go with me so I would have a certain amount of protection, but I said I was going anyway.

I did go up and went in the back way. This was in the latter part of the afternoon. The back door was open and I walked right in, went through the living room and couldn't find anyone on the first floor, so I went upstairs. I

went immediately into CHARLES' room, noting at the time that the door to PAULETTE'S room was closed. Upon walking into the bathroom I heard voices in PAULETTE'S room and walked out into the hall, opened the door and observed Mr. CHAPLIN and the present Mrs. CHAPLIN. OONA O'NEILL was in bed and CHAPLIN was sitting at the bottom of the bed, talking to her. When I opened the door, he looked at me and said, "JOAN, wait a minute," and he came out with me. I didn't wait for him to follow me, I just walked downstairs. I said, "If you want to talk to me, please talk to me downstairs." He followed me downstairs. We stayed downstairs in the big room. He said, "JOAN, what are you doing back here? What's the matter?" I said, "I'm not talking - I'm not going to say a thing until she is out of the house," and I pointed up to the bedroom. He said that she was not going to leave and that if I had anything to say I should speak right there. This was the first time I had ever seen or had any definite information about CHAPLIN being associated with OONA O'NEILL. The only previous information in this regard that I had was having once read in a gossip column where she was wearing a ring that he had given her.

I became hysterical and remember saying that I loved him, and he said I never did love him. I said I wasn't going to talk in the house, that I was going down to the pool and that if he wished, I would wait there for him. I went down by the pool. I waited for fully twenty or twenty-five minutes, but he didn't come, so I decided to end it all. I felt sorry for myself and the way I was being treated. I took the ashtray and I broke it on the floor, took a piece of glass and started cutting at my wrists, and drew blood. At this point I tried to get a phone call through to my mother in New York, and I couldn't. Then I sent a telegram instead, and from what I said in this wire she could logically draw the conclusion that I was going to kill myself.

Around about this time I also placed a call to the Beverly Hills Police Department. I talked to an officer and asked him what his name was. He told me his name was Sergeant GEBHART. Why I can't explain, but I am under the impression that the name GEBHART was familiar to me. Back around September, 1942, when I was wanting to go to New York and CHAPLIN wouldn't let me go, he told me on occasion that if I didn't quite bothering him, coming up to the house and breaking windows that he would have me arrested by the police. In some way the name GEBHART arose at that time, but I can't exactly place it.

I told GEBHART over the phone that I was JOAN BERRY, that I had broken my probation and that I was at CHARLES CHAPLIN'S house. I remember saying to him, "You know the address," and to come and get me. He said he would.

CHAPLIN did get down to the tennis house, where I was during this time, but he didn't get to talk because ANDREW, the second man, came down and CHAPLIN left. He wouldn't talk to me in front of anybody else. I saw CHAPLIN wouldn't talk, so I then went up to the front of the house and his two sons were there. I don't recall that any conversation took place between us, and as I remember EDWARD and the chauffeur took me home. I don't remember anything more about what happened that night.

The next morning I talked with MARIA about my situation and we decided that I should go and talk with HEDDA HOPPER. I had read her column in the papers some time ago in which she spoke about girls who were under contract to CHARLES CHAPLIN. I particularly remember this because her column on that matter appeared on my birthday. I went alone to HEDDA HOPPER'S office. I told her my story, that I had been under contract to CHAPLIN, etc., and the condition that I was in. She had me get in touch with MARIA DE GARDA to go with me over to her doctor's office. I then went over to the Dr. WILLIAM E. BRANCH CLINIC, where I was examined by Dr. BRANCH himself. After his examination he told me that I was pregnant.

MARIA said, "I'd go and see him instead of putting it off any longer." I made two trips to HEDDA. In the middle of the second trip to HEDDA I called EDWARD and he told me I had better get out of town, that CHARLES had spoken to someone and that they were at the Chateau Elysee looking for me. I said I wanted to speak to CHARLES, but EDWARD said he wouldn't speak to me, so I called the Studio. I called KATHERINE HUNTER, and she was a little upset and said I should stop bothering CHARLES. I went back to HEDDA'S office and HEDDA called DE GARDA, and then we went and had dinner. After I left MARIA I went up to the house. I told EDWARD I was coming and he told me not to come, and I said I didn't care, I was coming anyway. I went up and rang the doorbell and EDWARD came to the door and said that CHARLES was having dinner with TIM and didn't wish to be disturbed and I said I was going to wait until he did come. CHARLES came and TIM was behind him. CHARLES was very angry. He said, "Get the devil out of here." TIM said that if I didn't leave he was going to call the police, and CHARLES said he would call the police too. A phone call was made - EDWARD later claimed that it was TIM who did the actual phoning, and I waited there and CHARLES said, "I mean it this time. I have called the police. If you don't get off, you'll be put in jail." As I recall, CHARLES called me some names, but I don't recall exactly what they were.

A few minutes later Sergeant GEBHART of the Beverly Hills Police Department arrived. I said, "That's very funny - I called you yesterday but you couldn't come, but today when CHAPLIN calls you, you come immediately." I said once, "You're doing something wrong." He said, "If you have anything to say, don't tell it to me, tell it to someone else."

I forgot to mention that CHARLES CHAPLIN said to GEBHART as we were going down the steps, "When you get finished with her, come back here."

On the way down to the station I recall telling GEBHART how much I loved CHAPLIN and he said that if I had anything to say, to tell it to the proper authorities.

GEBHART took me into the booking desk of the Police Department and booked me. I recall that Sergeant MARPLE was there at the time when I was brought in. They took me into a room. I was quite confident at the time that everything would be all right. They put me in the room and I was sitting there for about ten or fifteen minutes. While in the waiting room I recall that I broke my compact, but I did not at any time try to cut my wrists with the glass or with the edge of the compact.

GEBHART had left and Mrs. RENO, the matron, came down and took me upstairs. I refused to put on jail clothes and said I wanted to stay in my own clothes. Mrs. RENO tried to force me to put on the clothes, and I resisted. While struggling with Mrs. RENO, I recall that Sergeant MARPLE came into the room and tried to assist her. While MARPLE was in the room, my blouse was off. As I recall, my slacks were still on. MARPLE and RENO were trying to get me to put on the jail clothing. I was sitting on the floor and MARPLE was holding my arms. I did not try to strike either of them, however I was resisting their efforts to put the clothing on me. They never succeeded in putting on the jail blouse and they finally took me out of this room through the hallway into the cell block. I remember that Mrs. RENO said to me, "All right, then, don't put it on, but I know that in the night you're going to get cold and wish you had it." When they finally put me in the cell, they didn't give me the jail blouse and I remained without it until in the morning, when Mrs. RENO finally brought it in.

I remember that while MARPLE and RENO were trying to take my clothes off and put the jail clothes on, I told them that I was pregnant and I recall that MARPLE said, "You don't look pregnant to me." I remember calling MARPLE a dirty filthy swine for staying in the same room with me while I wasn't dressed, but he just laughed.

The next morning they took me into the court room before Judge GRIFFIN. I recall that there was another man there who was to appear before the Judge for some reason, and I recall that Judge GRIFFIN took his case first. I recall that Mrs. RENO was in the court room with me and I was finally taken up before Judge GRIFFIN. He told me that I was in violation of my probation for being in Beverly Hills. I recall that he mentioned something about my being up on CHARLES CHAPLIN'S lawn and annoying him, but I cannot recall the exact words. He then said, "I'm going to sentence you to ninety days in the County Jail, but I'm going to suspend sixty of them with the condition that when you get out you stay out of Beverly Hills." I asked to see him in his chambers, but he said if I had anything to say, I would have to say it in open court. I said, "But, your Honor --" and he said, "If you have any claim at all, make it at the proper time." It struck me at the time as if he was trying to tell me to get an attorney to represent me if I had any claim against CHAPLIN. The thing that I wanted to talk to the Judge about in his chambers was to tell him that I was pregnant.

I was then taken out of court and Mrs. RENO accompanied me down to the County Jail. Some police officer drove the car. On the way down to the jail I asked Mrs. RENO if she didn't care what happened to me, and she said if she let her emotions be involved with one person, she would have to think of everybody else too. I said, "What am I going to do?" She said, "If what you say is true, the minute you get down there, you tell Mrs. SULLIVAN immediately you want to go to the hospital."

Saturday, before I left the Beverly Hills Jail they permitted me to make one telephone call. I called HEDDA HOPPER'S office and the girl who answered the phone told me to keep my chin up, that they would be down to get me out. When I had previously seen HEDDA HOPPER on May 7, 1943, I told her that the police were out looking for me. She said she didn't believe it. I made one phone call after I got to the County Jail, and that was to MARIA DE GARDIA. She told me she would come down and visit me.

On Sunday, which would be May 9, 1943, I had talked to the matron on duty, who was not Mrs. SULLIVAN, and told her that I was pregnant. She had me put in the hospital and I spent the day there. She told me she would get in touch with the doctor when he was on duty the next day. I was examined by a doctor. I don't recall on just what day I was given the examination by the doctor.

The only event that I remember that happened on Monday, May 10, was that the photographers tried to take my picture and I refused to let them do so. VEDA SULLIVAN, the matron, wanted to tell them who I was, and apparently she did, because they were trying to take my picture.

On Tuesday, May 11, MINNA WALLIS came to the County Jail in the morning. She said, "JOAN, my friend, I'm so sorry." She volunteered the information that HEDDA had sent her down. She asked if I had talked to newspaper men and I said, "No, I haven't." I said, "MINNA, I came up there and he was sitting with OONA," and she said, "Don't be a dope, he isn't living there with her, he's just a friend, and he explained it all to me - he said that she had just come up from the pool and that she was cold." Then she said, "This isn't CHARLES' child because if it is, we can't get you out of jail." So I looked at her and I said, "No, MINNA, it isn't CHARLES' child." MINNA said that she would get an attorney and she said, "Do you want to spend the next thirty days in a sanitarium?" I said, "Yes," that would be fine. She said, "all right, I'll get an attorney and we will arrange it so that you can spend the rest of your sentence in a sanitarium. Now, remember, JOAN, please don't talk to any newspaper people." I said, "all right, I won't." She said, "Do you promise?" I said, "Yes, I promise." She left, saying that she was in a big hurry, but she would be back later that day.

FLORABELLE MUIR came down, and I said, "Who are you?" and she said, "I'm a newspaper woman. I'm a friend of HEDDA'S. Did MINNA just leave?" I said, "Yes, and I'm not supposed to talk to anybody on the advice of my attorney." She said, "I know all about it - I know the whole story and HEDDA did call me. Please talk to me." I said, "I don't believe you." So she said, "Call HEDDA." I talked to HEDDA on the phone and she said, "Don't talk to anyone else. Was MINNA there?" I said, "She told me that you sent her." She said "that's a big lie - don't talk to anyone except FLORABELLE - she's a friend of mine." I said, "All right, HEDDA." I talked to FLORABELLE and briefly told her my story, and they took some pictures. Later in the day after FLORABELLE

GIR had gone and other reports who were there with her, MINNA WALLIS came back with Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND. When she came in, MINNA was screaming, saying, "I thought I told you not to talk to the newspapers." I said, "I didn't talk, all I did was let them have pictures."

She then said, "JOAN, this is Judge HOLLAND, who is going to represent you." Judge HOLLAND didn't ask me anything about the case, or talk to me at any length, he just said, "We're going to fix it so that you can spend the next thirty days in a sanitarium." I said, "That's fine." He said, "Now if anybody asks you for any more pictures, or any story, don't give them any story, don't say anything. Tell them that your attorney advised you not to make any statement." At no time did HOLLAND ever ask me if I wanted him to represent me, at least, until several days later. It was just understood that he was acting as my attorney. HOLLAND never asked me whether or not CHAPLIN was the father of my child, nor was the fact that I was pregnant mentioned by me to HOLLAND, or by MINNA WALLIS in HOLLAND'S presence.

The next day, May 12, Judge HOLLAND came down and got me out of jail. He had me pose with him for some news photographers, and I remember one of them kiddingly asked the Judge if he was trying to pull a good deed just before the elections that were coming up.

HOLLAND took me out to the car where I met his partner, WOODWAPSEE. Then HOLLAND asked me if I had any money. I said, "No." He said, "Well, you've got to have a place to sleep tonight." They went up to his office and got his secretary and they took me to a hotel in Westwood. He gave her the money and she went in and paid for it. He told me not to call MARIA DE GARCIA and not to call EDDA.

In connection with money, I don't have any recollection of MINNA WALLIS or Judge HOLLAND having asked me when they visited me in the County Jail whether I had any money.

On this day that HOLLAND took me out of jail he asked me no questions about CHAPLIN, nor did he offer his services to me as an attorney. The following day, which would be May 13, Judge HOLLAND came over to this hotel and got me. He drove around for a little while and then he stopped and said, "I will represent you. I will be your attorney, and we'll see that the man who was responsible, even if it is CHARLIE CHAPLIN - we'll see that we take the proper steps against him." He said, "You know I'm supposed to get a fee from MINNA." I said, "How much?" and he said, \$500, but I'll forfeit that fee to represent you. Do you want me to represent you?" and I said, "Yes, I do." It was at this time he asked me who was responsible for my condition and I told him CHAPLIN. He said, "All right, we'll take the proper steps, but in the meantime you need rest and I'm going to see that you go to a hospital," and he took me to the Santa Monica Hospital. He said, "You must never tell anyone that I'm

paying for your hospital bill because if you do, it will look as if I'm trying to make a case out of it." He explained that no attorney can put up money for a client only to have her later file suit against someone. Up to this time, and in fact even thereafter, HOLLAND never asked me to give him the complete story of my association with CHAPLIN.

b7c
I was taken to the Santa Monica Hospital by Judge HOLLAND, he telling the hospital authorities that he would be responsible for my bills. Doctors examined me in the hospital, and to my knowledge they were sent there by WOODMANSEE, HOLLAND'S partner. I do not remember their names. However, while I was still there I believe that Dr. [redacted] who was a man about fifty years of age, did examine me. I said, "How far am I?" and they wouldn't tell me - they wouldn't say exactly because they hadn't given me any examination. All the time I was there no one gave me a thorough examination.

