

1600-11933
15942/67a Inv. - LMM
June 8, 1953.

Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California.

Your A-3950389 Inv: CGB and A-5653092 Temp. dated November
7, 1952 - CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN and TORAICHI KONO

Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division

We are returning herewith file No. A3 950 389 which has served
its purpose in this office.

Encl.

DECLASSIFIED

*Original on Kono file
referred to*

[Redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

*noted
file n/a
6/17/53
LSP*

[Redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

10-31-53

Date

[Redacted]

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

5/5/53

To



Room No

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- Approval
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- See me
- As requested
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REMARKS

file m/e
A 5653 092
Part 13

(Fold here for return)

From

Leggs

Division

Room No.

587

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:

Dept. of State

(2) Agency Reference:

(3) Agency Subject or Title:

CHAPMAN, John

(4) This Fanfold No.:

4952

(5) Classification of Correspondence:

UNCLASS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET

(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:

5/2/53

5/5/53

(8) Copies of Transmittal Communication:

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(7) Summary:

Copy of Operations memo dated 4/22/53 at U.S. Mission, Bonn

(8) Relating INS File Nos.:

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

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(11) To:

Mr. [Redacted]

(12) To:

(13) To:

DD, Los Angeles Calif

Date:

5/5/53

Date:

Date:

5/5/53

For:

A-5653092

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Inv Div CO.

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Form INV-52

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:

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(2) Agency Reference:

100-127090

(3) Agency Subject or Title:

CHAPIN, CORP. Spencer

(4) This Form No.:

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(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:

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(7) Summary:

Two copies of the report of Agt. [redacted] at Los Angeles dated 4/7/53

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Date:

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Form INV-52

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (6-12-52)

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

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Date 4/21/53

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Room No. _____

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- Comment
- Necessary action
- Note and return
- Note and file
- Signature
- See me
- As requested
- For your information
- Per telephone conversation

REMARKS

At the last Branch meeting you advised that Los Angeles had been notified that Chaplin surrendered his re-entry permit. Can we report in a memo for his file whether investigation was to be terminated. See his memo of 4/17/53

From

(b)(7)(c)

Division JW

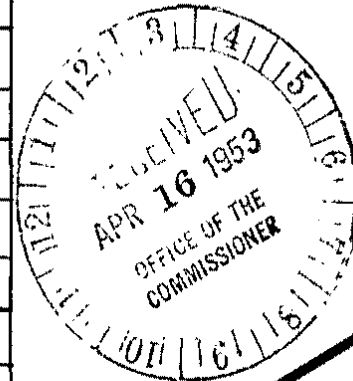
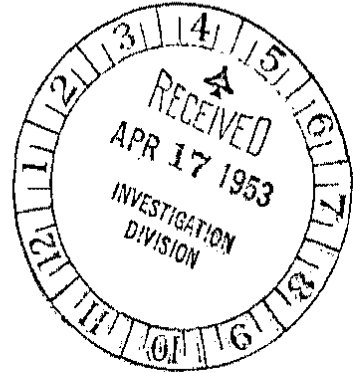
Room No. 2-1/21

FROM
 DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
 to
 Official indicated below by check mark

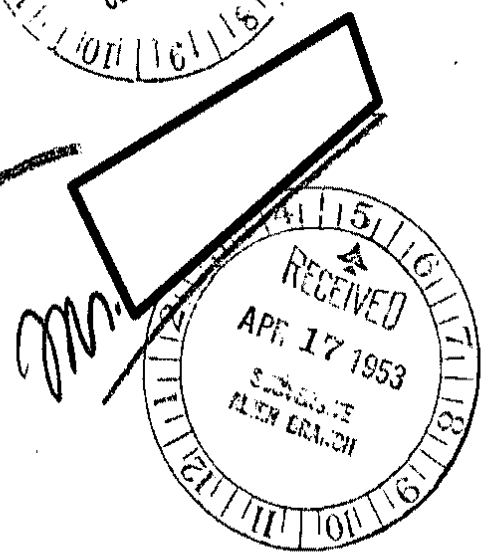
Mr. Tolson
~~Mr. Tolson~~

- Attorney General
- Solicitor General
- Deputy Attorney General
- Executive Assistant to the Attorney General
- Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust
- Assistant Attorney General, Tax
- Assistant Attorney General, Civil
- Assistant Attorney General, Lands
- Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
- Assistant Attorney General, Exec. Adjudications
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- Board of Immigration Appeals
- Librarian
- Miss McCarthy
- Mr. Russo
- Mr. Hyatt
- Mrs. White

