

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

**SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN**

**PART 2 OF 5**

**SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN**

**FILE NUMBER: 100-127090**

**PART 2 OF 2**

## NOTICE

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3  
SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

October 8, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI (100-127090) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*61*  
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/KEH  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 3  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 1-5-87

In connection with an investigation to determine the subject's admissibility to the United States upon his return from abroad, Immigration and Naturalization Service has requested the assistance of this Bureau. That Agency has specifically requested the identity of several sources and their availability to testify. One copy of Immigration and Naturalization Service letter to the Bureau dated October 1, 1952, is being forwarded to each office receiving copies of this letter. (U)

Los Angeles is referred to the following:

On page one of enclosed letter, INS requests the identity of a source who furnished information concerning Chaplin as a member of the "Severance Club." This information was set forth in a report dated December 14, 1923, at Los Angeles. This report was entitled "Radical Schools - Los Angeles District," prepared by Special Agent A. A. Hopkins, Los Angeles file number 180/820. Pertinent information was set forth in this report on page two under the subheading "Severance Club." (U)

You are requested to identify the source of this information and, if possible, contact this source to determine his availability to testify for Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U)

Enclosure

RECORDED - 27

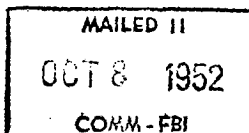
100-127090-84  
OCT 9 1952

2 cc - New York (100-85387) 137  
w/Enclosure

2 cc - San Francisco  
w/Enclosure

2 cc - San Diego  
w/Enclosure

W: mmr  
1952



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On page two of attached letter, INS requests the identity of a source who advised that \$1,000.00 was donated to the Communist Party in 1922 and that it was generally understood this money came from Chaplin. This information was furnished to the Bureau by report dated January 10, 1923, at Los Angeles, entitled "Charlie Chaplin, Los Angeles, California, Communist Activities." This report was prepared by Special Agent A. A. Hopkins. This report states "A confidential informant in contact with the Communist Party of America (underground organization) reports," and thereafter the information concerning the donation was set forth. (U)

You are requested to identify the source of this information and, if possible, contact this source to determine his availability to testify for Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U)

On page three of the attached letter, first paragraph, INS requests the identity of an informant who furnished information that Chaplin had contributed \$750.00 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. By report dated April 7, 1944, at Los Angeles, information was set forth that former informant [REDACTED] of Los Angeles had advised on an unknown date that Chaplin had contributed \$750.00 to the above-listed organization. (U)

You are requested to contact [REDACTED] and ascertain if he will be available to testify for INS. (U)

On page three of the attached letter, fourth paragraph, INS asks for the identity of Informants [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 10, 1948, at Los Angeles. [REDACTED] of this report is [REDACTED] who has been identified as [REDACTED] was identified as [REDACTED] (U)

You are requested to contact the above two individuals to determine their availability to testify for INS. (U)

Your attention is further called to the last paragraph on page three of the attached letter, wherein INS inquires as to the source of information concerning a speech given by Gerald L. K. Smith on June 12, 1945. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Diego is referred to the following set forth  
on page three of attached letter:

b1 [REDACTED]  
(C)

b1 [REDACTED]  
(C)

b7D San Diego is requested to contact [REDACTED]  
and ascertain if he could testify to the above information  
and would be willing to be contacted by INS officials. (U)

b1 [REDACTED]  
(C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1  
[REDACTED] (C)  
New York is referred to the following:

b7D  
Page two, first paragraph of attached letter, which refers to information an informant furnished on August 6, 1942, which states that Charlie Chaplin was one of a group of intellectuals considered Communist Party members. This information is set forth in a document entitled "Radical Artists, Writers-Actors-Musicians Demand a Second Front." This document carries a statement at the top, "New York, July 28, 1942," and was furnished by [REDACTED] This document states:

"Note: Never in the history of the Communist movement have the hidden intellectual membership 'thrown all caution to the wind' and come out in the open for the things that the Party line are demanding at the present time.

"Here is the latest list; those marked with an X 'are not Communists but left-wing liberals.' The rest can all be filed as Communists." (U)

The name Charles Chaplin was contained on this list and was not marked with an X. (U)

b7D  
New York is requested to identify the source of this information which supposedly was one [REDACTED] The Bureau has been unable to identify this source. If source can be identified, New York should determine the availability of this source to testify for INS. (U)

All offices should handle this matter immediately and the results of their inquiries should be forwarded to the Bureau by October 20, 1952, without fail. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

OCT 3 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Clegg ✓  
Mr. Glavin ✓  
Mr. Ladd ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tracy ✓  
Mr. Harbo ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Winterrowd ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Mr. Holloman ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

WASH 5 FROM LOS ANGELES  
DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

3  
MAY 2-1

3-02 PM *Bentley*

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS., SM-C. JUNE. RE LOS ANGELES TEL AUG. TWENTYNINE, FIFTYTWO. ON OCT. TWO, FIFTYTWO, LOCAL INS OFFICE ADVISED THEY WILL HAVE ACCESS TO USA-S FILE ON SUBJECT RELATIVE TO WSTA AND CIVIL RIGHTS INVESTIGATION AND LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY-S FILE RELATIVE TO ALLEGED ABORTION INVESTIGATION WHICH WILL GIVE THEM PRACTICALLY ALL FACTS BEARING ON MORAL TURPITUDE AND, THEREFORE, CHANGES LOS ANGELES- POSITION AS SET FORTH IN RETEL. REVIEW OF WSTA FILE IN LOS ANGELES OFFICE REFLECTS REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] DATED OCT. EIGHT, FORTYTHREE, BUFILE THIRTYONE DASH SIX EIGHT FOUR NINE SIX, APPARENTLY NOT FORWARDED TO USA. THIS REPORT CONTAINS INFO FROM INFORMANTS BEARING ON POSSIBLE MORAL TURPITUDE OF CHAPLIN BEGINNING PAGE SEVENTEEN. INFORMANTS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] OF REF. REPORT [REDACTED] [REDACTED] THE RECORDS CONTAIN INFO FROM CHANEY WHICH WOULD BE PERTINENT TO ALLEGED IMMORALITY OF SUBJECT AND WHICH WOULD BE USEFUL TO INS IN INTERVIEWING CHANEY. SUGGEST BUREAU AUTHORIZE LOS ANGELES FURNISH THIS INFO AND OTHER INFO

END PAGE ONE

*Am. B. to  
2A  
10/6/52  
242N*

FBI  
RECD OCT 9 1952

100-127090-✓  
NOT RECORDED  
10 OCT 9 1952

*Sum*

PAGE TWO

NOT ALREADY AVAILABLE TO INS WHICH MIGHT ASSIST THEM IN CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION BEARING ON MORAL TURPITUDE IN BLIND MEMO TO INS. IF BUREAU APPROVES ABOVE, LOS ANGELES WILL SUBMIT THE REQUESTED SUMMARY AS A SECURITY INVESTIGATION SUMMARY OMITTING DETAILS WITH REGARD TO MORAL TURPITUDE AND INFO FROM <sup>TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE</sup> ~~TESURS~~, <sup>PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE</sup> ~~MASURS~~, ~~RESURS~~ AND ANONYMOUS SOURCES WILL BE HANDLED IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED FOR SECURITY SUMMARY REPORTS. EXPEDITE REPLY.

CARSON

A HOLD PLS

CC: MR. BELMONT  
AND SUPERVISOR *ms Hershman*  
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont  
 FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: October 6, 1952

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
 SECURITY MATTER - C  
 Bufile 100-127090

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

## PURPOSE:

To advise you of instructions being submitted to Los Angeles in connection with information to be furnished INS.

## BACKGROUND:

Subject and family are presently abroad on a six-months' world tour. Considerable publicity has been accorded the subject due to the fact that he might possibly be denied admittance to this country upon his return. Los Angeles is preparing a summary report on the subject including results of security investigation and information concerning the subject's morals.

## DETAILS:

By teletype dated October 3, 1952, Los Angeles advised that the report of SA [redacted] dated October 8, 1943, in a White Slave Traffic Act investigation concerning the subject contains information bearing on the possible moral turpitude of Chaplin. This teletype states that informants [redacted] and [redacted] of this report [redacted]

Joan Berry was the victim of the White Slave Traffic Act investigation concerning Chaplin. [redacted]

LA requests Bureau authority to furnish this information to INS to assist in conducting investigation concerning the subject's moral turpitude. [redacted]

Attachment

RECORDED - 47

EX

100-127090-85  
OCT 9 1952

6 OCT 17 1952

Tolson ☒  
 Ladd ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Clegg ☒  
 Glavin ☒  
 Harbo ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tracy ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Tele. Rm. ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Gandy ☒

[REDACTED]  
would be useful to INS in interviewing the subject's butler,  
and they request permission to furnish this information in a  
blind memorandum to INS. Los Angeles is being advised that  
the Bureau will advise INS, Washington, D. C., [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] may be in  
possession of information pertaining to the moral turpitude  
of the subject.

**ACTION:**

If you approve the attached airgram should be  
forwarded to Los Angeles and this memorandum should be  
referred to the Liaison Section so they can advise INS,  
Washington, D. C., [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] may be in possession  
of information pertinent to subject's moral turpitude.  
The Liaison Section should only identify [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] and should not divulge any  
of the above stated details to INS.

ADDENDUM: (ijh) 10-8-52  
advised accordingly.

Mr. Mario T. Noto of INS was  
JEFO

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-127090

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: Oct 9, 1952  
To: Mr. John W. Ford  
Chief, Division of Security  
United States Department of State  
515 - 22nd Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.  
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka  
Charlie Chaplin, wa.... Thomas  
SECURITY MATTER - C

J.M. 2-1  
J.M. 10-1  
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE 5/19/90  
CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/REN  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 1-5-91

CLASSIFIED BY SP-10  
BY DESK/REVIEW/CONFIDENTIAL  
DATE: 5-19-90 DRK/mel

The subject, accompanied by wife, Oona O'Neil Chaplin, and children, is on a world tour having left the United States on September 17, 1952. He has been afforded a great deal of publicity since leaving the United States due to the fact that subject may possibly be denied admittance to this country upon return. At the present time, subject and family are reportedly staying in the vicinity of London, England, and tentatively plan to remain on this trip approximately six months, intending to return to the United States at San Francisco, California, through the Orient. (U)

The subject was born in London, England, April 16, 1889, and has been active in the theatrical business since the age of seven. He came to the United States in 1910 and although he never became a citizen of this country he has resided here since that time. (U)

BY SPL MSGR.  
10 OCT 9  
COMM - FBI

RECORDED - 102  
80  
137  
[REDACTED]

OCT 9 1952 CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH

CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH

2 cc - Los Angeles (100-15641) See note, page 2

2 cc - New York (100-85387) See note, page 2

1 cc - Foreign Service Desk [initials]

5-19-90  
3908 DRK/mel  
CLASS. & EXT. BY  
REASON FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE 5-19-90

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

60 OCT 21 1952

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Laughlin
- Mohr
- Tele. Rm.
- Holloman
- Gandy



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

The above data is furnished for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside of your Department. (U)

No investigation is being requested of your Department or the Central Intelligence Agency. However, we would appreciate receiving any information concerning subject's activity that might come to your attention. (U)

2 cc - Director

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Central Intelligence Agency  
2430 E Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Frank G. Wisner  
Deputy Director, Plans (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

Enclosed for your information is one copy of a letter from Immigration and Naturalization Service dated October 1, 1952. This letter is requesting the assistance of the Bureau concerning the subject. Your attention is called to the last paragraph on page four of this letter. It is requested that you handle the requests by Immigration and Naturalization Service and advise the Bureau any information discovered in this matter. You are also requested to furnish the Bureau any information which comes to your attention concerning the possible future itinerary of the subject. (U)

NOTE TO SAC, LOS ANGELES  
SAC, NEW YORK (U)

If possible, through reliable sources ascertain intended itinerary of the subject of his world tour and advise the Bureau immediately. (U)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service      October 8, 1952  
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell  
Assistant Commissioner  
Director, FBI      Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka  
Charlie Chaplin, wa... Thonstein  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI File 100-127090

8 m 2 - 1  
7 m 10 - 1

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JTP/KEH  
ON 1-5-79

Reference is made to your memorandum dated  
October 1, 1952, your Number A-5653092.

Referenced letter requested the identity of  
[redacted] as set forth on page one. [redacted] is  
presently unemployed and is residing at [redacted] b7c  
[redacted] Your Los  
Angeles Office has received several reports concerning  
[redacted] and for your information there are enclosed the  
following reports:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated  
October 19, 1949, at Los Angeles. b7c

Report of Special Agent in Charge Guy Hottel  
dated January 20, 1950, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated  
September 25, 1950, at Los Angeles. b7c

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated  
October 14, 1950, at Butte. EX - 80 b7c

Report of Special Agent in Charge Guy Hottel  
dated November 28, 1950, at Washington, D. C. 137  
OCT 9 1952

The source who furnished information set forth  
on page two of your letter in the second paragraph, which  
refers to "The 11th paragraph," is unavailable to testify.  
On page three of your letter, fourth paragraph, [redacted] of  
report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 10,  
1948, at Los Angeles, and [redacted] of report of Special Agent  
[redacted] dated April 5, 1951, at Los Angeles, are likewise  
unavailable to testify. b7D

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

60 OCT 21 1952

OCT 8 1952

COMM - FBI

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Louis F. Budenz, Fordham University, New York City, is the source who furnished information set forth on page two, paragraph three of your letter. Paragraph three, page two, of your letter states "On April 18 and 21, 1947, an informant advised that Chaplin may or may not be a member of the Communist Party....."

Immediate steps are being taken to contact the other sources whose availability you requested and you will be advised of the results of these contacts immediately upon their receipt.

In reference to your inquiry concerning the location of the original copy of the pertinent issue of "Pravda" which sets forth information concerning Chaplin, it is suggested that the original may possibly be located at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. This article contained in "Pravda" dated January 12, 1923, is entitled "Theatre and Music, Charlie Chaplin," by Nikolai Lebedev.

Enclosure

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (100-127090)  
 FROM : SAC LOS ANGELES (100-15641)  
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was. *G.I.R. 3*  
 SECURITY MATTER - C *b7c*

DATE: October 16, 1952

Rerep of [REDACTED] 10/14/52, at Los Angeles. *103-1*

The Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles from time to time during the past week furnished information to this office relative to the investigation they have been conducting regarding the subject.

They have advised it was the intention of INS to endeavor to establish (1) that CHAPLIN had financed and abetted JOAN BERRY in the obtaining of two criminal abortions which allegedly took place in September, 1941, and again in October, 1942; (2) that CHAPLIN has been guilty of other immoral acts with JOAN BERRY; and (3) information regarding alleged subversive activities on the part of CHAPLIN.

Regarding the acts of abortion, INS has interviewed and taken a signed statement from JOAN BERRY [REDACTED] *b7c*

They have also taken statements from EVELYN JEANNETTE JONES, [REDACTED] a former assistant to DR. A. M. TWEEDIE, who performed the abortions on JOAN BERRY. MISS JONES testified as to the performance of two abortions on JOAN BERRY and declared that she had assisted in the performance of one. She furnished INS with a signed statement. *b7c*

They have also interviewed JUNE WILSON, [REDACTED] a former assistant of DR. A. M. TWEEDIE, who testified to the performance of two abortions on the person of JOAN BERRY, and to have made telephone calls to the home of CHARLES CHAPLIN. *b7c*

AMSD - REG  
 [REDACTED] :DBS *b7c*

INDEXED - 134

RECORDED - 134

EX-831

100-127090-88  
11 OCT 20 1952

70 OCT 30 1952

*PA*  
*Personnel Files*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259 JSP/KS34

LA 100-15641

b7c  
Mrs. Charles Spencer Chaplin  
MRS. A. M. TWEEDIE, [REDACTED] advised INS that her husband, DR. TWEEDIE, died in Los Angeles on February 13, 1952.

KAKUJARO WADA, CHAPLIN's chauffeur from about 1932 to January, 1942, has furnished INS with a sworn statement in which he stated that he picked up JOAN BERRY and a nurse at a doctor's office in about January, 1942, and conveyed them to CHAPLIN's home. This corroborates the statement by JOAN BERRY.

At the request of INS at Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Office reviewed the files for evidence or information which would be of assistance in the corroboration of JOAN BERRY's statement regarding the abortions, but none was found, and INS have been so advised.

The INS had indicated that they are endeavoring to prove other immoral acts against CHAPLIN; for example, having immoral relations with JOAN BERRY at a time when he was ostensibly married to PAULETTE GODDARD.

INS has also been conducting a number of interviews, including such persons as RUPERT HUGHES, the writer, EDWARD G. ROBINSON, and others.

It is noted that INS has requested their New York Office to interview ROBERT ARDEN, true name RUDOLPH KEGLER.

It is noted that INS at Los Angeles has contacted JOHN J. IRWIN, who is JOAN BERRY's attorney, and his assistant JOSEPH E. P. DUNN, a private investigator.

Through hearsay information the Los Angeles Office learned that former SA [REDACTED]

b7c  
[REDACTED] has been retained in the past by LLOYD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN's attorney. It will be noted that [REDACTED] conducted extensive investigation of CHAPLIN in connection with the Mann Act case referred to in rerep. The INS at Los Angeles is aware of this information.

LA 100-15641

Liaison will be maintained with the local office of INS in this matter, and the Bureau will be kept advised.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

D. M. Ladd  
A. H. Belmont

*any*  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 20, 1952

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
ON 1-5-79

*any*  
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN<sup>①</sup> was.  
Charlie Chaplin,<sup>②</sup> Monstein  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI File 100-127090

*b7c*  
Enclosed for your information is one copy  
of the summary report on the subject prepared by  
Special Agent [redacted] at Los Angeles,  
California, dated October 14, 1952. *10-1*

G.I.R.-3

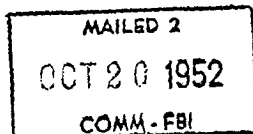
Enclosure

2 cc: Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray  
Criminal Division (Enclosure)

*b7c*  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE 4/17/79

RECORDED - 65/00 - 127090-89  
OCT 22 1952



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

66 OCT 29 1952

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)  
 FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)  
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
 SM - C

DATE: October 17, 1952

Rebulet 10/8/52.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Paragraph three on page one of this letter concerns an Immigration and Naturalization Service request for the identity of a source who furnished information that CHAPLIN was a member of the "Severance Club." This information was allegedly set forth in the report of SA A. A. HOPKINS, dated December 14, 1923, at Los Angeles, in the case entitled "Radical Schools - Los Angeles District," Los Angeles file 180/820.

Paragraph one on page two of Bulet concerns the information appearing in the report of SA A. A. HOPKINS, dated January 10, 1923, at Los Angeles, in the case entitled "CHARLIE CHAPLIN, Los Angeles, California, Communist Activities," to the effect that it was generally understood that CHAPLIN donated \$1,000 to the Communist Party in 1922.

Relative to the above information, you are advised that the Los Angeles Office does not have a file number 180/820. It is believed that these files have either been destroyed or forwarded to the Bureau. A search of the files of the Los Angeles Office fails to reflect that either of the reports of SA A. A. HOPKINS, mentioned above, are in the possession of the Los Angeles Office.

Regarding SA A. A. HOPKINS, it is noted that he had left the Bureau and was employed by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, from which organization he retired in April of 1943, and died in February 1944.

The Los Angeles files contain no reference on "Radical Schools - Los Angeles District." The Los Angeles files reflect that in 1945, in connection with an individual who was receiving

AM  
 Reg.  
 :ATO

Let. to INS  
 10/3/52  
 1/1/53

COPIES DESTROYED 11/9/59 2432

RECORDED - 41  
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 OCT 22 1952

100-127090-90

OCT 22 1952



LA 100-15641

b7c  
the "Fourth International," a publication of the Socialist Workers Party, SA [REDACTED] under pretext interviewed HAROLD STORY, Secretary to the Los Angeles Fire Commission, who is a member of the Severance Club, in the first part of 1945. STORY advised that the Severance Club is composed of a selective group of liberals and that it is composed presently of about 80 active members with 40 or 50 associate members scattered throughout the United States; that the Severance Club was founded about 1906 as a dinner discussion club and does not represent either the free German movement or the pro-German Nazi movement. STORY said that it is neither Communist nor Socialist and that since 1917 or 1918 Dr. T. PERCIVAL GERSON has been President. STORY stated that applications are not received for membership but that individuals invited as guests from time to time might be proposed for membership by an executive committee. He stated that at the present time (1945) the Severance Club meets at Webster's Cafe on South La Brea near San Vicente twice a month. Mr. STORY claimed that the club adopts no resolutions, issues no literature, takes no action and issues no propaganda, it being a strictly dinner discussion group covering all political events.

b7c  
b7D  
A memorandum prepared by SA [REDACTED] in February 1945 states that the files of [REDACTED] reflect reports in October 1924 identifying the Severance Club as composed of about 75 members and describes the Severance Club as a radical group which with other groups protested against a national mobilization and celebration then endorsed by President COOLIDGE. [REDACTED] reports further reflect that the Severance Club (in 1924) was an organization of wealthy radicals, often referred to as the cream of the intellectual radicals; that its membership was composed of "pinks," Bolsheviks, "single taxers" and Communists. The reports reflect that the Severance Club had no literature but that any speaker would receive applause who made radical statements, particularly when matters were expressed concerning Russia or the Red flag. The same memorandum by SA [REDACTED] reflects that [REDACTED] reports in 1924 reflect that CHARLIE CHAPLIN had attended Severance Club meetings.

4/20/50

LA 100-15641

Letter dated July 2, 1942, the Washington Field Office transmitted a memorandum to the Los Angeles Office, a report dated at Los Angeles, California, November 17, 1927, marked confidential and headed "Communists" which they advised had been received from the National Defense Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C. It was stated in the Washington Field Office letter that the source of the article was not known. This report, under the heading of the American Civil Liberties Union, states that Dr. PERCIVAL GERSON expects to interest some of the members of the Severance Club in American Civil Liberties Union work.

6-7D The Los Angeles Office also has in its files what is reported to be a list of the members of the Severance Club which was obtained in February 1941 from [REDACTED] CHARLES CHAPLIN's name does not appear on this list of members. It is possible that the information obtained by SA A. A. HOPKINS in 1923 concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN may have been received from [REDACTED] Inasmuch as it is not public knowledge [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] they have expressed reluctance to testify in the past and it is doubtful whether they would testify in instant matter.

6-7D On page two in paragraph three of Bulet it is requested that the Los Angeles Office contact [REDACTED] and ascertain if he will be available to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding a \$750 contribution made by CHAPLIN in about 1944 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. With regard to [REDACTED] the Bureau has previously been advised that he was given the symbol number of [REDACTED]. He was [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California, and the type of information that he could be expected to furnish was listed as "admittance to any office in the building in connection with matters effecting the national security and particularly regarding Communist activities." Because of the nature of the information furnished by [REDACTED] and in view of the fact that he probably had no knowledge of the fact that CHAPLIN gave \$750 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, it is not felt advisable that his identity be revealed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

LA 100-15641

b7c  
b7D  
The above paragraph regarding [REDACTED] answers a request made on page two of Bulet for the identity of informant [REDACTED] mentioned in the report of SA [REDACTED], dated August 10, 1948, inasmuch as [REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D  
Reference is made to the fifth paragraph on page two of Bulet in which it is requested that [REDACTED] mentioned in SA [REDACTED] report dated August 10, 1948, who is identified as [REDACTED] be contacted to determine his availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. [REDACTED] died on December 4, 1950 [REDACTED]

b7c  
Reference is also made to the last paragraph on page two of Bulet wherein the Immigration and Naturalization Service inquires as to the source of information concerning a speech given by GERALD L. K. SMITH on June 12, 1945. The Los Angeles files contain a lengthy memorandum concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH's speech on this occasion, which meeting was held on the third floor of 1204 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday evening, June 12, 1945. The memorandum bears no identification as to who prepared it, but SA [REDACTED] states that he and his wife attended this meeting as did [REDACTED], Los Angeles, California. It is noted that the statement made by GERALD L. K. SMITH concerned a raid made by the Bureau in Michigan in 1922 during which records were found indicating that CHAPLIN was a contributor to the Communist Party. By letter dated August 13, 1948, in answer to a request by the Los Angeles Office, the Bureau advised that the Bureau's files did not disclose any information verifying this matter.

The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service      October 31, 1952  
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell  
Assistant Commissioner  
Director, FBI      Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI File 100-127090-90

RECORDED-30

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEL  
ON 1-5-79

Reference is made to your letter dated October 1, 1952, requesting the identity of several sources who furnished information concerning this subject.

- (1) Page 1 of referenced letter requested the identity of a source who furnished information set forth in the report dated December 14, 1923, which disclosed Chaplin as a member of the "Severance Club." This source is not available to testify.
- (2) Page 2 of referenced letter in the fourth paragraph requested the identity of a source who furnished information on January 10, 1923, regarding Chaplin's donation of \$1,000 to the Communist Party. This source is not available to testify.
- (3) Page 3 of referenced letter, first paragraph, requested the identity of the source who furnished information concerning Chaplin's \$750 contribution to the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. This source is not available to testify.
- (4) Page 3, fourth paragraph of referenced letter requested the availability of [redacted] and [redacted] mentioned in a report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 10, 1948, at Los Angeles. Both of these sources are unavailable to testify.

Page 2, first paragraph of referenced letter, requested the identity of a source who advised

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEL

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMM - FBI

NOV 3 - 1952  
MAILED 27

SECURITY INFORMATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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OCT 31 6 16 PM '52  
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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chaplin was a Communist Party member.  
This source is not available to testify.

We are unable to determine if the source which furnished the information reflected above in item number 2 is a basis for the allegation attributed to Gerald L. K. Smith as set forth in the last paragraph, page 3, of referenced letter.

b7c  
Concerning your request for a copy of the statement made by Joan Berry in connection with Chaplin's alleged violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, you are advised that this statement is set forth in the summary report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. Copies of this report have been submitted to your office.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)  
 FROM: *lvB* SAC, New York (100-15641)  
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was  
 SM - C  
 (Office of Origin: Los Angeles)

DATE: 10/20/52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259

Rebulet to Los Angeles, cc New York, 10/8/52.

*b7D*  
*b7c* [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted] on 10/14/52, advised that the subject and his family are currently staying at the Savoy Hotel in London, England. This source was unable to obtain any additional information regarding CHAPLIN's proposed itinerary in Europe. It was the opinion of [redacted] that the only party who would be able to furnish information regarding the subject's itinerary would be United Artists Corporation, a moving picture company with which CHAPLIN has been associated in recent years as owner and member.

*b7c* Former Special Agent [redacted], currently an executive with Twentieth Century Fox Films was contacted with regard to the subject. In this regard it is noted that while United Artists and Twentieth Century Fox are separate organizations, the presidents of these companies are brothers, GEORGE and SPYROS SKOURAS. Mr. [redacted] advised that he had not heard anything about CHAPLIN's itinerary, and that he does not believe that CHAPLIN had advised United Artists or anyone else in New York City of his European travel plans.

*b7c* The files of the New York Office do not show any information further identifying the [redacted] mentioned on page 4 of reference letter. RUC.

1-Los Angeles (100-15641)

*b7c* [redacted] PEC  
 RECORDED - 16

100-127090-91

20 OCT 22 1952

EX-831

71 OCT 31 1952

OCT 24 1 14 PM '52

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)  
 FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)  
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa.  
 SM - C

CONFIDENTIAL DATE: October 20, 1952

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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~~DATE 1-5-89 BY 123456789~~

Re Summary Report of SA [REDACTED] 10/14/52 at Los Angeles.

The Bureau has requested that they be advised regarding the availability to testify of the informants who have furnished information concerning CHAPLIN. (U)

It is requested that the offices receiving copies of this letter contact the informants listed and thereafter advise the Bureau relative to their availability to testify. These informants are listed below by the symbol number used to designate them in referenced report:

NEW YORK:

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
 REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3  
 DATE OF REVIEW 1-5-89

INS, Los Angeles, advised [REDACTED] presently under deportation proceedings in New York City and could be located through INS, New York City.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS  
 BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMPLETED (DRG)  
 DATE: 5-19-80 DEK/meh

- cc: 2 - New York (100-69192) (REG.)  
 2 - San Diego (REG.)  
 2 - San Francisco (REG.)

AIR MAIL  
 REGISTERED MAIL

71 OCT 31 1952

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RECORDED - 16  
 [EX-83]  
 OCT 22 1952  
 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
 AND FIELD OFFICES  
 ADVISED BY ROUTING  
 SLIP (S) 4/17/79

LA 100-15641

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAN FRANCISCO:

b1 [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

-(c)

SAN DIEGO:

b7D [REDACTED]

Office of Naval Intelligence, 11th  
Naval District, San Diego, California.

b1 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]-(c)

It is noted that San Diego has already been requested by Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated October 8, 1952, to contact this informant.

The Los Angeles office will furnish additional information regarding availability of other informants in the immediate future.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)  
 FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-29304)  
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: October 21, 1952

88290

Re Los Angeles letter to the Director, New York, San Diego, and San Francisco dated October 8, 1952. Re San Francisco teletype to Los Angeles dated October 6, 1952.

b7D You are advised that in referenced teletype the San Francisco Office advised the Los Angeles Office that information concerning subject furnished by [REDACTED] cannot be considered reliable. As the Bureau is aware [REDACTED] is identical with former [REDACTED] who has been discredited. Information furnished by this former informant has been of value in the past but much of the information that was furnished proved to be unreliable and this informant was discredited.

It is not believed that information furnished by this source would be of value to INS in a proposed hearing regarding subject; therefore, no contact is being made by this office with the former informant. RUC.

b7C [REDACTED]:jts  
 REGISTERED

cc: Los Angeles (100-15641) REGISTERED

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-8-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
 1-5-79 1259 JJP/KEH

Let. to INS  
 11/4/52  
 [REDACTED]  
 b7C

[REDACTED]  
 b7C

11-18-52  
 [REDACTED]  
 b7C

RECORDED - 125

100-127090-93  
 OCT 23 1952  
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EX-18

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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

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

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

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

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

FBIHQ 100-127090-94; NR, 9/30/52; 10/3/52

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 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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October 24, 1952

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DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

N. Y. Daily News  
Walter Winchell  
New Masses  
N. Y. Times  
D. C. Daily Worker  
D. C. Daily Worker  
N. Y. Times  
Washington Star  
Daily Worker  
Washington Post  
D. C. Worker  
D. C. Daily Worker  
Daily Worker, N. Y.  
D. C. Daily Worker  
D. C. Daily Worker  
N. Y. Daily Worker  
Federated Press California  
California Daily Worker  
D. C. Daily Worker  
D. C. Daily Worker  
Chicago Daily Tribune  
Washington Post  
Daily Mirror  
N. Y. Daily Mirror  
Daily Worker  
N. Y. Compass  
Daily Worker  
Washington Post  
The Worker  
Daily Mirror  
Cleveland News  
Los Angeles Daily News  
Los Angeles Herald & Express

5/3/44  
12/43  
3/46  
10/10/41  
12/7/42  
10/7/42  
10/17/42  
12/18/49  
1/18/48  
5/14/49  
10/25/42  
7/23/42  
12/17/44  
2/16/44  
6/16/44  
9/29/43  
8/22  
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4/6/43  
10/19/42  
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4/19/49  
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6/13/47  
6/3/47  
9/12/49  
3/13/41  
9/7/47  
5/15/49  
5/29/46  
2/18/49  
9/28/49  
5/15/47  
62-64131-A  
62-31615-386  
61-9182-78, p. 4  
100-37226-A  
100-37226-A  
100-97-A  
100-97-5-A  
100-3-A  
61-4478-A  
65-56402-A  
100-15338-A  
100-3-A  
100-337687-A  
100-138754-A  
100-138754-A  
100-146964  
100-22025-X14  
100-146964-A  
100-146964-A  
100-7061-A  
100-361031-A  
100-361031-A  
100-361031-A  
100-138754-A  
100-138754-A  
100-12304-A  
61-7558-A  
100-138754-A  
100-127090-A  
100-3-25-A  
87-7422-A  
94-4-2202-A  
100-138754-A

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Personal request of Carl Burrows  
Original to Commissioner INS  
J.E.Foley:bjw

RECORDED - 22

OCT 28 1952

62 NOV 3 1952

EX-130

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Washington Star  
 Los Angeles Herald & Express  
 Times Herald  
 Times Herald  
 Los Angeles Herald & Express  
 Washington Post  
 Washington Star  
 Washington Times Herald  
 Washington Times Herald  
 The Evening Star  
 New York Compass  
 Washington Post  
 Daily Herald  
 Daily Worker  
 Daily Mirror (N. Y.)  
 Washington Post  
 Daily Worker  
 Daily Worker  
 Daily Worker  
 The Worker  
 New Masses, Inc.  
 The Worker  
 Daily Worker  
 N. Y. Mirror  
 Sunday Mirror, N. Y.  
 Walter Winchell Broadcast  
 D. C. Time Magazine  
 Time

9/11/49 100-138754-A  
 9/10/49 100-138754-A  
 7/12/48 100-138754-A  
 10/23/47 100-138754-A  
 12/10/47 100-195220-A  
 3/27/47 61-7582-A  
 6/9/49 61-7582-A  
 7/12/48 62-71788-A  
 5/17/48 62-71788-A  
 5/17/48 62-71788-A  
 7/24/52 100-138754-A  
 8/15/49 100-358114-A  
 10/22/47 100-138754-A  
 7/30/43 44-809-A  
 4/19/47 94-8-93-A  
 5/3/47 25-42077-A  
 7/18/47 100-138754-A  
 8/10/47 100-138754-A  
 7/1/46 100-337687-A  
 8/24/47 100-346880-A  
 7/45 61-9182  
 6/8/47 100-15877-A  
 10/9/47 100-40033-A  
 4/10/50 100-138754-A  
 4/9/50 100-24628  
 2/44 62-31615  
 4/3/44 94-3-4-11-456  
 4/44 94-3-4-11-457

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OTHERWISE

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OTHERWISE

ORIGIN LOS ANGELES

MADE AT	DATE	PERIOD	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	10/14/52	10/1-3, 6-12/52	dbb; [aj] blg; [er] gh; [ld]

TITLE	CHARACTER
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN was. Charlie Chaplin, [redacted] Thonstei	ltt SECURITY MATTER - C

SUMMARY REPORT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CLASS. & EXT. BY 393 [redacted]  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-86

Subject, a motion picture actor and producer and a citizen of Great Britain, stated under oath in 1948 that he was born April 16, 1889, in London, England. He entered the United States at New York City for permanent residence on October 12, 1912, having previously been in the United States for two years on tour. He has left and returned to the United States on several occasions and last returned in 1936. He is presently in London, England, and possesses re-entry permit. He has been married four times, divorced three times and is currently married to OONA (O'NEILL) CHAPLIN. LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" and a Communist functionary, stated that in 1936 CHAPLIN was "the equivalent of a member of the Party"; that he adhered to the Party; gave financial aid to the Party and has been a member of Communist front groups. PAUL CROUCH, an admitted former member and functionary of the Communist Party, stated under oath to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials in 1952 that he knew CHAPLIN was a member at large of the

EXPEDITE

Approved and Forwarded: SAC  
*CH Canon*

ENCLOSURE

COPIES:

- 6 Bureau (100-127090) (AMSD - REG)
- 2 New York (100-69192) (INFO) (REG)
- 1 San Diego (INFO) (REG)
- 2 San Francisco (INFO) (REG)
- 2 Washington Field (100-16979) (INFO) (REG)
- 4 Los Angeles (100-15641)

CONFIDENTIAL

100-127090-102

OCT 16 1952

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INDEXED - 102

EX-141

NOV 26 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

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LA 100-15641

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS CONTINUED:

Communist Party from 1935 to 1941. Other sources state CHAPLIN has been a member, sponsor, or affiliated with several Communist groups or groups controlled or influenced by the Communist Party. He has associated with persons reported to be or to have been Communist Party members. He has exhibited a friendly attitude toward Soviet Russia. In 1944 CHAPLIN was tried and acquitted in United States District Court at Los Angeles on charges of violation of the Mann Act. JOAN BERRY, victim in above case, admitted immoral relations with CHAPLIN and stated two abortions performed on her at instigation of CHAPLIN. (U)

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

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(C)

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LA 100-15641

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

BIRTH DATA

In a statement made under oath by CHAPLIN to Inspector JOHN P. BOYD, Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles, California, on [redacted], 1948, he indicated he was born on April 16, 1889 at London, England.