Finally HOLLAND said he didn't want me to talk to HEDDA, but that it would be all right if I talked to MARIA, and MARIA did come down and met Judge HOLLAND, and he kept saying, "Do you think you can trust MARIA? Are you sure you can trust her?" and I said, "Yes, I'm pretty sure of that." I must have called EDWARD and told him I was there at the hospital, and he said he'd come down and see me, and he did come down on one occasion that I remember. Then I finally did call HEDDA and I told her where I was. I called HOLLAND up and said, "I'm not going to lie - I've called HEDDA HOPPER up." He said, "Lock the doors, we'll fix it so no one can get in." He said, "Hide, get out of there, but don't let her come in and talk to you," but she did come in anyway. She said, "Are they giving you anything?" I said, "They're giving me shots in the arm to make me sleep and vitamin pills." These shots in the arm and the tablets that they were giving me were supposed to make me sleep, but they made me sick. During the time I was in the hospital I was extremely nervous, however I used to walk during the day and attend movies. I told them I wanted to go, and they said I should stay another four or five days anyway.

From the hospital I called my mother in New York a couple of times. She said she was going to come out here. After about ten days, Judge HOLLAND came to the hospital and said that he was going to take me down to a hotel, that he thought I'd be happier there. He took me to a hotel in downtown Los Angeles. I was instructed by HOLLAND not to talk to anyone or to do anything, and for a few days went out to eat alone. One night I ran into HARRY CROCKER at the Biltmore and, knowing that he was a friend of CHAPLIN'S, I told HOLLAND and after that they took me out to dinner. Then I called home and found mother was already on her way.

b7c
I think the day after I left the hospital they made an appointment with Dr. [redacted] for about 9:30 or 10:00 o'clock and WOODMANSEE came down to the hotel and drove me back to Santa Monica, and the doctor examined me and he said, "Well, young lady, I don't know if you're going to have a baby. It looks to me like it's a tumor." I said, "I know it isn't a tumor - don't tell me that."

He said, "Well, I'm afraid we're going to have to have X-rays." Either that day or the next we had the X-ray, and they looked at the X-ray and they still said it was a tumor. I remember WOODMANSEE after they looked at the X-ray saying, "Now, listen, that better be a little CHAPLIN in there instead of a girl."

I went out one Sunday to HOLLAND'S house and they were talking of a settlement. HOLLAND said, "Well, if you get \$100,000, our fee of \$17,000 will pay off the mortgage on my house."

When I found out mother was on her way, I called HOLLAND and I told him that mother was on her way, and he said things looked very well and that when mother came he would like a picture of me holding the check and of mother standing there with me. I said, "What for?" and he said, "We'll have a little caption underneath saying, 'Goodbye, Beverly Hills, you've been very nice to me.'" Something like that. I was at Judge HOLLAND'S office and he talked to mother first, and then he said, "Someone wants to speak to you on the phone," and it was mother - she was down at the station. They drove down and picked her up and took her to a hotel.

Then HOLLAND, either that night or the next night, came and said he had a contract for me he wanted me to sign. WOODMANSEE said it was a good deal. I read it over and said I wouldn't sign it. WOODMANSEE kept saying, "What is it you don't like? Because whatever it is, we'll cut that clause out." HOLLAND kept saying, "If you don't like it, we'll bring it back." The first one, I think, was signed by CHAPLIN. I sent it back, and they brought me another one. I still didn't like it. They came back about 12:00 o'clock at night with the second one and I still wouldn't sign. Then the District Attorney's men came up and HOLLAND said they wanted to talk to me and I should tell them the whole story.

Before this agreement was brought to me for my consideration by HOLLAND, I want to inject that I was up to CHAPLIN'S on two occasions during the latter part of May. The first occasion was before my mother got here from New York. At that time I called CHAPLIN on the phone. He said, "I can't tell you to come up. You do what you want to do. I might be in all afternoon." The reason I called CHAPLIN and the reason I wanted to see him was because I thought I was still in love with him.

I took a taxicab and went up to the house. I came in the front way and he was in the sun room. When he saw me come in, he said, "Don't talk here - come out by the pool." No one else was down there. I remember saying, "How could you ever have let me stay there?" He said he was doing it so he could teach me a lesson. I said, "Teach me a lesson?" and he said, "Yes, you were getting very, very annoying. You were annoying me and after all, good G--, I've got to have peace." We didn't talk about the baby at first at all. Then I said, "Well, CHARLES, what are we going to do about it?" He said, "Well,

this is what I suggest. People have gotten over things like that. You're a fine actress. I suggest that you go back to New York and have the baby and then continue on the stage." He said, "JOAN, I'll always take care of that baby, you know that. I would take care of that baby even if it wasn't my own." Then I said, "Well, CHARLES, why can't you marry me?" He said, "I'm not marrying you - I'm not marrying anybody. Nobody's forcing me to get married to anybody." Then I thought perhaps there was somebody else. I said, "Are you in love with anyone else?" He said, "I'm in love with no one." I was crying and so I went up to the house and went up to PAULETTE'S room and I saw OONA'S clothes there. I ran down by the pool and I said, "Whose clothes are up there?" He said, "Oh, for G---sake." I said, "Whose are they? OONA O'NEILL'S? Is she living here?" and he said, "No." I said, "She is living here." He said, "It's your unsubstantiated word against mine." He said, "After all, JOAN, the most important thing in the world is not you and it isn't me - but it's art. A lot of people have children without getting married. You don't have to get married just because you're going to have a baby." Then he said, "You've got to protect me, JOAN. I've got to have peace. I would rather go to jail for twenty years and have peace. JOAN, if you bring this into court, you know what it will be. The newspapers will be after you, your picture will be taken - oh, it will be grand for a couple of months. Then people will forget it." In this connection he said, "I'll spend my whole fortune if necessary." He said that even if it was proven that he was the father, that he would blacken my name so that won't be the issue involved at all. He said, "You'll try to hurt me, then I'm going to try to hurt you." I told him that he was the father of the child and he said, "JOAN, if you say so, I believe you completely." Then he said that if I did go into court that he was going to drag my name through the mud. He said he was going to mention PAUL and he was going to bring SAM MARX' name into it and BEUSCH'S. I would estimate that I was at CHAPLIN'S talking with him about four hours. During that time EDWARD brought down lunch. I said to him during this time, "You think of yourself only." He said, "Don't talk to me like that, JOAN, because if I have any sympathy for you or feel sorry for anything that's happened, that's not the way to talk to me, because I'd just turn around the other way. I don't like it at all."

CHARLES left before I did, but before he left we had the understanding that I should come to breakfast the next day at the house. I remember this because after CHARLES left I was angry and I decided to call Judge HOLLAND at home. I called him - I told him that I wanted him to come right over to the office, that I was filing a complaint against CHARLES. EDWARD took me over to the office. HOLLAND said, "Do you know what you're doing? Why don't you think it over?" I said, "I don't need to think about it, I want to file a complaint."

On Decoration Day I again went up to CHAPLIN'S house. My mother was in the hotel with me at the time. I went in the side door and EDWARD told me that CHARLES had already gone out. I said I wasn't going to leave until he returned, and he said, "Wait, I'll call his attorney. Will you speak to his attorney?" and I said, "Yes," I would. I spoke to the other attorney, JOHERTY.

DOHERTY said, "Why don't you let your attorney take care of it? Be a good girl and go home. Will you?" and I said, "Yes, I will," so I decided I would. Then I called home and they said that my mother had gone up to HEDDA HOPPER'S, so I knew the number and would I call her there, and I called her there and FLORABELLE was there and I called HEDDA and she said mother was expected.

Then EDWARD drove me down to her house and I went in and talked to HEDDA. Following this, my suit was filed against CHAPLIN and I'm not clear in my own mind as to whether the suit had actually been filed at the time of this conversation on Decoration Day. Subsequently Mr. IRWIN appeared as counsel for me and later took over the entire case.

Mother thought I had better stay at a sanitarium, and I went to the Garden Grove Sanitarium. From the New Carlton Hotel we stayed for a few days at FLORABELLE'S house. From there we went to Mrs. JOSEPH E. P. DUNNE'S, and from there we went to the Mayfair Hotel. While staying at Mrs. DUNNE'S, we found a house on Mississippi Avenue. My mother moved from the Mayfair Hotel to the House on Mississippi Avenue while I stayed six weeks at the Garden Grove Sanitarium, then I finally moved to Mississippi Avenue, where I am presently residing.

On further reflecting concerning the events preceding and around Decoration Day, I now remember that on Sunday night before Decoration Day I went up to CHAPLIN'S house, in the back way and up in his bedroom. I saw OONA and CHARLES coming in the house before I got there. I heard him go out the front door with her and he told me later he drove her home. He came back upstairs and saw me and we talked. I was a little hysterical. He said, "You can't talk now sensibly. You stay here, and I'll go to a hotel." Then he said, "No, I'll drive you home." He was coming downstairs, putting on his coat and was going to drive me home, and EDWARD came in and said he would drive me home. Then he came and took me to the hotel.

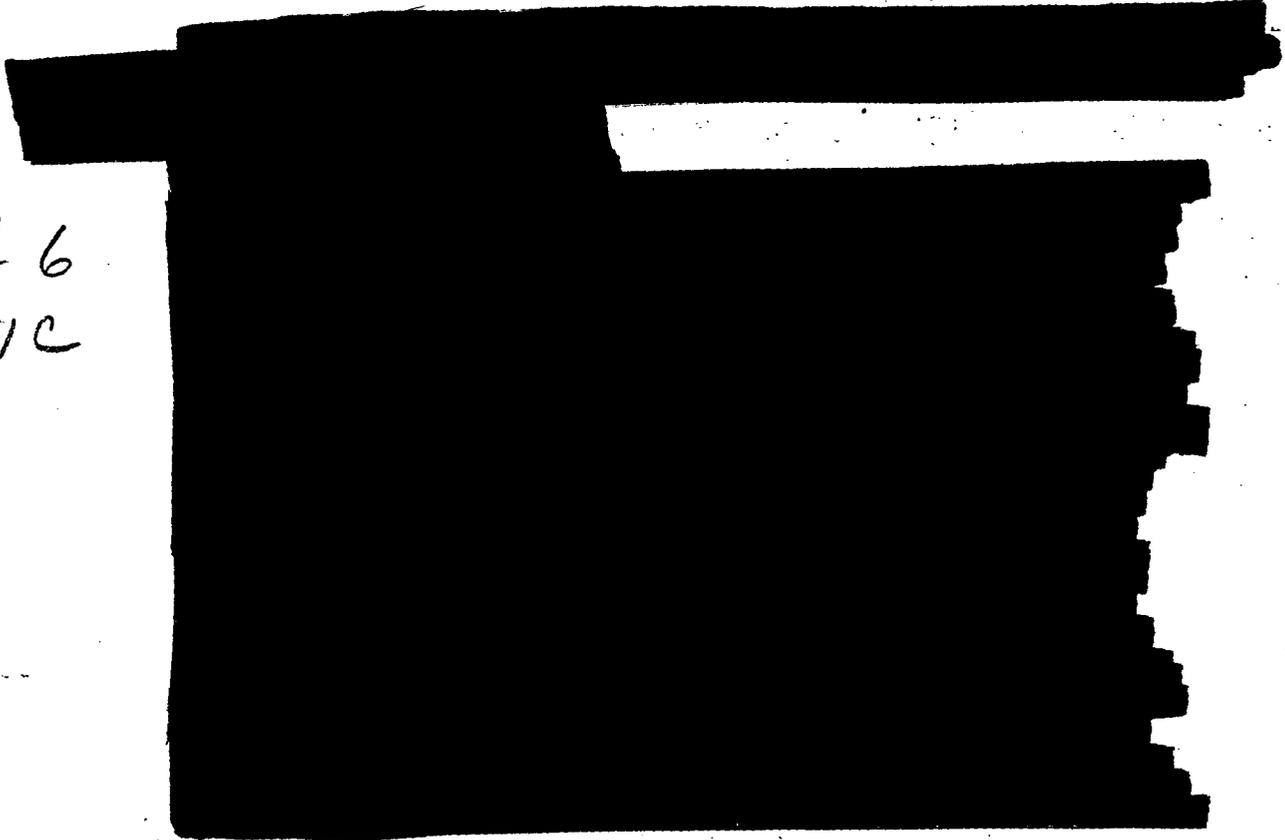
Monday I went over again and tried to talk to him and they told me he wasn't there. It was then I spoke to the attorney, Mr. DOHERTY, and went to HEDDA'S from there. It was Tuesday afternoon that I went to the pool and spoke with CHARLES and from there I went to Judge HOLLAND'S, asked him to prepare the suit and Wednesday and Thursday it was being written up, and Friday it was served."

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On March 11, 1944, JOAN BERRY was interviewed in the offices of U.S. Attorney CARR by Mr. CARR, Agent [REDACTED] and the writer. At that time the following additional facts were developed from her.

She recalled that six or seven months after she had started going with CHAPLIN in 1941, he made the statement to her that if she had anything to do with TIM DURANT he would never see her again. She explained that CHAPLIN was notice-

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ably jealous of DURANT and said that CHAPLIN had told her that DURANT had told him, CHAPLIN, that "When you're tired of her, throw her my way."



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It having been learned that the defense was endeavoring to locate a Russian doctor in New York City, BERRY was asked to list the names of any doctors with whom she had come in contact when in New York and she first recalled Dr. [redacted] New York City. She stated that in January, 1943, she had taken a plane from Tulsa, Oklahoma, to New York City and got talking to a man en route, whose name was [redacted]. In the course of the conversation he told her that his brother was a doctor and in case she ever needed the services of one, suggested that she get in touch with him. On arriving in New York she contacted the above-named physician and advised that she saw him on several occasions. She stated that she wanted him to give her a prescription for sleeping tablets and he asked her if she was going to kill herself. She said no, only that she was going to pretend to do so. She remembered that they discussed Russian art, and she told him of her love for CHAPLIN and association with him. She was sure that she did not tell him she was pregnant, pointing out that she herself was not too sure of the fact then. She remembered that this doctor had sent several bills to her aunt's home in New York. The

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New York Office was requested to interview [REDACTED] Drs. [REDACTED] and the house physician at the Waldorf-Astoria, hereinafter mentioned. b7c

The New York Office having advised that it was understood that BERRY had been attended while at the Waldorf-Astoria in October of 1942, by the house physician, BERRY was asked concerning this doctor. She did not recall his name, but did remember getting in touch with him and trying to get some sleeping tablets prescribed for her. She said he refused to give them, telling her that they did not agree with her, but she said he did give her a shot in the arm. BERRY said that during this time she was only sleeping two or three hours for over a period of several days inasmuch as she was emotionally upset. She said that when checking into the Waldorf in October of 1942 she had immediately called CHAPLIN back here in Los Angeles because it was at his suggestion that she had gone to the Waldorf in order to be there when he arrived. She said she talked with EDWARD on the phone and he told her that CHAPLIN was out with JINK FALKENBERG. BERRY said that this upset her, which necessitated her getting hold of the doctor to try to get some sleeping pills. She did not recall that she discussed with this physician the idea of taking sleeping tablets to simulate suicide.