MEMORANDUM



(b)(7)(c)



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1953.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., announced today that the Department of State has informed the Department of Justice that Charles S. Chaplin has surrendered his re-entry permit.

There has been outstanding since last fall an order that Chaplin be held for hearing should he seek to re-enter the United States. The hearing would determine whether, as an alien, he is eligible for admission to this country.

The re-entry permit, which does not guarantee an alien the right to return to the United States but serves merely as an identification document, was voluntarily surrendered by Chaplin to State Department authorities in Geneva, Switzerland, April 10.. He made no comment at the time.

The re-entry permit has been airmailed to the Department of State.

April 13, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
A-5653092

On April 13, 1953 Mrs. Crowe of Mr. Grinnell's office, Department of State, advised that State Department is in receipt of a telegram from their office in Geneva, Switzerland, which advised that on April 10, 1953 the above-captioned subject voluntarily and personally surrendered his reentry permit and was furnished receipt therefor. Mrs. Crowe stated the reentry permit is being air mailed to the State Department and that she would promptly notify me of its arrival in their office.

REP issued 7/16/52


Investigator

(b)(7)(c)

CGB:emp

The New Movie

By JOSEPH GOLLOMB

BY FAR the most widely, most eagerly awaited moving picture of 1936 is Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times". Waiting for the small man in the oversized, second-hand shoes and pants and too small hat and coat, are audiences as far as the bush country in Australia, outlying regions in Indo-China, Pango-Pango and Africa. The crude movie houses there have earth floors and no chairs. Audiences come wearing as little as loin cloths and they squat on their heels as they watch the screen. Hardly any art from the outside world touches these natives but the movies do, and no star of the cinema speaks to them so directly as Charlie, who even in "Modern Times" refuses to use speech. When he waddles out on the screen or in his nervously nonchalant way re-venge himself on some massive villain, these audiences laugh; not as we do, in our chairs but literally they feel over and roll on the ground until the house becomes a welter of humanity shrieking and sobbing with laughter.

In Hollywood when Charlie walks out in the streets, youngsters of five to ten years are among those who follow, awestruck and delighted to view him in the flesh. Few of them have seen him on the screen, for the last picture he made was five years ago, "City Lights". But these children have watched their more gifted playmates imitate the Chaplin waddle and skid; and now that they see him walking their home streets, a modest, neat figure in modern clothes, they are somewhat confused. Is he not of the stuff of dreams, of Mickey Mouse and fairy tales, or what is he?

In the big cities the motion picture cathedrals will be crowded with still others of his worshippers not quite so naive. Later, in small neighborhood houses Charlie Chaplin will be acclaimed as their own by men, women and children who know what it is to have to wear clothes that are old and don't fit. The theme and setting of "Modern Times" the cogs and wheels of a modern factory, will also come home to many.

In the last twenty and some years, stars of the screen have come and gone into eclipse forever, but Charlie shines on; and in all those years he has clung to his costume garments of the poor. What does it mean? Draw your own conclusion, it may differ from mine, but surely part of its meaning must be that this costume, more than any other, has found response year in, year out, in all quarters of this world, this "best of all possible worlds." There must be many poor people in it.

ONCE people used to pay to see "magic lantern" shows, motionless photographs projected on a screen. Then came moving pictures, an incredible change some of us faintly still remember. The "movies" effected a revolution in the entertainment and education of the world but they were silent pictures. Then in turn came sound to the movies and poor Hollywood went mad with panic. Mighty stars like Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, John Gilbert and others passed out of the picture. Their voices were no good. This year may see still another revolution in Hollywood and throughout the world of moviegoers. Color threatens to capture the screen.