CITIZENSHIP STATUS

On September 9, 1948 Special Agent [redacted] determined that the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Washington, D. C., which were made available by J. P. BOYD, Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, reflected the following pertinent information regarding the subject. b7c

A Certificate of Admission of an Alien reflected that CHARLES CHAPLIN, a citizen of England, was born at London, England on April 16, 1889. He arrived at the Port of New York, New York, on October 12, 1912 aboard the SS Oceanic of the White Star Line for the purpose of permanent residence in the United States. He listed his last residence as being in the United States, it being noted that he had previously been in the United States for a period of two years on tour. b

Another Certificate of Admission of an Alien reflected that CHAPLIN arrived at the Port of New York on October 17, 1921 aboard the SS Berengaria of the Cunard Line at which time his destination was Los Angeles, California where he stated he had resided from 1911 until July, 1921.

In a sworn application for a re-entry permit, #680975, dated December 20, 1930 at Los Angeles, CHAPLIN stated that he is the son of CHARLES CHAPLIN and HANNAH LILLY LODGES; that he last arrived in the United States at New York City on September 16, 1920 (actually October 17, 1921) as CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. He said he proposed to leave the United States from the Port of New York about January 15, 1931 for an absence of about six months to one year for a trip around the world via England for business and pleasure. Re-Entry Permit #676727 was issued to CHAPLIN on January 6, 1931.

By letter dated December 4, 1931 at London, England under the letterhead of United Artists Corporation, Ltd. and sworn to before the United States Consul at London, England on December 15, 1931, CHAPLIN requested an extension of his re-entry permit stating that business reasons prevented his return to the United States beyond its present expiration date of January 6, 1932. An extension was

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LA 100-15641

granted to July 6, 1932, and CHAPLIN returned to the United States on June 14, 1932 aboard the SS Hikawa Maru at either Los Angeles, California or Seattle, Washington.

In a sworn application for a re-entry permit, #1069271, dated January 29, 1936 at Los Angeles, California, CHAPLIN stated that he last arrived in the United States on the Kikawa Maru at Seattle, Washington on June 14, 1932. He listed his mother's name as HANNAH HARLEY HODGES and stated his residence was 1103 Cove Way, Beverly Hills, California, where he had resided for the past thirteen years. He stated he was employed by the Charles Chaplin Film Corporation, and he proposed to depart from the United States at San Francisco, California on February 15, 1936 for a proposed absence of two months for the purpose of visiting China and the South Sea Islands on business and pleasure. Re-Entry Permit #1070549 was granted to him on February 8, 1936 for a period of one year. He re-entered the United States on June 3, 1936 aboard the SS President Coolidge at the Port of San Francisco, California.

CHAPLIN again applied for a re-entry permit at Los Angeles, California on February, 26, 1948 at which time he stated that he last arrived in the United States at San Francisco, California on June 3, 1936. He listed his mother's name as HANNAH HARLEY HODGES and the name of his nearest relative or friend in the country from whence he came as Miss NELLIE CHAPLIN, 19 Bloomsbury Place, Brighton, Sussex, England. He stated that he was accompanied on his last trip by PAULETTE GODDARD and ALTA GODDARD.

CHAPLIN stated that he was a citizen of Great Britain by birth and was travelling on a passport issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on February 17, 1948, which was valid until February 17, 1953. He listed his present residence in the United States as 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, where he stated he has resided for the past 25 years. He stated that his nearest relative was OONA CHAPLIN.

He stated that while abroad, his temporary address would be c/o United Artists Corporation, Ltd., London, England. He proposed to sail from the Port of New York on April 14, 1948 aboard the Queen Elizabeth for a four months' visit to England, France, and Italy on business for the United Artists Corporation and for pleasure.

Re-Entry Permit #1489837 was issued to CHAPLIN on April 28, 1948.

b7c In September, 1948 Deputy Commissioner J. P. BOYD advised Special Agent [redacted] that as of that date CHAPLIN had not picked up this re-entry permit.

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The Immigration and Naturalization Service files at Washington, D. C. reflected that CHAPLIN had registered as an alien on December 7, 1940 and was assigned Alien Registration Number 5653092. At that time he resided at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California. At the time of registering as an alien, CHAPLIN stated that he first arrived in the United States in September, 1910 and had lived in the United States for a total of 30 years and expected to remain in the United States permanently.

In September, 1952 the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington D. C., furnished information that a re-entry permit had been issued to CHAPLIN on July 16, 1952; that CHAPLIN expected to depart from New York City on the Queen Mary about September 10, 1952 apparently on a world cruise, and that it was his intention to return to the United States by way of San Francisco after visiting the Orient.

CHAPLIN departed from the United States on September 17, 1952.

On October 8, 1952 information was received from Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles, California that subject was currently residing in London, England.

The "Los Angeles Times" newspaper in its issue of May 11, 1931 reflects an article in which it is stated that CHAPLIN refused to appear before the King of England at a royal charity performance and in explanation said, "They say I have a duty to England, but I wonder. Nobody ever cared for me or wanted me in England 17 years ago. I had to go to America for my chance and I got it there."

The article further states that CHAPLIN stated that he believes patriotism is "the greatest form of insanity the world has ever suffered" and further the article states that CHAPLIN believes patriotism will eventually cause a war and he hopes they send all the old men to the front because they are the real criminals.

The "Hollywood Reporter," a motion picture trade paper, in its issue of March 9, 1950 contains an article which states, "CHARLIE CHAPLIN says: 'As a believer in "One World" I wish to respectfully state that my position is unaltered and that I have not made any request, officially or unofficially, for citizenship. These rumors and lies are part of a conspiracy instigated by my enemies to try and embarrass me'."

The "Los Angeles Herald Express" newspaper of April 10, 1947 contains an article stating that at a news conference for foreign newspapermen, CHAPLIN

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answered three questions asked by ED SULLIVAN in his "New York Daily News" column and raised at this conference by one of the foreign reporters.

SULLIVAN reported, "For thirty years CHAPLIN has earned a lush living in the United States, abandoning his native land, England. Why hasn't CHAPLIN become an American citizen?"

The article states CHAPLIN's reply as follows: "I haven't become an American citizen because I am not a nationalist. Seventy per cent of my income is derived from Europe, and thirty per cent from the United States. The United States takes one hundred per cent of that income for taxation purposes." The article further said out that CHAPLIN stated, "I am a very good paying guest."

In answer to the question whether CHAPLIN preferred democracy as defined by Russian Communism to democracy as it is defined in the United States, CHAPLIN is reported to have answered, "I'm not touting for any ideology. I'm for the progress of the human race. I'm for the little man. I won't enter into any political discussion. I'll leave that to the men in Washington."

In reply to the question as to why he did not entertain United States troops and visit our wounded in hospitals during the war, CHAPLIN is reported to have said that he had done war work by making speeches throughout the United States and that the others did the entertaining so much better than he could that he left that to them.

The "Los Angeles Herald Express" newspaper for April 14, 1947 reports a news conference held by CHAPLIN in New York City on that date during which CHAPLIN stated he did a great deal for the war effort. He made a speech in favor of opening a second front in 1942. He made speeches stressing unity. He said he was not a nationalist of any country and added, "You might say I'm a citizen of the world. I never voted in my life. Voting for people and separating them into groups leads to Fascism."

He was asked whether he was a Communist or a Communist sympathizer. He replied, "No. Life is so technical. If you step off the curb with your left foot you're accused of being a Communist."

In answer to a question, he replied that he was a very warm friend of HANNS EISLER.

The question was asked whether he knew that HANNS is the brother of GERHARDT EISLER, the Soviet agent, and he replied that he was not aware of that,

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and he stated he would not have anything to do with spies or treachery.

#### EDUCATION

The "1942-1943 International Motion Picture Almanac" sets forth that CHARLES CHAPLIN attended public schools in London and the provinces.

#### MARITAL STATUS

~~CHAPLIN~~  
In a sworn statement made by CHAPLIN on April 17, 1948 at Los Angeles before JOHN P. BOYD of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, CHAPLIN stated that he has been married four times; that his first marriage was to MILDRED HARRIS in Los Angeles in about 1921 and this marriage terminated in divorce; his second married was to LITA GRAY in about 1928 and this marriage also terminated in divorce; that his third marriage was to Miss (PAULETTE) GODDARD in about 1936 or 1937, that this marriage was consummated in China and terminated in a divorce obtained in Mexico in about 1941 or 1942; that he is presently married to Miss OONA O'NEILL whom he married in about 1943. ~~CHAPLIN~~

~~CHAPLIN~~  
The "Los Angeles Examiner" newspaper in its issue of June 17, 1943 states that CHARLIE CHAPLIN and OONA O'NEILL, eighteen-year-old daughter of playwright EUGENE O'NEILL, were married on June 16, 1943 at Santa Barbara, California.

The "Los Angeles Daily News," a daily newspaper, in its issue of May 28, 1951 reflects that the fourth child of OONA O'NEILL and CHARLIE CHAPLIN was born on that day (May 28, 1951).

#### EMPLOYMENT

The "1942-1943 International Motion Picture Almanac" reflects in the write-up concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN that at an early age he became a member of a juvenile troop (Six Lancaster Lads) and thereafter played Billy the Pageboy in "Sherlock Holmes" with WILLIAM GILLETTE; that afterwards he was a vaudeville headliner in Great Britain and the United States. He entered into motion pictures in November, 1913 with Keystone and thereafter worked with Essnay, Mutual, First National, and other motion picture companies. It is stated that in 1918 he constructed his own studio in Hollywood and is an owner-member of United Artists Distributing Corporation and an independent producer in his own right. Among his outstanding pictures are "The Gold Rush," "The Circus," "City Lights," "Modern Times," "The Great Dictator," and "Monsieur Verdoux."

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b7c Special Agent [REDACTED] reviewed the book entitled "Charlie Chaplin - King of Tragedy" by GERITH VON ULM which was copyrighted in 1940 by the Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho, in which he found that it was stated that in 1916 CHAPLIN refused to re-sign with the Mutual Film Company and launched his own studio. He had a releasing outlet which provided him with \$1,000,000 for the production of eight pictures a year.

MILITARY SERVICE RECORD

At the time CHAPLIN registered as an alien on December 7, 1940 at New York City, he stated that he had had no prior military or naval service, and that he had not applied for first citizenship papers in the United States.

IDENTIFICATION RECORD

The files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. reflect the following identification record for subject whose Federal Bureau of Investigation Identification Number is 3860132:

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
USM, Los Angeles, Calif.	CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN #--	2-14-44	18 U.S. Code, Sec. 51; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 52; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 88 - conspiracy; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 398. Mann Act	Released on 18 U.S. bond
USM, Los Angeles, Calif.	CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN #14571	2-14-44	Conspiracy and Mann Act	4-4-44 acquitted on both counts on chg of vio of WSTA 2 cts 5-15-44 chg dism on consp chg
AR	CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, #5653092	alien reg 12-17-40		

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Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
S. Army	CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN #42 MPP	Motion picture employee		
	<i>Summary</i>	6-11-42		

RESIDENCES

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect the following residences for CHAPLIN:

1921 - 2244 Temple Hill Drive, Los Angeles, California.  
1921 to 1930 - 1003 (1103) Cove Way, Beverly Hills, California.  
1930 to date - 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California.

DESCRIPTION

The following description of CHAPLIN has been obtained from official records of the Government during the course of this investigation.

Age	63
Born	April 16, 1889 at London, England
Height	5' 5" to 5' 6 1/2"
Weight	145 lbs.
Build	Stocky
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Gray
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	English
Citizenship	Great Britain
Marital status	Married, wife - CONA O'NEILL CHAPLIN.
Children	Six
Occupation	Movie actor and producer
Residence	1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California.
Alien Regis- tration No.	5653092
Federal Bureau of Investigation Number	3860132

*CHAPLIN*

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INFORMATION PERTAINING TO MORAL TURPITUDE ON PART OF SUBJECT

The files of the United States District Court, Los Angeles, California, reflect that on February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles returned a True Bill charging CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN with violation of 18 United States Code, Section 398. There were two counts to this indictment. The first count, in substance, charged that on or about October 5, 1942, CHARLES CHAPLIN did cause to be transported into interstate commerce one JOAN BERRY from Los Angeles to New York City with intent to engage in illicit sexual relations with her -- they not then, nor at any time being married to each other. Count two charged that on or about October 26, 1942, CHAPLIN caused her to be transported from New York City to Los Angeles for similar purposes.

On February 14, 1944, CHAPLIN submitted himself to arrest by the United States Marshal when he appeared there with his attorney, JERRY GIESLER. On February 21, 1944, CHAPLIN was arraigned before Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR on the above charge. The trial of the above indictment commenced March 21, 1944, and lasted until April 4, 1944, on which date the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on both counts of the indictment.

On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles returned three other True Bills involving CHARLES CHAPLIN and others. One of these Bills charged CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARDEN and Captain W. W. WHITE with violation of 18 United States Code, Section 51. Another charged CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARDEN, CHARLES J. GRIFFIN and W. W. WHITE with violation of 18 United States Code, Section 52, and a third charged CHAPLIN, THOMAS WELLS DURANT, W. W. WHITE, CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, ROBERT ARDEN, JESSE BILLIE RENO and CLAUDE RAY MARPLE with violation of United States Code, Section 88.

On May 9, 1944, Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR dismissed charges against RENO and MARPLE on the recommendation of United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR, and on May 15, 1944, the remaining charges against CHAPLIN, ARDEN, WHITE and DURANT were dismissed by Judge O'CONNOR, at which time he was advised by United States Attorney CARR that written instructions had been received from the Department of Justice to dismiss same.

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The "Los Angeles Evening Herald Express" for June 3, 1943, reflects a suit was filed in Superior Court, Los Angeles, on June 3, 1943, same being brought by "JOHN DOE CHAPLIN (asserted unborn infant) by GERTRUDE E. BERRY, his guardian ad litem, vs. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN," alleging that CHARLES CHAPLIN is the father of the unborn child of JOAN BERRY.

The Los Angeles "Times" for May 28, 1946, reflects an article captioned "Chaplin Loses Appeal Against Baby Verdict." The article stated in a comprehensive opinion written by Justice EMMETT H. WILSON the appellate court affirmed the year-old verdict in which it was held that CHARLES CHAPLIN sired the infant CAROL ANN, born to JOAN BERRY on October 2, 1943. The opinion found specifically that the trial court evidence was sufficient to substantiate Miss BERRY'S contention that the baby was born as a result of intimacies in which she engaged with CHAPLIN at his home in December 1942. The article stated that "CHAPLIN, who admitted that such intimacies had occurred in March of that year, but not in December, offered testimony tending to show that at the end of that year she was associating with other men." The appellate court, according to the article, swept CHAPLIN'S assertion in this respect aside as too nebulous. Likewise, the appellate court held the lower court was right in refusing to dismiss the action on the basis of a pre-trial stipulation through which Miss BERRY agreed to dismissal if blood groups tests showed that CHAPLIN could not be the baby's father.

In connection with the investigation concerning the alleged White Slave Traffic Act violation (18 United States Code, Section 398), JOAN BERRY provided a written statement as follows:

"Los Angeles, California  
November 6, 1943

b7c "I, Mary Louise Gribble, also known as Joan Berry, 10382 Mississippi, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the FBI - U. S. Department of Justice.

"I came to Los Angeles, California from Mexico City in about May, 1941. I had met A. C. Blumenthal

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in Mexico City and he gave me a letter of introduction to Tim Durant. He gave me this at the request of Mr. J. Paul Getty as I was interested in movies. I also had letters to Mr. Anatole Litvak (and) another man in pictures whose name I've forgotten. On second thought, I now recall, A. C. Blumenthal wrote these letters direct to these people.

"Mr. Durant called me shortly after I got here but I didn't see him then. I went back to Mexico and on my return he called again. One night about 11:00 he called me and came over and we went out for a drink. I didn't like him for the beginning.

"Four or five days later he called and asked me if I'd like to meet Charles Chaplin. I said yes so I went out to dinner with them. Another girl was along -- I don't recall her name. Tim came to the apartment and we went downstairs. Charles Chaplin was in the car, got out and we were introduced. We went to Perrino's for dinner. Tim left before we did and the chauffeur drove us around for several hours.

"We became friendly from the first. I told him how I'd been here before -- wanted to get into pictures. He said he thought I had talent for pictures. He said he'd like to put me under contract. I told him I was sick of the town, it was rotten and I was going back to New York and get married. He gave me his phone number and asked me to call him. I gave him mine. I didn't call him and he called me about 10:00 in the morning.

"Charles Chaplin and I saw each other rather frequently thereafter. I changed my mind about going to New York and decided to stay and go into pictures. I signed a contract with Chaplin Studios June 23, 1941. As I recall, it was about May 27, '41 that I first met Charles. It was not until after I signed the contract that I had sexual intercourse with Chaplin. He tried to induce me to do so soon after meeting me. For that matter Tim Durant did the same the first night I met him.

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"I studied at Max Rhinehart school of dramatics - Charles Chaplin Studio paid the fees. My contract with Chaplin Studios paid me \$75.00 a week. I have stubs from these checks through September 19, 1942. On Christmas, 1941, I got a bonus of \$1,000.

"We had begun having arguments in the spring and summer of 1942. I wanted to get away from our arguments and go to New York City. Charles Chaplin would not let me go -- he didn't want me to leave him.

"About the middle of September, 1942 Charles began working on a speech he was to deliver in New York advocating the 2nd front. I worked with him on this speech. He would rehearse it with me. He then told me I could go to New York. He wanted me to delay the trip until just before he left but I was impatient to leave.

"So he gave me just enough money for me to get along on in New York until he got there. The studio arranged for reservations for my mother and myself via train. I also talked with the travel agency -- as I recall it was the Revel Travel Agency in Hollywood.

"Just before we left I picked up the tickets and some money at the Studio. I had dinner with Charles Chaplin the night before we left. He said he was giving me just enough to get along on until he arrived. As I recall I got \$300.

"I believe it was October 2, '42 that my mother and I left. We had a bedroom on the train. On arriving in New York I stayed with relatives a few days and then checked into the Pierre Hotel. I stayed one night at the Waldorf Hotel.

"I called Chaplin from New York but didn't talk with him. He had told me that he was coming on in a couple weeks. I read in the papers that he was in town and at the tennis matches with Jinx Falkenberg.

"I went out to dinner with David Hecht - New York Attorney for J. Paul Getty.

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"I don't just recall how the messages ran but Tim Durant did call me from the Waldorf. And it was arranged that I went to the 21 Club and meet Charles. I was answering a call from Tim Durant. I had been talking with Edward Chaney and he said I should see Charles before he went back to the coast.

"I told Tim Durant that I had a date but finally consented to see Charles. I was driven to the club by a friend of mine. I had dinner with Charles and Tim Durant. On the way out we met Phillip Barry and sat with him for a while. Then Durant, Charles and I took a cab back to Chaplin's suite at the Waldorf. Durant went into his bedroom. Charles and I then sat and talked about my appearing in the play he bought for me 'Shadow and Substance.' It was decided that I should go back to the Coast. He told me to come over the following day and he would give me the money to go back to Los Angeles on. Thereafter we had sexual intercourse and Charles took me back to the Pierre in a taxi. I don't recall the date of this meeting except that it was several days after Chaplin's speech at Carnegie Hall advocating the 2nd front.

"When I went back to his suite later that day, it was around early afternoon, we got talking about his interest in Russia. Here I was wanting to go back to the Coast and make the picture. He asked what I would say if he went to Russia to become a Commissar. So we argued a bit about that. However he gave me the money at that time. As I recall it was \$300 which he wanted me to use to go back to the West Coast. He said he was leaving for there in a few days. We would make this picture and then he would go to Russia. This was the way we left it. I used the money to go back to Los Angeles, Calif. and I left in a few days.

"I have read this statement consisting of six handwritten pages and it is all true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

"Signed JOAN BERRY

b7c  
Witness:

7s/ [redacted] Sp. Agt. - F.B.I.  
U.S. Dept. of Justice, Los Angeles, California."

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b7c In interviews on January 7, 10 and 11, 1944, by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted], JOAN BERRY furnished detailed information concerning her activities dating from about May 1941 to the date of the interviews.

JOAN BERRY stated that she came to Hollywood in May 1941 from Mexico City. She brought with her a letter of introduction from A. C. BLUMENTHAL, a friend who had written to TIM DURANT and BENTLEY RYAN that she was coming to Hollywood. A short time after her arrival, TIM DURANT called her and mentioned the letter he had received from BLUMENTHAL and asked to take her out for a drink. She refused on this occasion and in between the time that she eventually saw TIM DURANT, she had made a trip back to Mexico City. On her return to Hollywood, she lived in an apartment house on Hobart Street near the Ambassador Hotel. She contacted TIM DURANT by phone on several occasions and in one such conversation, DURANT asked her if she wished to meet SPENCER TRACY or CHARLES CHAPLIN. JOAN mentioned that she would like to meet TRACY and she thereupon was invited to a party which was being arranged on ERROL FLYNN'S yacht.

In a subsequent conversation with TIM DURANT, he asked JOAN if she would like to meet CHARLES CHAPLIN and a dinner engagement for CHAPLIN with JOAN was arranged by DURANT. JOAN BERRY described this first meeting as follows:

"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."

During the course of this evening, JOAN BERRY mentioned to CHAPLIN that it is almost impossible for a girl to break into the movies without some type of connection or influence. According to JOAN BERRY, CHAPLIN'S reply to this was, "I could tell that you have a great deal of talent just

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by speaking with you." She said that CHAPLIN commented how "fresh and alive" she was and stated that he would like to have her under contract. She said that she could scarcely believe this offer and thought that he would promptly forget it, but later in the evening CHAPLIN gave her his phone number and asked her to contact him.

JOAN BERRY and CHAPLIN, after this first meeting, then saw each other several times during subsequent weeks, including one evening spent at the 123 Club. Then CHAPLIN invited JOAN BERRY to go to Santa Barbara with him and JOAN BERRY described this trip as follows:

"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 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 suggest 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."

"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 experience 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

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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 that he and GODDARD had never been married.

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"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 step-father 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.



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"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 this phone call, CHAPLIN and I were together. He asked me if I was alright, 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.

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"The next day this woman took me up to see a Dr. IMMERMANN, whose offices as I recall were located in the Taft Building at the corner of Hollywood and Vine Streets, 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.

"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 Dr. 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

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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 alright. 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

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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...

"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...

"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.

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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

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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 these 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

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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. THEEDIE'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."

JOAN BERRY advised that her contract with the Chaplin Studios was broken in May 1942; however, this was accomplished on an amicable basis with CHAPLIN in order that she might be

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permitted to make a screen test at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. She said that even though the contract was broken, it was still supposed to remain in effect for six months and she did actually receive payments from the studio until September 1942.

She said one evening in November 1941 she attended a dinner with CHAPLIN at which there were a number of movie stars present, including some who were very gorgeously dressed. After this dinner, she told CHAPLIN that if she were going out socially with him she would have to have a fur coat. She did purchase and charged to CHAPLIN at the May Company in Los Angeles a silver fox coat costing \$1100.

JOAN BERRY said that sometime between December 10 and December 23, 1942, she was at the Players Restaurant with HANS REUSCH and late in the evening she passed by CHAPLIN'S table and he said that he wanted to see her later that night. After leaving Players, BERRY said she drove with REUSCH to CHAPLIN'S house. She said, "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 the conversation he asked me if he was a better man in his love making than any 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 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."

On about December 19, 1942, JOAN BERRY related how as a result of her being exceedingly upset, she bought a gun on Main Street in Los Angeles, planning to kill herself. She changed her mind and finally resolved to see CHAPLIN. Upon arrival at the CHAPLIN residence, she was admitted by CHAPLIN himself. She threatened to kill herself in CHAPLIN'S presence and CHAPLIN finally convinced her that she should spend the night and remarked that she should not kill herself until

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mornir She did consent to stay, but told him she was not going to have an affair with him. She said that they did, however, have an affair with the gun which she had brought with her resting on the night stand between the twin beds, where she could reach it with her right hand. She said that CHAPLIN made the remark to the effect that having an affair with a gun nearby was a "new twist." She related that in the course of the evening, she was unable to sleep because of his snoring so she retired to another room. During the night, CHAPLIN came in to her room a couple of times and tried to get the gun from her but she would not relinquish it. The next morning, CHAPLIN came into her room again and wanted to have another affair but BERRY refused.

In the interview, BERRY said that she was vague as to the events of December 30, 1942. She said that it seemed to her that she had dinner with CHAPLIN that night. She recalled that she took a taxi to his residence and was admitted by him at the back door. They sat in front of the fireplace in the living room talking. She said they had an affair that night and then got into their usual arguments. She recalled that CHAPLIN was trying to persuade her to live within her means and to accept his advice and go to the Studio Club to live. At the end of the evening, she and CHAPLIN got in one of his cars for him to drive her home. As they were driving down the street she remarked that she had no place to sleep. They had stopped near the Beverly Hills Police Station and CHAPLIN asked her why she did not go in there. BERRY said that she got out of the car and entered the police station, telling the man at the desk that she had no place to sleep.

During the period involving the litigation concerning CHAPLIN being the father of JOAN BERRY'S unborn child when attorneys for both parties were attempting to reach some type of settlement, JOAN BERRY said that she decided that she must see CHAPLIN because she believed she was still in love with him. "I took a taxi cab 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 have ever let me stay there?' (She is referring to her overnight incarceration at the Beverly Hills City Jail.) 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

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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 world 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 REUSCH'S. 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.'

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THOMAS WELLS DURANT,  
aka TIM DURANT

b7c THOMAS WELLS DURANT was interviewed at the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 5, 1944, by SA's [redacted] and [redacted]. This interview was reduced to a statement dictated by DURANT and the interviewing agent which sets out in the last paragraph that "it is all true to the best of my knowledge and recollection." In this statement DURANT indicated that he was then residing at 13151 1/2 Sunset Boulevard, West Los Angeles. He further indicated that he came to Los Angeles and that in about 1941 he was employed by CHARLIE CHAPLIN as a screen writer and assistant for about eight months. He stated about one and one-half years after he left CHAPLIN's employ he received a letter from A. C. BLUMENTHAL from Mexico City stating that a young lady by the name of JOANNE BERRY was coming to Los Angeles and that he had given her my address. He recalled he had met BERRY and later introduced her to CHAPLIN. He recalled going to New York with CHAPLIN and EDWARD CHANEY in about October, 1942, and that JOANNE BERRY and her mother had gone east to New York City on another train at about that time. He recalled seeing BERRY and CHAPLIN together in New York but stated he had no information which would substantiate a violation of the White Slave Traffic Act.

b7c With reference to the abortions which JOAN BERRY alleged had been performed on her, DURANT said that the only knowledge he had of this was that on one or two occasions CHANEY had told him JOAN BERRY had said that she had had an abortion. DURANT said that JOAN BERRY had told him directly that she had had one or two abortions. He said that BERRY had claimed on one occasion that CHAPLIN was the father but later denied it. DURANT maintained that he had personally no part in arranging for these two abortions. He denied ever having had any contact with a Dr. [redacted] and said that he did not know and had never had any contact with a Dr. TWEEDIE. DURANT did recall, however, that on one occasion he took JOAN BERRY to a sanitarium near Sunset and Alvarado but indicated that as he recalls she had been taken there because of an overdose of sleeping tablets and not for the purpose of an abortion. He further recalled that this sanitarium was operated by a friend of MINNA WALLIS' and that JOAN had been taken there at the suggestion of MINNA WALLIS. DURANT could not recall the name of this sanitarium but indicated his belief that he could find it if driven to that area.

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DURANT also said that at a time which could have been January, 1942, JOAN BERRY was ill and in CHAPLIN's house for a period of several days. He denied knowing the nature of her illness

EDWARD C. CHANEY

b7c In connection with the White Slave Traffic Act investigation of CHAPLIN, EDWARD CHANEY was interviewed at Los Angeles on October 30, 1943, by SA's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. At that time CHANEY executed the following signed statement:

"Los Angeles, California  
10-30-43

b7c "I, EDWARD C. CHANEY, 1265 Midvale, West Los Angeles, California, make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the F. B. I. U. S. Department of Justice. It has been explained to me that anything I say may be used in a court of law. No threats have been made to induce this statement.

"I went to work as a butler for CHARLES S. CHAPLIN in December of 1941. At that time I became aware of the fact that he knew JOAN BERRY. She came to the house to visit CHAPLIN from time to time. She never stayed all night.

"In October of 1942 I accompanied Mr. CHAPLIN and TIM DURANT to New York City from Los Angeles, California. I don't know the exact dates of this trip but we went because CHAPLIN was to speak at Carnegie Hall. The registration at the Waldorf Hotel, where we stayed, would show when we were there. While we were there I had a room four or five floors below the suite CHAPLIN and DURANT had. I would go up about 8:30 a. m., take calls all day and they usually went out at night for dinner.

"During the time we were there in October, '42 I never saw him entertain any women in his suite or elsewhere. However, JOAN BERRY was in N. Y. C. at the same time. I believe though she left Los Angeles, Calif. about six weeks before we left. Whether she went with her mother I don't know. I think her mother went ahead of her.

"Where JOAN BERRY got the money to make the trip to New York I don't know.

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"When we were in New York in October, '42, JOAN BERRY called up once and asked to speak to CHAPLIN. He refused to talk with her. About a week later Mr. CHAPLIN told me that Miss BERRY was coming up after a small package. This was one morning around noon. He indicated he was to give it to me to give her. However, the next thing she walked in. I left them alone and a few minutes later the door slammed and she was gone.

"The previous day Mr. CHAPLIN said he had to have some money. I had the blank checks the studio gave me. He took one and cashed one for \$500 because he had that much when he came back. However, the next night when he dressed for dinner he only had \$200. My assumption is that JOAN BERRY was given \$300 that morning by CHAPLIN. That must have been what the package was.

"In Mar. of this year, JOAN BERRY was talking to me on the phone. She was trying to fix dates that she had been with CHARLIE. She asked me to remind him that she and CHARLIE had been together in New York in the apartment of a woman I recalled as Mrs. PATTERSON or PETERSON. When I told CHARLIE this he just pushed me aside, said he didn't remember.

"In about June of this year Mr. CHAPLIN was having a conference with Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. MILLIKAN, his attorneys. I heard him tell them that he had had an affair with JOAN BERRY in New York City in October, '42. That was a surprise to me because I didn't know he'd seen her except that morning when she came after the package. At this time in June, '43 - he also told his attorneys that he had been intimate with JOAN BERRY in his house in December, '42. This was the time when she came up there with a gun. The terms used here, "affair" and "intimate" meant to me, sexual intercourse.

"I have read this statement consisting of three handwritten pages and it is all true.

Signed

EDWARD C. CHANEY"

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In addition to the information contained in the above signed statement CHANEY advised that a chambermaid employed in the CHAPLIN household during the time that BERRY frequented that household was one NEDDY BACKLUND. However, her whereabouts at the time of interview was not known to CHANEY.

b7c CHANEY was again interviewed by SA's [redacted] and [redacted] at Los Angeles on December 10, 1943. On that occasion CHANEY reiterated his previous statement that he had overheard CHAPLIN when talking to his attorneys MILLIKAN and GEISLER in June, 1943, admit that he had had an affair with BERRY in New York in October, 1942, and also in December, 1943.

On this occasion CHANEY was questioned as to his knowledge of the abortions allegedly performed on BERRY, and DURANT's and CHAPLIN's connection therewith. CHANEY was asked if he had any conversation with either DURANT or CHAPLIN about this. CHANEY told of having taken BERRY to the Beverly Hills Hotel after she had been at CHAPLIN's home in a drunken or sick condition. It was on this occasion that BERRY mentioned that DURANT had some connection with those abortions. On his return to CHAPLIN's house, CHANEY said DURANT was present and he told him "by the way Mr. DURANT she is opening her mouth about the abortions." According to CHANEY, DURANT replied "the son of a b----, she can't prove anything." CHANEY said DURANT continued "that was paid in cash."

MINNA WALLIS

b7c MINNA WALLIS was interviewed at the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 4, 1943, by SA's [redacted] and [redacted]. WALLIS said on this occasion that she knew nothing about the abortions allegedly performed on JOAN BERRY and that BERRY never discussed them with her.

ANDREW DAHL, aka  
ANDREW DYBOAL

b7c ANDREW DAHL was interviewed by SA [redacted] on October 7, 1943. DAHL stated he had been employed by CHAPLIN as a second man and then as a butler from December 8, 1942, until October 6, 1943.

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DAHL stated it was his understanding that CHAPLIN had met OONA O'NEILL through TIM DURANT and DAHL described DURANT as a pimp for CHARLIE CHAPLIN. DAHL placed the time that OONA O'NEILL began living in the CHAPLIN house as March, 1943. DAHL also recalled that one POPOVITCH was the second man employed by CHAPLIN before he, DAHL, went to work at CHAPLIN's and that POPOVITCH had told him that CHAPLIN was a homosexual.

b7c DAHL was again interviewed by SA [redacted] at Los Angeles on November 15, 1943. On that occasion in a signed statement DAHL advised that he went to work as a second man for CHAPLIN about December 9, 1942. At that time there were also employed in the CHAPLIN household EDWARD CHANEY, butler; FRANCES KILLIAN, cook; and HEDDY BLACKLUND, maid. DAHL said they had told him that JOAN BERRY was CHAPLIN's girl whom he had had for eighteen months and that JOAN BERRY and CHAPLIN were having trouble and CHAPLIN wanted to get rid of her.

DAHL recalled that BERRY came to the CHAPLIN residence three times in December, 1942, one of these was the time she brought the gun with her. DAHL did not recall seeing JOAN BERRY on the latter occasion but said he had been told by CHANEY that she had been there and that she had a gun.

The following letter was received from ANDREW DAHL dated West Hollywood, January 17, 1944. The return address for DAHL at that time was 8914 Cynthia Street, West Hollywood, California:

"West Hollywood 17th January-44

b7c "Mr. [redacted]  
Los Angeles.

"Dear Sir

"Now when Miss BERRY has told everything it should not be necessary for me to mention that late one night before the BERRY trial was supposed to start, a woman with a shrill voice telephoned and told me to ask Mr. CHAPLIN if he needed her help she would testify in his defense. She could prove that CHAPLIN had had nothing to do with Miss BERRY. She gave her

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name I believe but I considered her crazy and asked her to phone next day when CHANEY was in. She called two days later. She repeated the statement she had given me and explained she was the nurse who took care of Miss BARRY when she had an operation and that CHAPLIN had said to her, that he never would have more to do with Miss [redacted] CHANEY told me.