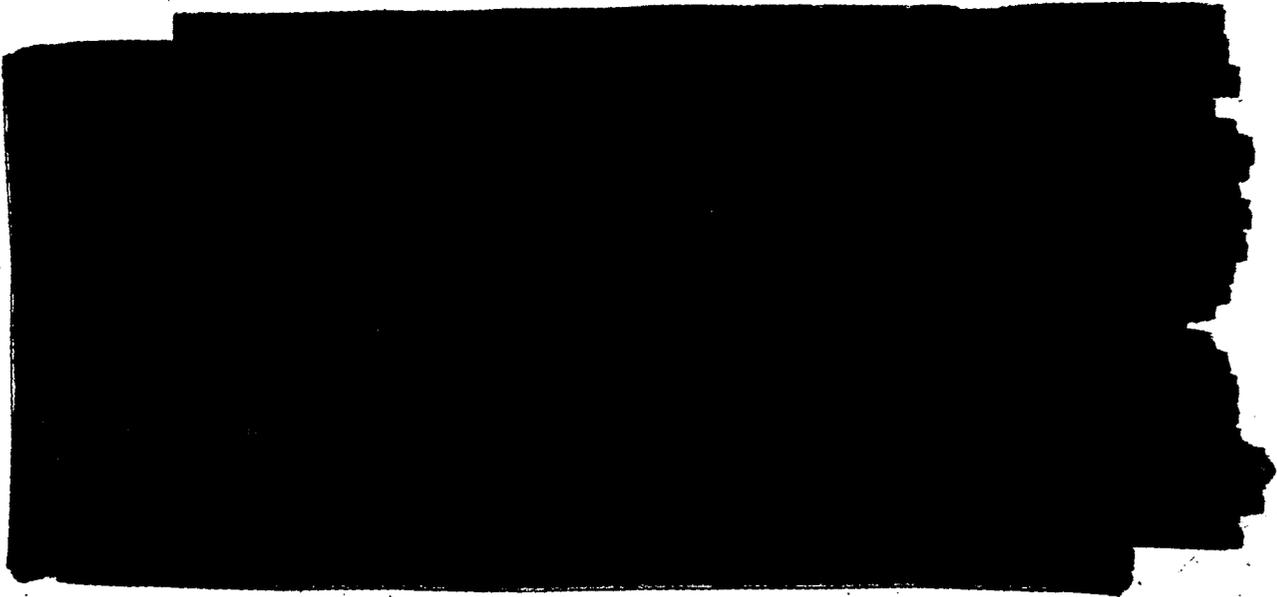
BERRY was also asked if she had any recollection of one MELVILLE FAGAN, Great Northern Hotel in New York City, and she said she did not know the man and had no idea of how he might have had some connection with her life. BERRY discussed his name with her mother and she too was unable to recall anything about him. New York has advised that the defense has issued a subpoena for FAGAN.

On Sunday, March 12, 1944, BERRY telephonically contacted Agent ANGELL at his home and said that she had been going over in her mind some of the things that occurred in New York and thought that the following incident should be known to the Government. BERRY said that along about the last part of March and the first of April, 1943, when she was in New York she went down to the Pierre and registered under the name of her aunt, KATHERINE McLAREN. BERRY explained that because of family troubles that she had been having at home with her aunt and her mother, she decided to get away and she said she had some idea of going down to the Pierre and killing herself. In fact, BERRY told Agent that she did try to kill herself, taking fifteen sleeping tablets. She said the doorman at the Pierre apparently had recognized her when she registered in and they found out who she was. Just before she took those tablets, the clerk on duty had called her and told her that the hotel thought it advisable that she not stay there. BERRY said she figured that GETTY had had something to do with this dismissal of her from the hotel, so knowing she couldn't go home, she decided to end it all. She remembered that several doctors came, as well as the nurse; that her mother and her aunt came down to the hotel, and that shortly thereafter she left. BERRY said that the bill ran until she got on out here to

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to California, and then she sent money to her mother and the bill was paid. She said she used the money that she received from ROSENSTEIN, some \$700. As she recalled, the bill was around \$57. BERRY said that apparently the hotel people thought that she was DAVID HECHT's girl and if they had known that she was BETTY'S friend, they would not have told her to leave.

After the above conversation with BERRY, she suggested agent talk with her mother so that she could furnish information that she had concerning this incident. Mrs. BERRY started out by saying that her sister was the virtuous kind, and had never understood JOAN's life and troubles, so she had tried to keep the details from her. She continued that JOAN had gone to the Pierre and registered under her sister's name, probably because she knew that her sister had credit in New York, as well as a bank account. On a Friday Mrs. BERRY said JOAN called her on the phone from the hotel, telling her how much she loved her, etc., and not long afterwards she got a phone call from the manager of the Pierre, saying that JOAN had taken an overdose of sleeping tablets and was out. Her sister, KATHERINE McLAREN, stopped off at the hotel that morning on her way to work, and Mrs. BERRY said that she herself went down. She explained that her sister works with Pan-American in New York City where she is a secretary to one of the officials. She has been with the company for eighteen years. It was apparent that Mrs. BERRY's main concern here was to protect her sister, and she hoped the fact that JOAN had used her sister's name in registering would never come out. She indicated that her sister did not even know that BERRY had used her name.



BERRY when she left the hotel after this incident left two bags, and she remembered that she went down and paid the bill shortly before Easter, 1943. She recalled that when they gave her the bill they had forgotten to add \$10 for the house doctor. As she remembered, the entire bill amounted to \$90. She said the manager, Mr. PAGET, was very solicitous toward her and apologized for having caused so much trouble.

As Mrs. BERRY was finishing detailing the above incidents, JOAN'S voice could be heard in the distance, and about an hour later, namely about 10:00 P.M., BERRY called the writer, at which time she was crying, cursing herself and her mother, and said that she just could not go through with it, she was not going to testify, she was all through, and that the Government could put her in jail or do whatever they wanted to. During this conversation BERRY said that she hated her mother. It was finally ascertained from JOAN that her mother had apparently expressed herself as being concerned over the fact that her sister, KATHERINE McLAREN, might appear in the newspapers as having something to do with this case and that she was afraid that she would lose her job. Agent had previously told Mrs. BERRY and JOAN that it did not appear that that registration was at all relevant to the Mann Act case. Mrs. BERRY herself also talked to Agent on the phone at this time and said that she had felt it necessary to assert herself and it looked as if she was going to have to leave home again. JOAN got on the phone and told how her mother wouldn't leave her alone, calling her all kinds of names, and if she would only leave her bedroom so she could be quiet, everything would be all right. However, she insisted that she was not going to testify; that she would think and say the same thing the following day. Agents furnished the facts of the above situation to U.S. Attorney CARR and it was felt that the only thing to do was to wait until the following morning for developments. Mrs. BERRY having told Agent that she would stay with JOAN if she could.

About 9:45 on March 13, 1944, Mrs. BERRY called the writer at the office and told of how a garage man had come for the keys to JOAN'S car about 3:30 that morning, and that shortly thereafter the police stopped by to see who had been there. BERRY had had engine trouble on Wilshire Boulevard late in the afternoon of March 12, 1944, and had to leave her car parked near the Beverly Wilshire Hotel. This incident was the occasion for her contacting the writer, at which time it was suggested she endeavor to get hold of a garage man to take her car in. Mrs. BERRY advised at the time of this call on March 13 that JOAN had left the house about twenty minutes before, saying that she was going to get her car. She also had told her mother that she was not going to testify; that she was going to get in touch with the writer. Mrs. BERRY said it appeared that JOAN was terrified, and quoted her as having made the statement that "Who am I to think that I can get the best of anybody in this case, with CHAPLIN'S money against me," etc. Also that she had said they would tear her apart when she got on the witness stand.

Agent ascertained that it was the garage located at 909 South Vermont where BERRY'S car had been taken, and Agent BUSHYHEAD and the writer proceeded there; after waiting several hours, JOAN BERRY came after her car. She evidenced surprise when she saw Agents waiting for her, but agents accompanied her from the garage and talked with her for a period of one-half or three quarters of an hour. During this conversation she continued her statements that she was not going to testify, she couldn't go through with it, because she was so unhappy at home. She said that she hated her mother and she had always argued, bickered, etc., with her and they just couldn't live together. She said she had planned to get a room in a hotel and be alone; that thereafter she wanted to get a job and support her child. It was pointed out it would be necessary to go down and discuss the matter with U.S. Attorney CARR, and although somewhat reluctant BERRY agreed to go and do so.

Mr. CARR pointed out to her that she was going to have to testify and that she should get ahold of herself, to which BERRY agreed. At Mr. CARR's request Agents talked the situation over with Mrs. BERRY later that day and the following day both victim and her mother advised the writer that things were once again straightened out between them.

Mention has previously been made that on occasions BERRY and her mother have become inebriated. In passing, it is to be noted that on the evening of March 17, 1944, JOAN BERRY called the writer at home to advise she had just had a fight with her mother, at which time she said Mrs. BERRY had taken a great number of rum drinks and then proceeded to hit her on the mouth, after which her mother left the house. BERRY was crying and indicated she didn't know whether her mother would return or not.

A few minutes later Mrs. BERRY also called the writer, said she was talking from a phone booth and continued that JOAN was inebriated, having drunk a quart of wine that day and that she just had to get out. It developed, however, that Mrs. BERRY returned home that night.

It is noted that this incident took place approximately five days after BERRY'S previous declaration that she was not going to testify. Mrs. BERRY advised agents the following day, March 18th, that at no time had her daughter indicated that she was not going to testify in the Mann Act trial which was impending.

On March 29, 1944, during the course of the Mann Act trial, JOAN BERRY called the writer at home, stated she had been reading the testimony which had been given by RUESCH and she tried to add the following additional facts which she thought might be of assistance to the government. From her conversation it appeared that she had been drinking, however she was coherent throughout. When RUESCH testified he stated that he knew nothing about BERRY'S being

arrested on the morning of January 1, 1943, which was subsequent to her being at his apartment. BERRY on this date stated that a few minutes before she left Los Angeles on January 5, 1943, she went out from her room and made a few telephone calls. This was just before Captain WHITE picked her up. She said she called RUESCH at his apartment and told him of her clothes that she had left there. She said RUESCH made the statement that she sure had gotten herself in a mess and also at that time told her that he knew on the 2nd or 3rd of January that she was in jail. BERRY said he never did tell her how he found out.

In this connection BERRY also mentioned that when she was back in Los Angeles in April of 1943, she saw BONINI on several occasions and he told her that he had learned of her being in jail in January from RUESCH. RUESCH also testified concerning having seen BERRY and CHAPLIN together at Romanoffs the forepart of December, 1942. He denied, however, that he had requested BERRY to introduce him to CHAPLIN.

With reference to this statement of RUESCH's, BERRY said that ELAINE BARRYMORE had been giving a party at the Beverly Hills Hotel on the night she had a dinner engagement with CHAPLIN; that RUESCH was there and had been telling her how wonderful he thought CHAPLIN was and said that he wanted to meet him, so BERRY suggested that in view of the fact that she an engagement for dinner with CHAPLIN and they would probably be at Romanoff's, that he come over and she would introduce him to subject.

BERRY admitted to the writer that she was just using RUESCH to make CHAPLIN jealous by asking him to come over. RUESCH did go over to Romanoffs and came over to their table, where BERRY introduced him to CHAPLIN. That was the occasion when BERRY said CHAPLIN told her "you have to have your lovers." An argument between them followed and on that occasion CHAPLIN told her that he was through.

RUESCH, on the stand, corroborated CHAPLIN'S story that it was on the night of December 30, 1942 that BERRY had been out with RUESCH earlier in the evening and then went up to CHAPLIN'S house, at which time her clothes were torn and she had blood on her. BERRY said that the occasion when she was in a disheveled condition and had been in BONINI'S apartment, took place the forepart of December. She said on that occasion, which was described in some detail as occurring on the 30th, that she had been out with RUESCH, then with BONINI, but she was not clear on exactly what took place at that time. She said she had been taking sleeping tablets and drinking. She did remember she was up at CHAPLIN'S house and that they had a scene outside the house on the lawn. She recalled CHAPLIN told her "I hate you, I hate you," stamped on her, pushed her face in the ground and tore her clothes. BERRY said that CHAPLIN screamed as

he was telling her these things, that she cried and then CHAPLIN picked her up, held her in his arms and told her how sorry he was, told her how he had had so much trouble in his life, that she was a symbol of all he had gone through, and then ended it with a declaration that he was crazy.

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BERRY also advised on this occasion that after she came back from Tulsa, Oklahoma in November of 1942, she went to ELAINE BARRY's, had her call the CHAPLIN residence and leave word that she was dying. However, it was determined that CHAPLIN was not even in town at that time. She thought that on one occasion she may have called and endeavored to get in touch with CHAPLIN in New York.

On CHAPLIN's return she said the first time she saw him was when she was at dinner at the Players. She said that CHAPLIN was there with King VIDOR, his wife BETTY VIDOR and was in the company of some blond. This is mentioned here again because CHAPLIN, on the stand, denied that he had ever seen her at the Players in the forepart of December, 1942.

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INTERVIEW WITH JOAN BERRY BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

On Saturday, May 29, 1943, a statement was taken from JOAN BERRY by Captain EVERETT P. DAVIS of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, at the New Carlton Hotel, 529 South Figueroa Street. Others present at this time were Mrs. BERRY, Investigators HERBERT GROSSMAN and PHILLIP T. TOWER, also of the District Attorney's Office, and the statement was reported by JANE POSTWICK.

This statement sets out substantially the same information as that which JOAN BERRY furnished agents in the statement which has already been set out. She told of the two abortions which were performed on her and which were arranged by CHAPLIN and TIM DURANT. She also admitted that CHAPLIN transported her to New York City in October of 1942, and while there had sexual intercourse with him in his apartment at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

She told of purchasing a gun in December of 1942, and on or about December 19, 1942 she went up to CHAPLIN'S house with the gun, at which time she talked to CHAPLIN and subsequently stayed all night and engaged in sexual intercourse with him. She further stated that the next morning, after the gun episode, CHAPLIN agreed to put her on \$25.00 a week salary.

She told of her arrest by the Beverly Hills Police Department on January 1, 1943 and her sentence by Judge GRIFFIN. She was put on the train by ROBERT ARDEN and later returned to Los Angeles, when she discovered that she was pregnant. When she went up to CHAPLIN'S house to tell him of her pregnancy, he had the police notified and she was arrested for violation of her probation. BERRY then related how she was sentenced to jail by Judge GRIFFIN and subsequently released from jail after Judge HOLLAND had been obtained by MINNA WALLIS.