You may say that color in the movies is nothing new. But before "The Jazz Singer" neither was sound new in the movies. An in-

The Better Films
FRONTIER—Dovzhenko's poetic drama of the Soviet Frontier. Tisse, Eisenstein's former cameraman, photographed it.
NEW GULLIVER—In its tenth week in New York.
A NIGHT AT THE OPERA—The Marx Brothers at their best.
RIFLEMAN—Vicious libel of the labor movement.
DANGEROUS—Bette Davis emerging as one of the three or four fine actresses on the coast.
THE INFORMER—Ranking Hollywood film of 1936.
LA MATERNELLE—Little Pauline Elamber, makes the film worth seeing.
MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY—Charles Laughton makes this film one of the outstanding of the season.
TALE OF TWO CITIES—After the fall of the Bastille, the film becomes pro-aristocrat with a vengeance. Ronald Colman is excellent as the hero of the story.
I DREAM TOO MUCH—Not much of a film but Lily Pons is an exciting personality.
GRAIN—New Soviet film opening tomorrow night.
SYLVIA SCARLETT—Katharine Hepburn's latest.

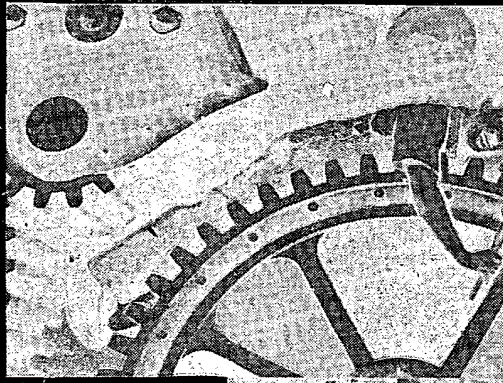
novation however must be of practical use before it becomes important; and in the movie industry it must show profit or prospect of profit before Hollywood is interested. "Becky Sharp," the first Technicolor feature put out with the hope of big-scale profits in return for the million dollars it cost to produce it, is still being studied by the movie overlords in Wall Street and Hollywood warily, watching the way the cat jumps. Some of the more trigger-mind producers there, like Walter Wanger, are nervously preparing color films, Wanger's being "Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

In Soviet Russia they are not so nervous about the cash register, and color in the movies being an advance, the first color film produced in Soviet Russia is already on its way to the public. It is "Little Nightingale," directed by Nicholas Ekk, the man who made the not-to-be-forgotten picture about the once wild boys of Russia, "The Road to Life." It will be seen here soon.

Should this picture show profit in America, should Walter Wanger or any other producers of color films show profit, you may be sure that revolution will come to Hollywood this year. Then the offices and studios of that highly nervous, quite crack-brained city will go wholly insane in 1936. Great figures of the screen will go down into the shadows and new faces will show to the world faces and figures, sets and settings aglow with color.

THE SCREEN

Little Man



NOTED COMEDIAN hands Hollywood a surprise package in his most important picture — he reveals his deep hatred of regimentation in a story of a little man who is destroyed by the capitalist world in which he lives.

Soviet Farm To Broadcast

The American radio audience will be given its first opportunity to hear what conditions actually are like on a Russian collective farm during a transatlantic broadcast originating near Moscow to be heard over the WABC-Columbia network on Sunday, January 12, from 9:00 to 9:30 A.M. Eastern time.

Microphones have been set up at strategic points on a vast agricultural project near the capital of the Soviet Union and a descriptive commentary of activities will be broadcast. There will be interviews with peasants in various barns, cultural centers and apartments which will be translated into English in order to give listeners the atmosphere of the kolkhos, as the collective farm is called. Sounds of machinery at work, the bleating of livestock, etc., also will be picked up.

This will be the first time activity on a collective farm has ever been broadcast outside of the U. S. S. R. The program was arranged to celebrate the advances made in Russian agriculture during the last few years.

Current Art Exhibitions

Brummer Gallery—33 E. 57th St. —Sculpture by Jacques Lipschitz, great modernist. Through January 31.