"About the same time a very nervous man about 45 came to the front door one day and told me he had to talk to CHAPLIN, his daughter was about to be arested and CHAPLIN had to help him with a lawyer. I told that CHAPLIN was not home. Next time he came EDWARD let him talk to CHAPLIN or talked for him to CHAPLIN. EDWARD told me the daughter who was very young about 23 I believe and a nurse, had performed an operation.

"In the declaration I signed at your office it says something to the effect that all the help was discrusted with CHAPLIN's cheap conduct toward Miss BERRY. As I told you everybody but the chauffeur, but that was left out. If I am called to testify I have to tell that the chauffeur was all for CHAPLIN like a dog protecting his master and without any moral sense.

"Respectfully,

/s/ANDREW DAHL"

b7c  
[redacted]

b7c  
SA [redacted] reviewed the files [redacted] relating to their investigation of the alleged abortions committed on JOAN BERRY. The file reflecte that Dr. A. M. TWEEDIE allegedly committed these abortions and that Mrs. JUNE WILSON was supposed to have been Dr. TWEEDIE's nurse at the time of these abortions. Further that another girl named JEANETTE VORIS had accompanied BERRY to CHAPLIN's home after the commission of one of the abortions.

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CECIL COAN,  
UNITED ARTISTS STUDIO

b7c During the course of an interview on January 15, 1944, by SA's [redacted] and [redacted], CECIL COAN advised that on January 11, 1944, JEAN SCHROEDER, a former employee of United Artists had phoned from TIM DURANT's house and said that DURANT wanted to know the address of FRANK YONENORI and his wife, CHIYOKO. Mr. COAN said he advised her that they were both at Manzanar in a Japanese relocation center. Mr. COAN said that he did not know why DURANT was trying to get in touch with YONENORI.

[redacted]

b7D [redacted]

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II. INTERVIEW OF CHARLES CHAPLIN  
BY IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE AT LOS ANGELES ON APRIL  
17, 1948

b7c In October 1948, SA [REDACTED] obtained from Mr. JOHN P. BOYD, Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C. a copy of sworn testimony given by CHARLES CHAPLIN to Mr. BOYD at Los Angeles, California on April 17, 1948, in connection with subject's application for reentry permit. The portion of the statement which appeared pertinent to this investigation is as follows:

On page 4 of the statement subject was asked to tell the names of all the organizations of a political nature that he has been affiliated with within the last ten years and he replied that he has never belonged to any political organization in his life.

When asked the names of some organizations to which he had made contributions, he stated he had made contributions to the WALLACE campaign and the Democratic campaign.

The question was asked whether he had ever made any contributions directly or indirectly to the Communist Party and he replied that he never had. The statement then reads as follows:

Q. "Have you ever made contributions to front organizations of the Communist Party?

A. That again I don't know. I don't think I ever have. Then again that is such a general question... so many things. I don't know what constitutes a front organization of the Communist Party.

Q. Do you consider yourself a member of the Communist Party, Mr. CHAPLIN?

A. I certainly do not.

Q. Have you ever made any contributions to the Young Communist League?

A. I never have.

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Q. Have you ever made any contributions to the Communist Party?

A. Never.

Q. Have you ever made any contributions to the Actors Guild?

A. To the Actors Guild, that I don't know.

Q. It is possible that you may have but you don't recall at this time?

A. Yes, possibly, but I may not have.

Q. But, it is possible that you may have as well as that you may not have; is that true?

A. That I don't know. I think I have to belong to an Actors Guild in order to work.

Q. Can you recall any other organizations, societies, or groups to which you have made contributions within the last ten years?

A. No.

Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, I understand that you have been rather--that the press from time to time has indicated that you were more or less interested in Communist-sponsored movements in this country. Is that correct?

A. No, not Communist-sponsored. They may have sponsored certain---I am just interested. I am liberal and I am interested in peace, but by no means am I interested in Communism. I have always made that statement. As I say, I never need any front or any other name. I have always used my own name throughout my whole life. I never used anyone else...anything. I have never belonged to any political organization other than the things I have to belong to in accordance with my work.

Q. Are you acquainted with HARRY BRIDGES, Mr. CHAPLIN?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And, have you entertained him in your home from time to time?
- A. Yes--not from time to time. I think I met him once up here.
- Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. BRIDGES is a member of the Communist Party?
- A. I wouldn't know at all.
- Q. Was your association with him purely social?
- A. It was purely social.
- Q. Are you acquainted with HANNS EISLER?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And, will you tell us of your association with Mr. HANNS EISLER?
- A. It was purely social and as a musician, an artist. I met him socially through other people.
- Q. Do you know whether HANNS EISLER was a member of the Communist Party?
- A. That I don't know. To my belief, I don't think he is. To my knowledge, I don't believe he is.
- Q. Did you ever pay any money to HANNS EISLER?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Why did you pay him money?
- A. But, well, because he was doing work for me.
- Q. Whatever you paid him was in return for services rendered---services as a musician, composer?
- A. Yes. He was putting music to one of my pictures.
- Q. Did you ever address a communication to anyone in which you stated, 'Russia, the future is yours.'?

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A. Yes.

Q. Will you please tell us under what circumstances you addressed such a communication and the occasion?

A. Under the circumstances---

Q. First of all, to whom was the communication addressed, and the nature of it?

A. It was at the request of our Allies, which were the Russians at that time. They wanted some kind of message for one of their things in order to...for one of their anniversaries.

Q. Was it an open letter to someone?

A. Yes. It was to the thing...to the Russian people.

Q. To whom was the communication addressed?

A. I don't know. To Soviet Russia, something like that. To my knowledge, it was not to anybody.

Q. Not to any individual?

A. Not to any individual. I think it was to one of the newspapers.

Q. What was the gist of the communication?

A. Only that they fought and died and so forth. The usual patriotic speech. That was during the war, I believe. Yes, I am sure.

Q. Now, the Daily Worker on June 8, 1947, carried an article purportedly written by you stating that you and a number of other persons urged that the trials of EUGENE DENNIS, LEON JOSEPHSON and GERHARDT EISLER be postponed.

A. That is correct.

Q. Why did you advocate postponement?

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A. Because we thought it was the humane thing to do. We wanted to see justice done in the proper way. That's all.

Q. How did you communicate your views to the Daily Worker?

A. I didn't communicate. I get hundreds of requests from all sorts of organizations or societies. As a matter of fact, I don't know these people, and so forth, and they say in the cause of justice will you lend your name to such and such a thing and so forth. It came about in that way. I don't know any members of the Daily Worker. I don't think I've ever met them. It was by correspondents writing to me and the usual circular letters got out for defense of anybody or any cause.

Q. Were you interested in them primarily because they were Communists?

A. I was interested primarily because they said the thing was rather rushed and as a matter of fact a witch hunting, which, frankly, I personally believe. It has nothing to do with the fact...I have, as I say, I have no brief for Communists. I never...

Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, an article appeared in the publication, Challenge, The Voice of Youth, July 5, 1947, entitled 'Proceed With The Witch Hunt', which among other things, quotes from a conversation had with you, presumably by the editor of Challenge wherein it appears that you were being questioned in connection with your film 'Monsieur Verdoux' wherein you were asked the question: 'Are you a Communist sympathizer?' and you replied, 'That has to be qualified.' Do you recall that conversation, Mr. CHAPLIN?

A. That is true.

Q. Will you tell us just what you implied by your answer, it has to be qualified, that you couldn't answer the question whether you were a Communist sympathizer?

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- A. During the war, everybody was more or less a Communist sympathizer. By that I mean the Communist of Russia, or Russia, or Communists. What I wanted to define, as I say, I never read a book about Communism. I don't know anything about it. I never read KARL MARX or anything like that. My interpretation of Communist was Russia. It wouldn't naturally be Russia under the old regime, but as they are Communist and they are fighting for what they feel is their cause, I naturally felt they put up a very good cause. I have always felt grateful because they helped us to get ready and prepare our own way of life.
- Q. Do you consider yourself in sympathy with the cause of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.?
- A. I know nothing about the Communist Party of the U.S.A., nothing whatsoever. Does that answer you? This all emanates from the---all this sort of association of Communist attached to me emanates from the fact that I was called up during the war to make a speech and deputize for Mr. DAVIS who was the Ambassador to Russia, and he was to speak in San Francisco. He was taken suddenly ill with laryngitis, and at the last moment they called me up and asked me if I would go there for rally and so forth and get money for the Russia thing, charity or whatever it was. I went down there the last moment. I made a speech. I felt very emotional about the whole thing, and the news was coming through that they were at Stalingrad and so forth and all this business, they had fought and died a great deal, and I made a talk, a eulogy of Russia and the Russian people, and, then, from there they said, 'Good work,' and it was the thing to do, and we wanted unity, and there seemed to be other forces trying to divide us at that time, and the thing I always spoke and in all my speeches I said, 'We want THOMAS LAMONT to HARRY BRIDGES, we want that same unity, we have to win this war.' I mean that is the whole thing.

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Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, were you ever a member of the New Workers Party?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever contribute any financial support to the New Workers Party?

A. I don't think--what is the New Workers Party in the first place? We get a million things here for all sorts of donations. We don't carry any list of what is a Communist front or what isn't a Communist front, or anything else. I am sure I am not a member of anything. That I can absolutely state with all the assurance in the world. I am not a member of any political party whatsoever.

Q. In 1922 or '23, did you make a large donation to the Communist Party?

A. I did not.

Q. Have you ever made any donations to the Communist Party?

A. I am sure, never, not to my--I am sure.

Q. Did you ever make any contribution to an organization called 'A Soviet America to Come'?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever contribute to the Russia-American Society for Medical Aid to Russia?

A. I might have done. I don't know. When I say that, I really shouldn't say that. To my knowledge, I don't think so. A lot of these things are all carried down to the studio and they more or less apportion some of these things out you know. I don't think so. To my mind I am sure I might have contributed something to the Russia, I think to Russian charity.

Q. But, nothing to the Communist Party as such?

A. Nothing to the Communist Party.

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Q. HEDDA HOPPER, Hollywood columnist, in her column December 27, 1943, stated " 'From things I have learned, CHARLIE CHAPLIN contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross.' What have you to say about that Mr. CHAPLIN?

A. That is complete lie.

Q. Did you know she made such a statement on the radio?

A. No. As a matter of fact, I never take these papers at all.

Q. This would be over the radio.

A. No, I didn't hear it, and that is not true. We make our yearly thing to the Red Cross and have done so throughout the years. Same thing with the buying of war bonds and everything. I bought half a million dollars worth of war bonds.

Q. As I understand your testimony you now state that you have never made any contribution to the Communist Party or the Communist Party of the United States.

A. Never, and that is a complete, unmitigated lie.

Q. Did you make any contribution to the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc.?

A. That I don't know. I may have. Personally, I would like to see friendliness with the United States of America.

Q. What is your recollection as to whether or not you made a contribution to that organization?

A. I believe we get occasionally letters or correspondence about that. When I say correspondence, these circulars, circular letters. It is possible and also possible we haven't. I, myself, personally, I haven't sent them any check whatsoever of that nature, I am sure. I may have done to one of those Russian charities.

Q. On November 20, 1942, was a dinner held by the Russian War Relief, Incorporated, known as the CHAPLIN Dinner?

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- A. Yes, that's true.
- Q. What was the occasion for that dinner, Mr. CHAPLIN.
- A. Russian War Relief.
- Q. And, by whom was the dinner sponsored?
- A. By, oh, by the proper people that the Administration had elected, that the Washington, you know, it was the proper sponsoring. Who is the man who was the head of it--I don't even remember.
- Q. Why was the dinner given in your honor?
- A. Because I had spoken eulogistically of the Russian war effort and Russia was very thankful to me for having done so, and, naturally, they thought that by having the dinner for me it would contribute and get them money for their war relief. I donated money myself on that occasion.
- Q. Did you give a reception for Major BARAYEV of the Russian Embassy prior to the Russian War Relief Dinner, on March 24, 1942, at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles?
- A. I don't think so. All these relief things and so forth were all sponsored by the proper-- it came from the proper source, as I understand. I am trying to think of the whole thing. He was at the back of it.

Agent's note:

It is noted that Major PAUL BARAYEV was the Military Attache at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Regarding this matter, on March 24, 1942, the Daily People's World for March 25 and 26, 1942, carried articles concerning the Russian War Relief meeting and said that CHARLES CHAPLIN was present in the audience and was called on for a few words.

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- Q. It is reported that on August 22, 1943--
- A. CARTER. It was all under the sponsorship of CARTER, the President's man.
- Q. It is reported that on August 22, 1943, Mr. and Mrs. MIKHAIL KOLOTOZOV, the official representative of the Soviet Union Motion Picture Industry in the United States, were given a reception by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the Mocambo Club in Hollywood, at which you spoke and said: 'There is a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad.' Do you recall that occasion, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. I recall the occasion. I don't exactly recall that. I might have said it. I might have said it.
- Q. Do you recall the gist of your remarks at that time other than what I have just quoted?
- A. No. I think it was one of those spontaneous speeches.
- Q. I believe at that time you are also alleged to have said: 'I am not a Communist. I am just a broken down comedian.' Now, on April 16, 1944, did you attend a dinner party of the Soviet Consul in Los Angeles in honor of Vice Consul V. V. PASTOEV?
- A. When is this?
- Q. April 16, 1944.
- A. I have been to the Russian Consulate here.
- Q. Do you recall having attended this dinner on April 16, 1944?
- A. No.
- Q. It is possible that you may have attended the dinner?
- A. No, because I have only been there once or twice.

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Q. Did you attend a dinner at the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles in October, 1943, to celebrate the anniversary of the October Revolution?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you a speaker on that occasion?

A. Where was this at?

Q. It was a dinner sponsored by the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles to celebrate the anniversary of the October Revolution and the dinner was held in October, 1943.

A. Dinner? Where?

Q. Doesn't state where.

A. No, I wasn't. No.

Q. Did you attend any anniversary celebration of the October Revolution?

A. No. I think I have been to the Consulate one time. That is what I remember, and I remember practically the whole of Hollywood there.

Q. How many times have you been to the Russian Consulate?

A. About three times.

Q. How many times have you attended celebration dinners given by the Russian Embassy?

A. None.

Q. Did you ever entertain any members of the Russian Consulate at your home?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall when and whom you entertained?

A. No, I don't recall. You see, we got a lot of people. I entertain lots of these Consulates, Ambassadors, and Chinese and so forth. They all come up here, you know, because I am pretty

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much of an international figure, but not much. I knew the Russian Consulate, here, Mr. THOMAS...TOMASOFF. (Agent's note: This probably refers to EUGENE TUMANTSEV.) He was a nice little man, and I liked him, but I don't think I saw him but twice since he was here. Of course, again I must add, that they look upon me and know of my friendliness, and I don't wish to have--I am not antagonistic. I'll say that now. I don't feel this antagonism against Russia. I don't feel it at all. Perhaps I don't understand this situation, but I frankly must say that I have still hope, and I still believe it would be a very good job if we could make a deal with them and I believe we would be more prosperous all around.

Q. Did you send a communication to Moscow offering your felicitations to the Soviet Government in connection with the Moscow CHAPLIN Festival which was to be held in Moscow?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you say in that communication, Mr. CHAPLIN.

A. Nothing. I was very proud. You understand, this festival was in honor of my work, and naturally, I told them I was very honored that they would have such a festival and enjoyed my work.

Q. Was it in connection with some picture?

A. All my pictures.

Q. Not in connection with any particular picture?

A. No, no, no. Strangely enough, you know, the last picture I have made is so...I understand is taboo in Russia.

Q. Pardon?

A. They won't release my last picture.

Q. Which one is that, Mr. CHAPLIN?

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- A. 'Monsieur Verdoux' that they won't release.
- Q. Now, about how many times have you attended receptions or other gatherings sponsored by the Soviet Consulate here in Los Angeles?
- A. Oh, very few.
- Q. Would it be as many as half a dozen?
- A. No. I can only think of about three--would be the limit.
- Q. Did you subscribe to the Daily Worker, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. No.
- Q. The reason I ask is, the Daily Worker of April 6, 1943 announced the formation of National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, to permit better understanding between the United States and the USSR which was considered essential to the war effort. Were you identified with this organization, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. With one of them, yes, if anything along the line of promoting friendship. I don't lend my name to many of those organizations, and I am sure, if, for instance, if your Department keeps up on this, I am sure they won't find my name. If they do, it is an inadvertent thing. I don't go into this unless it will promote friendship, Russian, the United States and the Allies, all the Allies, including Great Britain, and so forth. I am naturally for that.
- Q. What is your attitude toward the Soviet Government at this time?
- A. The same as it always has been. I feel very grateful to them. What I read of the news, I don't see anything where they have committed any particular crime or outrage in our democracy.

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Q. What is your reaction to the way Czechoslovakia was taken over by the Soviet?

A. Frankly, I don't know very much about the situation. I am very ignorant on the subject. From what I read in the papers, I still maintain I don't think Russia has done a damn thing. That is my own personal belief. What is it they have done in handling the thing? No soldiers were there. There was no bloodshed, and my summation and analysis of the situation, I think my common sense tells me that we didn't do much for them and the time of the Sudeten business, and I frankly believe the press is trying to create a war and start and create a war with Russia, and I wholeheartedly disapprove of it, and I am sure that I am not a Communist and my name will never be connected with any Communist. I have \$30,000,000 worth of business--what am I talking about Communism for?

Q. Do you think the Communist way of life is better than the American?

A. No. Of course, if I did, I'd possibly go there and live. At the same time, I am not antagonistic. I have never been antagonistic until if they were to invade America, I'd be the first to take up arms. I certainly wouldn't take up arms if I see there is a wanton thing creating any helpless situation.

Q. Would you take up arms to repel--

A. Yes, to repel any invader that came to the United States. Another thing, they don't like anybody that speaks frankly, the press. I haven't any descent public relationship in this country. I despise the press, and they have always lied about me. They have tried to build me up as a monster, all this sort of thing. I have lived a very quiet, normal life. I am not an association man at all, but during the war I felt very strongly against the Nazi business and up to the time I was completely against war, because I think it was an outrage, they made a deal with HITLER. When they came to the war, I flung my luck with the whole Allied movement for the one purpose of defeating the Nazis

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and the Fascists. Because I made a picture, I felt very strongly about it. I felt they were Communist and aboriginal, but all this racial business---I am not a Jew---nevertheless the mere picking on a minority people incenses me more than the ideology, more than the work movement, or anything else---just that they were crazy; they were mad men.

Q. Were you a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship?

A. I think, yes, maybe, yes.

Q. How long were you a member of that organization?

A. That I don't know. I don't even know when it happened. It was one of those things that perhaps went on during the war in which they said there is a great deal of antagonism and the fifth column is trying to divide the Allied cause and so forth, keep peace and make friends.

Q. The Daily Worker of September 29, 1943 shows Mr. CHAPLIN to be one of the sponsors of the Tenth Anniversary of the United States Friendship Congress.

A. Frankly, I don't know. I have no recollection. It is possible.

Q. Now, have you ever made any contributions to the American-Soviet Friendship organization?

A. I don't think so...very little.

Q. It is alleged that you made a contribution of \$250 to that organization---

A. Maybe.

Q. (cont'd) --- on November 16, 1943.

A. Maybe

Q. It is possible that you made such contribution?

A. Oh, yes.

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- Q. Now, on November 21, 1944, a photograph of you appeared in the Daily Worker, in connection with an article pointing out that you along with other movie people had sent a telegram sending greetings to the American-Soviet Friendship rally at Madison Square Garden.
- A. That's possible. I don't know. Mind you, I can't--these things don't stand out as important to me. I get piles of mail. Possibly they say, all these things are promoted by suggestion, and say will you with others, so and so, enlist your good will and our friendship of Soviet Russia. The friendship of Soviet Russia, I am all for it. I am all for trade pacts and everything else, so we can go ahead without war.
- Q. Did you furnish the Daily Worker the picture from which the photograph of yourself appearing in that publication was made?
- A. No.
- Q. You don't know from what source they secured your picture for the paper?
- A. I have never given any pictures or photographs to any paper or periodical. No. I suppose they get those things up themselves.
- Q. About how many times have you spoken for the Russian War Relief, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. About four to five times.
- Q. Are you acquainted with EARL BROWDER?
- A. No, don't know him.
- Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, were you honorary chairman of a cultural meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, October 16, 1942?
- A. I spoke there, yes.
- Q. You were the honorary chairman, then, of this meeting?

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- A. I don't remember. I know that they requested and wanted to know if I would speak on that occasion. I think ORSON WELLES was the chairman. I wasn't the chairman at all, and I was to speak.
- Q. Now, will you tell us something about that meeting Mr. CHAPLIN? By whom was it sponsored, first of all?
- A. A lot of actors, lot of writers.
- Q. Were you united under any group or organization?
- A. I don't think so. That was another, a request and I think it came from a friend of mine. The request came from a friend of mine.
- Q. And now, during that address--or rather at the commencement of the address, did you preface your remarks by saying: 'Dear Comrades. Yes, I mean Comrades.'?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And, just what did you mean to imply with the salutation?
- A. I mean to imply--there were obviously some Russians in the audience and as we were all together in the Allied cause and fighting for democracy and that they were our comrades and I was very proud to be able to refer to them as comrades. We were all in one cause.
- Q. Did it have any significance that you were and considered yourself a follower of the Communist line?
- A. No.
- Q. Or, a member of the Communist Party?
- A. It had a certain wit. It got a big laugh, and there was at that time pervading a sort of feeling that the Russians were very strange bedfellows. By way of clarifying the air and getting a get-together, friendly response, and so forth; I am naturally liberal.

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- Q. It is further reported that you continued:  
'I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers. Citizenship papers don't mean anything. I am a patriot of humanity. I am a citizen of the world.'
- A. The first part is not correct.
- Q. You mean you did not make the statement 'I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers'?
- A. I did not make that statement.
- Q. As a matter of fact, Mr. CHAPLIN, you are not a citizen of the United States, are you?
- A. I am not.
- Q. Have you ever applied for citizenship in this country?
- A. I have never applied; from the time I was nineteen I have always had a sense of internationalism and I feel that it is coming closer every day, for the United Nations and for One World as Mr.--what's his name that died...
- Q. Is that the reason you have never applied for citizenship in the United States?
- A. Yes. I consider myself as much a citizen of America as anybody else and my great love has always been here in this country. I have been here thirty, thirty-five years. My children and everybody is as much a part of my--at the same time I don't feel I am allied to any one particular country. I feel I am a citizen of the world. I feel that when the day comes and we have the barriers down and so forth so the people come and go all around the world and be a part of any country, and I have always felt that about citizenship.
- Q. How long have you entertained that view, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. I have had it quite a long time.

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Q. And, that is the reason you have never applied for naturalization in the United States?

A. Yes.

Q. At the present time you are a citizen of Great Britain, are you?

A. At the present I am whatever---British subject. I was born there.

Q. Have you been issued a British passport in order to make this trip?

A. Yes. It is all in order. I said...let me see... I never said that citizenship doesn't mean anything...or American citizenship. I never said anything derogatory of America in my life. Only, at that time, you see, the newspapers were making this big issue about citizenship and so forth, and of my talking about, saying I got all my money from the United States and so forth, why doesn't he become, and there is so much humbug attached to it, that, naturally I was a little bit sore.

Q. What do you mean, 'humbug attached to it'?

A. Because it isn't true what the press said. Seventy-five per cent of my revenue comes from Europe, you see, and this country enjoys one hundred per cent of its taxation. My last picture which they don't release here, the whole of the income comes from abroad. It comes into this country and the United States gets the full taxation on that. The newspapers say he is just using...I could just as well make a picture in England, have it produced there, and take my taxes in England. When they put it on that basis, I answer them back on that basis.

Q. Referring to this speech, October 16, 1942, it is further alleged that you went on to say: 'And, then, there is all of the nonsensical talk about Communism when one talks about the second front, but thank God that Communism is

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no longer the bugaboo it used to be. Who are these Communists? Thank God we are beginning and the American people are beginning to understand them. The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves. They say Communists are Godless. What nonsense. A people who fight and die like the Russians approximate God.' And you conclude your speech by paying a tribute to the three million heroic dead of saddened Russia who died while we were getting ready. Any comment regarding this statement?

A. No, that more or less is true. I feel that way, as I say. During the war, my comment is that I felt there were many forces in this country trying to disunite the Allied cause.

Q. I take it from what you say today and what I have read of you that you are of the opinion that the Communist way of life and American way of life are compatible.

A. Frankly, I don't know anything about the Communist way of life. I must say that, but I must say this, I don't see why we can't have peace with Russia. Their way of life--I am not interested in their ideology, I assure you. I assure you. I don't know whether you believe me or not, but I am not. I am interested to the point where--they say they want peace, and I don't see why we can't have peace here. I don't see why we can't have trade relationship and ameliorate matters and so forth and avoid a world war.

Q. You strongly urged a second front in 1942. Is that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. What prompted you to make public appearances urging another front at that time?

A. Well, because there was...well, because I had heard there was several, couple of million soldiers in Ireland and something and all, everything prepared, and some of the papers said we were started, and it was a controversial subject

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at the time and my analysis and my thoughts on the matter were that we should have started a second front and get the thing over as quickly as possible. CHURCHILL had another idea of soft underbelly which didn't prove to be so soft. I think we could have saved hundreds of thousands of American lives by having it earlier. That is my personal opinion. They would have gone over the bulge; that would have been more or less the end of it.

Q. In 1942, did you make a speech entitled 'Democracy Will Never Die' which was transmitted to a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden?

A. Yes.

Q. And, by whom was this mass meeting in Madison Square Garden called?

A. I think it was sponsored by the A. F. of L. or something.

Q. As a matter of fact, it was sponsored by the Communist Party, wasn't it?

A. No. I am sure. No, certainly wasn't. It was either the C. I. O. organization...that was the request in which they said something...

Q. Who contacted you with reference to delivering the speech to the meeting?

A. I know it was something by the C.I.O., some member of the C.I.O. organization and I forget... that is all very vague to me. I know it was not a Communist thing.

Q. How do you know it wasn't a Communist-sponsored meeting?

A. Because it was--I definitely know it was the C.I.O., something to do with the C.I.O.

Q. Were you ever one of the Board of Directors of an organization known as People's Radio Foundation?

A. No.

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- Q. You never were a member of the Board of Directors of that organization?
- A. No.
- Q. Were you ever a member of such organization?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever make any financial contribution to the People's Radio Foundation?
- A. No. I don't, I don't think so. I could always be certain---no. You see, I get, you know, like all people in public life, we get lots of these letters. There are piles a day of this sort of thing and I don't pay much attention to any of them.
- Q. What is your attitude toward the International Workers of the World, Mr. CHAPLIN.
- A. That is the old I.W.W.?
- Q. Correct.
- A. I don't know anything about it, frankly.
- Q. Did you ever indicate in any way that you were sympathetic to this organization?
- A. I don't think so. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Did you attend a dinner at Cicero's Restaurant in Hollywood on November 10, 1941 given by a committee or sponsored under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exile Writers Committee and the United States American-Spanish Aid Committee?
- A. No, I am sure. I attend very, very few dinners of any kind.
- Q. Did you make any financial contributions to a magazine entitled 'Salute'?
- A. No.
- Q. Which is described as a Communist intellectual magazine.

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A. No.

Q. You made no financial contribution in any way to this magazine?

A. That is correct. I am sure.

Q. Were you given an award by the 'New masters' at a banquet held at the Commodore at New York City, January 22, 1945?

A. I really don't remember.

Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, do you care to make any further statement in connection with your political views or affiliations?

A. I have no direct affiliations in the sense or am I conscious that they are affiliations for any political objectives, especially toward Communism. I have no affiliations of that nature. My--as I say--I am a liberal man, and right now, I feel very strongly about WALLACE. I feel that WALLACE is a very fine forthright man and I think he is a very good supporter of democracy and for the preservation of the American way of life and for that reason and for that reason only am I interested in WALLACE. As I say, all my, all my sudden political--oh, the political rumors about me all emanate more or less since the war on this idea of Communist. As I say, I don't deny the fact that I spoke and eulogized and extolled Russia, because I felt it was necessary to do so, because I personally believe and honestly believed they were doing a splendid job and I believe if it hadn't of been for Russia we might have had these Nazis over here and I firmly believe that and I don't see any reason for any antagonism now against Russia.

Q. From press reports, Mr. CHAPLIN--

A. There are a lot of press reports. Ninety-eight per cent of these, you know, they had me writing derogatory articles about Hollywood. I have never written to a foreign newspaper as far as these people are concerned.

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Q. Have you ever contributed anything to any foreign publication of any kind, any material of any kind?

A. I think there was a Swedish article.

Q. What was the name of the publication?

A. I know it was a Swedish thing.

Q. Was that recently?

A. About a couple of years ago.

Q. And, what publication did your article appear in?

A. That I don't know. It was a man doing stories about Hollywood and so forth. It was more or less in connection with my work and business.

Q. According to press reports, you more or less have followed the Communist line for a number of years. What have you to say in that regard?

A. That is such a generality to say Communist line and I don't think, and I think if you will just be specific in those things. From what you put here, the Communist line, I have followed because of the eventual success of our fight against Germany and against HITLER. Prior to that, I have not followed Communist lines. I have been Democratic. Naturally, I am progressive and I am progressive in the sense that I am not a Socialist, but I believe in proper people's unionism and I believe it is a good thing. I believe in all that sort of thing that will alleviate...raise the standard of living of the American people and that is all; I'd like to avoid another depression.

Q. Anything further you would like to say. Mr. CHAPLIN?

A. I don't know if I have answered your party line and if you will tell me exactly what the party line prior to the war--

Q. Well, of course, the party line is the line of policy followed---

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- A. I have never been...belonged to any organization prior to the war. In the first place the war...I was out to help the Allied effort. That is my answer. Prior to that, I completely deny that I followed any party line and I say I didn't follow any party line during the war. I followed the Allied lines. That is how I would define it.
- Q. Have you in any way done anything to promote the interest of the Communist Party in the United States, either financial or otherwise?
- A. The Communist Party of the United States? No, not to my knowledge.
- Q. Is there anything further you would like to say, Mr. CHAPLIN, before this interview is closed?
- A. Yes. By that, I wish you would be more specific, because I expressed...the mere fact that I say I would want to see peace with Russia and the United States, whether that furthers the American-Communist line, I don't know. Well, if it does, it is inadvertent. That is what I would say. But, that isn't intentional. That isn't my object. I want to get on record and say I am not interested in any subversive movement to overthrow the American Government or any government, and I am not a politically active person. I belong to no...I have no affiliations other than those that are outside of the political organization, like the friendship of Russia thing, you see. My only object is to preserve democracy as we have it. I think there are certain abuses to it, like everything else. I think there has been a great deal of witch burning. I don't think that is democratic. I know it seems very strange and rather bewilders me why I should be considered a Communist. I have been here thirty-five years and my primary interests is in my work and it has never been an anti-anything. It has never been anti...maybe a critical comment, but it has always been for the good of the country. I don't like war and I don't like revolution. I don't like anything overthrown. If the status quo of anything is all right let it go. In my sense of being a liberal, I just want to see things function in harmony. I want to see everybody pretty well, happy and satisfied."

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It is noted that Inspector ALFRED E. EDGAR of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, advised the writer that this statement had never been signed by CHAPLIN. However, it will be noted that the above statement were made by CHAPLIN at a time when he was under oath.

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III. INFORMATION PERTAINING TO  
QUESTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY  
MEMBERSHIP OF CHARLES CHAPLIN

A. PAUL CROUCH

On October 9, 1952, Mr. ALBERT DEL GUERCIO, District Operations Officer, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, California, made available a copy of the sworn testimony furnished by PAUL CROUCH, an admitted former member of the Communist Party from 1925 until 1942, to the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Washington, D. C., on October 2, 1952. The testimony reflects that the Examining Officer for INS was Mr. MARIO I. NOTO. The pertinent part of this testimony is as follows:

Q Will you please tell me your true and correct name?

A PAUL CROUCH.

Q Mr. CROUCH did you furnish a sworn statement on June 23, 1950, to Mr. JOHN P. BOYD, District Director of the Seattle Office of this Service in connection with CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A I did.

Q I now show you a written transcript of the questions which Mr. BOYD asked you and the answers which you furnished under oath at Seattle, Washington, on June 23, 1950, and ask you whether or not this is an accurate transcript of the questions asked and the answers given?

A It is.

Q Mr. CROUCH, I direct your attention to those questions with respect to your name, aliases, membership and activity in the Communist Party of the United States, and ask you whether if I were to ask you the same questions today would your answers today be the same as those which you gave to Mr. BOYD on June 23, 1950?

A They would.

Q Mr. CROUCH, do you know or are you acquainted with the movie actor, CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A I am not personally acquainted with him.

Q Do you know him by reputation?

A I do.

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- Q As far as your own personal knowledge is concerned, do you know whether or not CHARLES CHAPLIN is now or has ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?
- A I do not know whether CHARLES CHAPLIN is now a member of the Communist Party. I know that he was a member at large of the Communist Party.
- Q Did you acquire this information with respect to CHAPLIN's membership at large in the Communist Party of the United States during the period of time that you were a member and an official of the Communist Party of the United States?
- A Yes, I acquired my knowledge of CHAPLIN during the period of time that I was a member and official of the Party.
- Q To the best of your recollection, when did you first acquire knowledge that CHARLES CHAPLIN was a member of the Communist Party of the United States?
- A During a discussion at the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, approximately about 1935, to my best recollection, following the return of JACK JOHNSTONE, a member of the Central Committee, who had just returned from an official trip of the Party to Hollywood.
- Q Where did this meeting take place?
- A At the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.
- Q What was your position in the Communist Party at the time of this meeting?
- A I was District Organizer of the Communist Party for the Carolina district and was a member of several commissions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.
- Q What was the purpose of your being present at this meeting which took place at National Headquarters of the Communist Party in 1935?
- A It was during a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and I attended all meetings of the Central Committee. As a national official and one interested in Communist activities in the cultural front, I was included in the group to which JOHNSTONE reported in detail on his trip to Hollywood prior to his former report at the Central Committee.

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Q Did you know the purpose of the meeting?

A I did.

Q What was the purpose?

A To acquaint us, me and the others present, with the situation in Hollywood and to discuss the objectives of the Party there, the methods and tactics necessary in building a Party organization in the Hollywood area.

Q Do you recall the names of any other persons or officials of the Communist Party who were also present at that meeting?

A Also present at that meeting were V. J. JEROME, Head of the Cultural Commission, FRED BROWN, also known as ALPI J. PETERS, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, and several others whose names I cannot possibly recall.

Q Was this a closed meeting of the Communist Party of the United States in the sense that all persons present had to be members of the Communist Party in order to attend the meeting?

A Yes.

Q You mentioned J. PETERS. Do you recall whether this is the same J. PETERS who was a Comintern agent in the United States and who, approximately two years ago, was deported from the United States?

A Yes; it is the same J. PETERS.

Q Now, going back to the meeting. You stated that purpose of the meeting at National Headquarters of the Communist Party was to discuss the program of the Communist Party in so far as it related to Hollywood. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Now, will you tell us very briefly what was said with respect to the Party's program or objectives concerning Hollywood?

A The program and objectives were to recruit as many movie stars, writers, and directors as possible into the Communist Party for the purpose of using the names of these well known people in Communist front activities, obtaining financial contributions for the Party in Hollywood and attempting to influence the content of moving pictures, first, to keep out anti-Communist material, and, secondly, to insert as much pro-Communist material as might be possible in pictures.