This statement to the District Attorney's office generally follows the information which was furnished to agents, but is in considerably less detail. Therefore, it is not being set out herein.

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Interview with ROBERT ARDEN by
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office

At the time the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office was conducting an investigation of CHARLES CHAPLIN and others connected with him, interview was

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had with ROBERT ARDEN by investigators of that office. This interview took place at 4:55 P.M., June 6, 1943, at the home of CHARLES CHAPLIN, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, at which time he was questioned by HERBERT GROSSEMAN and PHILIP TOMER from the District Attorney's Office. Stenographic notes and a transcript of that conversation were made by LORNA ADAMS. This statement was made available along with others by FRED HOUSER, Los Angeles County District Attorney, and photographic copies of same were made in the Bureau Office, one of which has been furnished the Bureau, another to United States Attorney CARR, and a third is being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case. The sixteen page statement taken from ARDEN at that time is being summarized.

ARDEN said that he had been acquainted with CHAPLIN for about two years; that he had known JOAN BERRY for a period of a little over a year; that he had just become acquainted with her around March or April, 1942. The circumstances of this acquaintance were his having met her at CHAPLIN'S home when she was there for one of the Sunday afternoon tennis parties. ARDEN continued that he became pretty well acquainted with her; that he frequently saw her at BERRY'S house and at his own house. He said she was then living at 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills. He was asked if he had seen her quite frequently at the CHAPLIN home, and he said that he would not consider it frequently, but that she was there like all the rest of the people on Sunday afternoons; "every once in a while she would be here and every once in a while she wouldn't be here."

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ARDEN said with reference to his becoming acquainted with Captain W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department, that he first met him on January 2, 1943. ARDEN was in error here because he afterwards told Agents and the investigation reflects that it was on the morning of January 1, 1943, that he first met him. When asked to describe the circumstances of his becoming acquainted with WHITE, he told of spending New Year's Eve with CHAPLIN at Chasen's Restaurant. He said that about 11:30 P.M. "I received a phone call informing us that Miss BERRY had been arrested." When asked who answered the telephone, ARDEN said that it was CHAPLIN who was asked to the phone, and then that he handed it to him, ARDEN. When asked with whom he talked, ARDEN said it was CHAPLIN'S butler, and when asked if that was EDWARD, he replied that it was. ARDEN continued that EDWARD told him, "The Beverly Hills had phoned here asking whether Miss BERRY was known here, that a girl by the name of JOAN BERRY had been arrested and stated she was under contract to Mr. CHAPLIN, and I took the telephone and asked EDWARD which police station. He told me Beverly Hills. Then I left Mr. CHAPLIN at Chasen's and I rushed over to the Beverly Hills Police Station to find out what the trouble was." ARDEN estimated that it was a few minutes before midnight that

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he got over to the Beverly Hills Police Station, and said that he asked the officer on duty if they had JOAN BERRY there, and was told that they had no record of her, whereupon he returned to Chasen's. He described how this officer on duty had looked in the police blotter and said, "we have no JOAN BERRY."

ARDEN continued that the next day, which would be January 1, 1943, 'I think that somebody phoned Mr. CHAPLIN here that the girl was now at the Beverly Hills Police Station. When asked what time the phone call had come to CHAPLIN, ARDEN said he didn't know, that he had heard about it in the afternoon; that Mr. CHAPLIN had told him to go down to the police station and see what could be done for the girl, what charges were preferred against her. He said he had received these instructions from Mr. CHAPLIN in the afternoon of New Year's Day, January 1, 1943, between 3:00 and 5:00 o'clock. ARDEN was asked if CHAPLIN had told him who had called from the police station, and he replied, "No, the thing is very simple. After I got down to the police station and they said 'There is no JOAN BERRY,' we forgot about the whole matter. The next day we found she was there. As I found out later on, the mistake apparently occurred because when she was arrested she pretended to have taken some poison and she was taken to the police station down there. Consequently she was not at the jail. The next day when the police surgeon found out that there was no such case of poisoning or suicide attempt, they transferred her to the jail apparently, so Mr. CHAPLIN asked me to go and see what could be done, what the charges were. The next day was January 2." Here again it appears that ARDEN is in error on his date, because it was January 1, 1943, that he went to the station. "I went to Captain WHITE and I told him that Mr. CHAPLIN didn't desire to have that girl get into any kind of trouble - he felt that a young kid shouldn't have a jail sentence against her."

ARDEN was asked at this point if he had known Captain WHITE before, and how he happened to see him this time. He said he had never seen him before, and that he talked to WHITE because he apparently was in charge of the case. When asked what the conversations with WHITE consisted of, he replied: "I told Captain WHITE that Mr. CHAPLIN did not desire to have a black mark against that girl and ruin her future life and career; whereupon Captain WHITE says, 'It is a difficult thing, she is under a vagrancy charge.' I asked where she was picked up. He said, 'She was picked up in men's clothing on Olympic Boulevard.' I said, 'Possibly you could do us the favor - after all nobody has any interest in harming the girl - I believe her place is with her mother, the best thing would be to send her back to her mother if she wants to go - I think I could work it out with Mr. CHAPLIN to get her a ticket.'"

ARDEN was then asked if Captain WHITE had said anything about some outstanding bills of BERRY'S. To this ARDEN replied, "No, he did not. I had to come back about two hours or so later. In the meantime I drove up here from the police station and told Mr. CHAPLIN what the status was, what the charges were, and he

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"said, 'That's very nice. If she wants to go back home, get her a ticket, give her some money.' I said, 'What do you call "some money?"' He said, 'I will give her \$25.00 to tide her over.' I went to the police station and apparently in the meantime she had been taken to the police court, and had been sentenced, and Captain WHITE informed me that the girl was free to go and what would I do with her, she had been sentenced to stay out of Beverly Hills. I said, 'I will see if I can get her a place somewhere,' and he said, 'Well see what she wants to do.' The girl couldn't leave jail because she didn't have any clothing on - I mean she had a man's pajamas and I said 'I am not going to take you like that to Los Angeles, do you think I am crazy?' I said, 'Where is your stuff?' She said, 'I have part at the Ambassador Hotel and part at the Plaza and part at the cleaners.' I said, 'That throws a different aspect on the situation, I have got to ask Mr. CHAPLIN if he would want to pay for all that,' so I came up here.

ARDEN was asked if he brought BERRY with him, and replied: "No, I didn't. I came up here to Mr. CHAPLIN and told him about it and he said, 'What can we do, go and see what you would pay for the whole thing,' so I went to the Plaza Hotel and there was a bill of about \$132.00 and something there, which I paid, and in return I received one suitcase and a little coat, which the bellboy brought up and took it to my car, and went back to the jail. I handed the stuff to the matron who helped Miss BERRY get dressed, and in the meantime I waited for her and I took her out of jail, driving out of Beverly Hills to Los Angeles. I asked her what she intended to do and she said, 'BOB, I still think I have a chance in Hollywood and I would like to try it.' So I said, 'JOAN, neither I nor CHARLIE want to stand in the way of your career, I suppose what I have just done for you proves that we want to help you in every way possible, and I am going to get you a room somewhere, I will give you some money so you can stay there a week and see what you can do.' Then I took her to a room. We drove around for an hour or so from hotel to hotel, couldn't get a room anywhere. Finally we found a room on Franklin, on the corner of - what street is that? - it is one block east of Cherokee, - I forget the name of the street, and I left her and we agreed that she was to phone me if she changed her mind and wanted to go to New York. Two or three days passed and I didn't hear anything from her. One day I phoned the rooming house to find out how she was getting along and I was told that Miss BERRY had checked out; the following day I received a telephone call from her.

ARDEN was asked if this call was received at his home, and he continued, "No, at the office, stating that she couldn't stand it, and where she was in this rooming house, and she had gone out and found herself another room on Sycamore, North Sycamore off Sunset, I think, and she wanted to go to New York, she had found out she couldn't do any good here - if my offer still holds good, so I said, 'My offer still holds good, it is a question whether Mr. CHAPLIN still wants to do it, but I believe we can persuade him to maintain his promise.' Then I phoned Mr. CHAPLIN and he okayed the expenditure so I told JOAN that if she would get

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"Myself ready for the next day I would have a ticket for her and I would redeem her clothes from the Ambassador Hotel and I gave her again some little money to buy various of her clothing and wearing apparel from laundries where she had been forced to leave them. The next day I called a Yellow Cab driver - I can give you his name, and I can give you his address."

ARDEN was asked for the name and address of this cab driver, and he stated: "WILLIAM GYLES, and he lives in Normandie Village on Sunset Strip." When asked if GYLES was a Yellow Cab driver, ARDEN replied in the affirmative. He was questioned as to whether GYLES was still employed by the Yellow Cab Company, and stated, "I believe so. He used to be a very big producer in Europe. I had known him over there and I felt it was an opportunity for him making an extra few dollars, so I gave him the necessary money and sent him over to the Ambassador Hotel to pay \$200 and some odd dollars - I forget the exact amount, retrieve all her luggage, and then go up to the Hollywood Boulevard and pick up the ticket I had reserved for Miss BERRY, and then phone me in the afternoon for further instructions. In the meantime I contacted Captain WHITE by telephone, told him I wanted to see him - he came out to Beverly Hills and in the afternoon - I think it was around 1:30 or so - and I told him what had happened, that Miss BERRY was now ready to leave; that in view of past experiences I didn't trust her, and that having been entrusted by Mr. CHAPLIN with the task of seeing that she actually gets home with nothing to interfere, I asked him if he would be good enough to accompany Miss BERRY to the train, since at 6:00 o'clock in the afternoon it would be pretty near impossible for me to go, and because at that time I write my radio script for my 7:45 broadcast. Captain WHITE told me he would go if his wife could go along, and I said there was no objection to that, that Miss BERRY wasn't a prisoner or anything, that I would consider it a personal favor. Since the trip was to be made in his off time I told him that we would take care of the transportation, and I had the same cab driver call for Captain WHITE at his house, take him to Miss BERRY'S address, and accompany Miss BERRY to the station. When I went to Captain WHITE that afternoon to give him the ticket I had stopped by Mr. CHAPLIN'S and told him that Miss BERRY was willing to leave and that I was giving the ticket and \$25.00 to Captain WHITE. Mr. CHAPLIN said, 'Oh, give her \$100.00, \$25.00 will not do much for her,' so I put \$100.00 in an envelope, sealed it and handed it to Captain WHITE, with the request to give it to her when she was on the train. The next thing I heard was from the cab driver who phoned me and told me that Miss BERRY had left and he had taken Captain and Mrs. WHITE back home. For four or five weeks thereafter no one heard anything from Miss BERRY. The whole incident seemed to be forgotten. She had promised me that she would return a special locked suitcase taken from Mr. CHAPLIN as soon as she reached New York. Of course, she never kept her promise for a very obvious reason, as I found out later.

In response to the question as to what this reason was, ARDEN stated, "The reason was that Miss BERRY didn't go to New York. One day I was informed that the Chaplin Studios had received a check written by Miss BERRY in Kansas City and another one issued in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and that payment of these two

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"checks had been refused by the studio." When asked if the checks were drawn on the studio, ARDEN said, "I don't know whether the checks were drawn on the studio, but the checks were drawn apparently on a Hollywood bank and CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S studio given as reference or as place of employment." In response to a question as to the amount of these checks, ARDEN replied, "I believe one was about \$90.00 and the other a little less. I believe you can get that information from the manager of the CHARLIE CHAPLIN Studio, who can give you the exact dates and the name of the bank. Then again we didn't hear anything until a few weeks ago when Mr. CHAPLIN'S butler informed me 'She is back again.'" ARDEN was asked if he understood by that remark that he was talking about Miss BERRY, and he stated, "Yes, I wanted to put it exactly the way it happened. I said, 'Who?' He said, 'Our friend, Miss BERRY.'"

ARDEN then told of further conversation with EDWARD, the butler, concerning BERRY'S being back in Los Angeles, EDWARD telling him that she had called him and said she wanted to talk to CHAPLIN and that he, EDWARD, had told her to get in touch with ARDEN because CHAPLIN did not want to talk to her. He guessed that this conversation with EDWARD was about ten days before BERRY'S arrest for violation of probation. EDWARD also told him that one of the employees at the Chaplin Studios had met BERRY on a bus and she had told her of throwing a cocktail party that night, of her having married an Army officer in New York. ARDEN then continued, "About two days later I received a phone call from Miss BERRY at my office. She informed me that she had been married in New York to an Army captain and that he was coming out soon, and that I should try to influence Mr. CHAPLIN to have her sentence lifted. I answered that neither Mr. CHAPLIN nor I had any kind of influence on court officials, nor did we ever attempt to exercise any kind of influence and that in view of the fact that Los Angeles has an area large enough to accomodate millions of people, she and her husband would certainly find enough places to spend their time in, that she simply would have to forget about Beverly Hills. She insisted that we could do it if we wanted to, and I said, 'The best thing for you to do is go to the court yourself and talk to them.' Then I hung up on her."

ARDEN was questioned as to whether BERRY told him in that conversation where she was staying. In this respect he stated, "Yes, she told me she was staying at the Chateau Elysee and gave me her phone number." ARDEN was asked if he at that time questioned her regarding the checks previously referred to, and he stated, "No, that wasn't any of my business. I just heard that. That isn't any of my business." In response to a question as to whether he had asked BERRY about the luggage she had promised to return, ARDEN replied, "No, I didn't want to engage in any kind of conversation or controversy with her."

ARDEN then continued, "The next day she phoned me again and I had the definite impression that she was 'high in spirits' and that she was talking for

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"somebody else's benefit - by that I mean someone apparently was in her apartment listening to the conversation, which again revolved about lifting the ban in Beverly Hills." ARDEN stated the substance of this conversation was as follows: "She said again, 'If you want to talk to the Judge I am sure you could get the sentence lifted,' and I said, 'I don't know the Judge and I don't suppose that court sentence can be altered just by going to a Judge and saying, "Miss BERRY finds it very inconvenient to be under sentence" - you should have thought of that before you got yourself into the mess' - that ended the conversation right then and there. The next thing I heard was on a Saturday morning - I believe in one of the local papers, that JOHN BERRY had been arrested and sentenced to 30 days for violation of her probation. That's all I know about the case."

ARDEN insisted that the first inkling that he had of BERRY'S being arrested for violation of probation was through the newspapers; that neither CHAPLIN, DURANT, EDWARD or anyone else had called him to tell him about it. On hearing of it that Saturday morning, ARDEN said he called CHAPLIN and EDWARD told him that the girl had been there the night before, caused a disturbance which EDWARD described as raising "holy hell." He said that is all EDWARD told him.