Sunday

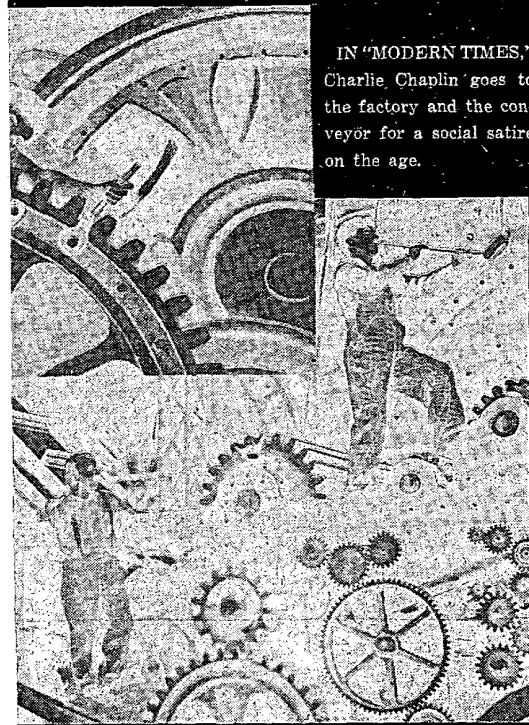
- 9:00-WABC—Soviet Farm Br
- 10:00-WJZ—Southern States
- 10:30-WABC—Pinks Pa. & Ne
- 11:00-WOR—Pete String Qu
- 11:30-WEAT—Major Bowers' WJZ—Samovar Serenade
- 12:00-WEVD—Jewish Home; F
- 12:30-WJZ—Radio City Music
- 12:45-WABC—Transatlantic N Pierre de Larue
- 2:00-WABC—Leslie Howard; WJZ—Symphonic Concert
- 2:30-WABC—Mistresses; SE WEVD—Uncle Nechum
- 3:00-WABC—New York Phil
- 3:30-WEAT—Metropolitan Op
- 5:00-WABC—Abe Lyman's O
- 5:45-WEAF—Music by Richa
- 7:00-WABC—Eddie Cantor; WJZ—Jack Benny, Com
- 7:30-WABC—The Great Ame
- 8:00-WEVD—The Theatre G
- WABC—Lois Long, Log
- 9:00-WABC—Symphony Orch
- 9:30-WEAF—America Album
- 9:45-WJZ—Paul Whiteman's
- 10:00-WEAF—Symphony Orch
- WEVD—University of
- 10:30-WEVD—Gilbert and Su
- 11:15-WJZ—Shandor, Violini
- 11:30-WABC—Fredo Radio Ne
- WEAF—Eric Madrig

Labor P

By JAMES

ONE of the anecdotes which Albert Bein, author of "Little Ol' Boy, Let Freedom Ring," and other plays and novels, tells on himself is of the time he attempted to commit suicide. Some years ago he jumped off of a San Francisco ferry boat

What Now?



IN "MODERN TIMES," Charlie Chaplin goes to the factory and the conveyor for a social satire on the age.

The New Play

By MICHAEL BLANKFORT

HERE used to be a time, not so long ago, when some writers I know made enough money to pay an income tax by writing articles on such topics as "Art versus Propaganda," "Can There Be a Labor Theatre?" or "What Is a Social Theatre?" I came on the scene a little too late to cash in. However, I assure you I am not envious, even though I've more rejection slips for articles of that breed than would cover Willie Hearst's bad conscience. Those questioning days are gone forever . . . I hope. There can be a labor theatre! Art is a good friend of propaganda,

The Better Shows

- DEAD END—Sidney Kingsley.
- GHOSTS—Ibsen, with Alla Nazimova.
- LET FREEDOM RING—Albert Beira.
- LIBEL—Edward Wool.
- PARADISE LOST—Clifford Odets.
- PARNELL—Elsie Schaeffler.
- PORGY AND BESS—George Gershwin and DuBose Heyward.
- SCANDALS—George White, with Rudy Vallee, Bert Lehr and Willie and Eugene Howard.
- JUMBO—With Jimmy Durante and Paul Whiteman's Band.
- JUBILEE—With Mary Boland and June Knight.
- THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—Lillian Hellman.
- THE TAMING OF THE SHREW—Shakespeare, with Lunt and Fontanne.
- TOBACCO ROAD—Jack Kirkland, from Erskine Caldwell.
- WINTERSET—Maxwell Anderson.
- AT HOME ABROAD—With Ethel Waters, Beatrice Linn and Herb Williams.

or vice versa. And the recipe for a social theatre can be discovered by reading the plays of Maltz, Odets, Wexley, Selzer, Peters, and a dozen others.