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Q In the course of this meeting was the name CHARLES CHAPLIN, referring to the movie actor, mentioned in any manner whatsoever  
A It was.

Q To the best of your recollection what was said and by whom regarding CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A JACK JOHNSTONE said that CHAPLIN was a devoted and loyal member of the Party, but that to protect him and to protect the best interests of the Party, he should remain a member at large and not be affiliated with the Party units being set up in Hollywood

Q Was anything else said about CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A He used the term temperamental but loyal in reference to CHAPLIN

Q Who said that - JACK JOHNSTONE?

A JACK JOHNSTONE.

Q Did any of the other persons present at this meeting say anything about CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A JEROME expressed agreement with what JOHNSTONE had said and stated that he must remain a member at large.

Q Who was JEROME at that time and what position did he officially occupy in the Communist Party?

A V. J. JEROME was the head of the Cultural Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and was a writer for the Party press and the Party's acknowledged authority on literary and cultural fields.

Q Did anyone else say anything about CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A I do not recall whether there was any other references. Those were the only ones I recall.

Q Do you recall any reason or purpose for which JOHNSTONE would have mentioned CHARLES CHAPLIN as he did? Mr. CROUCH, let me repeat this question. Do you know of any reason or reasons why JACK JOHNSTONE would have mentioned or discussed CHARLES CHAPLIN as he did at this meeting?

A Yes; CHAPLIN was one of the best known actors in the United States and the question of how he should be used by the Communist Party was a very important question to determine. It was particularly important in connection with the fact that a large apparatus was just being set up in Hollywood and the

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relationship of nationally prominent people like CHAPLIN to the local organization was a very important policy question.

Q Was any decision reached at that meeting with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A While a formal vote was not taken the unanimity of opinion especially the absence of any disagreement made it clear that so far as the position of those present were concerned it was unanimous. A matter of that kind then obviously had to be decided by the highest authority of the Party, the Politburo.

Q Now let me see if I understand you correctly. At this meeting JACK JOHNSTONE said in substance that CHARLES CHAPLIN would more or less serve the Party better by not being an open member of the Communist Party?

A Yes.

Q Was anything else said at this meeting with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A That is all I recall.

Q During what month of the year did this meeting take place at National Headquarters of the Communist Party in New York?

A I don't recall the month, only the approximate year. I may even be slightly off on that; it was about 1935.

Q What season of the year was it - was it spring, winter, summer, fall?

A There was nothing on that to refresh my recollection so I could specifically recall that would fix the exact season.

Q Could the year have been 1937 or 1935 or 1936?

A It could have possibly been early 1936, but not 1937.

Q But to the best of your recollection it probably took place in 1936?

A 1935, I believe.

Q Mr. CROUCH, was there any other occasion during the period of your membership and activity in the Communist Party during which you had occasion to participate in official Party discussions with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A Yes; there were other occasions.

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- Q Apart from this meeting at National Headquarters which you have stated, what was the other occasion?
- A The next occasion was a long series of discussions with V. J. JEROME at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, following a return by JEROME from Hollywood. JEROME spent about one month in the district of which I was the head and we had long and very detailed discussions regarding Communist work in Hollywood and the personal lives of some of the leading Party members there.
- Q To the best of your recollection when did these discussions with V. J. JEROME at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, take place?
- A During the spring of 1937.
- Q What was your official position in the Communist Party at that time?
- A I was District Organizer of the Communist Party for North and South Carolina, a member of the Agrarian or Agricultural Negro and Trade Union Commissions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and often consulted in the work of other Commissions of the Central Committee.
- Q Were you residing at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at that time?
- A I was residing at Greensboro, North Carolina, but spent considerable time at Chapel Hill in connection with Party work there.
- Q And these discussions which you have referred to with V. J. JEROME occurred at Chapel Hill?
- A Yes.
- Q What was JEROME's official Communist Party position at that time?
- A He was then head of the Cultural Commission of the Central Committee and in charge of Communist work at Hollywood.
- Q What was the occasion of JEROME coming to see you at Chapel Hill?
- A JEROME came to Chapel Hill to spend what was partly a vacation and partly a period of work in cultivating the acquaintance of writers, intellectuals and others at the University of North Carolina, and in aiding me and the Party leadership in formulating plans for activities in the cultural field.

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- Q Now, these discussions which you mentioned with JEROME with respect to Hollywood, were these incidental discussions or were these the real purpose for which JEROME had come to Chapel Hill to talk to you?
- A These were part of the real purpose involving a discussion of the Party's entire perspective in the cultural and entertainment fields.
- Q Well, why would JEROME come to Chapel Hill to see you during which time you were a Party functionary in the South and discuss with you Party activities or programs with respect to Hollywood?
- A Chapel Hill was the seat of the University of North Carolina and the residence of many intellectuals and writers, some of whom, like PAUL GREEN, were writers for Hollywood and people whom we in the Communist Party were particularly anxious to influence and bring within the orbit of our activities. While JEROME's discussions with me over a period of weeks dealt largely with our approach on a local scale, it also was necessary to review the entire national field. Also in that period I was regarded as a political authority in the Party and had been such prior to JEROME's assignment at that time. JEROME and I had been friends for years and had discussed our mutual problems as national Party leaders.
- Q Now, just to get back to my point, Mr. CROUCH. What I am driving at is this. I am anxious to determine whether these discussions which JEROME had with you with respect to Hollywood Party activities were casual conversations or discussions, or whether they were what could have been termed as official Party discussions or conversations in line with Party business?
- A They were definitely official Party discussions in the line of my Party's responsibilities and the responsibilities of JEROME at the time.
- Q Now getting into those discussions themselves, Mr. CROUCH, to the best of your recollection what did Mr. JEROME tell you with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A He stated that CHAPLIN remained a member at large directly responsible to the Central Committee and that he had no organizational connections with the local Party organization in Hollywood.

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- Q Now, just for the sake of the record I want you to explain very briefly the meaning of JEROME's statement as you interpret it from your experience activity in the official position of the Communist Party when JEROME stated that CHAPLIN was remaining a member at large whose responsibility as a Party member was to the Central Committee.
- A It was a policy of the Party at that time to have people of more than ordinary importance placed on a status of a member at large in which they would pay their dues and financial contributions to the Party to designated representatives of a higher committee, receive assignments for Party work from such contacts and would not be carried on the ordinary rolls and would not be subject to the local Party organization or have any contact with it.
- Q Now, was there any other topic or discussion by JEROME with you which would have been the basis for his statements to you that CHAPLIN was remaining a member at large and was responsible only to the Central Committee?
- A Yes; he referred to some desertions from the Party at Hollywood and referred in this connection to CHAPLIN's absolute loyalty and devotion to the Party and to the fact that he had not been influenced by others in Hollywood who had left the Party.
- Q Now, I know that I am taxing your memory, but try to recall if you can to the best of your recollection the words which JEROME said to you regarding CHAPLIN's loyalty and devotion to the Communist Party notwithstanding the influences of the desertions that the Communist Party was experiencing in Hollywood.
- A As nearly as I can recall he said that CHAPLIN remains a true and loyal comrade and is a real Communist.
- Q What, if anything, did you say to that?
- A I expressed great satisfaction in CHAPLIN's loyalty and spoke of CHAPLIN as a great artist and genius.
- Q What else did JEROME say?
- A JEROME referred to the necessity of taking no chances in exposure of CHAPLIN both in the viewpoint of protecting CHAPLIN in the interest of the Party. Reference was made by JEROME to the citizenship status of CHAPLIN and the fact that he would be liable to deportation if he should be identified with the Communist Party.

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- Q Well now again I am going to tax your memory, but I want you to try hard to recall the words which JEROME said to you with respect to CHAPLIN's deportation.
- A As nearly as I can recall he said in substance if CHAPLIN's membership of the Party should become known he would be liable to deportation to Great Britain.
- Q Was anything else said with respect to CHAPLIN's citizenship status?
- A Not that I recall.
- Q Now, you told me what JEROME's official position was in the Communist Party at that time and I would assume from what you have said that it was an important position; was it not?
- A Yes.
- Q Is it also correct for me to say that JEROME at this time in the spring of 1937 by virtue of his official position in the Communist Party exercised authority and spoke with authority as a functionary of the Communist Party?
- A Yes, certainly.
- Q On basis of your membership and official positions which you occupied in the Communist Party would you say that these discussions which JEROME had with you, particularly with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN, were discussions which had the sanction of the Communist Party in the United States?
- A Yes.
- Q In the course of the conversations and discussions which you had with JEROME in the spring of 1937, at Chapel Hill, did JEROME tell you or indicate to you that he had personally contacted or had discussions or conversations with CHAPLIN with respect to CHAPLIN's membership or activity in the Communist Party?
- A Yes; he referred to his conversations with CHAPLIN.
- Q To the best of your recollection what did JEROME say to you?
- A He spoke of CHAPLIN in reference to the conversations as showing devotion, loyalty, and complete devotion to the Communist movement.
- Q Now wait Mr. CROUCH, those would be conclusions. What I am

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interested in is this and see if you can follow me. JEROME had conversations with CHAPLIN; did he not?

A Yes.

Q Did JEROME tell you what he conversed or had discussions with CHAPLIN about?

A Yes; the Party's situation in Hollywood and desertions that had taken place from the Party.

Q Did JEROME tell you when he had these conversations or discussions with CHAPLIN?

A During a trip to Hollywood that JEROME had made immediately prior to his arrival at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Q In other words that would still be either in the late winter or early spring of 1937 when JEROME would have had these conversations with CHAPLIN?

A Yes.

Q And did these conversations take place in Hollywood?

A Yes.

Q What else did JEROME tell you concerning discussions and conversations which he had had with CHAPLIN?

A That is the substance as I can now recall.

Q Now, as the sake of repeating, Mr. CROUCH, I am very interested in knowing as detailed as you can possibly make it and to the best of your recollection what JEROME said that took place in the discussions or conversations which he had with CHAPLIN?

A He stated that CHAPLIN was pained by desertions from the Party of people he had believed to be loyal Communists, but that nothing could shake his own faith in Communism.

Q Was this referring to CHAPLIN?

A Referring to CHAPLIN.

Q In the conversations which you had with JEROME did JEROME tell you which member or which functionary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party was the man who would contact CHAPLIN?

A In this connection he did not as I can recall specifically refer to CHAPLIN by name but he stated that JOHN HOWARD LAWSON was the liaison man between himself and the top leadership and the leading members of the Party in Hollywood.

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Q In other words, LAWSON was the contact man between JEROME and members of the Communist Party in Hollywood?

A Yes.

Q Now, was there any other occasion during the period of your membership in the Communist Party at which time you learned that CHAPLIN was or had been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

A Yes; this fact also came up in discussions at the opening of and immediately prior to a district buro meeting at Communist Party Headquarters in San Francisco during July of 1941.

Q Did you attend that meeting as an official of the Communist Party?

A I attended that meeting as an official of the Party of the district buro.

Q Was this district buro meeting a closed meeting in that no member other than that of the Communist Party was permitted to attend?

A It was.

Q What was the purpose of that district buro meeting?

A The purpose of that district buro meeting was to plan a financial campaign for the Communist daily, the Peoples World, to be conducted from August 1, 1941, to November 1, 1941. This was a regular weekly meeting of the buro but the chief point on the agenda at that meeting was the Peoples Fund World Drive.

Q To the best of your recollection who was present at that meeting?

A Present at that meeting were WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN, RUDY LAMBERT, WALTER LAMBERT, LOUISE TODD, STEVE NELSON, OLETA O'CONNOR YATES, myself, and from Los Angeles, PETTUS PERRY, and PAUL KLEIN.

Q Was the STEVE NELSON which you have referred to the STEVE NELSON who recently was indicted for conspiracy under the Smith Act?

A Yes.

Q And were all these people who were present at this meeting officials and functionaries of the Communist Party?

A They were.

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- Q Now, going back to CHARLES CHAPLIN what was said at this meeting with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A In the discussion of the proposed financial quota of Los Angeles which as I recall was somewhere in the neighborhood of about \$30,000, PETTUS PERRY said the proposed figure would be very difficult for Los Angeles to raise unless the Central Committee would grant permission for the County to contact CHARLES CHAPLIN and other members at large.
- Q Now, to the best of your recollection which person at that meeting said that?
- A PETTUS PERRY.
- Q What was PETTUS PERRY's position at this time in the Communist Party?
- A He was chairman of the Communist Party for Los Angeles County.
- Q Now, again I want to come back to what PETTUS PERRY said. Now, think hard and to the best of your recollection what were PETTUS PERRY's words with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A It would be difficult for the Los Angeles County organization to raise the quota unless permission could be obtained from the Central Committee to contact CHARLES CHAPLIN and other members at large of the Party in Hollywood, and in substance he said I would suggest that the buro ask permission of Central Committee to contact CHAPLIN and these other members.
- Q Well now, you say that PETTUS PERRY mentioned CHARLES CHAPLIN specifically by name and then referred to others in Hollywood. Now, again I ask you, think hard, did PETTUS PERRY mention names other than CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A Yes.
- Q Tell me what some of those names were.
- A He mentioned the names of JOHN GARFIELD and EDWARD G. ROBINSON that I specifically recall.
- Q So that to the best of your recollection he did specifically identify CHARLES CHAPLIN, JOHN GARFIELD, and EDWARD G. ROBINSON?
- A Yes.
- Q Now, what was said at this district buro meeting after PETTUS PERRY made the statement which you just recited?

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- A SCHNEIDERMAN replied that the Central Committee would not give permission to contact these people, referring to CHAPLIN and the others mentioned by PERRY, and then he said without contacting, without touching, these people we have enough contacts in Hollywood to raise the necessary funds. The Central Committee will not give such permission. It should not and we must not even ask for it.
- Q Was WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN a member of the Central Committee at this time?
- A WILLIAM SCHNEIDER was at least an ex-officio member as a District Organizer of the Communist Party.
- Q And what was his official position at that time?
- A His official position at that time was District Organizer of District 13 comprising the States of California and Nevada and the Territory of Hawaii.
- Q Now, when WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN remarked at the meeting that the Central Committee would not give such permission, to the best of your recollection was SCHNEIDERMAN talking as an ex-officio member of the Central Committee or was he simply talking as a member of the district buro?
- A He was talking as a member or ex-officio member of the Central Committee and as the representative of the Central Committee in his district as all District Organizers are.
- Q Now, was there any further discussion held at this meeting after SCHNEIDERMAN spoke with respect to asking the Central Committee for permission to contact CHARLES CHAPLIN and these other Hollywood notables?
- A SCHNEIDERMAN's answer settled the matter and in a formal meeting which then took place. The matter was not again raised.
- Q Again to the best of your recollection was anything else said at this meeting concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A I do not recall anything after that.
- Q Now was there any other occasion during the time that you were a member and an officer of the Communist Party when you had participated or sat in on discussions or conversations concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A Yes; regarding his financial contributions to the Communist Party as being one of those who contributed directly to the

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Central Committee from Hollywood and who could not be approached except by permission of the Central Committee's Cultural Commission with request for financial aid.

- Q Well, was this a conversation or a meeting
- A This was in the form of conversations and a document including CHAPLIN's name and address given to me by JEROME.
- Q When and where did these conversations take place?
- A These conversations took place at National Headquarters of the Communist Party in New York during May, 1939, during the course of a plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.
- Q And did you attend meetings at this plenum?
- A I did.
- Q In what capacity?
- A As the editor of the magazine, New South, the official organ of the Communist Party for all southern districts and as a member of the Control Commission of the Communist Party for Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, and as a member of Commissions of the Central Committee.
- Q What was the purpose of these plenum meetings in May, 1939?
- A They were for the purpose of reviewing the activities of the Party over the previous two or three months, such meetings being held three to five times per year on an average.
- Q Now, confining ourselves to this plenum or these plenum meetings which took place in May, 1939, and confining ourselves further only to those meetings during which conversations or discussions were had with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN, can you tell me what was the purpose of those meetings?
- A The purpose of those meetings was to consider the financial problems of the magazine, The New South, and to consider sources for solving its financial difficulties for obtaining new contributions and making its enlargement possible.
- Q And was it in connection with discussions regarding finances for the New South that CHARLES CHAPLIN's name was discussed at these plenum meetings?
- A Yes.

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- Q Now, tell me to the best of your recollection what was said concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A After permission had been granted by JEROME and the others present for me to have the list of financial contributors to the Central Committee from Hollywood, I was handed the list by JEROME, a list including the name and address of CHARLES CHAPLIN and was told that when I contacted these individuals that I should use the name of V. J. JEROME as authority for making the contact, and I was further told that in contacting CHAPLIN I should use the utmost discretion and precautions.
- Q Now, did JEROME personally give you this list of financial contributors?
- A He did.
- Q And did he give you this list in the course of this plenum meeting?
- A Yes.
- Q Who else was present at this plenum meeting when you were given this list by JEROME?
- A Also present were FRED BROWN, also known as ALPI J. PETERS, and I believe one or two other national functionaries of the Party.
- Q Incidentally, was this J. PETERS the same J. PETERS that you have referred to previously in this statement?
- A Yes.
- Q Now, if I understand you correctly, Mr. CROUCH, when JEROME gave you this list he advised you that discretion was to be exercised in contacting CHAPLIN. Is that correct?
- A Yes.
- Q Now, I want you, although aware that I am taxing your memory, I want you to recall to the best of your recollection the words that JEROME used in speaking to you when he gave you this list of financial contributors to the Communist Party.
- A As nearly as I can recall, the substance was use my name as authority in contacting these people, and in contacting CHAPLIN use the utmost caution and discretion.
- Q Now, did he mention any other name besides CHAPLIN when he told you to exercise discretion and caution?
- A No, not in that connection.

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Q In other words, the only name that he mentioned in so far as this list of financial contributors was concerned was CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A Yes.

Q Did JEROME personally give you the list?

A He did.

Q What did this list contain?

A The list contained the names and addresses of approximately three hundred people in Hollywood with their addresses and their private phone numbers.

Q Did this list have a title or a heading or did it just consist of sheets of paper with names and addresses appearing on it?

A Just names and addresses and telephone numbers appearing on it.

Q And did this list contain names only of people who were residing in Hollywood?

A Yes, only in Hollywood.

Q Now Hollywood or Los Angeles?

A Some were Beverly Hills addresses. They were all people connected with Hollywood - the movie industry.

Q Did you recognize any of those names?

A Yes; I did.

Q What were some of them?

A HUMPHREY BOGART was one; JOHN GARFIELD was one; SYLVIA SIDNEY was one.

Q Now, when JEROME gave you this list was anyone else present?

A PETERS at least was present. I don't recall whether the others had left the room or not.

Q Now, did JEROME tell you when he gave you this list that you personally were to contact CHAPLIN?

A Yes; that was the understanding that I was to personally contact CHAPLIN and the others.

Q Well now, what I would like you to explain is this and you correct me if I am wrong. You were editor of The New South and you were stationed at that time in a functionary capacity with

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the Communist Party located in the south. Now, why would JEROME give you this list with approximately three hundred names, give you this list in New York, and tell you or lead you to believe that you personally were to contact the people whose names appeared on the list?

A Because I was personally authorized to proceed to Hollywood in the near future and to personally solicit these people for funds for The New South myself.

Q Did JEROME tell you the amount of money which you were to solicit from CHAPLIN?

A No; no figures were quoted.

Q Did you tell JEROME that you would solicit CHAPLIN?

A I do not recall making a distinction between CHAPLIN and the others. I told them I would solicit all on the list.

Q Did you thereafter solicit or contact any person whose name was on that list for the purpose which JEROME had furnished you with the list?

A No; I did not because circumstances prevented it.

Q Now, what circumstances prevented you from contacting the persons on the list?

A After this meeting I proceeded shortly thereafter by automobile to Mexico with the plan of proceeding to Hollywood after the completion of the Mexican visit. While in Mexico, war broke out in Europe, necessitating my immediate return to Birmingham, and following this the discontinuance of the publication of The New South.

Q When JEROME gave you this list did you tell him that you were going to contact the persons whose names were on the list?

A I did.

Q Did you tell him that you were going to contact all three hundred persons?

A Yes.

Q And were you going to contact them all personally yourself or were you going to enlist the aid of some Party functionary in Los Angeles?

A I was going to contact them personally or through JOHN HOWARD LAWSON.

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b7c [REDACTED] JER

- Q Now, I want to be clear in my own mind on this. I understood you to say that a member of the Communist Party of the stature of CHARLES CHAPLIN, as SCHNEIDERMAN indicated, could only be contacted with approval of the Central Committee. Now, when you spoke with JEROME and you stated to him, and he understood, and I assume that he consented that you would contact these persons, including CHARLES CHAPLIN, did you have the authority or sanction or direction of the Central Committee to contact CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A Yes; I had the authority and the sanction to contact CHAPLIN.
- Q Who gave you that authority or sanction?
- A JEROME, BROWN, and PETERS.
- Q Well, am I to infer from that that at this meeting when JEROME gave you the list of three hundred persons that you had discussions with J. PETERS and FRED BROWN also with respect to contact of CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A Yes, in connection with receiving the list with discussion with the authority to contact the people on the list - the key confidential people on the list.
- Q All right; what I want you to tell me is this: What was said between you and J. PETERS and FRED BROWN and JEROME, either altogether or separately, with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A I cannot recall the exact words because the discussion on this proceeded over a considerable length of time and the question of the necessity of protecting this list of approaching these people as seldom as possible with any special appeal was contrasted to the role of The New South its importance and what financial contributions would mean to The New South.
- Q PAUL, just a minute, let me interrupt you for a second. What I am looking for is this, if you can recall. What was said by PETERS, BROWN, or JEROME, to you at this plenum meeting of the Central Committee which took place in New York in May, 1939, at which time JEROME gave you a list of approximately three hundred financial contributors?
- A There were such long discussions on the matter that I cannot recall specifically the exact wording used.
- Q Now, do you mean long discussions during which CHAPLIN was mentioned?

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- A CHAPLIN's name was mentioned from time to time in connection with the top people on the list and in connection with the list.
- Q Now, going back to your authority and sanction to contact CHAPLIN, you never did actually contact him?
- A No, circumstances prevented it.
- Q All right, was The New South an official publication of the Communist Party of the United States and what was your position with relation to that magazine?
- A It was the official publication of the Communist Party for all of the southern States and my official position was editor.
- Q Just to go back to the list once more, Mr. CROUCH. At the time that JEROME gave you this list of three hundred names did he tell you what the list represented?
- A Yes.
- Q What did he say?
- A The list of direct contributors to the Communist Party from Hollywood.
- Q Was that a present list or a future list. In other words, was this a list at the time it was given to you which reflected contributors at that time?
- A It did at that time.
- Q Mr. CROUCH, did you know of this list before Mr. JEROME gave it to you?
- A I did.
- Q How did you know about it?
- A I first learned about it from GEORGE PERSHING, National Field Secretary, of a Spanish Relief Committee. PERSHING had been to Hollywood raising funds for aid to the Spanish Loyalists and Loyalist refugees and stopped at Communist Party Headquarter in Birmingham on his way back to New York. He told me that his success had been largely due to having received special permission to contact the list of direct contributors from Hollywood to the Central Committee and he proceeded to show me the list. It was because of this knowledge that I contacted JEROME in New York and specifically asked for permission to obtain it and to contact the Hollywood contributors on it.

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Q And did you examine the list at that time?

A Yes.

Q Did you see the name of CHARLES CHAPLIN on that list?

A I did.

Q Was the list substantially the same as the list which JEROME gave to you?

A It was.

Q Well, Mr. CROUCH, is there any other instance which you can recall when during the period of your membership and activity in the Communist Party you had occasion to discuss or participate in conversations during which CHARLES CHAPLIN was mentioned to you?

A I recall conversations with TED WELLMAN also known as SID BENSON regarding CHAPLIN and other contributors in Hollywood to the Communist Party.

Q Who is SID WELLMAN?

A TED WELLMAN also known as SID BENSON was an associate of V. J. JEROME and JOHN HOWARD LAWSON in Communist Party work at Hollywood, frequently visiting Hollywood, and for a time he was also Communist Party District Organizer for Tennessee.

Q When did this conversation between the two of you take place?

A During the mid thirties.

Q Approximately when?

A About 1936.

Q Where?

A At Party Headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in WELLMAN's apartment which he was using as Party Headquarters.

Q Did he live in Chattanooga at that time?

A He did.

Q What position did he occupy in the Communist apparatus at the time of his conversation with you?

A He occupied a joint position as Tennessee District Organizer of the Communist Party, as a fellow-member of the Editorial Board of the Southern Worker, and as a Special Assistant to JEROME in the work of the Cultural Commission.

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- Q What did WELLMAN say to you and what did you say to him concerning CHAPLIN?
- A WELLMAN said that the Communist Party obtains a large amount of funds from Hollywood and that CHAPLIN and CLIFFORD ODETTIS were particularly heavy contributors to the Party.
- Q What else did he say? Or let me ask you this: Did he tell you how he knew that CHAPLIN was a contributor to the Party?
- A He had previously spoken in detail of his work with JOHN HOWARD LAWSON at Hollywood and of the methods used by the Party in Hollywood and in view of this knowledge of his position further explanations were not required.
- Q Let me ask you one more question, Mr. CROUCH. Is there any other information which you know of which would indicate that CHARLES CHAPLIN has been or still is a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States or for that matter any other country in the world?
- A I believe that I have stated all personal knowledge regarding his direct affiliation with the Communist Party. I have been familiar with his participation in many front organizations and activities initiated by the Communist Party indicating that to a very recent date there has been no change in his cooperation with Party line activities.
- Q Is there anything further that you would wish to add to the answers which you have given me in response to my questions?
- A No; I know of none.

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B. LOUIS F. BUDENZ

b7c On June 21, 1950 LOUIS F. BUDENZ, formerly Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" and a Communist Party (CP) functionary until he broke with the Party in October, 1945, was interviewed at New York City by Special Agent [REDACTED] and furnished the following information concerning CHAPLIN:

BUDENZ stated that CHAPLIN is a noted motion picture artist and part owner of United Artists.

"Very early in my membership in the Communist Party - perhaps in 1936 - I was advised first by CLARENCE HATHAWAY and then by JACK STACHEL that CHAPLIN was 'the equivalent of a member of the Party'. The occasion for this information arose in connection with a report that CHAPLIN had submitted the text of his moving picture 'Modern Times' to the Moscow Board of Censorship in Russia and that he had changed certain sections of the production to conform to their criticism. As I recall, this item appeared in the Daily Worker and that is how I came to discuss it in order to be able to explain it to certain comrades in the trade unions.

"The second occasion when I learned of CHAPLIN's adherence to the Party was in connection with a proposal that he apply for citizenship. This came about in the early 1940's and was discussed in a Politburo meeting briefly. It was stated then by BROWDER, as the consensus of opinion, that CHAPLIN should not apply for citizenship since it would raise the whole question of his being an alien, an attack on his personal life, and all sorts of things that might lead to his deportation. That advice supposedly was to be sent to WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN on the coast.

"The third occasion was in connection with both the second front meeting and the action of JOAN BARRY against him. On both these occasions, DENNIS and STACHEL emphasized CHAPLIN's adherence to the Party. In the latter case, the Daily Worker was ordered to run an editorial defending CHAPLIN's private morals, that being the only occasion where any such order was given while I was with the Daily Worker. JACK STACHEL stated the reason for this order was that 'we had to defend the integrity of CHAPLIN, a Communist artist'.

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"Repeatedly I have heard of his financial aid to the Communist Party and to its fronts from ROBERT WILLIAM [REDACTED], LEO HARRIS, and also prominent members of the Politburo. This information was given me up to the time I left the Party.

"He has been a member of a number of fronts, however. The Party was very careful when they used CHAPLIN so that he would not be under attack."

C. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY OTHER SOURCES

b7D In October, 1947 informant [REDACTED] whose reliability is unknown, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearing in Washington, D. C. He stated that he once held a membership card in the CP, but resigned. He stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN and another individual, both actors, were "sacred cows" to the "Daily Worker," and their pictures had to be placed by the "Daily Worker" whether or not the pictures were good or bad.

The "Los Angeles Times," a daily newspaper, in its issue of August 23, 1943 contains an article reflecting that some 500 guests had assembled at the Mocambo, swank restaurant on Sunset Strip, at the invitation of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship for the purpose of meeting Mr. and Mrs. MIKHAIL KALATOZOV, that KALATOZOV was a visiting envoy from the Soviet film industry; that THOMAS L. HARRIS, an officer of the Friendship Council, introduced CHAPLIN who in turn was supposed to introduce the Russian film representative. The article continued that CHAPLIN did introduce KALATOZOV as "Mr. KALATOV," but he first made a speech in which he said, "There is a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad."

The article continues stating that CHAPLIN said, "I'm not a Communist, I'm just a clown. A retired humorist."

The "Daily People's World," West Coast Communist newspaper, on April 28, 1947, contained an article entitled, "Proceed With The Witchhunt - CHAPLIN Receives The Press." This article bears a New York date line and was written by DAVID PLATT. According to PLATT, CHAPLIN was asked, "Are you a Communist sympathizer," and CHAPLIN replied, "I am not a Communist."

Same article reflects that CHAPLIN was asked if he was a personal friend of HANNS EISLER, and he replied in the affirmative and stated that he was

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very proud of the fact. The same informant further relates that CHAPLIN stated he knew nothing about HANNS EISLER's brother and does not know whether he is a Communist agent, but he knows that HANNS EISLER is a fine artist and a great musician, and he is proud to be his friend; that it would have made no difference to him if he had known that HANNS EISLER was a Communist, but that had he known HANNS EISLER was a spy and a traitor to this country, it probably would have made a difference.

b7D Informant [redacted] a reliable source, furnished information in August, 1950 that to his knowledge CHAPLIN was never a member of the CP; that the CP likes CHAPLIN when he comes out and takes a stand for the issues the CP thinks are correct, but they dislike the independent way in which he does it. This informant characterized CHAPLIN as an independent type who acts entirely on his own, which fact, together with the fact that informant never heard of CHAPLIN's being in the CP, makes informant believe that he never was. Informant cited as an example that certain CP individuals tried to influence CHAPLIN from making the picture "Monsieur Verdoux" some years ago because the CP felt that the main character, a murderer, in the picture was not a proper character to plead for peace in the world. However, CHAPLIN went ahead and made the picture.

IV. INDIVIDUAL ASSOCIATES OF CHAPLIN  
WHO ARE REPORTED TO BE CP MEMBERS

b1 A. HANNS EISLER

[redacted] (C)

b1 [redacted] (C)

It is to be noted that the Immigration and Naturalization Service on February 12, 1948 had ordered the voluntary departure of HANNS EISLER from the United States in lieu of deportation, and he departed from the United States via Pan American Airlines on March 26, 1948.

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It is noted that information has been set out above in this report taken from a "Daily People's World" article in which CHAPLIN states that he is a warm friend of HANNS EISLER.

It will further be recalled that in the interview of CHAPLIN by Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles the results of which are set out above in this report, CHAPLIN made the statement that he was acquainted with HANNS EISLER and that he had paid money to HANNS EISLER for composing music for one of his pictures.

The Hollywood trade paper, the "Hollywood Reporter," in an article dated December 11, 1947 stated that on November 27, 1947 CHAPLIN sent the following cable to PABLO PICASSO, the French Communist: "Can you head committee of French artists to protest the American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against HANNS EISLER here, and simultaneously send me copy of protest for use here. Greetings."

b7D On April 24, 1948 informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that the text of the CHAPLIN cable was sent to the "Hollywood Reporter" from the Reporter's Paris correspondent, JEAN ROY, 3 Rue Due Colonel Mall, Paris 17, France, and that it was reported in the "Hollywood Reporter" exactly as received from JEAN ROY.

The Communist intellectual organ in France "Lettres Francaises," on November 27, 1947 reproduced what purported to be a copy of the telegram sent by CHAPLIN to PICASSO. (C)

The "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of January 18, 1948 on page three of section two carried an article captioned, "Footnote On France By JOE KISSEL." This article stated that PICASSO displayed to KISSEL a telegram which he had received from CHAPLIN asking PICASSO and his friends to protest the deportation of HANNS EISLER.

This telegram had been reported as having been submitted from Los Angeles to France via Mackey Radio on November 21, 1947 at 9:00 p.m.

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that messages for transmission to Paris are received by Western Union in Los Angeles and transmitted by Western Union to New York where they are turned over to the Mackey Radio Service, 67 Broad Street, New York, which company then transmits them to Paris.

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b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in August, 1948 advised that the records of the Mackey Radio Service, New York City, reflect that communications for November, 1947 had been destroyed, and it was not possible to trace the telegram reportedly send by CHAPLIN to PICASSO.

b7D Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, furnished information in September, 1952 that in about 1946 he was employed in the movie industry in Hollywood, California and at about this time he met HANNS EISLER, and thereafter visited the EISLER home at Malibu Beach, California on three occasions. He recalled that these visits were at about the time that there was publicity concerning GERHARDT EISLER, the brother of HANNS EISLER, and as a result HANNS EISLER and his wife both feared arrest and were desperate to get out of the United States.

This informant recalled that HANNS EISLER had confided to him that CHARLES CHAPLIN was very friendly with him and had been at his home on a number of occasions. EISLER also indicated that CHAPLIN was aware of his plight insofar as getting out of the United States, and subsequently EISLER told the informant that CHAPLIN had given, or was to give, him financial assistance. Informant could not recall whether it was past or present or whether the financial assistance was or had been in connection with the liquidation of taxes for EISLER or towards the cost of his transportation or both. Upon reflection, the informant stated that CHAPLIN evidently did not furnish any financial assistance for EILSER because he learned that other people had arranged for the payment of the cost of air transportation out of the country for EISLER.

Informant stated that apparently CHAPLIN had not furnished any financial assistance to EISLER in the early stages of EISLER's attempts to leave the United States, and he was surprised that CHAPLIN had not done so, especially since EISLER had indicated that he and CHAPLIN were on friendly terms.

Informant stated that he has had no recollection that CHAPLIN had been present at any of the times of his three visits to the Malibu Beach home of HANNS EISLER. This informant stated that he has no information concerning any Communist connections on the part of CHAPLIN other than CHAPLIN's association with HANNS EISLER and what he has read in the press.

B. GERHARDT EISLER

b7D On November 13, 1950, informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, furnished information that in 1946 she was employed by a catering service which

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served food at various parties in the Beverly Hills area. When she was employed at these parties, she frequently made notes concerning the persons who were there, and some of these notes she still has available. She said she has notes which reflect that on June 29, 1946 a party was held at the residence of CLIFFORD ODETS, 7942 Hillside Avenue, Los Angeles, and that CHARLES CHAPLIN and GERHARDT EISLER were present at this party.

b7D Informant [redacted] a reliable source, who is not available to testify, observed GERHARDT EISLER in Los Angeles, California on June 27, 1926 and also on July 9, 1946.

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in 1946 furnished information that GERHARDT EISLER was in the United States as a comintern agent.

Information received from the "Daily People's World" in its issue of April 18, 1947 has previously been set out to the effect that CHAPLIN during a news conference stated that he knew nothing about HANNS EISLER's brother and did not know whether he was a Communist agent.

The "California Eagle," a daily newspaper, in its issue of June 12, 1947 contained an article stating that CHARLES CHAPLIN during that week joined many leading citizens in calling upon Attorney General TOM CLARK to postpone the contempt of the Thomas Rankin Committee trial of EUGENE DENNIS, General Secretary of the CP, and more than two score other defendants including GERHARDT EISLER. The paper states that all of these persons are anti-Fascists and proven friends of the Negro and other minority groups. The reason for the requested delay of the trial was to give these individuals time to prepare their cases to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when redbaiting was so violent.