ARDEN said that he did not see CHAPLIN until the following day, Sunday, at the tennis matches. He believed that he had mentioned to CHAPLIN about BERRY being there, to which remark CHAPLIN replied, "It's too bad she couldn't stay put and had to get herself into a mess again." He insisted that that was all he had said about BERRY at that time; further, that CHAPLIN told him nothing about BERRY'S being pregnant. ARDEN said he didn't believe CHAPLIN knew it at that time because if he had, he would have told him. ARDEN was asked if CHAPLIN appeared concerned about Miss BERRY on that date, to which he replied that he did not.

ARDEN'S attention was directed to the fact that several days later publicity broke in the papers about BERRY'S being pregnant, her life story, etc. He recalled reading it, and when asked if he had any conversation with CHAPLIN about the publicity, replied that he did not until his name appeared in the papers. He said that several days later he discussed with CHAPLIN BERRY'S pregnant condition and related that CHAPLIN told him that that allegation had been made by Miss BERRY and that she had been released from jail and that reports from doctors were being expected. When asked if CHAPLIN told him whether he had anything to do with her being released from jail, ARDEN replied that CHAPLIN said no, but ARDEN said from the way CHAPLIN told him he had nothing to do with it, he was of the opinion that CHAPLIN actually had no part in the release of BERRY from the County Jail.

ARDEN'S attention then was directed to whether or not he had made a call several days after BERRY'S arrest on May 7, 1943, to the Chateau Elysee. He admitted that he had and had talked with Mr. INCE, the Manager; that he had told INCE that BERRY was in the County Jail on a charge of vagrancy; that he, INCE, should pack all of her belongings together and that he, ARDEN, would probably appear very shortly to pay off the hotel bill and get her baggage. When asked if

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he had made this last statement ARDEN replied that he had not, saying that he had told INCE that if anything else did happen he, ARDEN, would get in touch with him. ARDEN was then asked how he happened to call Mr. INCE. He replied, "For a very simple reason that Miss BERRY is a very irresponsible young lady; from my personal observation and I simply wanted to avoid the creation of another large unpaid bill. When I spoke to Mr. INCE he told me she had paid for the first week and that her room rent was now due for two or three days of the second week, so I told him in view of the fact Miss BERRY was in jail to close up the apartment 'because it is very doubtful you will get paid for it, and keep the things until Miss BERRY can come back.' ARDEN was then asked what compelled him to make this telephone call, to which he replied, "A very simple, let's say human consideration - I wanted to protect both Mr. CHAPLIN and Miss BERRY in the case, mainly that Mr. CHAPLIN if at any time would feel impelled to help Miss BERRY again, to keep that help down to a financial minimum - that Miss BERRY should find as little obstacles to retrieve her possessions as possible." In reply to a question as to whether Mr. CHAPLIN asked him to make the telephone call, ARDEN stated, "No, as a matter of fact, I never even told him about that."

The questioning of ARDEN then went back to Captain WHITE, and he was asked as follows: "Well, as a matter of fact at that time, Mr. ARDEN, didn't you ask Captain WHITE to get the girl floated out of the state of California, or for the Judge to impose some kind of a sentence which would make her stay out of the state?" ARDEN replied, "I don't recall the verbatim conversation with Captain WHITE. It is fairly possible that in the course of the conversation I may have said that instead of giving her a sentence for vagrancy if they would restrict her from Beverly Hills to avoid further clashes between her and Mr. CHAPLIN, that we would guarantee that she would get safely to New York to her mother." Question: "Was there any mention made about having her stay out of the state of California?" ARDEN'S reply: "I don't believe so, because it is my impression that the Beverly Hills court, the Beverly Hills police court, did not have jurisdiction over the state of California - I don't think I would have made that request." Question: "Did Captain WHITE tell you that?" Answer: "I believe it came up in the conversation somehow - it is so long ago." Question: "There was some conversation about having her kept out of the State of California?" Answer: "No, not at that time. I think the question about the State of California came up when she had made her reappearance in Los Angeles. I believe that after my telephone call I visited Captain WHITE after my telephone conversation with JOAN BERRY, which convinced me that she was out to cause trouble again. I went to Captain WHITE, gave him the information about the two checks and asked him if there wasn't any possibility of restricting her from making transcontinental trips for no good purpose, and to keep her out of California altogether; whereupon Captain WHITE told me that that would be up to the Los Angeles authorities, that Beverly Hills had no jurisdiction in the matter." ARDEN was then asked if this conversation took place just a few days before BERRY was arrested for violation of probation, to which he answered, "Yes."

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The question was then put to ARDEN: "That was the time that you asked him about those checks that she had written?" He replied, "That's right." Question: "And he subsequently, after that conversation, informed you that there were no charges pending against her in Kansas City?" Answer: "That's right."

ARDEN was then asked if Captain WHITE had called him up on the phone after he had delivered BERRY to the train. ARDEN said that he had not. He also denied that he had ever offered Captain WHITE any money in connection with his handling of BERRY.

Mr. TOWER of the District Attorney's Office then asked him if he didn't think it was an imposition to ask an officer to go to the railroad station. ARDEN replied, "No, I didn't consider it an imposition - it was an open question that could have been refused as easy as it could have been granted; simply insinuated that I wanted to impress Miss BERRY with the fact that she really was in trouble, and that she had better mend her ways." Question: "Having a police officer accompany her to the police station would insinuate that impression?" Answer: "Yes, it was merely a question of making sure that no further trouble would occur. It isn't one of the most pleasant things to have constant worries about a girl that is breaking into the house of a friend and bothering him and causing monetary troubles and all that."

Mr. GROSSMAN of the District Attorney's Office then asked, "Did you offer Captain WHITE any money for taking her to the train?" Answer: "No, I merely offered to send a taxi for him and bring him back." Question: "Was the gun you gave him to be considered as compensation for making that trip?" Answer: "No, in no means. The gun was not given to Captain WHITE as a private individual - the gun was handed to Captain WHITE as the head of the Detective Bureau." Question: "You intended to turn the gun over to the Police Department?" Answer: "Yes." Mr. TOWER then asked ARDEN if he told Captain WHITE at that time how he had acquired the gun, to which ARDEN replied in the affirmative. ARDEN was then questioned as to whether he told WHITE of the incident which took place at CHAPLIN'S home, and he replied, "Yes, I gave him the gun with the information, adding that neither Mr. CHAPLIN nor I had any desire to present any charges for this incident, to keep the gun, we didn't want it around."

ARDEN was again questioned as to just when he first learned of BERRY'S arrest on New Year's Day, 1943, and he replied that he had been informed that she was in the Beverly Hills Police Station on January 1, 1943, by Mr. CHAPLIN. He was asked where CHAPLIN got his information, and ARDEN said he didn't know. It was then pointed out to ARDEN that he had stated that he thought he went to the Beverly Hills Station around 11:30 or 11:45 P.M., December 31, 1942, and that the police records reflected that they had not received any information about BERRY until 2:22 A.M., January 1, 1943. He was asked if he could explain how it was that she was arrested some four and one-half hours before the Police

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Department actually received information about that. ARDEN said he could not explain it except by referring again to his statement that when he got to the Police Department he was told there was no record of such an arrest.

With reference to the arrest of BERRY on May 7, 1943, ARDEN was specifically asked if he had in any way participated in the arrangements of attempting to get BERRY released from jail and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he knew anything about the making of any arrangements, and he replied as follows: "After learning of her arrest I spoke to Mr. CHAPLIN. In the course of the conversation he suggested that it might not be a bad idea to go and see the girl, which I volunteered to do - I believe on a Monday. Before I could go to the County Jail I learned in a telephone conversation with Miss HEDDA HOPPER that a lawyer --". ARDEN was asked to give the conversation that he had with Miss HOPPER and what she had said about CHAPLIN. He stated, "In the telephone conversation with HEDDA HOPPER, during which she said, 'There is a girl, pregnant, alone without friends, and CHARLIE CHAPLIN has been acting very bad. We should all help her because the Bible says so. Now, the girl is not alone any more, she has friends, she has a lawyer, Judge HOLLAND, and she is going to be released from jail.' After that I phoned Mr. CHAPLIN and told him of what I had just learned; whereupon I got Mr. DURANT on the phone, who informed me that Miss MINNA WALLIS had taken an interest in JOAN BERRY and that her (MINNA WALLIS') lawyer, Judge HOLLAND, was taking care of her."

ARDEN was asked if in talking with Captain WHITE on January 1, 1943, he was acting as the representative of CHAPLIN. He said he was. He was asked if he had told WHITE that CHAPLIN had spent a great deal of money on the girl in the past and he agreed that that was true. He was then asked if he told WHITE "If the girl were floated out of town he would pay for the railroad fare back East and give her a little extra money besides." To this question ARDEN replied, "I didn't say exactly if the girl were floated out of town. I said Mr. CHAPLIN believed she should go back to her mother in New York and if the court could be lenient and suspend her sentence on condition she stay out of Beverly Hills, he would give her a ticket and see she complies with her sentence."

ARDEN was asked his state of mind after learning that BERRY was pregnant. He said he looked on it as a plot to shake CHAPLIN down for some money. He was asked if he felt BERRY was in love with CHAPLIN, to which he replied, "No, I feel that Miss BERRY is totally incapable of being in love with anyone. Miss BERRY is the type of a girl that hates to be tied down to any place. Even at the height of her relationship with Mr. CHAPLIN, when he offered her fame and stardom she found it much more interesting to quarrel with him over a trip to New York than to continue her studies as he had advised her to do. From her personal relations I gathered the impression that she is just a rich man's plaything who wants to live in the style to which she is not accustomed nor entitled."

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ARDEN was asked how he felt when he first learned that BERRY was pregnant and whether she might name him as the father of the child. He said he had no such worries because the last time he had seen her was in May of 1942. It was then asked if he had ever admitted possible parentage of BERRY'S child to anyone publicly, and specifically if he had called HEDDA HOPPER to tell her that he in fact was responsible for her condition and not Mr. CHAPLIN. To this question ARDEN replied, "Miss HEDDA HOPPER started a rumor that I accepted \$10,000 from Mr. CHAPLIN to admit paternity. However, I had heard of delayed action bombs but never of delayed action fathers. From what I recall during my telephone conversation with Miss HOPPER I merely mentioned that the allegation that CHARLIE CHAPLIN was the father seemed rather without foundation since any one of a hundred men, including myself, at one time or another, had enjoyed the somewhat doubtful favors of Miss JOAN BERRY."

Interviews with ROBERT ARDEN by FBI Agents
and United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR

At the writer's request, ARDEN appeared in the Los Angeles Office on November 22, 1943, at which time he was interviewed at considerable length by Agents. He executed the following signed statement, which was typed up after he had left and which he returned to sign on November 30, 1943. This statement, which is being forwarded to the U.S. Attorney's office with this report, reads as follows:

"Los Angeles, California
November 22, 1943

brc
"I, ROBERT E. ARDEN, true name RUDOLPH KLIGLER, presently residing at 1525 North Van Ness, Hollywood, 28, California, telephone Hillside 5111, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. It has been explained to me that I do not have to make a statement, no promises or threats have been made to induce this statement, and I know that anything I say can be used in a court of law. I make this statement in order that my connections and knowledge with reference to CHARLES CHAPLIN and JOAN BERRY may be made clear.

"I first met JOAN BERRY at CHAPLIN'S home on one Sunday afternoon in approximately May of 1941. She was introduced to me as a friend of CHAPLIN'S and over the course of the next year and more she was associated with CHARLES CHAPLIN rather frequently. I know that Mr. CHAPLIN put her under contract to his studio, paid her a sum of money every week, bought a story for her which he was going to make into a picture, sent her to Max Reinhardt's school, and expended considerable moneys for her training and in the course of his

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"association with her. I understand that he used to give her approximately \$250.00 a week in addition to the salary she was receiving from the studio. It seemed she was unable to get along financially on the salary being paid by the studio.

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"In about May, 1942, I recall that CHAPLIN and BERRY were having rather frequent arguments. BERRY wanted to leave CHAPLIN and go to New York. She about that time insisted on breaking her contract with Chaplin Studios. I am not certain when JOAN BERRY left Los Angeles and went to New York during the summer or fall of 1942, but I do recall a violent argument that they, meaning CHAPLIN and BERRY, had at his house before she went to New York. On that occasion CHAPLIN told her that if she insisted on going to New York he would consider it a breach of her contract. He said that he did not want her to go to New York; that he felt that she had promise as an actress and wanted her to continue studying so that she could appear in his picture. However, he told her that if she got the money to go ahead and go, if she felt that way about the matter. I recall news items appearing in the column of Louella Parsons to the effect that BERRY had breached her contract with CHAPLIN and was going East. I do not know how or where she got the money to go to New York, but I am practically certain that CHAPLIN did not give it to her. I am sure of this because he was so definitely set against her going to New York.

"My notebook reflects that Mr. CHAPLIN left for New York on October 12, 1942, and it is my recollection that JOAN BERRY had left a couple of months before. When he got back from his second trip to New York, about December 10, 1942, he told me that he had seen JOAN BERRY in New York; that she had come to his hotel, said she was broke, and that he had given her \$200.00. I recall telling Mr. CHAPLIN that he had made a mistake because she would probably be back out here and they would have the same trouble that they had had before. Of my own knowledge I do not know that JOAN BERRY came back to Los Angeles until after CHAPLIN came back from this second trip. Mr. CHAPLIN did not tell me whether he did or did not have intercourse with BERRY when they saw each other in New York.

"Mr. CHAPLIN did not tell me anything about JOAN BERRY'S coming to his house during December of 1942. I have particular reference to the occasion when, according to the newspapers, she came up there with a gun. He said that he was in fear of the girl, not because of bodily harm that she would cause him, but because of the scandal which she might create and the attendant publicity. I personally did not see her during the month of December, 1942, although she did call me and wanted me to come over to the Beverly Hills Hotel and see her.