Today there are just as many controversies, but of a different nature. Here are just a few of the recent ones.

- (1) Michael Gold versus the Theatre Union.
- (2) Is "Squaring the Circle" anti-Soviet?
- (3) The Epic theatre of Bert Brecht as seen in "Mother."
- (4) Is "Paradise Lost" better than "Awake and Sing"? And the poor critics. Are they sane or insane?

These are the current dog fights. Whenever two theatre-goers get together, a debating society starts. This column is open for discussion.

WRITING reviews of plays demands a good deal from the writer. The proportions of a cocktail, is this and if that are prepared in advance and all one has to do is to follow the recipe. The same goes for building noisies, I suppose. But there's no recipe or blue prints for a play review. My review of the latest Arlet production, "Haunch, Paunch and Jowl" brings this problem in mind. When I left the performance three ideas were buzzing in my head. Idea No. 1—the play was full of interesting and important material well worth the seeing. Idea No. 2—the play had a lot of faults as a play which, in my opinion, didn't do justice to the exciting material, and couldn't bring as much pleasure to an audience as a better written play might. Idea No. 3—New Yorkers ought to go and see the play for what it says, if not for how it is said, and they would get their money's worth.

The problem is to take these three ideas and give each the right emphasis. For example, I do not want my description of the play's faults to keep people away. This problem has worried critics ever since Jehovah looked down and said that the world He made was good.

It's much easier to select the 10 worst plays of the year than to select the 10 best. Those of us who review plays and books and movies honestly and from Labor's point of view have many problems. Here's my choice listed alphabetically:

- "Awake and Sing" by Clifford Odets.
- "Black Pit" by Albert Maltz.
- "Dead End" by Sidney Kingsley.
- "Let Freedom Ring" by Albert Beira.
- "Paradise Lost" by Clifford Odets.
- "Paths of Glory" by Sidney Howard.
- "Recruits" by S. Resnick.
- "The Sailors of Callaris" by Friedrich Wolf, adapted by Michael Blankfort.
- "The Young Go First" by Scudder, Martin and Friedman.
- "Winterset" by Maxwell Anderson.

on the Air

- MORNING
- Podcast
- the Quartet
- es
- Artist
- Capitol Family
- o. Balalaika Orchestra
- PERNOON
- Ketchel with Music
- Hall Symphony Orchestra
- and Exchange, Commentary by
- the
- in "The Admirable Critchton"
- ists, Frank Black
- with American Orchestra
- and his Kids (Children's Program)
- harmonic Symphony Orchestra
- era Auditions of the Air
- chestra
- rd Elmer
- VENING
- Comedian
- edian
- ican Tourist, Phil Baker
- ion-Play
- es, and others
- ctura, Victor Kolar, Conductor
- of Familiar Music
- Musical Varieties
- ctura, Bruno Rigini, Conductor
- the Air, Perum
- ilvan Operetta
- era's Orchestra

Three Dramas Are Opening

Three new plays are scheduled to open this week.

Max Reinhardt's spectacle, "The Eternal Road," whose scenario was written by the famous Austrian novelist and dramatist, Franz Werfel, opens at the Manhattan Opera House, Tuesday, January 14. With scenery by Norman Bel Geddes and a notable cast, including Jacob Ben-Ami.

"Granite," by Clemence Dane, starring Mary Morris, opening at the Vanderbilt tomorrow night.

"Russet Mantle," a comedy by Lynn Riggs, opening Thursday at the Masque Theatre.

Coming Recitals

Monday night offers a choice of the Philadelphia Orchestra, with Rachmaninoff as soloist at Carnegie Hall, or the Beethoven Association's usual fine concert at Town Hall.