It is noted that in the interview of CHAPLIN by Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles in May, 1948, CHAPLIN in answer to the following question, "Now the 'Daily Worker' on June 8, 1947, carried an article purportedly written by you stating that you and a number of other persons urged that the trials of EUGENE DENNIS, LEON JOSEPHSON, and GERHARDT EISLER be postponed," to which question CHAPLIN answered that that was correct and that he did it because "We thought it was the humane thing to do. We wanted to see justice done in the proper way. That's all." Further answers by CHAPLIN concerning this are set out above in the report of this interview.

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b7c [redacted] DFS  
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C. LION FEUCHTWANGER

b7D In August, 1952, informant [redacted] of known reliability, that he was personally acquainted with LION FEUCHTWANGER; FEUCHTWANGER claims to be a leftist, but it is believed that he is a top man in the Communist circle. Informant stated that it is common knowledge in Hollywood that FEUCHTWANGER is posing as a leftist, but according to his books, plays and articles, he stands for and believes the same principles as the Communists. Informant stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN is one of FEUCHTWANGER's few friends and associates.

The informant stated that FEUCHTWANGER told him on one occasion that he had visited STALIN in Russia and that he and STALIN had a long talk together.

Informant also learned from FEUCHTWANGER that CHARLES CHAPLIN had told FEUCHTWANGER that he had made up his mind to leave the United States and never to return. In October, 1952, this informant stated that he had learned that FEUCHTWANGER had seen CHARLES CHAPLIN just shortly before he left the United States on his recent trip. FEUCHTWANGER stated that CHAPLIN does not really want to return to the United States permanently but would like to return to clear up his business affairs. FEUCHTWANGER, according to informant, thought it was wonderful that CHAPLIN is having trouble returning to the United States because the Europeans are now saying that the United States Government promises one thing; that is, giving a re-entry permit, and then goes back on its word.

It is noted that other information concerning FEUCHTWANGER is set out above in the first paragraph under the HEADING HANNS EISLER.

D. THEODORE DREISER

The "Los Angeles Times," a daily newspaper, in its issue of January 4, 1946, contained an article stating that funeral services for THEODORE DREISER, age 74, a novelist who died at his home, 1015 Kings Road, on December 28, 1945, were conducted on January 3, 1946, at the Church of the Recessional at Forest Lawn and that a feature of the service was a reading by CHARLES CHAPLIN of DREISER's own poem, The

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Road I Came, taken from a little-known book of free verse which DREISER penned.

The "Daily Worker," a Communist newspaper, in its issue of July 30, 1945, contained an article which stated that THEODORE DREISER, one of the outstanding novelists in the world, had applied for membership in the newly reconstituted CP and was admitted unanimously by the delegates to the convention in New York City over the weekend.

E. RICHARD EDWARD LAUTERBACH

The "Hollywood Reporter," a daily newspaper, in its issue of September 22, 1950, on page 2, contained a brief article which stated that RICHARD LAUTERBACH, former senior editor of "Life" who just died of polio, was working with CHARLES CHAPLIN on the latter's biography up to the time of his, LAUTERBACH's, passing.

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, obtained information that RICHARD LAUTERBACH had visited the CHARLIE CHAPLIN Motion Picture Studio, 1416 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, for a brief period in the first part of June, 1950; that LAUTERBACH did not spend any time at the studio and remarked at the time he was finishing up a book, which was to be published by the Simon and Schuster Publishing Company, and that this book was to be published in about one year.

b7c On April 27, 1950, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, previously mentioned in this report, advised SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] that he had heard official reports to the effect that LAUTERBACH was a Communist. BUDENZ stated that he believed that JACK STACHEL, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, made a statement that LAUTERBACH was a Communist.

F. LUBOMIR LINHART

In September, 1946, informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that LUBOMIR LINHART had evidenced a great deal of interest in meeting CHARLES CHAPLIN.

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It is noted that at this time LINHART, who is a known Communist and Director of the Czechoslovakian film industry, was en route to Hollywood where he was scheduled to spend some time as a guest of E. J. JOHNSON, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc. (U)

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, who is not available to testify, furnished information that on September 26, 1946, LINHART proceeded to the home of CLIFFORD ODETS, 7942 Hillside Drive, and that thereafter CHARLES CHAPLIN and his wife, OONA CHAPLIN entered this residence as did also HANNS EISLER. (U)

b7D Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, but who was in a position to obtain accurate information, furnished information that LINHART was scheduled to see CHARLES CHAPLIN on the morning of September 28, 1946, and that a man, who informant believed to be CHAPLIN, contacted LINHART in LINHART's hotel room where they spent approximately three hours together. (U)

V. AFFILIATION OF CHARLES CHAPLIN WITH GROUPS  
DECLARED TO BE COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVE GROUPS  
OR REPORTEDLY CONTROLLED OR INFLUENCED BY CP (U)

A. National Association of  
Mexican-Americans, aka ANMA

b1 [redacted] (C)

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that he had learned in February, 1951, from a representative of the National Association of Mexican-Americans, which organization is also known as ANMA, that CHARLES CHAPLIN had contributed sums of money for ANMA and other progressive organizations. (U)

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B. National Council of American  
Soviet Friendship

The National Council of American Soviet Friendship has been cited as a subversive and Communist organization by the Attorney General of the United States within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

b7D Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, has furnished information that [REDACTED] b3

The "Daily People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of April 15, 1943 contained an article that stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN was one of the original sponsors of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. 1943 T26

The "Daily People's World" in its issue of October 23, 1943 in an article concerning the Los Angeles Council of American Soviet Friendship and a mass meeting this organization was sponsoring at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles on November 16, 1943 set out that "CHARLIE CHAPLIN" was a member of the motion picture committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] learned that at this mass meeting held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles on November 16, 1943 it was announced during the taking of a collection that CHARLES CHAPLIN donated \$250. b7c b3

The Sixth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities of the California Legislature (1951) on page 286, states that CHARLES CHAPLIN was among a number of Californians who had been affiliated with the National Council of Soviet American Friendship.

The Fourth Report (1948) of the same committee on page 322 set out information that in 1943-1944 CHARLES CHAPLIN was one of the national sponsors of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

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C. American Russian Institute

The American Russian Institute of Los Angeles has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Fourth Report (1948) of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature on page 172 states: "Under the date of October 28, 1947, STANLEY MOFFAT sent out a mimeographed letter announcing that the Red Dean of Canterbury, Reverend HEWLLETT JOHNSON would speak as a guest of the American Russian Institute, on November 21, 1947, at the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles. The Dean of Canterbury HEWLLETT JOHNSON is England's contribution to the red scourge. STANLEY MOFFAT is a self-avowed if somewhat frenzied admirer of STALIN and red dictatorship. He not only lends his name to Communist causes and organizations but hurls himself into Communist activities with a vigorous abandonment that is incredible."

The "Los Angeles-Herald Express," a daily newspaper, for December 10, 1948, contains a picture of HERBERT BIBERMAN holding a check and a woman next to him is handing him another slip of paper. The caption under the photograph states: "Enthusiasm grips HERBERT BIBERMAN, film director and one of the 'unfriendly witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee' as he holds up a check for \$200 donated by CHARLIE CHAPLIN during a rally at which Very Reverend HEWLLETT JOHNSON, 'Red Dean of Canterbury' spoke. Donations were asked to publicize the Dean's views. Handing other checks to BIBERMAN is REVA MUCHA."

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in February, 1951, advised that REVA MUCHA, Executive Director of the American Russian Institute, displayed some photographs taken when Reverend HEWLLETT JOHNSON, the Dean of Canterbury, was in America, and informant stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN was in several of these photographs with Reverend JOHNSON and REVA MUCHA.

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D. ARTISTS FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

The Fourth (1948) Report of the Un-American Activities Committee in California of the California Legislature, on page 188, states that the Artists Front to Win the War is a Communist organization which grew out of a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942, and that CHARLES CHAPLIN was one of the sponsors of this organization.

E. INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE  
ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

This organization will be referred to as ASP.

Regarding this organization, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Communist Party national functionary, states on page 219 of his book, "Men Without Faces," that "this was one of the most potent of the Communist fronts....The committee was created in my office in the Daily Worker and largely at my instigation." BUDENZ states on page 221, "...The Communist writers, scientists, and professionals....obtained the cooperation of scores of non-Communists in this Red-controlled organization...."

b7D Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, in June, 1950, advised that there was a meeting held on June 8, 1951, at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles, which meeting was sponsored by the ASP. During the course of this meeting, contributions were asked for the fight for the freedom of the oppressed in Hollywood, and the largest contribution was about \$250 and, according to the informant, was given by CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

F. SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE  
FOR WORLD PEACE

In the Fifth (1949) Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature, on page 478, it is stated that the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, was actually a super-mobilization of the inveterate wheelhorses

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b7D [REDACTED] JLD

and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations.

On page 479 of this same report, it is stated that the New York "Times" newspaper for March 24, 1949, gave a list of sponsors of this Conference for World Peace, which was given out by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, which was sponsor of the Conference. Among the sponsors listed was the name of CHARLES CHAPLIN.

The newspaper "Motion Picture Herald" for April 2, 1949, contains an article written by GEORGE SPIRES on the "Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace," of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, held in New York City in March, 1949. SPIRES stated in this article that SERGEI GERASIMOV, Russian film writer, producer, critic, and director and instructor of film production at the State Institute of Cinematography in Moscow, praised the creative film artists throughout the world and included among others, CHAPLIN.

#### G. WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

Concerning this Congress, the Fifth (1949) Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature, on page 490, states the New York conference of March 25, 26, and 27, was a forerunner of a World Peace Congress to be held in Paris on April 20-23, headed by FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, an avowed French Communist.

On page 491 of this same report, it is stated that FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, a French Communist and atomic scientist, who is in charge of arrangements for the Paris conference, has announced that among the American delegates would be CHARLES CHAPLIN.

The Los Angeles "Mirror," a daily newspaper, in its issue of April 4, 1949, carried a picture of CHARLES CHAPLIN, and a short article thereunder stated, "Movie actor CHARLIE

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CHAPLIN has joined the Communist-organized World Peace Congress to be held in Paris this month, sponsor revealed today. CHAPLIN's cable read, 'I am only too happy to join legion which seeks peace and good sense throughout the world.'

The Los Angeles "Times" for April 10, 1949, contains an article regarding the World Peace Congress to be held in Paris on April 20-23 and states that Congress officials announced comedian CHARLES CHAPLIN will be among the delegates. The article stated that officials to the Congress have stated that CHAPLIN has confirmed the fact that he will attend the Congress.

On May 31, 1949, it was learned from Immigration and Naturalization officials in Los Angeles that CHARLES CHAPLIN had not picked up his re-entry permit and that it had been returned to the office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, D.C., on November 4, 1948. Prior to returning the re-entry permit to Washington, Immigration and Naturalization Service officials in Los Angeles contacted CHAPLIN's attorney, who stated that his trip abroad had been cancelled.

It is doubtful that CHAPLIN would have left the United States to attend the above mentioned Peace Congress if he was not in possession of a re-entry permit.

#### H. AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE

The Sixth (1951) Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature on page 272 states that the American Continental Congress for World Peace, held on September 9 and 10, 1949, at Mexico City, was a front which was the first large peace organization following the New York Peace Conference. The Report states that CHARLES CHAPLIN was one of the sponsors of this Congress.

On page 274 of the same report, it is set out that the Congress was a pronounced success as a medium for churning

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b7c [REDACTED] JLD

up of pro-Soviet propaganda.

I. HOLLYWOOD "10"

b7D Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, in March, 1952, furnished information that the "Hollywood 10" was the popular name utilized by the press and public in referring to the ten motion picture film personalities who were subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D.C., in the fall of 1947. As a result of these hearings, all ten were cited and subsequently convicted of contempt and served prison sentences. All were, or had been, members of the Communist Party in Hollywood. (U)

The Los Angeles "Mirror," a daily newspaper, in its issue of September 10, 1949, contains an article stating that a group of 382 film professional people, who feel that the House Un-American Activities Committee has instigated a plan of movie censorship, will take its complaint to the United States Supreme Court and will file a brief with that high court. The article stated that this information was furnished by the attorneys of the group, and the article stated that among the 382 persons taking part in this matter was CHARLES CHAPLIN and that his name was attached to the document. The article further stated that the brief is in support of the appeals of film writers JOHN HOWARD LAWSON and DALTON TRUMBO from their conviction of contempt of Congress. (U)

J. INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY

b7D [REDACTED] (C)  
Informant [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, furnished information in August, 1950, that CHARLIE CHAPLIN is a member

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of the Independent Progressive Party and attends meetings of this group.

On May 30, 1948, the Los Angeles "Times," a daily newspaper, carried an article which stated that Senator TAYLOR, HENRY A. WALLACE's vice presidential running mate, addressed a "Rally for Peace" at Gilmore Stadium on March 29, 1948, which rally was sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America, the Independent Progressive Party of California, and other organizations; that a plea for contributions was made to aid the Third Party by HARPER POULSON, Southern California Director of the Independent Progressive Party; and that POULSON later announced the names of the contributors as these contributions were brought forward to the platform. He announced a contribution of \$500 received from CHARLES CHAPLIN.

The May 17, 1948, issue of the Los Angeles "Times" carried an article regarding the visit of HENRY A. WALLACE to the Los Angeles area in May, 1948. The article stated that HENRY A. WALLACE held a campaign meeting at the Beverly Hills home of film director WILLIAM WYLER, 1121 Summit Drive, and that actor CHARLES CHAPLIN and his wife were seen leaving the WYLER home about 1:00 AM on May 17, 1948, strolling down the hill to their residence.

b7D In May, 1948, informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, furnished information that among the donors to the HENRY WALLACE campaign fund was CHARLES CHAPLIN; that at the Gilmore Stadium on May 16, 1948, CHAPLIN donated \$1,000 and \$100 a month. The informant stated that on October 2, 1948, at the Gilmore Stadium, CHAPLIN again contributed \$1,000 to the WALLACE campaign.

K. LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

The "Daily Peoples World," a Communist newspaper, in its issue of August 2, 1951, on page 7, carried a photograph of CHARLES CHAPLIN and stated thereunder, "CHARLIE CHAPLIN will liven the film fare, 8:00 PM, Friday, August 3rd, at Masonic Hall, Seventh and Henry, Oakland, California, when

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the Labor Youth League screens a movie festival for peace. A short of PETE SEEGER and his banjo and shorts from the Soviet Union complete the film bill."

The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

L. RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

The Fifth (1949) Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature, on page 412, states that throughout the life of the Communist movement in the United States, the Communist Party has maintained front organizations and conducted enterprises for the sole purpose of carrying on propaganda on behalf of the Soviet Union. On the same page, it states that the Russian War Relief is one of a number of the more important of these fronts and enterprises.

The September 25, 1941, issue of the "Daily Peoples World," West Coast Communist newspaper, named CHARLES CHAPLIN as one of the original sponsors of Russian War Relief and, according to this article, CHAPLIN served on the National Committee of this organization.

In the issue of the "Daily Peoples World" for May 18, 1942, an article appeared stating that CHARLES CHAPLIN would head an all-star rally to be held in San Francisco for the purpose of raising money for Russian War Relief.

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The Los Angeles "Times" newspaper, in November, 1942, carried an article dated November 25, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois, which was an Associated Press dispatch and set forth that CHARLES CHAPLIN, the comedian, turned solemn to-night and was given a rafter-shaking ovation as he saluted Russia for "the magnificent fight you are making for freedom and for your courage and opportunity of enterprise." The article continued that this meeting was a "Salute to our Russian Ally rally" in crowded Orchestra Hall on the 9th anniversary of the establishment of American-Soviet relations and that CHAPLIN arrestingly declared, "If we want to win this war, if we want to have the full cooperation of Russia, let us stop this anti-Communist propaganda."

The "California Eagle," a daily newspaper, in its issue of December 18, 1942, on page 2B, carried an article which described a dinner held in honor of CHARLES CHAPLIN on December 3, 1942, at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City. The article stated that the dinner was also in honor of the "Arts to Russia Week" and that the dinner was sponsored by the Arts Committee for Russian War Relief."

b7D  
b3  
IRC  
In 1949, information was received from informant [REDACTED] previously mentioned, that [REDACTED]

The "Daily Peoples World" for May 16, 1942, contained an article which stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN was to speak on the following Monday in San Francisco, California, for Russian War Relief and that he had agreed to appear at the request of JOSEPH DAVIES, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who was unable to speak because of illness.

M. WESTLAND SCHOOL

b7D Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, in December,

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1950, stated that he had learned that CHARLES CHAPLIN and his wife were interested in the Westland School and that all Progressive children are sent there if their people can afford it.

The "Daily Peoples World," a West Coast Communist newspaper, in an article in a column entitled "Hollywood Beat" appearing in the issue for December 22, 1949, stated that in the previous week, CHAPLIN's movie, "City Lights," had been shown for the benefit of the Westland School, and that after the showing, at which CHAPLIN was present, CHAPLIN received a tremendous ovation. The article continued by stating, "It was more than an ovation for one of America's greatest motion pictures, it was more than a salute to the only genius of the English language cinema, to a timeless pantomimist who will be remembered for his artistry as long as man has memory. It was a political demonstration, too, of a solidarity with a man whose every screen appearance has been a brilliant attack upon a dying society. This was an audience that understood his barbed darts at pompous politicians, at wealthy maniacs, alternating maudlin and ruthless at the stupidity of the police, at the heartlessness of a society that has no place for the little man, except in the hearts of his fellows." The article then went on to state that the Westland, a Progressive school for children, is soon to be permitted to revive for one evening only, "For Modern Times" (a CHAPLIN picture).

N. WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS FOR PEACE

The New York "World Telegram," a daily newspaper, in its issue of August 11, 1951, contains an article concerning the "World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace" held in Soviet-occupied Berlin in August, 1951. The article states that according to Tuesday's "Daily Worker," CHARLES CHAPLIN is one of several "outstanding personalities" who have been invited to witness the Festival.

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O. WRITERS IN EXILE COMMITTEE

The Fifth (1949) Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature, on page 308, states that the Exiled Writers Committee was established by the Communist League of American Writers to bolster the Communist front, American Committee to Save Refugees. The Exiled Writers Committee worked with other Communist fronts in the Spanish Communist refugee agitation and merged into the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in 1942.

b7D Informant [REDACTED] previously mentioned, furnished information that [REDACTED]  
b3 [REDACTED]  
b1 [REDACTED]  
b7D [REDACTED] (c)

In December, 1949, informant [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, but who, for several years prior to 1944, was in a position to know many of the activities of CHARLES CHAPLIN, stated that there is no doubt in his mind that CHAPLIN is sympathetic to Communist principles. The informant was unable to cite any specific instances, but stated that he was well enough acquainted with CHAPLIN to know that CHAPLIN had such sympathies.

(=RC)  
T-20  
2-1  
10-1  
This informant stated that CHAPLIN was quite friendly with a number of Soviet officials connected with the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles and on frequent occasions, these officials came to CHAPLIN's home and, in turn, CHAPLIN was invited to the Vice Consulate in Los Angeles. The informant was unable to furnish the names of any of these Soviet officials with the exception of a former Vice Consul, V. V. PASTOEV, who was the Vice Consul in 1943. Informant recalls PASTOEV's name only because he recalls that in about 1943, PASTOEV presented CHARLES CHAPLIN with a Russian cub bear.

This informant stated that on some occasions the Soviet officials did not come to CHAPLIN's house, but merely

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b7c [REDACTED] JLD

made use of his recreation facilities, such as the tennis court or his swimming pool.

The Los Angeles "Times," in its issue of April 18, 1939, contains an article entitled "Russians Honor Chaplin on Birthday." This article was datelined April 17 at Moscow and was an Associated Press dispatch. It stated that Soviet newspapers stressed the social significance of CHARLES CHAPLIN's art in connection with the celebration of his fiftieth birthday; that the street posters in Moscow advertised a lecture on CHAPLIN and his art which was to be illustrated by excerpts from some of his motion pictures; and that 48 representatives of the Soviet film industry, including director SERGEI-EISENSTEIN, sent a message of congratulations to Hollywood.

b7D In October, 1941, informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, furnished information that officials of the Amtorg Trading Corporation had been negotiating with CHARLES CHAPLIN for the lease of a motion picture, "The Great Dictator"; that CHAPLIN wanted \$250,000 for the lease of the film, which would include a duplicate negative. This source stated that CHAPLIN eventually came down to \$50,000, but at that time Russia was involved in the Second World War and they apparently did not want the picture at any price, and no contract was made with CHAPLIN. (u)

b7D In January, 1947, informant [REDACTED] previously mentioned, furnished information that on October 6, 1942, CHARLES CHAPLIN was host to the then Russian Ambassador to the United States, MAXIM LITVINOW, and his wife at his, CHAPLIN's, home in Hollywood.

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b7c [REDACTED] LFT

b7D In April, 1943, informant [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, who for several years prior to 1943 maintained a rather close association with CHAPLIN, furnished information that CHARLES CHAPLIN once assisted a Soviet agent in leaving the United States by supplying him with funds. This agent, whose name the informant did not know, was later alleged to be the Chief Soviet Agent in Bulgaria. Informant described the man as the "number one Communist in Bulgaria." According to informant CHAPLIN apparently heard nothing from this person for a number of years until he, CHAPLIN, was in Berlin, Germany, and allegedly received a telephone call from this unknown agent requesting that CHAPLIN call at this man's hotel. CHAPLIN went to the hotel and found the man living in luxury in an extensive suite and was apparently at that time in ill health.

Informant continued that on the occasion of WENDELL WILLKIE's visit to the Soviet Union, one of the members of his party met this unknown Soviet agent in Russia and the agent feeling himself in danger by Stalinist animosity wrote a letter requesting CHAPLIN's assistance. According to the informant this letter was delivered to CHAPLIN by an unknown member of WENDELL WILLKIE's party and informant stated that he, himself, had seen this letter.

b7D From the information furnished by the informant it is not possible to establish even an approximate date when CHAPLIN is alleged to have met the Soviet agent in the United States and later in Berlin, however, it is noted that informant [REDACTED] previously mentioned, has furnished information that in about 1933 or 1934 CHAPLIN visited the Soviet Union and it is possible that on this occasion he was also in Berlin.

In a book entitled "One World", written by WENDELL WILLKIE, it is reflected that on his trip to Russia in 1942 he was accompanied by the following individuals:

Captain PAUL PHIL, United States Navy  
Major GRANT MASON, United States Army  
RICHARD KIGHT, Pilot  
GARDENER COWLES, Publisher of the Des Moines Register  
JOSEPH BARNES, a veteran Moscow correspondent.

Both COWLES and BARNES at the time of the trip were affiliated with the Office of War Information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~





~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641  
LFT

b1 [REDACTED] (C)  
b7D Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, has furnished information that VASSILI M. ZUBILIN while in the United States in the early 1940's engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Government. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)  
[REDACTED] (C)  
The Los Angeles Times newspaper for May 31, 1946, carried an article headed "Red Writers-Actors". This article carried a London dateline and stated, "KONSTANIN SIMONOV, a Russian journalist, reported from New York today that BETTE DAVIS, CHARLES CHAPLIN and Hollywood writers speak in deep contempt of the slanderous campaign raised by the reactionary press against the Soviet Union." SIMONOV was further quoted as having said that he visited the Actors Laboratory in Hollywood where a deep interest in the Soviet Union was displayed. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c LA 100-15641

LFT

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

The Daily News, a New York paper, in its issue of March 19, 1947, contains an article on page three which mentioned an alleged enterprise on the part of MILES M. SHEROVER, ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, and CHARLES CHAPLIN to promote the sale and exhibition in the United States of motion pictures produced in the Soviet Union. (U)

The Los Angeles Times newspaper for March 22, 1947, in the column written by HEDDA HOPPER entitled "Looking at Hollywood", contains the information that ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT and CHARLES CHAPLIN contemplate combining business with pleasure in the distribution of Russian films in America, and that this doubtless explains ELLIOTT's recent visit to Moscow. The article continues that CHAPLIN denies he is mixed up with ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT in business. (U)

b1 [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c LA 100-15641  
LFT

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b7D Informant [REDACTED] a U.S. Governmental agency, furnished information that CHARLES CHAPLIN received from Moscow, Russia, through the Progressive Book Shop, 1806 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, three books entitled:

"Planned Economy in Czechoslovak"  
"The Czechoslovakian Public Health Service"  
"The Czechoslovakian Five Year Plan" (U)

According to this informant these books were destined to CHAPLIN at his studios at 1416 North La Brea, Los Angeles. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

VII. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that on November 25, 1942, CHARLES CHAPLIN was the principal speaker at a "Salute To Our Russian Ally" rally held at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, Illinois. Informant stated that CHAPLIN's entire speech was a glorification of Soviet Russia, during which he said "If we want to win this war, if we want to have the full cooperation of Russia, let us stop this anti-Communist propaganda."

The "People's Daily World," a West Coast Communist newspaper of July 24, 1942, is reported to have contained an article stating that CHARLES CHAPLIN made a "second front speech," which was relayed by special NBC wire from Hollywood, California, to a war rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, and that CHAPLIN, among other things, stated: "We cannot afford to lose Russia for that front line of Democracy; when our civilization is crumbling around our feet, we have got to take a chance; what are we waiting for when the situation is so desperate in Russia."

In the issue of March 13, 1944, of the "Daily People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper, there is contained an article in which CHAPLIN was described as a "warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917 and the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship."

The "Daily Worker," a Communist newspaper, in its issue of April 14, 1947, contains an article by DAVID BLATT reviewing CHAPLIN's picture "Monsieur Verdoux" in which he states that this picture is one of CHARLIE CHAPLIN's bitterest satires on modern society.

In a publication entitled "Unbiased Opinions" published by Fox West Coast Theaters there was a review made on CHARLES CHAPLIN's latest film "Monsieur Verdoux," which review was made by the Southern California Motion Picture Council. The review in part states: "Dangerous and destructive are the theories advanced (by the picture) that society owes one comfort, security, even luxury, and that crime committed for love of family or because of need makes a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

perpetration an object of sympathy and forgivable exonerating the individual and blaming society for all evils is a very wrong kind of philosophy."

b7c  
On July 27, and 28, 1950, Attorney CHARLES A. LORING, 111 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, telephonically contacted SA [REDACTED] and advised that he, LORING, is representing CHARLES CHAPLIN in connection with CHAPLIN's film "The Circus." LORING stated that this is a copyrighted film owned solely by CHAPLIN, and the "Daily People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper, has carried an ad for the past few days stating that there is to be a showing of this movie for the benefit of the "People's World" on July 28, and 29, 1950. LORING said that CHAPLIN was "burned up at the continued association of his name and films with the Communist movement," and CHAPLIN had been accused sometimes unjustly in this connection. LORING stated that this showing of CHAPLIN's picture would have been illegal, indicating that CHAPLIN had not given permission to the "Daily People's World" to show the picture.

The "Los Angeles Times" newspaper for July 30, 1950, contained an article which stated that HEDDA HOPPER's column in the Times yesterday stated: "The Commie Daily People's World advertised that CHARLIE CHAPLIN's picture 'The Circus' is being shown here for their benefit. While our boys die in Korea, CHAPLIN's picture is making money for the loyal Commie opposition."

The article continued by stating that on the previous day CHARLES A. LORING, of the legal firm of WRIGHT, WRIGHT, GREEN & WRIGHT, representing MR. CHAPLIN, sent the Times the following telegram:

"Please be advised that the print of 'The Circus' purportedly to be shown on Friday and Saturday, July 28 and 29, 1950, was not lawfully in the possession of the proposed exhibitor and such exhibitor had no legal right to exhibit for profit for the benefit of the Daily People's World or for any other purpose.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~


LA 100-15641

"Prior to Thursday, July 27, 1950, MR. CHAPLIN had no knowledge of such proposed exhibition of 'The Circus' for the benefit of the Daily People's World and did not at any time authorize or consent to such exhibition..."

b7c



b7c



The 1943-1944 International Motion Picture Almanac reflects that ARTHUR W. KELLY was the Vice President and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United Artists Corporation. (u)

- P -

- 115 -  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~





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XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET6

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

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1; 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.

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

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

FBIHQ 100-127090-96, p. 117-122

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

ADMINISTRATIVE

b1 [REDACTED] (C)  
b7c [REDACTED]  
b7D [REDACTED]

In those cases where it is known that the informant is not available to furnish testimony a statement to this effect has been made directly after the informant. In the remainder of the cases where no such entry appears the Los Angeles Office is ascertaining the availability of the informant and the Bureau will be advised.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California: Will maintain liaison with Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, to follow developments and prosecution if any in this case

Will determine and advise Bureau relative to the availability of witnesses whose availability is not known at present time. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

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

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commission on Naturalization Service  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Director, FBI  
Mr. Raymond F. Farrell  
Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations Division

October 23, 1952

CHARLES SPEER CHAPLIN, aka.  
Charlie Chaplin, wa.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI # 100-127090

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1258 JTF/KET

Reference is made to your letter dated  
October 1, 1952, your number A-5653092 temp. On page  
of referenced memorandum you requested the identity  
of the informant who furnished the following information:

"It was learned June 19, 1942, that one [redacted]  
said on one occasion, 'Sure, I am a registered  
communist. So is Harry Bridges. You take that guy  
Charlie Chaplin, he is a real guy. He is a member of the  
Party. Only a couple of weeks ago he gave a speech  
at a Communist meeting in San Francisco.'"

This is to advise you that this information was  
furnished by [redacted] Army  
Air Force Intelligence Officer, on June 19, 1942. This  
information was submitted to the FBI by letter dated  
March 10, 1949, from Military Intelligence Service, War  
Department, Washington, D. C.

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

[redacted] Liaison Section, advised he  
contacted G-2 on October 6, 1952, and they gave permission  
to divulge this source to INS.

OCT 23 1952

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OCT 24 1952  
110

COMM - FBI  
OCT 23 1952  
MAILED 19

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOV 4 1952

DECLASSIFIED BY 1258 JTF/KET  
ON 1-9-79

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR MAIL

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

OCTOBER 28, 1952

URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

AIR MAIL

*67D*  
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS., SECURITY MATTER DASH C.  
REURTEL OCTOBER TWENTY TWO, LAST, CAPTIONED CP, USA, DAYLET,  
ADVISING [REDACTED] REPORTED THAT JOHN HOWARD  
LAWSON GAVE A LECTURE AT THE CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL, OCTOBER  
THIRTEEN, LAST. IN HIS SPEECH LAWSON STATED THAT CHAPLIN WAS  
INFLUENTIAL IN HAVING THEODORE DREISER APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN  
THE COMMUNIST PARTY. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO PREPARE A REPORT  
UNDER THE ABOVE CAPTION SETTING FORTH PERTINENT INFORMATION  
CONCERNING ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHAPLIN. ALSO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE  
INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN INFORMANT WHO MAY BE ABLE TO TESTIFY TO  
ABOVE INFORMATION. EACH INFORMANT SET FORTH IN REPORT SHOULD BE  
CLASSIFIED AS TO AVAILABILITY TO TESTIFYING FOR IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE. SUBMIT REPORT IMMEDIATELY.

HOOVER

2cc - Los Angeles (100-15641)

100-127090-  
NOT RECORDED  
106 OCT 29 1952

*b7c* : *rm*  
Bureau File 100-127090

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

COMM - FBI  
OCT 28 1952  
MAILED 29

62 OCT 31 1952

SENT VIA \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
FROM : Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service  
SUBJECT: Your file 100-127090; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DATE: October 25, 1952

A-563309218

Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Laughlin	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

(RS)

In connection with the Service investigation of CHAPLIN, it will be appreciated if we may be advised as to the identity and availability of the informants listed below:

- 11/2/52 - [redacted] mentioned on page 5 )
- 12/5/52 - [redacted] - mentioned on page 6 ) - of report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 5, 1951 at Los Angeles
- 12/22/52 - Source [redacted] - mentioned on page 9 ) - all in report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 13, 1947 at Los Angeles
- Source [redacted] and [redacted] - mentioned on page 10 )
- Source [redacted] - mentioned on page 11 )

b7D

b7c

Raymond F. Farrell

9500

11-7-52  
L.A. 100-127090-98  
J.P. 100-127090-98

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100-127090-98

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OCT 24 1952

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Belmont

b7c

RECORDED - 57  
EX-102 SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

November 13, 1952

Director, FBI (100-127090)-98

CHAS. HENNER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-9-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

Letter dated October 23, 1952, Immigration and Naturalization Service requested the identity and availability of several informants as set forth below:

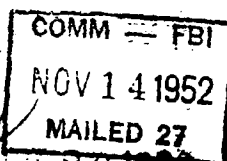
1. The report of SA [redacted] dated April 5, 1951 at Los Angeles, the following informant: [redacted] who is known to the Bureau as [redacted] ( [redacted] ).

2. Report of SA [redacted] dated March 13, 1947 at Los Angeles, the following sources: (a) [redacted] identified on Administrative page as [redacted], known to the Bureau as [redacted] (b) [redacted] identified on Administrative page as [redacted]. The identity of this informant is unknown to the Bureau. (c) [redacted] identified on Administrative page as [redacted]. The identity of this informant is unknown to the Bureau. [redacted] and [redacted] are apparently informants of the San Francisco Office. (d) [redacted] identified on Administrative page as general investigative informant [redacted].

Los Angeles and San Francisco are requested to immediately contact the above-listed sources concerning their availability to testify for INS. You should immediately advise the Bureau of the results of your contacts so that this matter may be referred to INS.

2 cc - San Francisco

Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Laughlin  
Mohr  
Tele. Rm.  
Holloman  
Gandy



U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
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FBI ROOM

b7c [REDACTED]

October 17, 1952.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

(y)

Charles Chaplin is now in his native England. He has been in this great country of ours over a quarter of a century with all the advantages of citizenship and with none of its responsibilities. W/H

He has been a constant foe of Democracy; he has helped Communism in every way possible; he has perpetrated almost every crime against common decency known to man; he is an EVIL influence to the youth of America.

We the decent, patriotic people of the United States having all confidence in you, appeal to you to use every influence of your great office to keep him out of this country and never let him return.

Yours for Justice,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH b7c [REDACTED]

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ack. 10-23-52  
1 hpl

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EX-102

100-127090-99  
OCT 27 1952

CRIMINAL  
W/H



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

9502

RECORDED - 131

INDEXED - 131

EX-10

October 23, 1952

100-127045-99

U. I. R. 3

b7c

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of October 17, 1952, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted your communicating with me.

Inasmuch as the matter you mention comes within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and not the FBI, I am taking the liberty of furnishing that agency with a copy of your communication.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Copy of incoming sent by form to INS.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b7c [REDACTED] ps:mam:arm  
arm

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OCT 24 1952  
COMM-FBI

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OCT 23 7 34 PM '52

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

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RECEIVED

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)  
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)  
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 SECURITY MATTER - C HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 00: Los Angeles' DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Re Los Angeles letter, 10/16/52.

Immigrant and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles recently furnished information that they have taken statements from LOUISE E. LICHT, MAX SILVER, RICHARD J. COLLINS, and MARTIN BERKELEY regarding subversive activities on the part of the subject. All of these individuals have been interviewed by the Los Angeles Office concerning Communist matters but have not been interviewed specifically regarding CHAPLIN. Although I&NS did not furnish copies of the statements taken from the above persons to the Los Angeles Office they have indicated that they would make these statements available. The statements will be obtained and if the information contained therein warrants, they will be set out in a supplemental summary report.