"With reference to New Year's Eve, 1942, Mr. CHAPLIN, LILLIAN HARVEY

"and myself had dinner at Chasen's restaurant. I picked up Mr. CHAPLIN in my car at approximately 7:00 P.M. and we went to Chasen's for dinner. Close to midnight a special show was going on, put on by Eddie Foy, Jr., Bert Lahr and another entertainer. At a time which I now believe to have been about 1:00 A.M. a telephone call came for Mr. CHAPLIN. He accepted the phone, said 'Wait a minute,' and handed me the phone. I do not recollect to whom I talked, but someone told me that JOAN BERRY was in the Beverly Hills Jail (I am of the opinion that it was someone from the CHAPLIN household, because no one else could have known where we were dining). I relayed this message to Mr. CHAPLIN and he asked me to go to the police station to see what was going on, what the charges were, etc. I immediately got into my car, drove to the Beverly Hills Police Department, talked to officer on duty at the desk and asked him if JOAN BERRY was in their jail. He checked his records, looked at the blotter and told me that she was not there. I would estimate that I was gone from Chasen's restaurant approximately one-half hour, which would have brought me back there before 2:00 o'clock. I recall that when being interviewed by representatives of the local District Attorney's Office I was told the arrest records at the Beverly Hills Police Department show that JOAN BERRY was brought in about 2:30 A.M., January 1, 1943. I am at a loss to explain the discrepancy between this time and the time that we received the call at Chasen's that she had been arrested. It seems to me now, listening to my statement, that at one time in an attempt to clear up this discrepancy, EDWARD, Mr. CHAPLIN'S butler, suggested that JOAN BERRY phoned on New Year's Eve, stating that she was about to commit suicide on Olympic Boulevard, and that perhaps someone from the house phoned the police and requested that they check on this and also phoned Chasen's to tell us about it.

"Later on that same morning, about 10:00 A.M., January 1, 1943, I received a telephone call from EDWARD, CHAPLIN'S butler. He at that time told me that JOAN BERRY was then in the Beverly Hills Jail. To me this implied that in accordance with the instructions of Mr. CHAPLIN earlier that same morning, I was to go to the Beverly Hills Jail and find out what the situation was, so I immediately went over there and was told by the officer on duty at the desk that she had been arrested as a vagrant. I was referred to Captain W. W. WHITE, who I have since learned is Chief of Detectives, Beverly Hills Police Department, for further information. This was the first time that I had ever talked with Mr. WHITE.

"I went across the hall into Mr. WHITE'S office and talked with him for approximately ten or fifteen minutes. He said in the course of his duties he was going to talk with BERRY. I asked him what the specific charges against her were. He told me that she had been picked up in a man's pajamas and houserobe, wearing a man's slippers, somewhere on Olympic Boulevard and that he was going to question her. At that moment Miss BERRY, accompanied by the matron, came to his office and I left. While Mr. WHITE was talking

"with Miss BERRY I stayed out in another office. Miss BERRY saw me in Mr. WHITE'S office when she came in, however, we did not speak.

"Mr. WHITE talked with her for approximately one-half hour, and after Miss BERRY had been taken back upstairs by the matron, I again went into Mr. WHITE'S office and talked with him. At this time I explained to him the relationship that had existed between Mr. CHAPLIN and Miss BERRY, meaning that at one time Mr. CHAPLIN had intended to make her a leading lady in a picture he was about to produce and had bought for her, that he had been extremely kind and generous to her, and that she had very stupidly spoiled her chances by her unreasonable insistence on going to New York instead of continuing to study.

"At the time of this conversation with Mr. WHITE he told me that some time ago he had been looking for JOHN W. BERRY, who we both understood to be Miss BERRY'S father, in connection with some bad checks. I have since learned that he was her stepfather.

"I told Captain WHITE that Mr. CHAPLIN, in view of his past relationship with Miss BERRY, did not want any harm to come to the girl; especially he wanted, if at all possible, to avert the possibility that she would have to go through life with the black mark of a jail sentence against her, and that Mr. CHAPLIN was willing to supply the funds for Miss BERRY'S return to her mother in New York, and I also asked if, in view of these circumstances, it would be possible to obtain a suspended sentence for Miss BERRY. Captain WHITE then told me that he was going to communicate Mr. CHAPLIN'S offer to the judge. He also informed me that the girl had told him that her entire wardrobe had been held at the Ambassador and Plaza Hotels of Los Angeles for non-payment of bills she had run up at those places. I said that this put an entirely different complexion on the matter and that I had not been authorized by Mr. CHAPLIN to do any more than provide a ticket, and that I would have to go and ask him again.

"I went back up to CHAPLIN'S and I told him about the situation; that we would have to wait until the next day to find out what the court was going to decide. I also told him about this new development, meaning the unpaid bills, and he said, 'Well, we may just as well get the stuff for the girl and send her home properly.' Upon leaving, the butler handed me a fur jacket which Miss BERRY a few days previously had given to a taxi driver who had driven her to the CHAPLIN home, in lieu of payment. The taxi driver informed the butler of this, EDWARD paid him and took the fur jacket. He also gave me a small calibre gun, the one taken from Miss BERRY by CHARLES CHAPLIN, and I returned to the Beverly Hills Police Station, handing the gun to Captain WHITE and the fur jacket to the matron.

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"The following morning I went to the Beverly Hills Police Station and Captain WHITE told me that the girl had been given a sentence of ninety days, suspended on the condition that she stay out of Beverly Hills.

A few minutes later JOAN BERRY, ready to leave jail, appeared in a man's pajamas, robe and slippers and wearing her fur jacket. I refused to take her out in this particular get-up, and asked her where the nearest place was where any clothes of hers could be found. She told me the Plaza Hotel, so I went to the Plaza Hotel on Vine Street in Hollywood, paid the bill amounting to between \$130.00 and \$140.00, whereupon I received one suitcase and one or two dresses on hangers. I took these to the Beverly Hills Police Station and handed them to the matron, who asked me to wait while Miss BERRY changed into womanly attire.

"I then drove Miss BERRY to Hollywood. On the way she pleaded with me to let her stay in Hollywood because she wanted to have a last go at the movies. I told her that neither Mr. CHAPLIN nor myself had any desire to drive her out of Hollywood and that she was free to do whatever she chose. She promised that within three or four days she would make up her mind, depending upon her success in trying to obtain work in one of the studios.

"After unsuccessfully trying to find a room in several small hotels, we located a boarding house on Franklin Avenue and I gave Miss BERRY \$6.00 to pay for a week in advance and handed her \$20.00 in cash to tide her over for a few days and left her there.

"When during the next two or three days I didn't hear from Miss BERRY, I phoned the boarding house, only to be told that "BERRY doesn't live here any more" and that no forwarding address was known. I just thought it was one of those things and forgot the whole thing. Two days later my telephone rang and, surprisingly enough, I heard Miss BERRY'S voice telling me that she 'couldn't possibly have lived on a couch in a living room,' that life there was unbearable and that she had to move elsewhere. She also informed me that she was ready to leave now since her attempts to find employment had been totally unsuccessful. I told her that I would have to consult Mr. CHAPLIN and asked her for her address, which she gave as somewhere in the 1400 block North Sycamore. I phoned Mr. CHAPLIN and he again authorized me to furnish her with transportation to New York and pay up all her debts.

"I went to see JOAN BERRY and told her of Mr. CHAPLIN'S decision, whereupon she gave me a whole list of things that she needed - dresses that she had left in cleaning establishments, etc. I gave her some \$25.00 to redeem all these things, and when she cryingly protested that she couldn't wrap them in a piece of brown paper with a string about it, I gave her \$5.00 more to purchase a suitcase. I then called a taxi driver friend of mine by the name

"of WILLIAM GYLES, residing in the Normandie Village, Sunset Boulevard, and asked him to pick up the railroad ticket which I had ordered by telephone on Hollywood Boulevard, and to retrieve Miss BERRY'S belongings from the Ambassador Hotel. After verifying by telephone the amount due, I handed Mr. GYLES the amounts in cash and asked him to take care of these things for me.

"I then went to see Captain WHITE in his office and told him that Miss BERRY had decided to leave town and go back to New York; that I had taken care of all her hotel bills and her ticket. I also told him that in view of my most recent experiences with Miss BERRY, I was rather afraid that she would take the train all right, but would disembark at Pasadena, sell her ticket, come back to Los Angeles, and start the whole thing all over again. I asked him if he would be good enough to accompany Miss BERRY to the train since I felt that his position of police officer would perhaps impress her sufficiently to eliminate any thought from her mind to indulge in more monkey-business. Captain WHITE told me that as an officer he could not do it, but that in his spare time he would be glad to oblige, provided he could take Mrs. WHITE along with him. I thanked him and made provisions for the taxi driver to pick up Captain WHITE AND Mrs. WHITE and then go to Miss BERRY'S residence and accompany her to the train. I gave Captain WHITE a ticket and an envelope containing \$100.00 in his office on the afternoon that she was to leave, with the request to hand both to Miss BERRY at the station. Sometime that evening I learned from Captain WHITE that Miss BERRY had left, and I so informed Mr. CHAPLIN. I don't recall whether Mr. WHITE called me or I called him.

"During my meeting with Miss BERRY, in which I informed her that Mr. CHAPLIN had authorized me to get a ticket for her and pay her debts, I also told her that it might be a good idea to return a \$75.00 suitcase which she had taken from Mr. CHAPLIN, and that if she would do so, I would take that as proof of her intention to mend her ways and that in order to facilitate her search for employment in New York, I would promise her \$25.00 a week for four weeks, even if Mr. CHAPLIN would not authorize such payments. She promised me that 'You'll have the suitcase back within a week after I get there.' I never got the suitcase and consequently no money was sent to her.

"The total amount which I disbursed for Mr. CHAPLIN was in the neighborhood of \$700.00, which he repaid me sometime later by check.

"In concluding this portion of my activities in behalf of Mr. CHAPLIN in connection with JOAN BERRY, he wished me to present the matter to Mr. WHITE of the Police Department in Beverly Hills, stating that any publicity would not be favorable to him and because of their personal relations heretofore, he did not want her to receive a jail sentence. He asked me to go to the judge in Beverly Hills and ask if he could be lenient if he, Mr. CHAPLIN

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"would pay her expenses to New York. It was this message which I conveyed to Mr. WHITE because I personally never talked with the judge at the Beverly Hills Court. Mr. WHITE when I approached him and asked if she could be given a suspended sentence, told me that he would convey CHAPLIN'S offer to the judge. Mr. WHITE said only that he would talk to the judge, conveying Mr. CHAPLIN'S message and did not indicate whether she could or could not receive such a sentence.

"The next thing I heard about JOAN BERRY was several months later when in conversation with CHAPLIN one day he told me that BERRY had never gotten to New York, because the studio had just phoned that she had signed a check in Kansas City at which time she told them she was employed by the studio. A few days later a similar check came from Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"About eight weeks after BERRY left in January of this year, EDWARD, CHAPLIN'S butler, told me one day that she was back in Los Angeles and staying at the Chateau Elysee. A few days later she called me, telling me that she was married to a captain who lived in New York City and that he would be out soon. She wanted me and/or Mr. CHAPLIN to use our influence to get the suspended sentence which she had received in Beverly Hills lifted. I told her that neither Mr. CHAPLIN nor myself could do that.

"About a week later, CHAPLIN told me of BERRY having been up to his house, of the trouble that she had created and her being arrested. Shortly thereafter HEDDA HOPPER phoned CHAPLIN and as a result of the developments within the next few weeks the story broke in the newspapers and BERRY'S suit against Chaplin came out.

"I knew nothing about her being arrested on May 7, 1943, until after it happened, nor did I take any action in behalf of Mr. CHAPLIN in connection with her arrest, subsequent release from the County Jail and the obtaining of Mr. CECIL D. HOLLAND as her attorney.

"After Miss BERRY had phoned me and thus made known to me that she was back in town, I went to see Captain WHITE and told him about the two checks that she had issued in Kansas City, Missouri, and Tulsa, Oklahoma, and that she was back in town. I also voiced my fears that trouble was brewing because her return to Los Angeles against her promise seemed to have no other motive than to start trouble. During this conversation I voiced my amazement that a girl like JOAN BERRY, who had no visible means of support, nor any income, could take so many transcontinental trips in war times, and I said it might be a good idea for somebody to stop that. Captain WHITE told me that of course he, as a Beverly Hills Police Officer, could have no influence on any such action, because his jurisdiction was limited to Beverly Hills.

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"I at no time, nor to my knowledge did Mr. CHAPLIN, nor anyone else, pay any money to Captain WHITE or any other officers of the Beverly Hills Police Department for the cooperation shown Mr. CHAPLIN. I consider their assistance in this matter reasonable because Beverly Hills is inhabited by people of considerable importance. Mr. WHITE'S cooperation was done as a favor for Mr. CHAPLIN, not for me. I was only acting for Mr. CHAPLIN in any conversations I had with the representatives of the Police Department in Beverly Hills. Many a man is glad to do a favor for Mr. CHAPLIN, as he is a movie star and the Police Department is always trying to protect them. The reason that Mr. WHITE acted in this manner for Mr. CHAPLIN was because of his prominence and he wanted to see that JOAN BERRY did not bother CHAPLIN again.

"I have been asked with reference to my conversation with Mr. INCE, Manager of the Chateau Elysee Apartments. When told that JOAN BERRY had been arrested again in May, 1943, I called Mr. INCE on the telephone and told him, 'If I were you, I'd wrap up her things and keep them until she can come after them.' I did this because I felt that it would be unnecessary for an apartment bill to be running when she was not using the apartment, and again my motive was to protect CHAPLIN because I felt that possibly he would eventually be confronted with the bill.

"Through the newspapers I had learned that I was 'about to be questioned next by the District Attorney' and in order to get my dates correct, during one of my visits with Captain WHITE I asked him about the gun I had given him. He told me that the gun was still in his possession.

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"I have read this statement, consisting of twelve and one-fourth typewritten pages, and it is all true to the best of my knowledge and recollection. This statement has been dictated by Special Agent [REDACTED] and myself, all of it dictated in the presence of Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], and myself to [REDACTED] stenographer attached to the Los Angeles Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"/s/ ROBERT E. ARDEN
November 30, 1943

"Witness:

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/s/ [REDACTED] Sp. Sgt.
F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, Calif.

/s/ [REDACTED]
Special Agent, FBI, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, Calif."

b7c
During the interview with ARDEN, Special Agent [REDACTED] took stenographic notes of the conversation, and copies of same have previously been

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furnished to the U.S. Attorney's Office, as well as a copy of his statement, both of which were available at the time of the Grand Jury presentation of this case. As will appear hereinafter, ARDEN was interviewed during the time the Grand Jury was in session and in fact volunteered to appear before the Grand Jury. Agent WELDEN'S notes are being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

The statement which ARDEN executed was a summary of what then appeared to be pertinent to this case. However, the writer took rather extensive notes during interview with him and the contents thereof which are not set forth in the statement are being summarized here. Agent's notes of this interview are also being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

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[REDACTED]

ARDEN recalled that he had been out socially with MARCIA SARLOW, and in fact had her address, 1984 Coldwater Canyon, telephone CRestview 1-3233. ARDEN described her as a decent sort of a girl. In that connection, during the past months SARLOW and BERRY have been in frequent contact with each other. She has told BERRY that ARDEN on one occasion called her just before commencement of the White Slave Traffic Act trial in this case. SARLOW will be interviewed thoroughly by Agents for her knowledge of BERRY and ARDEN.