Tuesday night there's Jascha Heifetz at Carnegie and the Musical Art Quartet, playing the moderns, at Town Hall.

Arthur Schnabel begins his series of the Beethoven piano recitals at Carnegie Hall, Wednesday evening. Schnabel's concerts are always an event.

Thursday evening, the Boston Symphony under Koussevitzky at Carnegie; the following evening at the Brooklyn Academy.

And on Saturday evening, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art at eight o'clock, the second of the free concerts given by the Philharmonic Symphony, Mannea directing.

U.S.S.R. Is Building Soviet 'Hollywood'

At Sukhum, in the Caucasus, Soviet Russia is building a film city that will cover twenty square miles and house forty moving picture studios.

Meanwhile Amkino, American representative of Soviet films, is excited about the forthcoming "Three Women," directed by L. Arnshteyn and starring Boris Babochkin, who played "Chapayev" Boris Chirkin, leading man of "The Youth of Maxim," Yannina Jelmo of "The Song of Happiness," and Irene Zarubina of "Thunderstorm." "Little Nightingale," the first Soviet color film, will follow soon after. The musical scoring is by Shostakovich.

'Pasteur' to Follow 'Crime and Punishment'

Hollywood tried to keep time with the French version of "Crime and Punishment," but the American film was a flop. Now Warner Brothers is producing "Pasteur" with Paul Muni at the same time that the French are sending over their version, which Sascha Guitry, playwright, director and actor, wrote, directed and played.

Playwright

T. FARRELL

on the inside. He associated with fences, thieves, hoboes; he loved the excitement of riding alone at night on a freight train, bound for some new destination. And the one person he met who was to mean most to him was a writer. And that writer, he met only through books. It

THE STAGE

Dim-out Deadline Tonight . . . 6:45

NEW YORK

Jobless in City Exceed 22% of Entire Nation's

WMPC Official Says U. S. A. Will Probably Need 5 Million More War Workers

This is the manpower picture in New York and the country as Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, director of operations of the War Man Power Commission (WMPC), sees it.

In an interview here yesterday, he said:
 ¶ National unemployment, as of recent figures, is just 1,800,000, with many of these unemployables.

¶ Unemployment in New York, those same figures reveal, is about 400,000, more than 22 per cent of all jobs, with most of this number trained workers in New York's procedure industry.

¶ The increases anticipated in the armed forces will call for a least 5,000,000 additional war workers.

Three Sources

These 5,000,000 men and women will have to be drawn from one of three sources:
 ¶ From nonessential industry.

¶ From the mass of women now unemployed.

¶ From men rejected by the Army, or men too old to go.

Already some of these labor sources have been tapped. The mining of gold has been stopped and the miners put to work producing metals needed for the war effort. Manufacture of jewelry from silver and copper has been ended.

The retail and wholesale trades, which now employ 7,500,000, will lose one-third of their workers by the end of 1943, McSherry predicted.

The large labor shortage will have to be met by releasing students from schools and finding volunteers in the cities.

Toughest Problem

The toughest WMPC problem is getting men to change their jobs so they will be of maximum value to the war effort. Of 1000 workers in one industrial center asked to change their jobs, only 70 transferred to vital war work. Many refused because "it meant loss of seniority and pension rights and no plan has been worked out to protect these."

After the interview, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional WMPC Director, said that Army and Navy procurement officials had been doing a fine job the last two months in bringing war orders to New York. The U. S. Employment Service will have new figures on local side soon, and this will show if the new orders have cut unemployment.

2 N. Y. Soldiers Drowned

Two New York soldiers stationed at Ft. Devens, Mass., were drowned during maneuvers yesterday when an improvised canvas raft capsized as they were crossing the Nashua River. The victims, neither of whom could swim, were Pvt. David Rudko of the Bronx, and Harold E. Hansen of Brooklyn.

Buy a Buffalo

A campaign to buy water buffalo is getting started in New York. The animals are for disabled Chinese soldiers—10,000 of them—who are now agricultural workers in Hunan Province, China. The buffaloes are used in cultivating rice and cotton fields and in the hauling of homes and factories.