I&NS has contacted numerous other persons regarding subversive activities on the part of CHAPLIN, but for the most part these interviews have not produced information of importance.

They have requested their New York Office to interview HY GARDNER, radio commentator for the National Broadcasting Company, and columnist for the New York "Herald-Tribune" who, according to I&NS, allegedly assembled considerable information concerning CHAPLIN's subversive activities and moral turpitude.

I&NS at New York City has interviewed ROBERT ARDEN, true name RUDOLPH KEGLER, who testified that CHAPLIN had informed him that he, CHAPLIN, had contributed to the IWW. I&NS stated that this corroborates testimony previously furnished [REDACTED]

I&NS at Los Angeles has reinterviewed THOMAS WELLS DURRANT who, according to JOAN BARRY, was working for CHAPLIN

AIR MAIL, REGISTERED  
 PJS

RECORDED-140

100-127090-100

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY  
 EMPLOYED AND INDEXED 140

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LA 100-15641

and arranged for the abortions which were committed on her in 1942. I&NS had contemplated the possibility of charging DURANT with perjury in that he had denied under oath to I&NS that he had any knowledge of the abortions performed on JOAN BARRY. He signed two statements for I&NS and in his second statement he attempted in the opinion of the I&NS investigating officers to mitigate or evade the penalties of perjury by changing his former declaration to loss of memory. During the second interview DURANT stated that he had been in touch with Mr. CROCKER, a member of CHAPLIN's party in London, within the last few days and had informed CROCKER that I&NS had questioned him, DURANT. According to DURANT, CROCKER stated that CHAPLIN did not contemplate returning to the United States for a period of about six months. DURANT stated that he is presently in charge of the CHAPLIN grounds during CHAPLIN's absence from the country.

DURANT also told I&NS at Los Angeles that he had contacted MINNA WALLIS and EDWARD CHANEY in an attempt to determine the extent that they had been questioned by I&NS but both of them had declined to discuss the matter with him. It will be recalled that CHANEY was a former butler of CHAPLIN's and MINNA WALLIS was allegedly involved in some of the arrangements made for the abortions which were performed on BARRY.

b7c

[REDACTED]

In connection with investigation concerning moral turpitude on CHAPLIN's part I&NS at Los Angeles has conducted a number of interviews, most of which have proved unproductive.

b6  
b7c

[REDACTED]

LA 100-15641

b6  
b7c

[REDACTED]

I&NS has received an authenticated copy of divorce decree between the subject and PAULETTE GODDARD obtained at Juarez, Mexico on June 4, 1942. The El Paso office of I&NS reported that "confidential information was received from a person who was familiar with the divorce proceedings in this case to the effect that he had gained the impression from the lawyer involved that the parties had never been actually married but had secured the divorce to clear up an apparent common-law status." According to I&NS at Los Angeles, the divorce decree states that the marriage between CHAPLIN and PAULETTE GODDARD occurred in the first week of June, 1936 at Canton, China.

Liaison with I&NS at Los Angeles will continue.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W. 1

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: October 31, 1952

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache  
London, England

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka  
Charlie Chaplin, alias  
Israel Thornstein  
[SECURITY MATTER - C] - (U)

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/KEH  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2, 1, 3  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 1-9-89

There are attached, for the information of the Bureau, copies of reports obtained from the Monitoring Report and the Summary of World Broadcasts, prepared by the BBC and dated October 24 and 27, 1952, respectively, regarding CHARLIE CHAPLIN. (U)

According to press reports, CHAPLIN and his wife departed via air for France on October 29, 1952, and are presumably now in Paris. (U)

Enclosure

cc - Paris (sent direct) - (U)

RECORDED-21

NOV 17 1952

EX-113

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3908 DRK/tuel  
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 1, 3  
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATTACKS ON CHARLIE CHAPLIN by US newspapers were attributed by 'Pravda's' New York correspondent Litoshko to a variety of causes. First there was Chaplin's "stubborn refusal to become an American citizen." Then there was his production of such outstanding films as "Modern Times" and "City Lights" which had disclosed "the ulcers and vices of the notorious 'American way of life.'" But it is not only Chaplin's talented portrayal of 'the little man's tragedy' in the American jungles of capitalism that has thrown the US reactionaries into paroxysms. The American witch-hunters have long since wanted to settle accounts with Chaplin for his anti-fascist views." The campaign against Chaplin was "eloquent proof that the brown shadow of fascism is descending lower and lower over the USA."

THE MONITORING REPORT  
OCTOBER 24, 1952

ENCLOSURE

100-127075-101

The Chaplin Case

Litoshko's 'Pravda' Dispatch

In a dispatch to 'Pravda' from New York, Litoshko analysed the reasons why Charlie Chaplin had for several weeks past been the subject of "torrents of abuse" in the US Press. Chaplin's "stubborn refusal" to become an American citizen after 10 years' residence was one cause. Another was the fact that the "American obscurantists cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that back in the 'thirties Chaplin produced such distinguished films as 'Modern Times' and 'City Lights' uncovering the ulcers and vices of the notorious 'American Way of Life'".

"But it is not only Chaplin's talented portrayal of the 'little man's tragedy' in the American capitalist jungles that has thrown the US reactionaries into paroxysms. The American witch-hunters have long since wanted to settle accounts with Chaplin for his anti-fascist views. 'The New York Journal and American' has printed a long list of Chaplin's 'crimes'. That curious indictment of American reaction against the 63-year old artist has got everything. The paper maliciously reports that during the second world war Chaplin sent greetings to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, that he was one of the initiators of the convening of the 1949 New York Peace Congress. The paper did not even fail to mention that back in 1946 Chaplin saw a Soviet film and praised it. It goes without saying that this fascist paper, after such an exposure, calls Chaplin a 'Red' and demands that the doors of Hollywood studios be closed to him for ever."

SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS  
OCTOBER 27, 1952

ENCLOSURE

100-127090-101

- 19 -

U S S R

Chaplin "A Long Way from Communism"

After pointing out that the "inspired campaign" against Chaplin had coincided with the opening session in Hollywood of the Committee on Un-American Activities, Litoshko went on: "American capitalists and businessmen like to pass themselves off as patrons of culture and connoisseurs of art. Facts prove the worthlessness of their boasting. An eloquent example showing up the hypocrisy and bigotry of those who claim to be patrons of culture is the incredibly cynical persecution of Charlie Chaplin and the fierce hounding of this talented artist. It should be noted that Chaplin is a long way from communism. Some of his productions are regarded with disfavour by persons holding progressive views. But such are the political customs of contemporary America that if a creative worker refuses to put his talent at the service of the warmongers, if he refuses to be at one with the obscurantists, he is immediately labelled a Communist, a Red, and hounded and persecuted. The action against Charlie Chaplin is eloquent proof that the brown shadow of fascism is descending lower and lower over the USA." (Moscow 10.00, 23.10.52; given also anonymously in Moscow in English for America - "The Smear Campaign against Charlie Chaplin")

SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS  
OCTOBER 27, 1952

ENCLOSURE  
100-12492-101



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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)  
 FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)  
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: November 7, 1952

2-14  
cm

b7c Re availability of informants mentioned in report of [REDACTED] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles.

The following informants have furnished information of a negative nature for value and no effort will be made endeavoring to ascertain their availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

1. Informant [REDACTED] mentioned on page 90, identified as [REDACTED] who furnished information regarding the handling of radio messages received at Los Angeles for transmission to Paris.

b7c  
b7D

2. Informant [REDACTED] mentioned on page 91, identified as [REDACTED] from whom information was received to the effect that certain radio messages had been destroyed and were, therefore, not available for examination.

G. I. R. - 8

b7c  
b7D

3. Informant [REDACTED] mentioned on page 109, identified as [REDACTED] who advised that he had no information regarding the report that some member of WENDELL WILLKIE's party brought a letter to CHAPLIN from Russia.

b7c  
b7D

4. Informant [REDACTED] mentioned on page 90, identified as [REDACTED] who furnished information [REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEA

AIR MAIL  
 REGISTERED

b7c [REDACTED]: jmp

INDEXED-8

RECORDED-8

NOV 10 1952

100-127090-102

Let to J. P. [REDACTED]  
 11/10/52  
 [REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED 11/9/59 0432

b7C  
regarding a telegram sent by CHAPLIN to PABLO PICASSO, the French Communist. It would appear that if INS desired to have someone testify concerning the contents of this telegram, which was made available to the "Hollywood Reporter" by their French correspondent, they should approach some official of the "Hollywood Reporter" rather than [REDACTED] at they could obtain a witness capable of testifying from the paper's records.

The following information pertains to other informants used in the above-mentioned report:

b7C  
b7D  
1. Informant [REDACTED] mentioned on page 107, identified as [REDACTED] who furnished information that Amtorg Trading Corporation and CHAPLIN were negotiating concerning CHAPLIN's picture, "The Great Dictator."

b7C  
b7D  
[REDACTED] was telephonically contacted on November 3, 1952. He stated he recalled generally this information regarding CHAPLIN but could not recall the source from which he obtained it. He said he obtained it from either [REDACTED] or from someone [REDACTED] in Hollywood. In any event, he stated, he did not desire to testify regarding CHAPLIN at an INS hearing because his company is closely allied to the moving picture industry and if he should specifically testify it would no doubt jeopardize the position of the company and his own position.

b7C  
2. Informant [REDACTED] mentioned on page 112, identified as [REDACTED] U. S. Customs Service, Los Angeles, California, who furnished information obtained through inspection of mails that CHAPLIN, in December, 1949, received certain literature from Russia. SA [REDACTED] of the Los Angeles Office, was present at the time. [REDACTED] was telephonically contacted on November 3, 1952, and advised that he is [REDACTED] of the U. S. Customs Service at Los Angeles. He

LA 100-15641

said he has no personal recollection of the above literature being received by CHAPLIN. That in 1949 the Customs Service did not make written reports concerning mail inspections and he has no records to refer to and he could not testify unless some record was available.

b7c  
The Los Angeles files have no Customs Service report on this matter but merely a memorandum submitted by SA [REDACTED] who, it is believed, would not be a competent witness as he was merely present with the permission of [REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D  
3. Informant [REDACTED] mentioned on page 101, identified as [REDACTED], who furnished information in August, 1950, that she had learned that CHAPLIN was a member and attended meetings of the Independent Progressive Party. [REDACTED] in August, 1950, stated that she had obtained this information from [REDACTED] who was a patron at the beauty shop where [REDACTED]. According to informant [REDACTED] was a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party in the spring of 1946.

b7c  
b7D  
[REDACTED], who still resides at the [REDACTED] was telephonically contacted on November 3, 1952, at which time she said that she has no definite recollection of hearing [REDACTED] say that CHAPLIN was a member of the Progressive Party and attended meetings. She said that if she had furnished this information in 1950 then it must have been true, but she has no such recollection at the present time. She does recall that [REDACTED] was very much in favor of CHAPLIN and also recalls [REDACTED] talking about certain parties and the number of people that were there, but, at the present time, she does not have any recollection of the information furnished regarding CHAPLIN's membership and attendance at IPP meetings.

b7c  
[REDACTED] then stated that if it were absolutely necessary that she testify that she

would do so but she definitely does not desire to and, in view of her lack of recollection, she stated that she does not feel that she would be able to testify to the fact that she had heard statements regarding CHAPLIN's membership in the IPP. It is noted, of course, that her information would be hearsay.

4. Informant [redacted] mentioned on page 94, identified as [redacted]

[redacted] who furnished information that LUBOMIR LINHART had evidenced a great deal of interest in meeting CHARLES CHAPLIN. It has been learned through contact with [redacted] that [redacted]

[redacted] is a [redacted] and is [redacted] Thereafter he will go to [redacted] is scheduled to be completed [redacted] will probably return [redacted]

5. Informant [redacted] mentioned on page 111, identified as Inspector [redacted] INS, Los Angeles, California, who furnished information regarding HANNS EISLER. The INS at Los Angeles, on October 21, 1952, advised that [redacted] had transferred to the Miami Office of the INS about one year ago. It is believed that this informant should be identified to INS who could then determine themselves concerning his availability to testify.

6. Informant [redacted] is identified as [redacted] It is noted that INS at Los Angeles have advised the Los Angeles Office that they have taken a signed statement from [redacted] concerning CHAPLIN and in view of this it does not appear necessary that he be contacted by the Los Angeles Office to determine his availability to testify.

Efforts to locate other informants mentioned in Agent [redacted] report and to contact them relative to availability are continuing and the Bureau will be advised.

SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

November 20, 1952

Director, FBI (100-127090) - 102

RECORDED-30

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

9506

EX-108

b7c  
Rerep of SA [redacted] dated  
October 14, 1952, and your letter dated November  
7, 1952.

b7c  
b7D  
It is noted that [redacted] identified as  
[redacted] in rerep, is a former paid informant of  
this Bureau, having been discontinued [redacted]  
[redacted] On page 120 of rerep the notation "un-  
available for testimony" is indicated following  
this source. In view of the great interest of  
the INS in this matter, it is requested that you  
contact this source to ascertain his availability  
to testify for INS. However, if you feel that  
this source is of value to the Bureau and should not  
be disclosed, you should submit your reasons for not  
disclosing him to INS.

b7c  
b7D  
It is suggested that you be alert for the  
return [redacted] of [redacted]  
who is [redacted] rerep, so that he may be contacted at  
the earliest possible date concerning his availability  
to testify for INS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JIP/KEH

NOTE ON YELLOW

Subject on the SI. Presently abroad for  
a 6 months' tour.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOV 21 1952  
COMM. CT.

b7c  
:rmw  
Rosen

RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI  
NOV 20 3 59 PM '52

2 NOV 25 1952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI SAN FRANCISCO 11/4/52

DIRECTOR AND SAC LOS ANGELES

AM REG.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS, SM-C. RE AIRTEL FROM BUREAU OCT. TWENTYEIGHTH

LAST AND SF DAYLET OCT. TWENTYSECOND LAST. [REDACTED]

REINTERVIEWED RE STATEMENTS BY LAWSON TO INDUCE DREISER TO APPLY FOR

MEMBERSHIP IN CP. [REDACTED] ADVISES ACTUAL STATEMENT

MADE AS REPORTED IN DAYLET. REPORT ON MEETING BEING SUBMITTED PER BUREAU

INSTRUCTIONS. DPW NOV. FOUR, FIFTYTWO, PAGE SEVEN, COLUMN THREE, CARRIES

NEWS STORY ADVISING THAT LAWSON WILL GIVE A SERIES OF LECTURES ENTITLED

QUOTE OUR NATIONAL CULTURE UNQUOTE IN WHICH HE WILL DISCUSS VARIOUS

FIGURES, INCLUDING THEODORE DREISER. IT IS BELIEVED THIS IS THE SAME

SERIES OF LECTURES GIVEN BY LAWSON IN SF. LA REQUESTED TO HAVE INFORMANTS

ATTEND SERIES AND PCSES ATTEND LECTURE TO VERIFY STATEMENTS MADE BY

LAWSON IN SF.

BROWN

EKK

100-29304

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

RECORDED-36

NOV 5 1952

EX. - 109

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_





~~SECRET~~  
THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy  
2 Avenue Gabriel  
Paris 8, France

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY 1259 JTP/KEH  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 1,3  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 1-9-89  
~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: November 6, 1952  
To: Director, FBI (100-127090)  
From: Legat, Paris (100-386)  
Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka  
Charlie Chaplin, wa Israel Thornstein  
[SECURITY MATTER - C] - (C) U

ReBulet to Department of State 10/8/52. (U)

Subject and his wife, OONA CHAPLIN, arrived in Paris by air on 10/29/52. The Paris press gave them very friendly and extended coverage. The opening of CHAPLIN's latest movie, "Limelight", at Paris was arranged during the subject's visit, and a great deal of favorable publicity was given these events. (U)

Some French Communist papers have featured CHAPLIN's visit. Almost all of page 7 of L'Humanite, French Communist Daily, for 11/1/52 was devoted to CHAPLIN. Democratie Nouvelle, official monthly Communist political organ, carried a 4-page article by DOMINIQUE DESANTI entitled "They Are Afraid of Charlot." Copies of these feature stories are enclosed herewith as of possible interest to the Bureau. (U)

Non-Communist papers and French officialdom also gave the subject an excellent reception. "France-Match", Paris weekly, for the first week of November 1952 devoted its cover to CHAPLIN. Numerous receptions were given in his honor. He was officially made an officer of the Legion of Honor by the Minister of Education on 10/30/52, and was even invited to lunch with the President of France on 10/31/52. (U)

Newspapers have indicated that CHAPLIN and his wife will return to London on 11/10/52 to join their children at Surrey, England. (U)

Attachments

60 DEC 10 1952

cc. London (100-594)

cc with photostats of  
new items &  
translation to LA by RS.  
12/8/52  
Cun

RECEIVED

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(S)

RECORDED

INDEXED

NOV 18 1952

100-127090-104

DATE: 5-19-88  
BY: [signature]  
CLASSIFIED BY: [signature]  
EXTENDED BY: [signature]

# MERCI CHAPLIN

Merci Chaplin ! Depuis quatre jours, le plus grand acteur du monde est à Paris, où il n'était pas venu depuis le 22 mars 1931. Après la Grande-Bretagne, la France vient de recevoir, comme un vieil ami de toujours, comme l'ami des peuples de tous les pays, le « petit homme » traqué par les maîtres de la réaction américaine.

Le jour de son arrivée, les Parisiens, ouvriers et midinettes mêlés aux cinéastes, ont acclamé le génial inventeur de Charlot. Le vieux clown Calvero, tour à tour compteur de puces, chanteur de rues et violoniste maladroit.

Le lendemain, tout ce que la capitale compte d'auteurs, de réalisateurs et de journalistes de cinéma riaient et pleuraient à la représentation des « Feux de la rampe », ovationnaient sans fin le créateur et l'interprète d'une nouvelle œuvre appelée à marquer dans l'histoire

du cinéma. L'évidence du génie avait fait l'unanimité des créateurs et des critiques de toutes tendances, comme elle a soulevé l'admiration unanime de notre peuple pour les précédents films de Chaplin.

Depuis deux jours, des milliers de spectateurs se pressent dans les quatre grandes salles de Paris qui jouent en exclusivité son film. Demain, tout Paris, toute la France iront rire aux numéros

Il pleureront au récit dramatique des malheurs d'un vieil homme qu'une société impitoyable prive de son gagne-pain et de la joie d'exercer son art.

Elle se passionneront pour la force morale d'un homme qui s'attache à redonner goût à la

vie à une jeune fille désespérée.

Ils sortiront de la projection du film enrichis par tant d'émotions, apaisés par le contact direct avec un personnage si humain, exaltés par le beau chant d'amour qui se dégage comme une symphonie de tout le film et qui résonnera longtemps.

Après « Monsieur Verdoux », qui marquait un changement profond dans la longue suite de films de Chaplin, voici le grand acteur parvenu à un sommet de son évolution, voici que le « petit homme » à la badine et à la marche de canard est devenu un grand tragédien, sans pour cela cesser d'évoquer pour nous le Charlot démantibulé des tartes à la

crème de notre enfance, le pasteur du « Pèlerin », le chômeur de « La rue vers l'or » ou des « Temps modernes », l'amoureux timide des « Lumières de la Ville »...

Tous ceux qui ont au cœur l'amour de la vie et des hommes salueront les « Feux de la rampe » comme un hymne bouleversant à la bonté et à l'amour, comme le message courageux d'un homme qui a su rester fidèle à lui-même et, malgré les plus inimaginables persécutions de tout l'appareil de presse et de police acharné depuis des années à détruire sa personnalité, a réussi à nous donner ce chef-d'œuvre de grandeur et de simplicité.

Merci Chaplin !

Armand MONJO.

# LIMELIGHT



« Limelight » (Les Feux de la Rampe) passe à Paris dans quatre des plus grandes salles de cinéma de la capitale : Marignan, Marivaux, Rex et Normandie

L'ORGUE de Barbarie, au son duquel Charlie Chaplin jouait étant enfant, ponctue tout le film, toute l'histoire du vieux clown Calvero (ci-dessus).



L'HUMANITE  
Paris, France  
11/1/52

100 - 12 1090 - 104



**A** Londres, en 1914, Calvero, un acteur de variétés qui fut célèbre, vieillit et décline (ci-dessus).



**L**ES engagements sont rares. La misère guette et la boisson a sur le vieil artiste une emprise de plus en plus forte (ci-contre).



**E**N rentrant un soir, Calvero s'écroule du suicide. Une jeune fille, Terry, installée chez lui, elle avoue les causes de son geste : elle voulait être une grande danseuse et la paralysie l'a terrassée. Calvero la réconforte, lui rend courage et lui permet de guérir (ci-contre).



**T**ERRY est engagée dans un grand ballet où Calvero joue un petit rôle. C'est le triomphe. Terry propose à Calvero de l'épouser, mais il se sent trop vieux et s'enfuit (ci-dessous).



Le générique de « Limelight » : Mise en scène de Charles Chaplin assisté de Wheeler Dryden, Jerry Epstein, Robert Albrich. Opérateur : Karl Struss. Décors : Eugène Lourlé. Musique : Charles Chaplin. Interprétation : Charles Chaplin (Calvero), Claire Bloom (Terry), Sidney Chaplin Jr (le jeune compositeur (Neville), Buster Keaton (un partenaire de Calvero, Charles Chaplin Junior et Wheeler Dryden (les clowns).

L  
P  
11

**PAGE 7**

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~~100-10700~~

100-10700

**T**ERRY est devenue une grande vedette. Elle organise la rentrée de Calvero dans un numéro qu'il va mettre au point avec un de ses vieux partenaires. Une nouvelle carrière s'ouvre pour lui (ci-dessous)

**S**A dernière pirouette le fait tomber dans la fosse d'orchestre. Le public est en délire. Mais Calvero ne se relèvera pas et dans ses yeux mourants passera la joie du triomphe de Terry, du bonheur qu'il a créé pour elle (ci-contre)



L'HUMANITE  
Paris, France  
11/1/52

ENCLOSURE



Charles CHAPLIN prononce une allocution de salut à la France, lors de la triomphale présentation de « Limelight » aux cinéastes et à la presse. Il est aussi ému que son auditoire, ce qui n'est pas peu dire !

LES FILMS DE CHARLIE CHAPLIN

VIENT DE PARAÎTRE

**Un livre sensationnel**

GEORGES SADOUL

**VIE**

de Charlot

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

SES FILMS

ET SON TEMPS

UN VOLUME 208 PAGES  
20 ILLUSTRATIONS  
COUV. ILLUSTREE VERNIE

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L'HUMANITE  
Paris, France  
11/1/52

100-101090-104

cains) la déception de l'esprit naïf et honnête, en face du formalisme des églises. « L'Emigrant » est sans doute le film qui a établi la popularité de Charlot aux Etats-Unis, où tous furent émigrants, enfants ou petits-enfants d'émigrants. Le burlesque des aventures de cet émigrant-là n'était que le grossissement vu à la loupe des vrais échecs des véritables émigrants. La dernière image de Charlot, un pied de chaque côté de la frontière, poursuivi d'un côté, effrayé par les fusillades de l'autre, secouait la quiétude des citoyens américains.

Les grands films marquent la période de maturité de l'artiste. Son premier retour en Europe, vers les années 1925, permit à Chaplin de mesurer sa popularité. Ecrasé par la foule, porté en triomphe, reconnu à chaque coin de rue, l'enfant de Lambeth joue au naturel le rôle de Charlot. L'orgueil d'être devenu une sorte de roi le soulève, mais il a peur des inconnus, peur des officiels, peur de la foule. Il se sait ridicule d'avoir peur, se complait dans ce jeu. Mais sa promenade solitaire à travers les bas-fonds de son enfance nous donne la mesure de Chaplin.

Il voit jouer, dans les rues où il jouait lui-même, d'autres gosses semblables à lui, et il s'effraye : « Ils sont trop, se dit-il, on ne peut rien faire pour eux ». Car Chaplin est resté, et reste, un « homme seul ». Il croit en la bonté individuelle, en la révolte individuelle, en la pensée solitaire. Son impossibilité de communiquer réellement avec d'autres êtres (et sa recherche désespérée d'une absolue perfection impossible dans les rapports humains) s'est marquée dans sa vie privée, dans ses mariages nombreux, ses liaisons innombrables, ses amitiés difficiles. Les défauts mêmes qu'on lui prête : l'avarice, l'égoïsme, sont des défauts de solitaire.

Dans les villes, il fuit la foule, mais il recherche les épaves humaines, les vagabonds, les filles. Son jugement sur le Paris de l'après-guerre est typique. Il ne se laisse pas prendre à la « ville en perpétuelle liesse » qu'on lui montre : les grands hôtels, les boîtes de nuit. Il écrit : « Et cependant, j'ai l'impression qu'il lui (à Paris) est arrivé quelque chose, quelque chose que l'on tâche de dissimuler en culbutant de plus haut que jamais dans le rire et les chansons... Nous passons devant une église. Il y a une vieille endormie sur les marches, mais elle n'a pas l'air harassée ni hagarde. Sur son visage, cependant qu'elle dort, il y a l'ombre d'un sourire. Le symbole de Paris pour moi. Cachant sa misère derrière un sourire. »

Mais quand la foule des travailleurs londoniens a suivi Chaplin en le reconnaissant, il fut saisi d'une telle frayeur qu'il alla se mettre sous la protection d'un policeman... qui le rassura goguenard « Oh ! ceux-là ne vous feront jamais de mal »...

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**T**OUT ceci, l'Amérique, le gouvernement américain le savent depuis toujours. « Charlot » a toujours donné mauvaise conscience aux Etats-Unis, même le Charlot d'avant « le Dictateur ». La presse spécialisée a mis en branle tous ses efforts pour détruire l'immense popularité du mime dans l'opinion. Alors que les scandales de la vie privée de toutes les vedettes sont camouflés, rendus présentables et acceptables aux liges de vertu

des vieilles filles de Boston, chaque aventure de Chaplin amenait une levée de boucliers hypocrite.

Les reporters le prétendaient « hautain »... En réalité, le solitaire ne se conformait pas aux lois morales de Hollywood. Son ironie, son indépendance de pensée et d'action, tout choquait. Par son excentricité, c'est-à-dire son non-conformisme véritable, il inquiétait les excentriques sur commande de la ville la plus artificielle du monde.

Cette gêne confuse existait avant « le Dictateur ». Elle prenait déjà une tonalité politique. Durant tout ce premier voyage de Chaplin en Europe, les reporters de tous les pays posaient la même question : « Etes-vous bolchevik ? » Et Chaplin répondait « Non, mais le bolchevisme me paraît une expérience intéressante ». A un moment donné, il envisagea un « voyage d'études en Russie ». Puis il y renonça, en grande partie parce que « la mauvaise saison approche ».

Puis est venu « Le Dictateur », en plein hitlérisme. Dès lors, Chaplin était classé. Non pas officiellement, car officiellement tout Américain, tout bourgeois d'Europe était anti-nazi et ce film ne faisait que résumer la haine d'un libéral en face de la dictature. Mais la gêne confuse de Hollywood en face de l'excentrique s'est renforcée. Scénariste, producteur, réalisateur, metteur en scène, acteur, Chaplin s'était dressé, à lui seul, contre Hitler. Et du même coup il avait exprimé l'horreur de la dictature, l'horreur du nazisme de l'homme de la rue.

La campagne « anti-Chaplin » prit une acuité nouvelle, malgré les éloges hypocrites. Pendant la période Roosevelt, personne toutefois n'osait se dresser contre Charlot. Chaplin aimait Roosevelt, et Roosevelt voyait en Chaplin le plus grand artiste du temps.

Les ennemis continuaient donc à se déclarer « outrés » de la vie privée de l'acteur, et du fait qu'il n'ait pas voulu accepter la nationalité américaine. On lui reprochait également de s'être mis, pendant la guerre, à la disposition du gouvernement britannique, et non du gouvernement américain.

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**A**USSITOT Roosevelt mort, en 1945, les hostilités véritables se sont déclenchées. On peut dire qu'à partir de ce moment « l'affaire Chaplin » a symbolisé la courbe de la répression aux Etats-Unis. A mesure que la panique « anti-rouge », la « forrestalite » se répandait, à mesure que les gouvernants américains tenaient moins compte de l'opinion publique, leur audace grandissait envers celui qui incarnait la révolte contre l'oppression, contre l'inhumanité.

Car même cette révolte solitaire (et le seul fait de montrer que le « mode de vie américain » ne représentait pas un paradis pour l'homme) devenait pour les messieurs de la Maison Blanche une critique, un reproche impardonnables. Le rire de vengeance de l'opprimé en face de l'opresseur était un danger pour les partisans de la guerre atomique et des interventions en Asie, en Europe. Les soldats démobilisés se pressaient dans les ciné-clubs pour revoir « Charlot soldat » et « Les temps modernes ». Chaplin, qui ne proposait plus de nouveaux films, devenait pourtant un danger. Bref « l'œil était dans la tombe et regardait Caïn ».



1052  
Démocratie Nouvelle  
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Official  
Monthly Political  
Review - PCF

# Ils ont peur de «Charlot»!

par DOMINIQUE DESANTI



**I**L est là, dans le salon du «Queen Elisabeth», à Cherbourg. Il est là, simple, les cheveux blancs et les yeux tels qu'ils vivent au fond de nous. Il adresse aux journalistes ce que, dans ses Mémoires, il appelle son «sourire de circonstance». Et ce sourire se répercute dans la mémoire de tous les journalistes, de tous les photographes, de tous les matelots, stewards, de tous ceux qui l'ont vu. Il dit :

— Je n'ai pas d'opinions politiques ; je suis pour la liberté...

Il dit :

— Ce qui m'intéresse, ce sont les êtres humains...  
Je suis pour les hommes...

Et ces phrases se répercutent elles aussi dans les mémoires de tous. Ce sont les phrases-légende, les phrases-clé de «Charlot», celui qui vit dans tous ceux qui passent dans les rues des villes, parce que tous, à un moment de leur vie, se sont sentis déshérités, brimés et seuls.

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**S**ANS doute n'existe-t-il pas un Français, un Anglais ou un Américain qui n'ait un souvenir personnel, intime, lié à la silhouette frileuse aux yeux émerveillés. Pour tous le chapeau melon, la canne, les godillots en accordéon qui servent de signature à Charlie Chaplin ont incarné, ne serait-ce qu'un moment, leur souffrance et leur vengeance.

«Le Gosse», où Chaplin promenait sa réduction sous les traits de Jackie Coogan, a été le premier film que j'aie jamais vu ; sans doute n'avais-je pas encore l'âge de l'humour et de l'ironie, car je me rappelle avoir pleuré au lieu de rire.

Un de mes amis, devenu un savant orientaliste connu, dédiait ses poèmes de la quinzisième année à Charlot qu'il nommait «mon semblable, mon frère».

Un petit Anglais de 11 ans écrivait à Chaplin : «Je voudrais te remercier pour toutes les fois que tu m'as remis le moral en place quand j'étais triste et malheureux».

L'enfant de Kennington et de Lambeth, le «cockney» des taudis londoniens qui vendait dans la rue des sacs à charbon cousus par sa mère, l'estomac creux, l'imagination débordante de désirs, cet enfant n'est jamais

mort dans le multimillionnaire Charles Chaplin. Il est resté le créateur, le vengeur des êtres seuls, sans argent, sans protection, sans sécurité ni garanties.

Quand Mac Senett, pionnier du cinéma, a proposé au jeune mime presque inconnu d'abandonner les chutes burlesques et les tartes à la crème envoyées au visage pour créer un «type», toute son enfance est revenue à Chaplin.

Il a revu le vieil aveugle assis sous le pont de Westminster, lisant du doigt sa Bible en relief et tendant l'oreille au pas du policier de service qui le fera «circuler». Il a revécu ses premières amours, quand il regardait passer avec haine et rancune les jeunes gens bien habillés, à chapeau melon et canne, et prenait conscience de son veston déchiré, de ses souliers aux bâillements de crocodiles. Il a voulu faire entrer dans son personnage les terreurs et les rêves de vengeance (croc en jambe qui verse le policier dans le lac, tour joué au riche à cigare, à la femme constellée de bijoux). Il a voulu au moins faire rire de leurs propres misères tous les anonymes perdus de par le monde. C'est l'immémoriale tradition de Guignol rossant le commissaire.

Mais Charlot, au lieu de la face de bois de Guignol, offre sur son visage toutes les émotions du brimé, du révolté. Il a su dépasser ses souvenirs londoniens, faire entrer «Charlot» dans la vie des pauvres types du monde entier. Les journaliers agricoles qui errent de ranch en ranch à travers les Etats-Unis, les sans-métier qui voyagent clandestinement dans les wagons de marchandises, les vendeurs de journaux de New York, s'y sont reconnus, comme les paysans sans terre de Sicile ou du Brésil (en admettant qu'ils aient l'occasion d'aller au cinéma), comme les sans-le-sou de Paris et de Milan.

L'ironie triste, l'espérance jamais éteinte qui passe dans les yeux de Charlot a su aller si loin dans l'humain qu'il éveille des réminiscences même chez ceux qui n'ont pas souffert de la faim. Car, dans notre société, chaque être s'est senti parfois seul, pris dans les tenailles d'une machine inhumaine, traité en chair à canon, en chair à travail, en bétail. Et les courts métrages de Chaplin, avant même la période de ses grands films, ont évoqué la lutte de l'homme seul dans un milieu hostile contre les rouages qui le dépassent, sur lesquels il semble ne rien pouvoir.

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«CHARLOT soldat» verse insidieusement, entre deux éclats de rire, la haine de la guerre. «Le Pélerin» réveille (surtout chez les Anglais et les Améri-

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après tout c'est leur affaire », parce qu'ils n'étaient ni noirs, ni communistes, ni « fauteurs de paix » ; ils se sont soudain sentis atteints. Justement parce que des émotions et des rires de leurs plus belles années restaient reliés à Charlot, parce qu'il leur « avait remis le moral en place », ils ont refusé de comprendre. S'attaquer à Charlot ? Mais c'était s'attaquer à ce qu'ils portaient de meilleur en eux-mêmes.

Les Américains les plus lucides comprennent cette situation. Au moment où la foule anglaise a porté en triomphe Chaplin débarqué du « Queen Elisabeth », nous avons eu la surprise de lire dans le New York Herald Tribune essayant de s'expliquer cette immense sympathie populaire, réplique à l'imbécile ostracisme yankee : « Charlie représente les pauvres types du monde entier ; ... quand on donne un coup de pied au derrière à Charlie, on le donne aux pauvres types du monde entier ».

Les « fauteurs de paix » (des centaines de millions d'êtres) sont pour Charlie Chaplin. Et les travailleurs qui luttent pour le socialisme sont pour Charlie Chaplin. Ils savent où s'arrête sa clairvoyance. Ils savent qu'il est resté « un homme seul ». Mais il exprime la révolte, la pitié, et suscite souvent l'espoir « d'en sortir ». Et il est, à sa manière un peu confuse, un combattant de la liberté. Aussi les progressistes du monde entier ont-ils pris fait et cause pour l'indésirable Charlot, dont l'avenir est soudain mis en cause par les fauteurs de guerre, par les ennemis des pauvres hommes seuls.

**L**A présentation du dernier film de Chaplin « Lime-light » (Les feux de la rampe) à Londres a suscité chez les critiques britanniques des réactions diverses.