In describing CHAPLIN'S munificence, ARDEN said that CHAPLIN still had EDM. PURVIANCE, one of his former stars and intimates, under contract, paying her money to live on although she works in no pictures for him. He also recalled that GEORGLA HALE had been up to dinner at CHAPLIN'S house about a year ago. She had gone to the Studio, told them she was broke, and CHAPLIN put her on the payroll.

ARDEN had a small diary which he carries in his pocket, and this he consulted on occasions to definitely set dates being discussed. On July 18, 1942, his notebook reflected that he had had dinner with BERRY. In August of 1942 he had been out with one "JUDY" and also GERALDINE SPRECKLES. His notebook also reflected that in November and December, 1941, CHAPLIN was remaking "The Gold Rush," this time with sound, and he said BERRY was always present. ARDEN insisted that CHAPLIN'S association with BERRY was over in August of 1942, and that she left about that time for New York City. His notebook also showed that CHAPLIN had gone to New York on October 12, 1942.

With reference to HANS RUESCH, ARDEN said that SIMONE SIMONE'S mother had told him that HANS RUESCH had told her of the terrific affair that he had with BERRY

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in New York City in 1943. ARDEN said that Mrs. SIMONE told of RUESCH'S recitals that BERRY used to break into his apartment, etc. ARDEN furnished SIMONE SIMONE'S telephone number as CRestview 1-2111, which he said is the Wilshire Palms. He did not know whether her mother was presently on the West Coast, but while in the Bureau Office on that date, November 22, 1943, he called the Wilshire Palms and talked with SIMONE SIMONE, who advised her mother was here.

With reference to his knowledge of what took place in CHAPLIN'S home December 23, 1942, when BERRY was alleged to have come up there with a gun, ARDEN said that CHAPLIN told him that she was going to kill herself and later said that she was going to kill CHAPLIN. He said the butler came up to help and CHAPLIN told him to leave, after which CHAPLIN claimed he calmed BERRY. ARDEN said CHAPLIN told him he gave her no money that night.

ARDEN stated that throughout 1942 BERRY'S attitude toward CHAPLIN was one of his not meaning anything to her, of absolutely no gratitude for the things he had done for her, and finally that if she couldn't get money out of him in one way she would do it in another. In this connection ARDEN said he understood that BERRY had had trouble with GETTY'S attorneys here in Los Angeles when she first came out in 1941, at least GETTY'S attorneys had had some difficulty with trouble she had stirred up.

After BERRY'S release from the County Jail, May 8, 1943, ARDEN had the following explanation as to what took place. He said HEDDA HOPPER phoned CHAPLIN for a statement, and not being able to reach him, got hold of MARY PICKFORD, advising her that BERRY was in a pregnant condition as a result of her association with CHAPLIN and that they should do something about it by getting some money together to help the girl. ARTHUR KELLY, United Artists official, was also at Pickford's and after discussing the matter they called HOPPER back to offer some money, at which time ARDEN said HOPPER replied "It's too late." ARDEN believed that HOPPER had planned the whole thing to embarrass CHAPLIN.

He also said that he believed there was a conspiracy afoot by enemies of CHAPLIN to get him, and that the Government's investigation was inspired by someone in Washington who had instructed the local FBI office to do something about CHAPLIN. ARDEN explained that CHAPLIN had gone out on a limb when espousing the Second Front, and that also he was being persecuted by FLORABEL MUIR and HEDDA HOPPER. ARDEN was advised by Agents that this investigation was simply the result of facts being presented to this office, which reflected the violation of a Federal law, and inasmuch as the FBI was charged with such investigations, the matter was following a usual course.

In connection with his recent trip to Washington to further his bill in Congress, ARDEN said that while in Washington he stayed at the Shoreham Hotel, and when in New York at the Sherry-Netherlands. He mentioned too that he knew HUGO

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CARUSI, who was close to FRANCIS BIDDLE, Attorney General.

During the course of interview with ARDEN when he was asked what sums he had expended in behalf of BERRY after her release from jail in January of 1943, for which expenditures he was reimbursed by CHAPLIN, ARDEN on one of Agent's note papers listed these amounts. This page reads as follows. It had been numbered No. 13 by the writer. In the upper left hand corner appeared the following items:

140.00	Plaza
265.00	Ambassador
125.00	Railway
100.00	Cash
20.00	Taxi
51.00	Incidentals - cash to her
<u>701.00</u>	

These figures are in ARDEN'S handwriting. Opposite each expenditure appears the purpose for which the sums were indicated and those notations were written by Agent at the instruction of ARDEN in explaining the purpose of his expenditures. Alongside these figures appear the following:

16
10
10
15
<u>51</u>

These figures are in ARDEN'S handwriting and he explained that those comprised the incidental cash sums paid to her.

ARDEN explained that he happened to have this amount of money in his possession at that time because he had just sold a story to Columbia Pictures, and had received a check in the amount of \$500 from that studio on December 29, 1942.

Also on this page appear Agent's notes reflecting that in January of 1943 he had gone into the Bank of America, Hollywood Branch, at Sunset and Gower, and talked to officials of that bank concerning BERRY'S car contract. There also appears the telephone number Santa Monica 4-2216, which ARDEN explained is the home telephone number of J. PAUL GETTY in Santa Monica. ARDEN obtained this telephone number from a girl friend of his who he said also knew GETTY, one JEAN DONNELLY, telephone CRestview 1-9111. In previous investigations the writer has recalled the name of JEAN DONNELLY being mentioned as a rather distant relative of GETTY'S wife, TEDDY LYNCH. ARDEN called her from Agent's office and obtained

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GETTY'S telephone number. After interview with ARDEN which was concluded about 4:25 P.M. that day, GETTY was contacted and came to the Bureau office for interview.

The above-mentioned notepaper bearing ARDEN'S figures is being forwarded with this report to the U.S. Attorney's Office. Agent's notes taken during this interview with ARDEN are being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

It is being set forth here that interview with ARDEN that day commenced at 10:00 A.M. and was concluded as previously stated. He was taken to lunch for a period of about an hour.

b7c From a review of the transcription made by Agent [REDACTED] further details which may be pertinent in instant case are being set forth.

ARDEN stated that he had known CHAPLIN about three years and BERRY about two years, and a close friend of CHAPLIN'S for about two years. He said BERRY was associated with CHAPLIN when he first met him; that he had met her first as one of the people at CHAPLIN'S Sunday afternoon tennis matches. He denied that she was his hostess at that time, but said she was just one of the girls there. At the time he was making "The Gold Rush," ARDEN said he saw her at the studio and she accompanied CHAPLIN to one of his round-table broadcasts.

ARDEN continued that he remembered very definitely that he used to go out with CHAPLIN, and sometimes she would be with them and sometimes she would not. He said she tried to talk a great deal about a certain relationship with a very rich oil man who had been keeping her in the Hotel Pierre in New York City, whose name ARDEN said was PAUL GETTY. ARDEN said she would come to him and say that she had had another quarrel with CHAPLIN, and added that the most important thing in her life apparently was to get a trip out of CHAPLIN to New York City. ARDEN was asked if to his knowledge she had ever gone back to GETTY, and he replied "Not that I know of." ARDEN said that CHAPLIN asked him to secure the rights to the play "Shadow and Substance" that he asked Sir CEDRIC HARDWICK whether the play could be gotten, and later CHAPLIN bought the play, after which he began re-writing it to his own taste. ARDEN said that from the details furnished him by BERRY, GETTY had apparently taken her to Mexico a couple of times, but then she had gotten in his hair and he gave her the air and shipped her to Hollywood."

After BERRY had returned from New York in November, 1942, ARDEN said "a reign of terror began." He continued that BERRY used to go to CHAPLIN'S house and knowing the layout very well, she did not bother to go in the usual way. She would "bust a window" and go in and bother CHAPLIN. ARDEN said in this connection that CHAPLIN is an aging man and flattered by a young girl running after him. She is a good performer, but when you grab her and shake her she is calmed down and

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"is a normal, tough, brazen hussy." Further that when she had money she was all right, but when she gave out she came back to CHAPLIN.

ARDEN said that BERRY used to call him up late at night or early the following morning; that one morning he found her on his doorstep. She told him she had had a fight with CHAPLIN. As a result of these activities on her part, ARDEN explained that "CHAPLIN was in a terrific state. He did not want to be bothered. He just wanted to be left alone and not to be bothered by her."

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

ARDEN recalled very well the day of Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. He said that CHAPLIN had been working all day at his studio on "The Gold Rush," and that they afterwards went over to the broadcasting studio and JOAN BERRY was with them.

With reference to TIM DURANT further mention will be made elsewhere, but in this initial interview ARDEN was asked of his regard for DURANT. He said it was confined to "Oh, hello; how are you, etc." and when questioned concerning his connections with BERRY, ARDEN said that as he heard the story, BERRY had been sent to him, DURANT, by A. C. BLUMENTHAL; that the girl had come out to live with DURANT, DURANT became intimate with her, introduced her to CHAPLIN, then CHAPLIN became intimate with her, and DURANT, knowing what was going to happen, stepped out of the picture.

ARDEN said that where women over twenty-six are concerned CHAPLIN has no interest, but let him get a girl about twenty or twenty-two and "things begin to work. It brings back the old CHARLIE CHAPLIN," etc.. ARDEN said that if BERRY had played her cards right instead of being so stupid, she would have been Mrs. CHAPLIN, the star of pictures; also that CHAPLIN was definitely in love with her, gave her money, paid her tuition at dramatic school, bought her dresses, a fur coat, and that if she had acted decent about it, he would have married her. He said that she had been so promiscuous in her relationships it must have come to CHAPLIN'S attention.

As to the period in December of 1942, ARDEN, as has been previously

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stated, only learned about her being at CHAPLIN'S home with a gun from CHAPLIN himself. However, he did recall that during December of that year she was staying at the Beverly Hills Hotel and was pestering him to come over and see her, but ARDEN said he never did go over. He said that BERRY'S attitude was confined solely to getting money; that there was no decency or loyalty in her. ARDEN said to his knowledge that every once in a while BERRY had used to spend the night at CHAPLIN'S house. He recalled that he had gone to BERRY'S apartment and would inquire of Mrs. BERRY as to the whereabouts of JOAN. He said that her mother had apparently not only condoned, but encouraged BERRY'S spending as much time as possible with CHAPLIN. He said he would ask her where JOAN BERRY was at that particular time and her mother would reply that she had spent the night at CHAPLIN'S house.

b7c
With reference to New Year's Eve, 1942, ARDEN'S statement as taken down by Agent [REDACTED] is being set forth word for word, inasmuch as ARDEN in telling the story has varied it on each occasion. He advised that he was at Chasen's restaurant with LILLIAN HARVEY and CHAPLIN, and he said, "We were sitting in the inside dining room. Near midnight we went to the outside room for entertainment, Eddie Foy, Bert Lahr, etc. There came a phone call for Mr. CHAPLIN. Mr. CHAPLIN answered it. He said, 'Yes, yes, wait a minute.' He asked me to take the call. By the time I got to the phone there was nobody there and I think CHARLIE told me EDWARD just phoned and said JOAN BERRY had just been arrested. I am very certain he said EDWARD. It might have been the other butler, ANDREW. All I know is somebody phoned. It was so long ago I don't remember just who it was! CHARLIE said, 'You run over to the police station and see just who it was.' I left and went over. I went to the desk and asked if JOAN BERRY had been arrested and they looked through the blotter and replied, 'There is no JOAN BERRY been arrested.' I went back to Chasen's and told CHARLIE JOAN BERRY was not there. We stayed pretty late. I took CHARLIE home and then I went home. Next morning I got a call from EDWARD and he said 'She is down there now.'"

ARDEN continued that he went over to the Beverly Hills Jail about 10:00 o'clock that morning, New Year's Day, where he was told that JOAN BERRY had been booked as a vagrant and thereafter he was referred to Captain WHITE. He said he had first talked to the desk sergeant. On meeting WHITE, ARDEN said he was told that BERRY had been "booked up for vagrancy," and he was just going to talk to her. ARDEN said he saw her as she was going into WHITE'S office; that thereafter he waited outside WHITE'S office for about half an hour, and then WHITE told him that there was a charge of vagrancy against her; that she had been picked upon Olympic Boulevard dressed in men's pajamas and robe "apparently destitute; that she had given him a song and dance about being in love with CHAPLIN and a star in CHAPLIN'S studio. I said, 'Well, I am going to tell Mr. CHAPLIN about this and what do you think the outcome will be?' He said, 'Usually a jail sentence. I am certain CHAPLIN would not be interested in anything like

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"'that.' I said, 'Could we save the girl in any way?'

"I went and told CHARLIE. He said, in view of he was interested in the girl and she was under contract to his studio, publicity was not desired and furthermore in view of their present relationship he did not want her to go through life with a jail sentence against her. He told me to see the judge and get her released and he would provide the means for her to get to New York. As I left EDWARD gave me a fur jacket. He said a few days before JOAN BERRY had come up in a taxi to the house and had had no money to pay the taxi and she gave the fur jacket to the taxi driver and he apparently talked to EDWARD and EDWARD paid him for the fare.

"I took it down to the Beverly Hills Police Department and said, 'Here is a fur jacket she left at the house, and Mr. CHAPLIN has asked me to provide funds for JOAN BERRY to go to New York on. If you will be good enough to communicate that to the judge maybe he can get JOAN BERRY off with a suspended sentence so she will not have a black mark against her.' Then the Captain told me a rather amazing story that had come out in the meantime. He first told me that they had been watching JOAN BERRY'S house at Robbins Drive for quite a while, that her father had been wanted for check forgery. He also informed me that JOAN BERRY had said that all her things had been retained in hotels; that she had incurred large debts at the Ambassador; that the rest of her stuff was scattered about in laundries, cleaners, etc. CHAPLIN had authorized me to provide the means for her to get to New York and if any more expense was involved I would have to ask him. I went back to the house and he said 'Might as well get her things out.' I then called the Captain and told him if he could get her a suspended sentence CHAPLIN was willing to get her things out.

"The next day she was brought up before the Judge, and Captain told me to be down around 10:00 A.M. I came down around 10:00 A.M. and I was told the court had given her ninety days suspended if she would stay out of Beverly Hills and apparently I was to be the one to take her out of Beverly Hills. Thereupon they brought JOAN BERRY in dressed in men's pajamas, etc. I refused to take her out in that condition. I went to the Plaza and paid her bill, over \$100.00, and the boy brought a bag and I went back and gave them to the matron. The matron helped her dress.

"I took her in the car and drove her into Hollywood. On the way she began to argue that she did not want to leave; that she did not want to go to New York. I told her nobody cared what she did, she could jump in the lake here. She said she wanted one more try in the movies. I told her I would give her enough money to last her four or five days. I went to about four or five places and finally up on Franklin Avenue I found a rooming house. They were all filled up, but were willing to give JOAN BERRY a bed in the living room. I gave her \$6

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"For the room for a week, then \$10 in cash and told her this should tide her over for a few days and for her to phone me and let me know how she made out. About two days later I called the house and they told me JOAN BERRY had left. Another two days after that she called me and told me she was ready to leave. She gave me an address, Sycamore, a block or two south of Sunset. I went down and she came out and cried and gave me a song and dance about how miserable she is, but I would have to talk to CHARLIE about the expenses. She said she has no money, etc. I gave her another \$10. She says she has no bag. I gave her another \$10 to pick up her dresses. She has no bag. I gave her another \$5.

"I go to the Boulevard to get a train reservation, and all I could get was a tourist reservation. I had phoned CHARLIE and he says 'Okay, fix her up to leave.'

"WILLIAM GYMES, a taxi driver, a refugee whom I knew, I called and he came to my office and I gave him money to pick up the tickets and her things from the hotels. In the meantime I had gone on to Beverly Hills and seen Captain WHITE and asked him if he could help out. I said, 'JOAN BERRY is in again and if you would do me a personal favor and take her to the train.' He would on the condition he could take his wife along. The taxi was to pick him up and take them down to the train and he was to see that she left. This was done. In the meantime she had a very valuable piece of luggage she had gotten from the CHAPLIN home and asked her to return it to me. I told her CHARLIE would pay her \$25 per week for four weeks. She said CHARLIE would not pay it. I said I would if he did not. These I paid myself with checks.

"The next thing I hear that JOAN BERRY had not gone to New York at all; that the bank had called and they had checks written by JOAN BERRY. Two days later he tells me a similar check had come from Tulsa. Tulsa, Oklahoma, means only one thing - PAUL GETTY. Apparently GETTY refused to talk to her from Kansas City. In Tulsa she got stuck again and cashed the check. EDWARD and I made a little bet for \$5 that she would be back in California in five weeks. Eight weeks passed and EDWARD walked up and pulled out \$5. I said, 'Forget it.' In another two or three weeks EDWARD phoned me and said, 'She's back.' I said, 'What's the buildup?' He said, 'She is married to an Army officer, is living at the Chateau Elysee.' Apparently she met one of the girls at the studio and JOAN BERRY invited her to come to a cocktail party.

"The following day JOAN BERRY called me and said she was married to a captain and he was coming out and would we use our influence and get her sentence suspended. I said, 'Nobody has any influence in American courts.' She got rather fresh on the phone and hung up."

In this connection ARDEN also stated that when BERRY asked them, meant

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himself and CHAPLIN, to use their influence to get her a suspended sentence, he said that he told her that "he could beg for leniency and get her a suspended sentence, but he didn't feel that they could influence the court to get the previous sentence lifted."

ARDEN said the next that he heard of BERRY was about a week later when EDWARD, CHAPLIN'S butler, told him that BERRY had been up to the house, made a scene and been arrested. However, later he said that he knew about her arrest on the very night it happened and placed the event as taking place on Friday night. He said that CHAPLIN told him the following day, which would have been Saturday, May 8, that she was in jail. ARDEN said that he phoned the County Jail and was told that she had been released to the custody of her mother. At this time ARDEN said that that was the last thing he had to do with the JOAN BERRY case in a direct manner. However, as will be set forth hereafter, ARDEN did make some efforts on behalf of CHAPLIN.

At the time of this interview ARDEN said that the next thing that happened as far as BERRY was concerned was his receiving a phone call from HEDDA HOPPER, the news columnist, at which time she told him that CHAPLIN was a "dirty so and so" and should take care of BERRY. ARDEN said he told her that it was not CHAPLIN'S business to take care of pregnant girls, whereupon ARDEN said HOPPER asked him if he was the father of the child, and ARDEN said that he replied, "Maybe I am, or any of a million men in Hollywood."

In going back over with ARDEN his conversation with Captain WHITE, ARDEN said that he told WHITE that "If there is a possibility of getting the girl off with a suspended sentence so there would be no black mark against her, CHAPLIN would be willing to pay her train fare to New York City." ARDEN said that all WHITE told him in reply, was that he was going to tell the judge.

ARDEN also said that he pointed out to WHITE that every other she used to come up to the CHAPLIN home, break the windows and before the putty even had a chance to dry, she would break them again; that maybe it would be a good idea to get her out of California. ARDEN said WHITE told him that they had no jurisdiction outside of Beverly Hills. However, he pointed out to WHITE that as a newspaper commentator he understood that the story has it that if anyone comes to Beverly Hills courts they are given a suspended sentence and told to stay out of Beverly Hills.

ARDEN continued that he told Captain WHITE, "I got the ticket for the girl. The way I know JOAN BERRY, you know what she is going to do. She'll get as far as Pasadena; sell the ticket. If there is a possibility you could take her to the train --." ARDEN said that WHITE told him in reply to this that officially he couldn't do it, but if he could take Mrs. WHITE along he would do so

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personally. Later, on the day when BERRY left, ARDEN said he phoned Captain WHITE and was told that she had left and that he had given her the money. ARDEN said WHITE did not say whether he put her on the train or got on with her. ARDEN was questioned as to whether he had given WHITE any instructions to tell the porter on the train not to let the girl off until she got to Chicago. ARDEN said that he had not.

Agents asked ARDEN if he was aware that BERRY had attempted suicide on the night of December 31, 1942. He said that he did not know anything about this until sometime afterward when a nurse phoned him from the hospital, saying that there was a bill pending there for first aid treatment; that JOAN BERRY had apparently been in the hospital New Year's Eve. He said that he had received three or four phone calls from nurses telling him that there were bills pending against her.

ARDEN was asked how he explained somebody calling CHAPLIN at Chasen's resulting in his originally going over to the police station to look for her. ARDEN said he figured that she had been arrested, began to shout about being CHAPLIN'S protege, and the police then phoned the house and told whoever answered the phone that she was in Beverly Hills Police custody on a vagrancy charge, and that thereafter the butler called them at Chasen's because he knew where they were.

ARDEN said that on the day of BERRY'S departure, January 5, 1943, he took her down to the corner of Hollywood and Vine and asked her about her car. He said BERRY told him that the finance company was looking for it as she was about four months in arrears on her payments. She said that for three days it had been parked in a parking lot on Vine Street adjacent to Lyman's restaurant.

With further reference to arrangements made by him to see that BERRY received some money after she left Los Angeles in January, 1943, ARDEN said that he promised her that he would send her \$25.00 for four weeks, but there was no understanding that he would deposit money for her. He said that he considered a ticket and \$20.00 for the trip across the country sufficient, but that CHAPLIN had said no, and had put \$100.00 in the envelope.

In discussing further what he told WHITE when asking him to take BERRY to the train, ARDEN admitted that it appeared to himself that it would be more impressive to have WHITE take her to the train than for ARDEN - "It would be more firm." ARDEN said he had WHITE take her to the train because it "insinuated that I wanted to impress her with the fact that she was in trouble and had better mend her ways." ARDEN said that if it had been a case in which he was himself personally interested, he would not have asked WHITE to take the girl to the train, but inasmuch as it was CHARLIE CHAPLIN, a prominent resident of Beverly Hills, who was interested he felt calling on WHITE and asking him to do this favor was

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justifiable. In explaining this action, ARDEN said that he could only say that he wanted to do CHAPLIN a favor and see that the girl was taken away and would not bother him again.

With further reference to his conversation with the manager at the Chateau Elysee, ARDEN said that when he was informed that JOAN BERRY had been in jail again, he phoned the manager and inquired as to her status there. He was told that she was a week or so overdue, whereupon ARDEN stated he told the manager to get her things ready so that the bill would not run up. He said he did this on his "own hook, because I knew that maybe she would contact CHARLIE again and he would probably buy her another ticket and pay her bill." ARDEN also in discussing this incident said that he called the manager out of "human consideration" for CHAPLIN and BERRY and at a later time he said that his motive was to "protect CHAPLIN, knowing that the bill would fall back on him."

ARDEN was free to discuss what he believed caused instant investigation and on this occasion explained it as follows:

"Quite frankly, here is what I think. As you know, CHARLIE CHAPLIN, by virtue of being CHARLIE CHAPLIN has a number of enemies and Hollywood is blessed with being the seat of two of them - HEDDA HOPPER and FLORABEL MUIR. The case is strange and all I can do is piece it together. JOAN BERRY knew of the enmity between CHARLIE CHAPLIN and HOPPER. She went to HOPPER and HOPPER sent her to her doctor. Doctor says pregnant. HOPPER says, 'Look, you are under sentence to leave Beverly Hills. You go up to CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S house and get yourself arrested,' which she did. Next morning HOPPER calls CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S house and asks, 'Where is JOAN BERRY? Do you wish to make a statement?' She phoned MARY PICKFORD and asked her to get a statement from CHARLIE CHAPLIN. Here is where I got my information. At the time ARTHUR KELLY, United Artists, was in PICKFORD'S house and HOPPER phoned and said 'We need a lot of money. We got to help this girl.' MARY says, 'What is a lot of money?' She said, 'Three or four hundred dollars.' She asked PICKFORD to contact CHAPLIN. She tried, but could not get him. She said, 'We contact ARDEN,' and could not get me. So then she said, 'We can't have any scandal - you give her the money and we get it back from CHAPLIN or ARDEN.' They called HEDDA and said, 'We have money.' HEDDA says, 'It is too late.' This is the story as told to me by ARTHUR.

"The interesting thing that happened - JOAN BERRY had been released. HEDDA felt a little thwarted there. MINNA WALLIS was a friend of CHAPLIN. But some mysterious way JOAN BERRY'S mother is being brought out here. Nobody knows where she got the money, We can only suspect where it came from. The first thing she does is HOLLAND, by order of the court, is taken off the case and a fellow by the name of IRWIN. IRWIN is a pretty

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"smart lawyer. Any lawyer who works on a case wants a retainer. You know that. Who paid IRWIN his retainer? Again we have no proof but can only suspect. There were weeks and weeks when she lived in hotels. She was destitute. Where did the money come from to pay all that? Somebody had an interest in keeping that case going. Where did the money come from? Then they filed the suit in the name of her daughter for the unborn child. Then CHAPLIN on someone's advice - I don't know who - offers to pay \$15,000 for the pre-natal care until the blood test can be taken. Up to that moment we don't know where the money came from. Somebody played the good angel.

"I was brought into the picture as a personal friend of CHARLIE CHAPLIN, not as a radio commentator, but as a refugee under order of deportation."

Interview with ROBERT ARDEN
by Agents, November 30, 1943

Agents telephonically contacted ARDEN on November 30, 1943, advising him that his statement had been completed and that if it was convenient it would be appreciated if he would come to the Bureau office to sign it. ARDEN readily consented to do so and at that time reread and signed his statement.

On that occasion he gave the following description of the officer on duty with whom he talked when he went into the Beverly Hills police station from Chasen's restaurant the night of December 31, 1942. He said he was about forty years old or younger, six feet tall, medium build, dark complexion, and in a uniform. He was not sure whether he was a lieutenant or a sergeant, if either.

As usual, ARDEN was talkative on this occasion and volunteered the information that the newspapers of CISSIE PATTERSON and McCOFFINICK, as well as HEARST were pushing the prosecution of CHAPLIN. He said that they probably got in touch with some man high in the government of this country and the investigation resulted.

He also volunteered that if hadn't been for TIM DURANT, the whole thing would have worked out nicely. He explained that statement by advising that if JOAN BERRY had been smart she would have been well taken care of. He pointed out that she had first gone to HEDDA HOPPER and then that HOPPER had called MARY PICK-
MID and then they ganged up on CHAPLIN. This of course was after her arrest in
y of 1943. Then ARDEN said Mr. TIM DURANT stepped into the picture and told
CHAPLIN that he could fix everything up, and not to worry, so ARDEN said DURANT
had MINNA WILLIS get her attorney, CECIL D. HOLLAND, to get hold of BERRY and tell
her that if she would be quiet a settlement would be made, but ARDEN said they all
forgot about HEDDA HOPPER being interested in it, and publicity resulted. ARDEN
said he believed that HOPPER probably told BERRY to go ahead and get arrested.

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Interview with ROBERT ARDEN
Agents, December 30, 1943

On December 29, 1943, ROBERT ARDEN telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office and stated that he would like an opportunity to talk with Agents concerning the CHAPLIN case.

The following day he was interviewed at Radio Station KMTR in his offices. He stated that he was through with CHAPLIN, and then went into a discourse on how when he first came to the United States he was alone, and had ever since worked his way alone; that he developed quite a following on his broadcast, and that his very livelihood was endangered, and for one reason, that being because he had taken up CHAPLIN'S cause, acted in his behalf, and now found himself in trouble. He read to Agents an anonymous letter he had received that date which condemned him for his actions in connection with CHAPLIN.

He also cited the incident of ALICE BALLAND being signed by CHAPLIN through his intercession, and stated that even she would not speak with him. This was apparently because of the publicity he gave out concerning her signing. It is recalled that he called reporters into his office, announced that she had been signed by CHAPLIN, and CHAPLIN himself did not know anything about the story being given out. This is the reason that CHAPLIN, it is understood, had refused to even talk to ARDEN.

ARDEN also mentioned the fact that when he was sent to the County Jail on a speeding charge CHAPLIN did not even concern himself to the extent of calling him up or asking about his welfare, nor did he suggest that an attorney might help him when he appeared in court in Beverly Hills and offer the services of an attorney. In connection with the arrest mentioned by ARDEN, he was arrested by a California Highway Patrolman on November 23, 1943, driving in Beverly Hills at sixty miles an hour and going through two yellow caution lights. At the time he was arrested he told the officer that he was late for a broadcast after having visited the home of CHARLES CHAPLIN. He was brought before Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND of the Beverly Hills Justice Court, and given a suspended sentence of thirty days on the condition that ARDEN spend from 10:00 A.M. Saturday, December 18, until 6:00 P.M. December 19 in the Los Angeles County Jail. ARDEN served his thirty-two hours in jail and considerable publicity in local papers attended same.

He recalled that when FLORABEL MUIR was at his announcement party for ALICE BALLAND she told him that he was a "G-- d--- sucker" for his actions in behalf of CHAPLIN. ARDEN stated that in his conversation with Agents previously he did not tell any lies, although he admitted that he may not have told all that he knew.

He said that he had felt a change in CHAPLIN and had noticed that he