Le sujet tentait l'artiste quand il était encore « Charlot ». Il l'esquissait déjà dans ses Mémoires. On a l'impression que le thème du clown vieilli qui, cessant de faire rire, perd sa raison d'être en même temps que son emprise sur le public, hante Chaplin. La perpétuelle inquiétude (proche de la neurasthénie) de l'homme seul a toujours préfiguré devant lui le jour où les foules ne seraient plus soulevées par la seule sonorité de son nom.

Les « Feux de la rampe » montrent le clown Calvero, vieilli, abruti par l'alcool, qui ne sait plus faire rire, qui tombe amoureux d'une petite danseuse malade. Pour rendre le goût de la vie à Terry, Calvero tente de redevenir lui-même. En vain... Par contre la petite danseuse à laquelle il a rendu le courage de lutter, conquiert l'hydre mystérieuse dont dépend la vie des artistes : le public. Terry reconnaissante, déclare son amour au vieux clown, veut l'épouser. Il refuse. Pourtant un dernier triomphe lui est offert : un dernier gala. Le public rit à nouveau, applaudit comme autrefois... La finale du numéro envoie le clown dans la fosse de l'orchestre où il défonce la grosse caisse. Calvero en sautant se brise la colonne vertébrale. Il meurt

dans la coulisse (comme Molière) avec dans ses prunelles assombries l'image de Terry, dansant sur la scène.

Nous retrouvons dans ce drame déjà souvent traité les grands thèmes de Charlot. D'abord, la peur (et la dépendance) de l'homme seul devant les autres, c'est-à-dire ici, le public, son juge, son maître et son bourreau. Puis la bonté, la compassion capables de sauver un être : l'amour de l'homme ressuscite la femme aimée. Cet amour est toujours malheureux pour l'homme (soit parce qu'il est un vagabond haillonneux et ridicule, soit parce qu'il est un clown aux cheveux blancs). L'éternelle insatisfaction sentimentale de Chaplin, sa recherche toujours déçue de l'absolu en amour, reparaissent ici.

La critique londonienne reproche aux « Feux de la rampe » son excès d'émotion : « Charlot ne sait plus se rire de lui-même ». Le Times regrette de l'entendre trop expliquer « sa philosophie et son humeur particulière ».

Je n'ai pas vu le film. Mais la convergence et le ton des critiques nous obligent à nous demander si la conception du monde de Chaplin, pour fragmentaire et anarchique qu'elle nous paraisse, n'effraye pas les messieurs bien pensants... A l'époque où Washington veut faire mourir sur la chaise électrique le couple Rosenberg innocent, sous une très vague et très peu convaincante accusation « d'espionnage atomique », Chaplin disant à Terry : « Quoi, il a fallu des millions d'années pour créer la conscience humaine, et vous voulez effacer le miracle de la vie ? Il n'y a rien de plus important que la vie au monde », doit paraître subversif.

Au cours de sa conférence de presse à bord du « Queen Elisabeth », Charlot a révélé que la fameuse enquête ouverte contre lui par l'attorney général des Etats-Unis lui a suggéré une nouvelle idée de film. Un ancien déporté privé de la parole articulée doit répondre au traditionnel interrogatoire d'entrée américain : « Venez-vous aux Etats-Unis pour assassiner le président de la République ? » et « avez-vous l'intention de renverser le gouvernement américain ? » A ces questions il ne peut opposer que son cri d'indignation et de révolte.

Nous ne savons comment (ni même si) Chaplin traitera vraiment ce thème. Qu'il y ait songé montre déjà la profonde impression produite sur cet individualiste, cet « homme seul », par l'arbitraire trumani.

En tous cas « Charlot » semble vouloir renaître. Aux journalistes anglais Chaplin a déclaré : « Les Feux de la rampe ne seront peut-être que les vacances de Charlot... Si j'aimerais refaire différemment ma carrière artistique ? Non, je ne veux pas retourner en arrière et tout ce que je désire, c'est d'aller en avant, toujours en avant ».

Les peuples se sont portés à la rencontre de Charlie Chaplin. Lui qui, à son premier voyage en Europe, fut si ému de voir les gens de la rue le saluer comme un frère, va-t-il soudain prendre conscience de la seule solution offerte aux « pauvres types du monde entier », la solution de la fraternité et du combat commun ?

Donc, en 1945 le sénateur républicain William Langer demandait l'ouverture d'une enquête « pour déterminer si Charles Chaplin n'était pas un étranger indésirable sujet à expulsion ». Charlie répondit, sans haine et sans colère, mais avec une amère ironie, que depuis la présentation du « Dictateur » il était en butte à « une véritable persécution politique ». Pendant ce temps, les foules de Rome et de Paris, et même des Allemands de Berlin, se pressaient dans les salles pour voir ou revoir « le Dictateur », film bien entendu interdit dans tous les pays nazifiés ou occupés.

En 1947, enfin, le film préparé pendant les années de retraite sortit. « Monsieur Verdoux » nous montre l'acteur Chaplin et non plus Charlot. Le film ne contient pas la plus légère allusion politique. Mais l'année 1947 ayant marqué une offensive « anti-rouge » d'une virulence toute nouvelle, les cercles officiels et officieux taxèrent Chaplin de communisme. Vieux reproche : vieille réponse. Charlie convoque une conférence de presse à New York et fait la fameuse déclaration qui lui restera attachée désormais comme s'il la portait tatouée sur sa peau :

— Je ne suis pas un communiste ; je suis un fauteur de paix.

Ligne conséquente, ininterrompue : « Charlot soldat » était déjà un film de « fauteur de paix ». Mais la phrase de Chaplin le met décidément au ban de la société trumanienne. Toujours conséquent, l'artiste signe l'appel de Stockholm. Quand les Américains expulsent et arrêtent des « communistes », en 1949, il télégraphie à Picasso, lui demandant de susciter une intervention des artistes français auprès du gouvernement de Washington. Un autre sénateur, Clain, demande non plus l'ouverture d'une enquête, mais l'expulsion de « Charlot ». Il ne craint pas de préciser que le télégramme à Picasso constitue à ses yeux une « presque trahison des Etats-Unis ».

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EN 1951 un troisième sénateur républicain, Harold Velde, déclare que la commission des activités anti-américaines va convoquer Chaplin. Pendant ce temps, la presse Hearst continue son travail de longue haleine. Un de ses éditorialistes ne craint pas d'écrire : « depuis près d'un demi-siècle Chaplin dégrade la morale américaine ».

L'art symbolise la souffrance et le sourire des hommes ni son attitude, ni sa réplique. Il

américain parce que j'aime ce pays, tout

tout racisme et toute oppression.

Et il conclut, aggravant son cas de « fauteur de paix » :  
— Toute guerre enlève à l'humanité un peu de son âme et brise quelque chose en chaque homme.

Les propagandistes de la guerre en Corée « pour la défense des Etats-Unis », de la guerre préventive anti-rouge, de la guerre froide, tiède, microbienne, téléguinée, ne peuvent plus tolérer même le sourire de désespoir du clown vieilli qui a cessé d'amuser... quand ce clown est incarné par Charlot, par le fauteur de paix ami de Roosevelt, par ce symbole de leur mauvaise conscience.

Le 16 septembre dernier, à la présentation du film « Limelight » (le film du clown vieilli qui prend racine, lui aussi, dans l'enfance de Charlie, et dans l'histoire d'un clown londonien qui finit par se jeter dans la Tamise parce qu'il ne faisait plus rire) les spectateurs



— Et qu'il se mette bien dans l'idée que nous ne le laisserons pas rentrer !  
(D'après le Dally Worker de Londres).

(Sur les pancartes : Procureur général, Comité des activités anti-américaines, corruption, etc.).

font à Chaplin une ovation qui fait déborder le vase de la colère officielle.

Le vendredi 19 septembre, pendant que Chaplin voguait une nouvelle fois vers l'Europe à bord du « Queen Elisabeth », navire britannique, l'attorney général des Etats-Unis, Mc Granery, annonça au cours d'une conférence de presse qu'une enquête est ouverte sur Chaplin et que l'entrée des Etats-Unis lui est interdite.

Or la famille Chaplin (Charlie vit aux Etats-Unis depuis quarante ans) avait des visas de retour en règle sur ses passeports.

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LA nouvelle a retenti à travers le monde. Des isolés, des solitaires, qui ne se sentaient reliés ni à l'humanité dans son ensemble ni à un groupe humain particulier, ont dressé l'oreille. Jusqu'alors ils disaient d'un petit air d'observateurs neutres : « Oui, enfin, les Américains n'aiment pas les communistes... ni les noirs... »

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TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, CHARLIE CHAPLIN  
alias ISRAEL THORNSTEIN  
Security Matter - C

The letter from the American Embassy in Paris, dated November 6, 1952, encloses the following clippings:

1. Clipping from communist organ "L'HUMANITE" 11/1/52, which reads as follows:

**"THANK YOU CHAPLIN!"**

"Thanks CHAPLIN! For the past four days the greatest actor in the world has been in Paris where he has not come since March 22, 1931. And, after Great Britain, France is now receiving, - as an old friend, as a friend of the peoples of all countries - the 'little man' hunted down by the masters of American reaction.

"The day of his arrival, the Parisian workers and little factory workers mingling with the scenario people, acclaimed the genial inventor of 'CHARLOT (Charlie).' The next day the entire capital comprising authors, motion picture creators, and journalists, laughed and cried during the showing of 'LIMELIGHT (Feux de la Rampe)' and applauded unceasingly the creator and interpreter of a new outstanding work in motion picture history. The evidence of the genius brought unanimity from creators and critics of every (political) opinion, just as this genius had awakened unanimous admiration by our people for CHAPLIN's former films.

"For the past two days thousands of spectators have attended the four large halls which are exclusively showing his film in Paris.

"Tomorrow all Paris, all France will go and laugh at the antics of the old clown CALVERO, tamer of fleas, street singer and unskilled violinist.

"They will cry at the dramatic tale of the misfortunes of an old man whom pitiless society deprives of his daily bread and of the joy of exercising his art.

TRANSLATED BY: 182

December 2, 1952

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Original to LA  
12/2/52

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"They will be enthused concerning the moral force of a man who is devoting himself to reviving a young girl's joy of living.

"They will come out of the motion picture enriched by so many emotions, soothed by the direct contact with such a human person, exalted by the beautiful love song which unfolds throughout the film, like a symphony, and which will resound for a long time.

"After 'MONSIEUR VERDOUX' which showed a deep change in the long suite of CHAPLIN films, here now is the great actor at the summit of his evolution, here is the waggish 'little man' with the walk of a duck, who has become a great tragedy actor, doing this without ceasing to be, for us, CHARLIE, the upsetter of cream pies of our childhood, the pastor of 'PELERIN (Pilgrim)', the unemployed in 'LA RUEE VERS L'OR (Gold Digger)' or in 'TEMPS MODERNES (Modern Times)', the timid lover in 'LUMIERES DE LA VILLE (Street Lights)'.... All those who have at heart the love of life and of men will hail the 'FEUX DE LA RAMPE (Limelight)' like a hymn bubbling with goodness and with love, like a courageous message from a man who has known how to remain loyal to himself, and this in spite of the most unimaginable persecutions - these by the entire press and rabid police apparatus which for many years has tried to destroy his personality - and he has succeeded in giving us this masterpiece of greatness and of simplicity. Thank you CHAPLIN!"

(By) ARMAND MONJO"

Published in "L'HUMANITE", Paris, 11/1/52.

The above paper, in the same issue, publishes scenes from "LIMELIGHT", the first entitled: "Barbary's organ by whose sound CHARLIE danced when a child; this organ accentuates the whole film and story of the old clown CALVERO whose picture is below." "LIMELIGHT" being shown in four of the largest motion picture halls of Paris: at Marignan, Marivaux, Rex and Normandie.

The next page continues, and has the following items:

1. In London in 1911 CALVERO, a celebrated, but old and declining vaudeville actor:
2. Now engagements are rare. Poverty stalks, and drink takes a stronger and stronger hold on the old artist:
3. Upon returning one evening, CALVERO saves a young girl, TERRY from suicide. Taken to his home she confesses the causes of her action: she wanted to be a great dancer and paralysis has grounded her. CALVERO comforts her, gives her courage, and she becomes cured.
4. TERRY is engaged by a great ballet in which CALVERO has a small part. It is triumph. TERRY proposes that CALVERO marry her, but he feels himself too old and runs away."

The newspaper at bottom of this page prints the names of all the actors in "LIMELIGHT."

On the next page the story continues: "TERRY has become a great actress. She arranges the entry of CALVERO into a scene where he will perform with perfection with one of his old partners. A new career thus opens up for him (picture below).

His last pirouette plunges him into the orchestra pit. The public is delirious. But CALVERO does not get up and in his dying moments he turns over to TERRY triumphal joy, the happiness which he has created for her (picture below).

Final page shows picture of "CHARLES CHAPLIN delivering a speech hailing France, this speech, at the time of the triumphal presentation of "LIMELIGHT", being made to the motion picture members and to the press. He is just as moved as his audience, and this is not just slightly!"

Underneath this picture is advertisement of book in French about the life of CHAPLIN. It has just been published and is entitled: "VIE de CHARLOT - (Life of CHARLIE). Sensational book (by) GEORGES SADOUL"; "CHARLIE CHAPLIN, His Films and His Times".- A volume of 208 pages, 20 illustrations, Glazed Illustrated Cover - 300 Francs - (Published by) E. F. R. 24 rue Racine Paris VI CCP 752-59)."

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

The November 1952 issue of "DEMOCRATIE NOUVELLE" has the attached article by DOMINIQUE DE SAUDER.

**"THEY ARE AFRAID OF 'CHARLIE'"**

"There he is in the drawing room of the 'Queen Elisabeth' in Cherbourg. He is ~~unassuming~~, unassuming, the white hair and the eyes, just as he has lived ~~us~~ us. He addresses the journalists (newspapermen), with what, in his 'MEMOIRES' he calls his 'occasional smile.' And this smile is reflected within the memory of all newspapermen, by all the photographers, by all the sailors, stewards, by everyone who has seen him. He said: 'I have no political opinions; I am for freedom...' He said: '...what interests me are human beings...I am for mankind....'

"And these sentences, they also are reflected in the memory of everyone. These are underlined sentences the key-sentences of 'CHARLIE,' he who lives within all those who pass in the city streets, because everyone has, at one time in life felt disinherited, persecuted and alone.

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"And undoubtedly there exists, a Frenchman, an Englishman, or an American, who carries an intimate personal memory bound to the sensitive silhouette with the wonderstruck eyes. For everyone, the bowler hat, the cane, the scuffed hobnail shoes - serving as signature for CHARLIE CHAPLIN - have personified, if only for a moment, their suffering and their vengeance.

"'The Kid,' in which CHAPLIN scored together with JACKIE COOGAN, was the very first film I saw; doubtlessly I had not yet reached the age of humor and irony because I remember having cried instead of laughing.

"One of my friends, now a well-known Oriental scientist, dedicated his poems at fifteen years of age to CHARLIE whom he called 'my duplicate, my brother,'

TRANSLATED BY:

December 2, 1952

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"A little British girl of 11 years of age wrote to CHAPLIN: 'I want to thank you for the many times you gave me hope when I was sad and unhappy.'

"The child of Kennington and of Lambeth, the 'cockney' of the London slums who, in the streets, sold coal in sacks sewed by his mother, the stomach empty, the imagination bubbling over with desires, this child is never dead within multimillionaire CHARLES CHAPLIN. He remains the creator, the avatar of those alone, without money, without protection, without security or guarantees.

"When MAC SENNETT, motion picture pioneer, proposed to the young, almost unknown dumb mimic, to give up the burlesque tumbles, to give up throwing cream pies in faces, and create a 'personality' instead, CHAPLIN's entire childhood came back to him.

"He saw again the old blind man sitting on the Westminster Bridge publicly reading his Bible through his fingers and keeping his ear cocked for the step of the policeman who would make him 'move on.' He relived again his first loves, when he had viewed with hate and rancor the young people passing him, these well dressed with bowler hat and cane, and he being conscious of his torn vest and his cracked alligator shoe. He wanted to have his roles personally reflect the terrors and the dreams of vengeance (the leg trip-up which plunges the policeman into the lake, trick played on the rich with the cigar, on the woman decked out with jewels. He wanted the misfortunes of these to be laughed at by all anonymous lost persons, by all the world. This, in the memorable tradition of PUNCH, thrashing the commissioner.

"However CHARLIE, - instead of the wooden face of PUNCH, - shows on his face all the emotions of the persecuted, the revolted. He knew how to surpass his London memories, how to make 'CHARLIE' enter into the life of the poor individuals of the entire world. The agricultural job-workers who drift from farm to farm across the United States, the unskilled who secretly travel in boxcars, the sellers of newspapers in New York, these are all recognized, as are the landless peasants of Sicily or of Brazil (providing latter have opportunity of going to the movies), and also the penniless of Paris and of Milan.

"The sad irony, the never-extinguished hope which is in the eyes of CHARLIE, goes so deep that it awakens memories even in those who have never suffered hunger. For, in our society, each being sometimes feels alone, seized within the clutches of an inhuman machine, treated as cannon fodder, as labor fodder, as a beast. And CHAPLIN's short films, even before the period of his long films, showed the fight of man alone within a hostile environment, against the wheels which are going over him, wheels over which it seems he can do nothing.

"'CHARLIE the soldier,' insidiously inserts, - between two bursts of laughter - his hate of war. 'LE PELERIN' (The Pilgrim) reveals (particularly with respect to British and Americans) the honest and frank souls who are deceived by the rituals of churches. 'The \*Emigrant' is doubtlessly the film which established CHARLIE's popularity in the United States where all were emigrants - children or grandchildren of emigrants. The burlesquing of the adventure of such emigrant being but the magnified view of the real defeats of the real emigrants. The last scene of CHARLIE, - one foot on each side of the frontier, pursued on one side, frightened by the fusillades on the other, - shook the quietude of the American citizens.

"The big films showed the period of the artist's maturity. His first return to Europe, around the year 1925, permitted CHARLIN to measure his popularity. Mobbed by the crowd, held up in triumph, recognized at each street corner, the child of Lambeth naturally plays the role of CHARLIE. Pride at becoming a kind of a king elevates him, but he fears unknown persons, fears officials, fears the crowd. He himself knows it is ridiculous to be frightened to see himself thus. But his solitary march crossing the lower strata of his childhood gives us CHARLIE's dimensions.

"In the streets, where he himself played, he sees similar children and he is frightened: 'There are too many of them - he tells himself - one can do nothing for them.' For CHARLIN has remained, and is, a 'solitary man.' He believes in individual goodness, in the individual's revolt, in solitary thought. His impossibility of communicating with others (and his hopeless search for an absolute perfection in human relationships) shows itself in his private life, in his numerous marriages, his innumerable contacts, his difficult friendships. Even the faults attributed to him: stinginess, egotism, are faults of solitude.

"In the cities he flees the crowd; but he hunts out the human derelicts, the vagabonds, the (street) girls. His verdict regarding Paris of post-World War I is typical. He does not join in with the 'town given over to perpetual rejoicing' as shown to him: the big hotels, the night clubs. He writes: 'I have, however, the feeling that something

Translator's note: \*This is a literal translation of the title; it may have another title in English.



has happened to it (Paris), something which is trying to be hid by reaching the highest point in laughter and songs.... We are passing in front of a church. There is an old woman asleep on the steps, but she has neither a harassed nor haggard air. On her face, while she sleeps, there is a shade of a smile. For me this is the symbol of Paris. Hiding her poverty in back of a smile.'

"But when the crowd of London workers, recognizing CHAPLIN, followed him, he was seized with such fright that he put himself under the protection of a policeman...who mockingly assured him 'oh those will never do you any harm.'

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"All this America, the American Government, has known always. 'CHARLIE' has always had a bad character in the United States, even the CHARLIE before 'The Dictator.' The specialized press has put all its efforts in motion in order to destroy the mimic's immense popularity with the public. While the scandals of the private lives of all the actors are camouflaged, made presentable and acceptable, along the lines of virtue of the old maid in Boston, each adventure of CHAPLIN brings an armed hypocritical uprising. The reporters claimed him 'haughty'... Actually the solitary man did not conform to the moral laws of Hollywood. His irony, his independence of thought and action, all was shocking. By his excentricity, in other words his actual non-conforminism, he worried the excentrics who command the most artificial city in the world.

"This confused constraint existed before 'The Dictator.' Then it took a political tone. During the first trip of CHAPLIN to Europe, the reporters in all countries asked him the same question: 'Are you bolshevik?'. And CHAPLIN replied: 'No, but bolshevism appears to me an interesting experience.' At one moment he planned a 'study trip to Russia.' Then he renounced it, mostly because 'the bad season is approaching.'

"Then came 'The Dictator' in midst of Hitlerism. From then on CHAPLIN was classified. Not officially, because officially every American, every European bourgeois was anti-Nazi and this film only summed up the hate of a liberal confronting dictatorship. But the confused uneasiness of Hollywood strengthened in regard to the excentric. Scenario writer, producer, seller, scene director, actor, thus did CHAPLIN alone oppose HITLER. And at the same time he expressed the horror of dictatorship, the horror of nazism felt by the man in the street.

"The 'anti CHAPLIN' campaign took on a new bitterness in spite of hypocritical praise. During the ROOSEVELT period no one dared to rise up against CHARLIE. CHAPLIN loved ROOSEVELT and ROOSEVELT saw in CHAPLIN the greatest actor of the era.

"The enemies, then, continued to declare latter 'outraged' by the actor's private life, and by the fact that he did not wish to become an American citizen. He was likewise blamed for having placed himself, during the war, at the disposal of the British Government and not at the disposal of the American Government.

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"As soon as ROOSEVELT died in 1945, the real hostilities were launched. It can be said, that from that moment, the 'CHAPLIN CASE' symbolized the sweep by the repression in the United States. As fast as the 'anti-red' panic, the 'Forrestilism' spread, the American governors, - taking less consideration of public opinion - increased their audacity towards the one man who embodied the revulsion against oppression, against inhumanity.

"Because even this single revolt (and the lone fact of showing that the 'American way of life' did not represent a paradise for man) was, - for the gentlemen of the White House, - unpardonable criticism and blame. The partisans of the atomic war and of the interventions in Asia, in Europe, considered that the vengeance laugh, of the oppressed in the face of the oppressor, to be dangerous. The demobilized soldiers were congregating in the motion picture clubs in order to again see 'soldier CHARLIE' and 'Modern Times.' CHAPLIN, who no longer was suggesting any new films had, however, become a danger. In short, 'The Eye was watching CAIN.'

"So, in 1945, Republican Senator WILLIAM LANGER asked for the opening of an investigation 'in order to determine if CHARLES CHAPLIN were not an undesirable foreigner subject to deportation.' CHARLIE replied, without hate or anger but with a bitter irony, that since the showing of the 'DICTATOR' he has been the target of 'a veritable political persecution.' During this period the mobs in Rome and Paris, and even the Germans in Berlin, were thronging halls to see, or see again, 'THE DICTATOR,' a film naturally prohibited within all the Nazified or occupied countries.

"In 1947, finally came out a film which had been prepared during the retreat years. 'Mr. VERDOUX' shows us the actor CHAPLIN and not CHARLIE any longer. The film does not contain the slightest

political allusion. However the year 1947, having stressed an 'anti-red' offensive with an entirely new virulence, the specific malicious officials charged CHAPLIN with communism. Old charge: old reply. CHARLIE called a press conference in New York and made the famous statement which will always be attached to him just as if it were tattooed on his skin: 'I am not a communist; I am a supporter for peace.'

"Important consequent item: 'Soldier CHARLIE' was first of all a film by the 'supporter of peace.'

"However the sentence by CHAPLIN put him definitely under the ban of Truman's society. Still continuing, the artist signed the STOCKHOLM APPEAL. When the Americans arrest and deport the 'communist' in 1949, he telegraphs to PICASSO asking him to back a protest by French artists to the Washington Government. Another Senator, CLAIN, requested not only the opening of an investigation but the deportation of 'CHARLIE.' He was unafraid of stating that, in his eyes, the telegram to PICASSO was 'a little short of betrayal of the United States.'

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"In 1951 a third Republican Senator, HAROLD VELDE, states that the UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE is going to summon CHAPLIN. During this time the HEARST press continues its long labors. One of its editorials was not afraid to write: 'For nearly a half century CHAPLIN has degraded American morale.'

The actor, who symbolized the pain and the smile of the poverty-stricken, is not changing either his attitude or his reply. He repeats: 'I am American just because I love this country.' Then he adds: 'I am against all racialism and all oppression.' And he concludes, thus aggravating his 'supporter of peace' case: 'Every war takes from humanity a little of its soul and breaks down something in every man.'

"The propagandists, of the war in Korea 'for the defense of the United States,' of the anti-red preventive war, of the guided currents, tepid, cold, microbean war, can no longer tolerate even the hopeless smile of the old clown who has ceased to amuse...when such clown is interpreted by CHARLIE the supporter of peace, friend of ROOSEVELT, and symbol of their bad conscience.

"On last September 16th, at the showing of the film "LIMELIGHT" (the film of the old clown who himself is rooted both in the childhood of CHARLIE, and in the story of a London clown who ended by throwing himself into the Thames because he no longer could cause laughter) the spectators gave CHAPLIN an ovation which made official wrath bubble over.

"On Friday September 19th, at the time CHAPLIN was going again to Europe aboard the "Queen Elizabeth," a British ship, the Attorney General of the United States, McGRANERY announced during a press conference that an investigation had been opened on CHAPLIN and that entry into the United States was forbidden to him.

"Now CHAPLIN's family (CHARLIE has lived in the United States for forty years) had return visas, in order, on their passports.

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"The news held the attention of the world. Lonely persons, solitary souls who did not feel themselves bound either to humanity on the whole or to any specific person, cocked their ears. Up to that time they had said with a slight air of observing neutral: 'Oh yes, Americans do not like the communists..or the negroes..after all, it is their affair;' however these people,—being neither black nor communists nor 'peace supporters'—felt suddenly stricken. Just because the emotions and laughter of their best years had been bound up with CHARLIE, because he had 'restored morale' to them, and they refused to understand. To attack CHARLIE? This meant attacking what was best in themselves.

"The more clear-headed Americans understand this situation. At the time when the English crowd, at the docking of the 'Queen Elizabeth,' carried CHAPLIN away in triumph, we were surprised to read in the 'New York Herald Tribune' — who was trying to explain this immense popular sympathy — that latter replied to a Yankee isolationist imbecile: 'CHARLIE represents the poverty-stricken types of the entire world;... when CHARLIE is given a kick in the back, the poverty-stricken of the entire world are kicked.'

"The 'supporters of peace' (the hundreds of millions of humans) are for CHARLIE CHAPLIN. And the workers who are fighting for socialism are for CHARLIE CHAPLIN. They know his clear-sightedness. They know that he is still 'a man alone.' However he expresses revulsion, pity, and often awakens hope. And he is, in his slightly confused way, a fighter for freedom. Also the progressives of the entire world, have not they taken up action and case for the undesirable CHARLIE for whom the future is precipitating, caused by the supporters of war, by the enemies of poor solitary men.

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"The presentation in London of the last CHAPLIN film 'Limelight' has awakened various reactions by British critics.

"The subject tempted the artist when he still was 'CHARLIE.' This already has been cited in his 'Memories.' One has the impression that CHARLIE is haunted by the tale of the old clown who, ceasing to cause laughter, lost his reason at the same time as his hold on the public. The continual unrest (almost neurasthenia) of the lonely man who always has in his mind the day when the crowds will no longer be uplifted by just the sound of his name.

"'LIMELIGHT' shows the old clown CALVERO sodden by alcohol, who no longer can cause laughter, who falls in love with a little ill dancer. In order to give back to TERRY the desire to live, CALVERO tries to come back himself. In vain... On the other hand the little dancer, to whom he has given the courage to fight, conquers the mysterious hydra upon which the life of artists depends: the public. TERRY grateful, declares her love for the old clown, wants to marry him. He refuses. However a last triumph is offered to him: a last gala occasion. The public laughs again, applauds as of yore. The final antic sends the old clown into the orchestra pit where he breaks the big drum. CALVERO in jumping cracks his spinal column. He dies (like MOLIERE) in the wings, his eyelids dimming with the image of TERRY dancing on the stage.

"In this drama we again find the great theme so often interpreted by CHARLIE. First fear (and the dependence) of solitary man confronting others, here, in other words, is the public, his judge, his master, his executioner. Then goodness, compassion capable of saving a human being: the love of man reviving the woman loved. This love is always unhappy for man (either because he is a ragged and ridiculous vagabond or because he is a clown with white hair). The eternal sentimental dissatisfaction of CHAPLIN, his ever disappointed search for true love reappears here.

"The London critic blames 'LIMELIGHT' for over-emotionalism. 'CHARLIE no longer knows how to laugh at himself.' 'The Times' regrets hearing him over-express 'his philosophy and his kind of humor.'

"I have never seen the film. But the convergency and the tone of the critics oblige us to ask ourselves if the conception of CHAPLIN's world, fragmentary and anarchistic as it seems to us, is not terrifying

Translator's note: This word can also mean lawless but I have put the literal translation here.

thinking gentlemen. At the time when Washington wants to make the innocent ROSENBERG couple die in the electric chair, and through a very vague and very unconvincing charge of 'atomic espionage,' And CHAPLIN saying to Terry: 'Put it has necessitated millions of years to create the human conscience, and so you want to eradicate the miracle of life? There is nothing in the world so important as life.' Such must be made to appear as subversive.

"During his press conference aboard the 'Queen Elizabeth' CHARLIE revealed that the famous investigation opened against him by the Attorney General of the United States has suggested to him a new idea for a film. An old deportee, deprived of articulate speech, has to reply to the traditional American entry interrogatory: 'Are you coming to the United States in order to assassinate the President of the Republic?' and 'Have you the intention of overturning the American Government?' To these questions he can only deny by his cry of indignation and revulsion.

"We do not know how (nor even if) CHAPLIN will really work out this theme. The fact that he has thought of it already shows the deep impression produced by the Truman despotism, on this individualist, this 'lonely man.'

"At all events 'CHARLIE' really seems to want to be reborn. To the British newspapermen, CHAPLIN declared: 'Limelight' will perhaps be only CHARLIE's vacation.... Do I desire to remake in different way my artistic character? No, I do not wish to go backwards in what I want to do, but go forward, always forward!

"The nations throng to meet CHARLIE CHAPLIN. He who, upon his first trip to Europe, was so moved at seeing people on the street greet him as a brother, will he not suddenly become conscious of the only solution offered to the 'poverty-stricken of the entire world,' the solution for brotherhood for the common struggle?"

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The cartoon is taken from "The London Daily Worker," and shows the Attorney General and the UN-American Activities Committee.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

November 13, 1952

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell

Director, FBI

Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI File 100-127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to your letter dated October 23,  
1952, your number A-5653092 Temp. INV. (U)

Inquiries have been initiated to contact the other  
sources requested and the results of these contacts will be  
referred to you immediately upon their receipt. (U)

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EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 1-9-89

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT  
LOS ANGELES

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE NOV 12 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/30, 11/3, 4, 5, 6/52	REPORT MADE BY b7c fd
TITLE CHARLES L. DREISER CHAPLIN was Charlie Chaplin, Thonstein			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

## Supplement SUMMARY REPORT

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON lectured at California Labor School on October 19, 1952 on the subject of "THEODORE DREISER and His Influence on American Thought." LAWSON discussed DREISER's background, early writings and his efforts to see through American propaganda. LAWSON stated that as years went by DREISER saw the hypocrisy, fraud and injustice of the capitalist system. LAWSON stated that the last years of DREISER's life were spent in Hollywood, Calif., where LAWSON and CHARLIE CHAPLIN were "regular visitors and confidants of his, and the two of them helped clarify Mr. DREISER's thoughts and bring him to a complete resolution that the Communist program would enable the working class to end poverty, oppression and cruelty and the Communist Party was the means to obtain social justice and economic well being." LAWSON stated that this caused DREISER to write to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER to apply for membership in the Communist Party. The "Daily People's World" of November 4, 1952 carries an article announcing that LAWSON will give a series of lectures at Los Angeles, Calif., commencing November 5 on the subject, "Our National Culture," which includes a lecture on THEODORE DREISER. (U)

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REP'T 7-1-59  
BY M. J. J. J.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JSP/KED  
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DATE OF REVIEW 1-9-89

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED: DKBSPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

6 Bureau (100-127090) (REGISTERED)

2 New York (100-69192) (REGISTERED)

4 Los Angeles (100-15641) (REGISTERED)

2 Milwaukee (REGISTERED)

2 San Francisco (100-29304)

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DATE 5-19-80 BY 10450



DETAILS: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

II CONNECTION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY OR OTHER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c San Francisco [redacted] known reliability, advised of the following information on October 23, 1952. (U)

"On the night of October 19, 1952 JOHN HOWARD LAWSON gave a lecture at the California Labor School on the life of THEODORE DREISER. (U)

"Mr. LAWSON discussed DREISER's background, his early writings, his attempts to see through the veil of obscurantism (obscurity) and propaganda variously dimmed into Americans by every media of communications, schools, churches, magazines, newspapers, lectures, etc., that blind most people to the realities of life. (U)

"In the decade from 1910 to 1920, Mr. DREISER continuously began to perceive some of the realities of life and to express them. 'Sister Carrie' and 'An American Tragedy' were written during that period and clearly show that DREISER was grappling seriously with the problems with life in a capitalistic society. However, he was not yet awakened fully when GEORGE BERNARD SHAW said of him that his political and economic thought was fifty years behind the times. (U)

"Not even a visit to Russia lifted the scales from DREISER's eyes, but as the years went by, he more and more perceived the hypocrisy, fraud and injustice of the capitalistic society and his later books greatly revealed this. 'America is Worth Saving' for instance disagreed so completely with the prevailing American viewpoint that it was not published in this country. (U)

"The last years of Mr. DREISER's life were spent in Hollywood, where Mr. LAWSON and CHARLIE CHAPLIN were regular visitors and confidants of his and where, according to Mr. LAWSON, the two of them helped clarify Mr. DREISER's thoughts and bring him to a complete resolution that the Communists offered a program that would enable the working class to end poverty, oppression and cruelty and to obtain social justice and economic well being. Mr. DREISER finally reached a firm conclusion that the Communist Party was the party of the future and wrote his famous letter to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, asking for membership in the Communist Party, and saying, 'The logic of my life compels me to ask for membership in the Communist Party.' (U)

"Mr. LAWSON praised Mr. DREISER very highly, continually referring to him as the greatest American novelist, the greatest novelist of twentieth century and other complimentary phrases." (U)

The California Labor School has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (U)

The 'Daily People's World' of November 4, 1952, on Page 7, column 3,

carried a news story captioned, "LAWSON to Open Series of Talks on United States Culture." (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Los Angeles—JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, playwright, historian and one of the Hollywood Nine, will deliver the first in a series of weekly lectures on 'Our National Culture,' 8:00 PM, Wednesday, November 5 at 7410 Sunset Blvd. (U)

"The series is sponsored by the Southern California Chapter of Arts, Sciences and Professions Council. Wednesday's lecture will be on THOMAS JEFFERSON—'The Culture of the Revolution and the Tradition of Rational Thought.' (U)

"Others will be on the cultural contributions of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, WALT WHITMAN, EUGENE V. DEBS and THEODORE DREISER." (U)

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

The San Francisco Office had no other informants that attended the meeting reported in this report and had no other panel potential confidential sources who attended this meeting, as known on the date of this report. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

-1 9/13/53

Will contact confidential informants and confidential sources to attend the meeting to be held in the future at which JOHN HOWARD LAWSON will discuss THEODORE DREISER, to ascertain if verification can be obtained of the remarks of LAWSON, as set out in this report. It is believed the lectures to be given in Los Angeles are identical with those which were given in San Francisco. (U)

[REDACTED]

b7D  
b7C

[REDACTED]

(U)

REFERENCES

b7C Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 10/14/52 at Los Angeles, California, captioned, "CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was, Security Matter - C." (U)

Los Angeles letter to Director and San Francisco, dated 10/20/52. (U)

Bureau Air-Tel to San Francisco, dated 10/28/52. (U)

San Francisco Air-Tel to Bureau and Los Angeles, dated 11/4/52. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURITY INFORMATION - C

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

November 26, 1952

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was. DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
Charlie Chaplin, Thonstein  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI File 100-127090 - 10/p

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Enclosed for your information is one copy  
of the supplemental summary report on the subject  
prepared by Special Agent [redacted] dated  
November 12, 1952, at San Francisco, California.

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
ON 1-9-79

Enclosure

2 cc: Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray  
Criminal Division  
(With Enclosure)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
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74 DEC 4 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 11-10-52

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-8749)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

U. I. R. - 8

Re Los Angeles letter dated October 20, 1952. (U)

By letter to Director dated October 22, 1952, San Diego advised [REDACTED] is unwilling to be exposed at the present time. (U)

Rerep [REDACTED] dated October 14, 1952 at Los Angeles, in the same investigation, which contains the following information on page 109 from DIO, 11th Naval District, San Diego. (U)

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

Inasmuch as the above is the only reference to the information in question, it is suggested the Los Angeles Office search the files of the Long Beach Office of ONI in an effort to locate the original information and its source. (U)

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2 - Los Angeles (100-15641) (Reg.)

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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DATE OF REVIEW 1-9-89

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ 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) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: November 18, 1952

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
Bufile 100-127090CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JSP/KEH  
REASON: CIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3  
DATE OF REVIEW 1-9-87Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_SYNOPSIS:

b7D In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service they have requested the identity and availability of several sources known to this Bureau. [REDACTED] former Bureau informant, has been discredited and information furnished by him proven unreliable. [REDACTED] is presently being contacted by Agents of the San Diego Office and he has requested that his name not be disclosed. (U)

PURPOSE:

To acquaint you with information concerning two sources whose identities have been requested by INS in connection with the Chaplin investigation. (U)

BACKGROUND:

b7c Subject and family are presently abroad on a six-month tour. Subject is an alien and INS is presently conducting an investigation for the purpose of determining if subject is eligible to re-enter this country upon his return from abroad. INS has been furnished with all pertinent information contained in the Bureau's files and a summary report prepared by SA [REDACTED] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles was forwarded to INS October 20, 1952. In connection with their investigation, INS has requested the identity and availability of several sources that had furnished information to this Bureau. (U)

DETAILS:

b7D By letter dated October 1, 1952, INS requested the identity of several sources. One such source was identified as [REDACTED] who had advised on [REDACTED]

Attachment

hlm

RECORDED - 55

INDEXED - 55

CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 22 1952



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] The San Francisco Office was contacted concerning [REDACTED] source and they advised by letter dated October 31, 1952, that much of the information he had furnished proved to be unreliable and that this informant was discredited. They suggested, therefore, that his identity not be divulged. Bureau records reveal that this source is [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED] he was proven unreliable and it was determined that much of the information that he had furnished concerning [REDACTED] was inaccurate, and that he had posed as a member of the Communist Party during the time he was an informant. However, it had been determined that he had not been a member of the Party [REDACTED] This source was formerly a Bureau informant and information which he has furnished is contained in the Bureau's files. Although he has proven to be totally unreliable it is felt that we should divulge his identity to INS pointing out his past unreliable record. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above information, it is recommended that [REDACTED] not be divulged to INS at the present time; however, that [REDACTED] should be disclosed, pointing out his past unreliable record. (U)

ACTION:

If you agree, the attached letter should be forwarded to INS. (U)

*[Handwritten signature]*

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service**

November 18, 1952

**Director, FBI**

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell  
Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI File 100-127090 100

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 53

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
ON 1-9-79

Reference is made to your letter dated  
October 1, 1952, your number A-5653092, Temp./Inv.

The last paragraph on page two of your letter requests the identity of the source who furnished information that Chaplin had contributed liberally to "A Soviet America to Come." This source is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Your attention is called to the fact that [REDACTED] has proven unreliable and any information he has furnished has been discredited and inaccurate in most instances. Therefore, information he has furnished cannot be relied upon.

The source that furnished the information set forth on page three, paragraph two, of your letter refuses to have his identity divulged at this time.

Page three, paragraph three, of your letter requests the identity of the source who advised that Chaplin "had done much for the Party..." This source declines to have his identity made known at this time.

COMM — FBI  
NOV 19 1952  
MAILED 27

NOTE ON YELLOW:

b7D Chaplin on Security Index. First paragraph refers to [REDACTED]. Last two paragraphs of this letter refer to [REDACTED].

2 cc - Los Angeles

2 cc - San Francisco

NOTE TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO:

10-1-68  
This is to advise you that the Bureau is disclosing  
identity of [REDACTED] to INS.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SEEK THE VICTORY

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ 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) IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, 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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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

November 19, 1952

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Parrell  
Assistant Commissioner  
Investigative Division

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI file 100-127090 - 109

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
ON 1-9-79

RECORDED - 24

Reference is made to your letter dated October 30, 1952, your numbers A-5653092 and A-3950389. Complying with your request set forth in referenced letter there is attached one copy each of two memorandums concerning [redacted] and [redacted]

These memorandums are furnished for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside your Agency.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

NOTE ON YELLOW:

cc of memo on [redacted] filed in 100-79256. cc of memo on [redacted] to be filed in Bufile 65-13888.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMM - FBI  
NOV 20 1952  
MAILED 21  
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)  
4/11/79

glg 9/9

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RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI  
NOV 20 12 13 PM '52  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
NOV 18 3 31 PM '52  
REC'D - 10. C. A. 20. LICE

70 DEC 8 1952

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-79256-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*  
 FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*  
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
 SECURITY MATTER - C  
 Bureau File 100-127090

DATE: November 20, 1952

SYNOPSIS:

~~CLASSIFIED AND~~  
 EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
 REASON FOR EXTENSION  
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2  
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
 DECLASSIFICATION 1-9-89

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE:

To advise you of information being furnished to the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning the identity and availability of sources that furnished information set forth in summary report dated October 14, 1952. (U)

Attachment

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*b7c* *rmw*  
 CLASSIFIED BY *rmw*  
 BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (BRO)  
 DATE 5-19-80 *DRK/web*

EX-10-13

25 1952

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(C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BACKGROUND:

In connection with the investigation being conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning Chaplin, this Bureau furnished that Agency with two copies of a summary report prepared by Special Agent [REDACTED] at Los Angeles, California, and dated October 14, 1952. Efforts were immediately initiated to contact all sources furnishing information set forth in this report to ascertain their availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (u) b7c

DETAILS:

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

By letter dated November 7, 1952, the Los Angeles Office advised the following information concerning sources that furnished information contained in the summary report:

The following four sources furnished information of a negative value; therefore, they were not contacted concerning their availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

b7D [REDACTED] mentioned on page 90, furnished information regarding the handling of radio messages received

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

at Los Angeles for transmission to Paris.

b7D [redacted] mentioned on page 91, identified as [redacted] advised that radio messages had been destroyed and were not available for examination.

b7D [redacted] mentioned on page 109, identified as [redacted] advised that he had no information regarding a report that some member of Wendell Willkie's party brought a letter to Chaplin from Russia.

b7D [redacted] mentioned on page 90, who furnished information regarding a telegram sent by Chaplin, contents of which were printed in the "Hollywood Reporter." Inasmuch as this source does not have access to records of the "Hollywood Reporter," he would be unable to testify to these records and, therefore, it is being suggested to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that they should contact some official of the "Hollywood Reporter" to obtain a witness capable of testifying from the paper's records.

(U)

The following information pertains to other informants used in this summary report:

b7D 1. [redacted] mentioned on page 107, identified as [redacted]

This source advised that he did not desire to testify because it would no doubt jeopardize the position of his company, as well as his own position of employment in the moving picture industry.

b7C 2. [redacted] mentioned on page 112, identified as [redacted] U. S. Customs Service, Los Angeles, California, who advised information obtained through inspection of mails that Chaplin received certain literature from Russia in 1949. [redacted] advised he has no personal recollection of this literature being received by Chaplin, and that in 1949, no written reports were made concerning mail inspections, and since he had no records to refer to, he would be unable to testify for this information. Special Agent [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the Los Angeles Office was present at the [redacted] of this inspection, but it is not believed he would be a competent witness as he was present with the permission of Mr. Nord at this inspection.

b7c  
b7D  
3. [redacted] mentioned on page 101, identified as [redacted] who advised that Chaplin was a member and attended meetings of the Independent Progressive Party. [redacted] advised that she had received this information from a [redacted] in conversation with her at a beauty shop. [redacted] had been identified by an informant of the Los Angeles Office in 1946 as a member of the Communist Party. [redacted] upon contact, advised she has no definite recollection of the information she had previously furnished, but that it must be true. She stated that she would testify, if absolutely necessary, but does not desire to do so. It is noted in this instance that her information would be hearsay.

b7D  
4. [redacted] mentioned on page 94, identified as [redacted] and is expected to return to the United States some time in December, 1952.

b7c  
5. [redacted] mentioned on page 111, identified as Inspector [redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, California. The Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles has advised this Inspector is presently in the Miami Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

b7D  
6. [redacted] identified as [redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service has previously interviewed this individual and, therefore, no effort was made to contact him.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

b7c  
b7D  
That the identity of [redacted] U. S. Customs Service, [redacted] Inspector, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and T-27,

- 4 -  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

87D [REDACTED] be disclosed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. That the other informants mentioned herein not be disclosed at this time to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Also, that Los Angeles should contact [REDACTED] former Bureau informant to ascertain his availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (u)

ACTION:

If you agree, the attached letters should be forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Los Angeles respectively. (u)

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

- 5 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service November 20, 1952

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell  
Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI File 100-127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
ON 1-9-79

Reference is made to the summary report  
of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 14,  
1952, at Los Angeles. b7c

Efforts have been initiated to contact the  
many sources that furnished information set forth in  
referenced report. This is to advise you the results  
of several of these contacts.

[REDACTED] is unavailable to testify. [REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are all presently  
essential to investigations being conducted by this  
Bureau, and their identities cannot be disclosed at  
this time.

The following four sources furnished information  
of a negative value, and no effort was made to contact  
these sources.

1. [REDACTED] mentioned on page 90, who furnished  
information regarding handling of radio  
messages received at Los Angeles for  
transmission to Paris. b7D

2. [REDACTED] mentioned on page 91, furnished  
information that certain radio messages had  
been destroyed and were, therefore, not  
available for examination. b7D

3. [REDACTED] mentioned on page 109, who advised  
that he had no information regarding the  
report that some member of Wendell Willkie's  
party brought a letter to Chaplin from  
Russia. b7D

TO: Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Laughlin  
Mohr  
Tele. Rm.  
Holloman  
Gandy

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE 11/21/52

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NOV 21 1952  
COMM - FBI

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FBI - ROOM  
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3 59 PM '52

b7D

4. [redacted] mentioned on page 90, who furnished information regarding a telegram sent by Chaplin to Pablo Picasso, a French Communist. The contents of this telegram were made available to the "Hollywood Reporter" by their French correspondent. In view of the fact that this source does not have access to the records of the "Hollywood Reporter," it is suggested that some official of this paper should be contacted so that a witness capable of testifying from the paper's records could be obtained.

b7D  
b7C

[redacted] mentioned on page 107, has declined to have his identity disclosed, in that such a disclosure might jeopardize his employment. [redacted] mentioned on page 112, is identified as [redacted] U. S. Customs Service, Los Angeles, California, who furnished information obtained through inspection of mails, advised that Chaplin, in December, 1949, received literature from Russia. [redacted] has advised he has no personal recollection of this literature and since the Customs Service did not keep records of these mail inspections in 1949, he would be unable to testify to these facts.

b7D  
b7C

[redacted] mentioned on page 101, is [redacted] [redacted] advised she obtained information furnished by her from [redacted] who was a patron at the beauty shop where [redacted] [redacted] has advised that she does not desire to testify, but would do so, if absolutely necessary. It is noted that her information would be hearsay.

b7D  
b7D  
b7C

[redacted] mentioned on page 94, is presently out of this country and is expected to return in December, 1952. He will be contacted as soon as possible.

[redacted] mentioned on page 111, is identified as Inspector, [redacted] of your Service. The Los Angeles Immigration and Naturalization Service Office

b7c  
advised that [REDACTED] is possibly in the Miami Office  
of your Service at the present time.

b7D  
[REDACTED] is identified as [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] It is noted that your  
Service has interviewed this source in the past.

Efforts to locate and contact the remaining  
sources mentioned in this report are continuing, and  
you will be advised immediately upon the receipt of  
the results of these contacts.

- 3 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-29304)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: November 25, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
ON 1-10-79

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Rebulet dated November 13, 1952.

b7C Rerep of SA [REDACTED] dated March 13, 1947 at Los Angeles, California.

b7D You are advised that Source [REDACTED] identified on the Administrative Page of referenced report as [REDACTED] was a technical surveillance maintained by this office and the Bureau was so advised by letter dated June 27, 1940 captioned "Confidential Informants". This letter furnished information to the Bureau giving a recapitulation of all informants of the San Francisco Office as of said date by numerical symbol number.

b7D You are advised that Source [REDACTED] identified on the Administrative Page of referenced report as [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] who later was identified as [REDACTED]. The Bureau was advised by letter dated February 4, 1941 captioned [REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] that much of the information furnished by [REDACTED] had been proven to be inaccurate and that the informant had been discredited in many respects. In view of the above no contact is being made with [REDACTED] unless advised to the contrary.

b7D The identity of investigative informant [REDACTED] is not known to the San Francisco Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-10-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

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100-127090-113  
DEC 11 1952

Ltr Sec. Treasury 12/11/52  
CIA, INS  
12/9/52

EX - 108

cc - 2 Los Angeles (100-15641)

do  
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The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell  
Assistant Commissioner  
Director, FBI  
Investigations Division

December 9, 1952

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EX-112

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI file 100-127090-113

DECLASSIFIED BY 2333 GAD  
ON 4/3/79

Reference is made to your letter dated October 23, 1952, you number A-565309 Temp INV:CGB and the summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. (U)

Referenced letter requested the identities of sources furnishing information set forth in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles. Source of this report is unavailable to testify. Source of this report is [redacted] who has previously been identified to your Service by letter dated November 18, 1952. Your attention is again called to the fact that [redacted] has proven to be unreliable in the past. His address in 1941 was [redacted] (U)

The following sources furnished information set forth in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles, California: [redacted] and [redacted] are presently unavailable to testify. [redacted] is [redacted] who was previously identified to your Service by letter dated October 8, 1952. (U)

The remaining sources who have furnished information pertaining to the subject are being contacted and you will be kept advised of the results of these contacts. (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY: Source [redacted] is [redacted] technical surveillance formerly maintained by San Francisco. Source identified to INS [redacted] is [redacted] who has been contacted and has requested his identity not be disclosed. [redacted] is [redacted] who refused to furnish his name to SA [redacted] at Los Angeles January 21, 1944. [redacted] is SA [redacted] who accompanied U.S. Customs and Censorship Inspectors [redacted] (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) 4/17/79  
DATE

Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Laughlin  
Mohr  
Tele. Rm.  
Holloman  
Gandy

DEC 15 1952

MAILED 16  
DEC 10 1952  
COMM - FBI

CONFIDENTIAL



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

November 26, 1952

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell  
Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations Division

SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
Charlie Chaplin, Thonstein  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI File 100-127090

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH  
ON 1-9-79

Reference summary report of Special Agent  
[redacted] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles,  
California.

For your information there are enclosed two  
copies of the supplemental summary report on the subject  
prepared by Special Agent [redacted] dated November 12,  
1952, at San Francisco, California.

[redacted] who furnished information in this report is  
unavailable to testify at the present time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Enclosure

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) 67  
DATE 4/17/79

Note on Yellow:

[redacted] identified as [redacted] is presently  
[redacted]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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EX-102

100-127090-11A  
DEC 1 1952  
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell  
Assistant Commissioner  
Director, FBI Investigations Division

December 22, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 57

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI File 100-127090-115

Reference is made to your letter dated October 1, 1952, your reference  
EX-112A-5653092 Temp. INV:CGB. (U)

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEA  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
IM, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 1-2-22-82

Efforts are continuing to locate information concerning subject and you  
will be kept advised of any facts ascertained in the future. (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW: Subject an alien. On SI. On trip abroad. INS conducting  
investigation to determine if subject is eligible to re-enter the United States. (U)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DEC 55 3 58 PM '52  
CLASSIFIED DEC 23 1952  
BY DEPT. OF JUSTICE (DRC)  
DATE: 5-19-80 ARK/wel

COMM - FBI  
DEC 23 1952  
MAILED 31

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE 4/11/82

100-127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: December 10, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
2430 E Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Frank G. Wisner,  
Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2338 GRS/cjg 4/3/7  
REASON - FCIM 1-2.2,3  
DATE OF REVIEW 4/3/7

b3 Reference is made to your communication dated July 23, 1948, concerning [redacted] which contained information referring to Charles Chaplin. (S) u

b3

In view of the fact that the subject is an alien, this Bureau has furnished investigative reports concerning the subject to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In this regard the Immigration and Naturalization Service has requested that it be advised the identity and availability of sources furnishing information set forth in FBI reports. It is, therefore, requested that you advise this Bureau whether or not this can be identified to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for purposes of testifying if that Service deems it necessary. (S) u

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY: Above information concerning b7c Chaplin set forth under report of SA [redacted] dated October 14, 1952. (S) u

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 web/dd

BY SPL MSGR

96 DEC 11

COMM - FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

FROM : *col* SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was ~~RECEIVED~~  
SM-C ~~DATE~~

DATE: December 9, 1952

Rerep of SA ~~REDACTED~~ dated October 10, 1952 at  
Los Angeles.

Included for the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this letter are the appropriate number of revised page 96 which should be inserted in the above report in place of the present page 96.

INS at Los Angeles has been furnished with a revised page 96 for the copy of this report which they have.

*rrb*  
Enc. - 6

- cc - 2 - New York (Enc.-2) (100-69192)  
2 - San Diego (Enc.-1) (100-8749)  
2 - San Francisco (Enc.-2) (100-29504)  
2 - Washington Field (Enc.-2) (100-16979)

REG.

RECORDED-52

CLASS. & EXT. BY  
REASON FOR EXT. 1-2.4.2.3  
DATE OF REVIEW

EX-5-14-80

DEC 15 1952

3908 DRK/wel

5-19-90

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JTP/KEH  
REASON FOR EXT. 1-2.4.2.3  
DATE OF REVIEW 1/9/99

78 JAN 22 1953

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)  
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)  
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: 12/3/52

Re Bulet 11/20/52 in which it was requested that the Los Angeles Office contact [redacted] a former paid informant, to ascertain his availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

[redacted] is [redacted] who currently resides in [redacted]. He is about [redacted] years of age and was cancelled as a Los Angeles informant in 1949. He has indicated an unwillingness to testify, however, it has been learned that he has been contacted on a number of occasions by the local office of INS and has apparently been furnishing information to them.

In view of the above, INS at Los Angeles will be advised that informant [redacted] in the report of SA [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, is [redacted] and it will be suggested to INS that they might desire to contact [redacted] directly and obtain whatever information he can furnish them regarding CHAPLIN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

RECORDED - 53  
 INDEXED - 53

100-127090-118  
 30 DEC 12 1952

60 JAN 13 1953

DEC 10 5 00 PM '52

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

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

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

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

**CONFIDENTIAL**

December 23, 1952

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell  
Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.

SECURITY MATTER - C

FBI File 100-127090 - 119

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-105  
b7c  
RECORDED - 68

Reference is made to the summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles, and your letter dated October 23, 1952, your reference A-5653092 Temp. INV:COB. (U)

[redacted] of the summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, is identical with Source [redacted] who furnished information set forth in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles. This source is [redacted] who is [redacted] years of age and resides presently at [redacted]. Your Los Angeles Office is being advised of the identity of this individual. (U)

b7c  
b7D Source [redacted] of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles, is unable to testify concerning the information previously furnished. It has been discovered that records from which information was originally furnished have been destroyed. (U)

[redacted] (C)

b7c  
b7D [redacted] of the report of Special Agent [redacted], dated April 5, 1951, is [redacted], who is presently residing at [redacted] (U)

MAILED 10

DEC 24 1952

COMM-FBI NOTE ON YELLOW

TO: CH. 2 OFFICE

Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Laughlin  
Mohr  
Tele. Rm.  
Holloman  
Gandy

60 JAN 1 1953

Statement

(C)

**CONFIDENTIAL**

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1294 JSP/KET  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 R3  
DATE OF REVIEW 1-9-89

2/12/53  
100-127090-119  
RECEIVED  
JAN 13 1953  
FBI - LOS ANGELES



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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ 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) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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) \_\_\_\_\_ 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) IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell  
Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations Division

Director, FBI,

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

FBI File 100-127090 - 121

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Reference is made to your memorandum dated  
November 6, 1952, your number A-5653092 Temp. INV:CGB.

This is to advise you that this Bureau does  
not have any copies of the February 1, 1944, edition  
of "New Masses," which can be made available. However,  
it is suggested that a copy of this particular  
publication can probably be located at the Library of  
Congress, Washington, D. C.

Your attention is directed to the fact that  
Art Young had published two pamphlets; one, "Art Young  
Souvenir," was compiled and published by H. S. Reis,  
123 Waverly Place, New York City. Another pamphlet  
entitled "This 1928 Campaign" in cartoons by Art Young  
was published by the New Leader, Seven East 15th Street,  
New York City, in the interests of the Socialist Party.  
These two publications could also very likely be located  
at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) (S) (S)  
DATE 4/17/75

RECEIVED  
FBI  
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FBI  
NOV 12 1952  
FBI  
NOV 12 1952

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEC 22 1952

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78 B3  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

10

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.

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

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
FBIHQ 100-127090-121 encl.

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 12/9/52

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLAIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER-CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

ReBulet 11/13/52

b7C  
b7D

The report of SA [REDACTED] dated April 5, 1951 at Los Angeles contains information received from confidential informant [REDACTED] who is known to the Bureau as [REDACTED]. Bulet advised that INS desires to know the identity and availability of this informant. Examination of the above report reveals that the true identity of [REDACTED] should be [REDACTED] rather than [REDACTED] as set out on the informant page of that report.

b7D

It has been learned from INS, Los Angeles, that [REDACTED] has been interviewed by them and a signed statement has been executed by him. Therefore, there appears to be no reason for not disclosing [REDACTED] identity to INS except for the following facts:

b7C  
b7D

In the report of agent [REDACTED] dated April 5, 1951 information received from [REDACTED] pertains to an individual named SIDNEY BENSON. In the summary report of October 14, 1952 regarding CHAPLAIN no information was set out regarding BENSON and his association with CHAPLAIN because it had been obtained through fisurs. The information furnished by [REDACTED] regarding BENSON would be of no value to INS unless they also had information showing the association between CHAPLAIN and BENSON.

b7D

Paragraph three of Bulet of November 13, 1952 subheadin A. refers to [REDACTED]. In a letter of December 3, 1952 the Bureau was advised that the identity of this informant, [REDACTED] was being furnished to INS at Los Angeles. The reasons for so doing were set out in the letter.

b7C  
b7D

Paragraph three of Bulet of November 13, 1952 subheadin D. pertains to confidential general investigative informant [REDACTED] of the Los Angeles Office. This informant is [REDACTED] who was [REDACTED]. His services as an informant were discontinued in 1945 [REDACTED].

60 JAN 13 1953

RECORDED - 70

DEC 16 1952

18

COPIES DESTROYED 1/9/59 p432

LA 100-15641

b7c  
b7D

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
it does not appear that

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
could legally testify  
even if he did recall [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

December 10, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

The Honorable,  
The Secretary of the Treasury,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to our previous correspondence concerning Charles Spencer Chaplin, your reference IT:Rec:IV:P-JMK

In connection with an official investigation presently being conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, that Service has requested the identity of the source of certain information obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the income tax returns of Charles Spencer Chaplin for the years 1940-1947. Your permission is requested to disclose the identity of this source to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for any possible assistance it may be in their investigation.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) James P. McGranery

Attorney General.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BUREAU COPY

RECEIVED  
DISPATCHED AND FORWARDED  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
DEC 10 1952  
BR

RECORDED-45

DEC 16 1952

53 DEC 23 1952

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
Bufile 100-127090

DATE: December 9, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

PURPOSE:

To advise you of a request to have the Secretary of the Treasury grant permission to disclose to INS the fact that information concerning subject was obtained from his income tax returns.

DETAILS:

In connection with an investigation being conducted by INS to determine if subject is eligible to be admitted to the United States, this Bureau has furnished considerable information. A summary report prepared by SA [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, was furnished to INS. In this regard [redacted] of this report furnished information that subject [redacted]

[redacted] of this report is Federal Income Tax Returns of the subject for the years 1940-1947. INS has been advised that all sources who furnished information in this report will be contacted regarding their availability to testify.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Secretary of Treasury be requested to grant permission for this Bureau to advise INS of the identity of [redacted] in report of SA [redacted] dated October 14, 1952.

ACTION:

If you approve, the attached letter under the signature of the Attorney General should be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Attachment

RECORDED - 28

100-127090-1104  
DEC 17 1952b7c [redacted] :bh  
62 DEC 24 1952

EX-102

100-127090-1104  
DEC 24 1952  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: October 3, 1952

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~~~DATE 1-11-79 BY 1258 JEP/STH~~PURPOSE:

To advise you of certain instructions given the Los Angeles Office pertaining to the preparation of a summary report in this case. (U)

BACKGROUND:

The subject and his family are on a six months' world tour. They left the United States on September 17, 1952. While aboard ship en route to England, the press gave considerable publicity to the fact that Chaplin might be denied admittance to this country at the time he returns. By letter dated September 16, 1952, Los Angeles was instructed to prepare a summary report on Chaplin. (U)

DETAILS:

By teletype dated September 30, 1952, Los Angeles advised that unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau they would include in the summary report allegations by Joan Berry that Chaplin was responsible for Tim Durants' making arrangements for Dr. A. M. Tweedie to perform two criminal abortions on her in 1941 and 1942. Los Angeles is being advised that any information believed pertinent to allegations against subject's moral turpitude should be included in the summary report. (U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JJP/KEN  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3  
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

Attachment

jd:rwk

RECORDED - 143

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62 OCT 15 1952

100-127090-73

CONFIDENTIAL

b-1  
[REDACTED] (C)  
It is noted that a summary memorandum dated September 18, 1952, which included all information in Bureau files concerning the subject, was submitted to the Attorney General. (U)

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached communication should be forwarded to the Los Angeles Office. (U)

GMA ✓

CONFIDENTIAL

WJL  
JTB

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 12/19/52

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C~~DATE 1-11-89 BY SP-11~~

Rerep SA [REDACTED] 10/14/52 at Los Angeles. (U)

Informant [REDACTED] mentioned in referenced report on page 91 is [REDACTED] was telephonically contacted on 12/11/52 and was asked whether or not she would be willing to discuss with INS the information she furnished concerning CHAPLIN and whether she would be willing to testify at an INS hearing if necessary. She replied that she no longer has the notes which she made during the time [REDACTED] but that she does recall a party at the home of CLIFFORD ODETS several years ago at which CHAPLIN and GERHARDT EISLER were present. [REDACTED] stated that she is now a [REDACTED] that she has been having difficulties with some of her neighbors; that she had been getting a number of "peculiar" telephone calls and had her telephone changed to an unlisted number and that she is afraid of the publicity and the possible consequences to her if she should testify for INS concerning CHAPLIN and for these reasons she does not desire to do so. (U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JTF/KEN  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-11-89

REGISTERED

Vmpd

RECORDED - 55

INDEXED - 55

EX. - 117

100-127090-126

10 DEC 23 1952

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF [REDACTED]  
DATE 7/12/79

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

January 8, 1953

Director, FBI (100-127090-126)

RECORDED-1 EX-107  
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 J

Reurlet dated December 19, 1952.

You are instructed to recontact

*TRK*  
*b7C*  
*b7D*  
[redacted] who is [redacted] of the  
summary report prepared by SA [redacted]  
dated October 14, 1952. [redacted] should be  
advised that unless she strongly objects to  
such action, her name will be referred to the  
Immigration and Naturalization Service. It should  
be pointed out to [redacted] that this action  
is in the best interests of the United States  
Government and does not necessarily mean that she  
will be called upon to testify. However, she should  
be advised that a representative of the Immigration  
and Naturalization Service will probably contact  
her concerning information she has furnished on the  
subject Chaplin. You should advise her that she  
may discuss her reasons for not wishing to testify  
with the representative of the Immigration and  
Naturalization Service and that the decision whether  
she should or should not testify can be resolved  
between her and the Immigration and Naturalization  
Service.

Please advise the Bureau immediately her  
decision in this matter so that this can be referred  
to the Immigration and Naturalization Service at once.

NOTE ON YELLOW

*b7D*  
[redacted] advised she did not  
desire to testify.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*RMW*  
*Amur*  
70 JAN 22 1953

COMM — FBI  
JAN 9 - 1953  
MAILED 27

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

All offices which have been requested to contact the above individuals should do so immediately and the results must be submitted to the Bureau at once. Los Angeles is requested to follow these contacts closely to ascertain that all sources are contacted in the immediate future. (U)

This case must receive your continuous expeditious attention and all contacts should be completed immediately. The results should be submitted to the Bureau without fail by January 15, 1953. (U)

b7D NOTE ON YELLOW: San Diego advised by letter that information furnished by [REDACTED] is contained in the ONI files in the Los Angeles Division. Besides the above sources, [REDACTED] Internal Revenue Records, and [REDACTED] CIA. Letters have been directed to both of these Agencies to ascertain if their source can be identified to INS. (U)

cc: Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 23, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
FBI File 100-127090

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

As you are aware, the FBI has been conducting certain inquiries in connection with the captioned matter at the request of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In connection therewith, I thought you would be interested in the status of this case at the present time. (U)

For your information, a summary report containing all pertinent data in the Bureau's files was prepared by Special Agent [redacted] on October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. This report was submitted to your office and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on October 20, 1952. A supplemental summary report was prepared by Special Agent [redacted] dated November 12, 1952, at San Francisco. This report was submitted to your office and the Immigration and Naturalization Service on November 26, 1952. (U)

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has submitted numerous requests to this Bureau for specific information which data has been obtained and immediately referred to that Agency. At the present time we are in the process of contacting many sources who have furnished information set forth in the reports which have been submitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. That Agency has requested that these sources be contacted as to their availability to testify in this case. Most of these sources have been contacted and the results submitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. There remain at the present time thirteen sources to be contacted and as soon as these thirteen sources can be located and a determination made as to their availability to testify, the results will be made available immediately to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U)

RECORDED-101

100-127090-127

[redacted]

amc:jd t  
JAN 2 1953  
COMM-FBI

JAN 8 1953

FOR APPROVAL

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 4/18/99

Upon completion of the above-listed steps no further action is contemplated, except at specific request by your office or the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This case is receiving expeditious handling and will be completed in the immediate future.

2 - cc Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray  
Criminal Division ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

Letter to the field offices covering the remaining thirteen sources is being sent today. All sources must be contacted by January 15, and the results submitted to the Bureau. Two of these thirteen sources are United States Treasury and Central Intelligence Agency. Letters have been submitted to these Agencies.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
F. B. I.

2 DEC 53 2 11 PM '53

REC'D-10:20 AM, 2 OFFICE

December 24, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~  
~~DATE 11-14-2013 BY 60322 UCBAW~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

b7c

Q 7D

CLAS. & EXT. BY: 120  
 CLASS. FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3  
 REASON FOR REVIEW 1-11-89

[illegible]

67D

Office of Naval Intelligence, 11th Naval District, San Diego, California. This informant has been indicated by letter to be in the Los Angeles Division.

ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF

2cc - SAC, Milwaukee

See Note on Yellow, page

90 JAN 9 - 1953

RECORDED - 51  
page 2 EL - 107

DEC 29 1952

137 - FBI

FILED 27

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Wm



XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

14

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) \_\_\_\_\_ 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) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
FBIHQ 100-127090-129

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
Bureau File 100-127090

DATE: December 23, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SYNOPSIS:

*b-1*

*CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JJP/KEN  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3  
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89*

*b-1*

*(C)*

PURPOSE:

*F*  
*ENCL*  
*68*

To advise you of information being furnished to the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning the identity of sources who have furnished information to this Bureau concerning the subject. *(U)*

Attachment

*b-7C* *RMW*  
53 JAN 15 1953

RECORDED - 68 100-127090-130

EX-105

12 DEC 30 1952  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EIVE

BACKGROUND:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c By letter dated October 23, 1952, the Immigration and Naturalization Service requested the identity of several sources furnishing information set forth in the report of SA [REDACTED] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles, and the report of SA [REDACTED] dated April 5, 1951, at Los Angeles. The field is in the process of contacting all sources furnishing information set forth in the summary report of SA [REDACTED] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been furnished with the results of many of these contacts, and efforts are continuing to contact the remaining sources. (u)

DETAILS:

b7c b7D [REDACTED] of the summary report of SA [REDACTED] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles, is identical with Source [REDACTED] who furnished information set forth in the report of SA [REDACTED] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles. By letter dated December 3, 1952, Los Angeles advised this source is [REDACTED] a former paid informant who currently resides in [REDACTED]. He is [REDACTED] years of age and was cancelled as an informant in 1949. Although he has indicated an unwillingness to testify, it has been learned that he has been contacted on a number of occasions by the Los Angeles Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and has apparently been furnishing information to them. Los Angeles advised that in view of this fact, the Los Angeles Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service will be advised of his identity. (u)

b7c b7D Source [REDACTED] of the report of SA [REDACTED] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles, is [REDACTED] who was [REDACTED]. His services as an informant were discontinued in 1945 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] will not be able to testify [REDACTED]

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b7D  
[REDACTED] information "that Chaplin had received a telegram from Gregory Irsky, representative of the Soviet Motion Picture Industry, telling Chaplin that he was held in high esteem by the people of the Soviet Union." Los Angeles further advised that it did not appear that [REDACTED] could legally testify regarding the contents of this telegram even if he could recall such at the present time. (U)

b1  
[REDACTED] (C)  
[REDACTED] of the report of SA [REDACTED] dated April 5, 1951, is [REDACTED], who is [REDACTED] a confidential source who resides at [REDACTED] Los Angeles advised by letter dated December 9, 1952, that this source has been interviewed by the Los Angeles Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a signed statement has been executed by him. Therefore, no reason exists for not disclosing his identity. However, it is pointed out that this source furnished information concerning an individual named Sidney Benson. In the summary report of October 14, 1952, there is no information set forth concerning Benson and his association with Chaplin because this association had been ascertained through physical surveillances. (U)

b7c  
b7D  
RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That [REDACTED] who is [REDACTED] and Source [REDACTED] mentioned above, be disclosed to the Immigration

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and Naturalization Service and that [REDACTED]  
who is [REDACTED] mentioned above, also be disclosed to the  
Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

ACTION:

If you approve, the attached letter will be  
forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U)

*[Handwritten signature]* *[Handwritten initials]*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F-2  
C.M.