Contributions may be sent to United China Relief, 1700 Broadway.

Negroes Petition Kaiser for Equality

Special Correspondence

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 16.—Negro workers, brought here to work in the Kaiser shipyards, have petitioned Kaiser representatives for the same rights as white workers.

The petition, bearing 75 signatures, was given to Jack Murray, Kaiser personnel manager, who told the men that he "hoped" something would be "ironed out" by Nov. 1.

The men said that if they couldn't get the same treatment and opportunities for advancement as their white fellow workers, they wanted to be returned to their homes. At present they can work only as laborers or helpers.

This was the first appeal to the company. Until now, all complaints against discrimination have been against unions.

Herlands Investigating Anti-Semitic Vandalism

Investigative Commissioner Herlands is investigating anti-Semitic vandalism in many parts of the city. Herlands said yesterday:

"The Department has under inquiry charges that various acts of vandalism and physical violence have been inspired by persons seeking to stir up racial or religious disunity. The authorities intend to discover the identity of those responsible and determine whether these acts are isolated or part of an organized plan by un-American factions."

Fort Dix Bars Visitors And Taxis and Buses

Effective today, most civilians and all taxicabs and buses will be barred from the Fort Dix military reservation. New recruits and transient soldiers no longer will be permitted visitors on order of Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum.

The tightening-up measure forbids any buses to pick up or discharge passengers in the zone, and bans short-wave sets, cycles, sign devices, cameras, and binoculars.

Chaplin Makes Appeal Tonight; Explains Stand on Second Front

Actor Says He Can't Understand Criticism of His Talking on Political Issues

By HENRY GOLDING

Charlie Chaplin, who came to New York to address the Artists' Front to Win the War meeting at Carnegie Hall tonight, can't understand why anyone should criticize him for speaking on political matters.

"What's so terrible about putting myself out in front on a political subject?" he asked yesterday at his apartment in the Waldorf.

"I'm pleading for a second front in Europe out of the convictions of my heart and mind, because the Russians are splendidly holding the fort while we are getting ready."

No one but certain persons who were American Firsters before Pearl Harbor, and whom he now calls "America Lasters," are opposed to opening a second front, he said. Chaplin wasn't funny. He spoke heartily at times, and hunched himself forward in his chair.

"No, I'm not a Communist," he said in answer to a question. "I have no political affiliations. I'm not a Republican or a Democrat. I'm a clown."

"But, at the moment, I've stopped laughing. This is a time for action, and I want to do what I can."

"Right now would be the best time for a second front, while the Hun is so busy in Russia."

Chaplin said he had been criticized for speaking publicly because he still is an English citizen.

"I've been a guest, what might be called a paying guest, of the United States for 30 years," he said. "To the tune of ten million dollars in taxes. And I've felt it was a privi-



Twirling a mustache by hasn't got in—Charlie Chaplin's way of giving a preview of his next film role as Landru, French murderer who slew 200 women. Photos by John Albert, PM

lege. I feel I'm just as much an American citizen as I am a Britisher. I feel I'm a citizen of the world. And I hope that after the war the nations won't bother about such things as citizenship and passports."

Chaplin said he would speak extemporaneously at tonight's meeting. He'll be here for a couple of days, and then go back to Hollywood to work on *Shadow and Substance*, a picture he's adapting, directing, and producing. He won't be in it.

The next picture he'll go in, he said, will be the story of Landru, the Frenchman who disposed of 200 wives. He'll play Landru.

Alfange Announces His 10 'Musts' . . . Calls Rivals Unfit to Rule in Wartime

By WILLIAM F. VOZEL, JR.

Dean Alfange, American Labor nominee for Governor, last night renewed his attack on the fitness of his two opponents for wartime leadership.

At a rally sponsored by the Independent Citizens Committee for Dean Alfange at the Astor, he listed 10 "musts" for a man who aspires to lead the State in this time of crisis. These, he said, constituted his creed for a war Governor of New York.

He said:

"In the middle of June, 1940, Mr. Dewey charged President Roosevelt with a deliberate attempt to get us into the war, and delivered a slashing attack on 'war-mongers.' On Jan. 11, 1941, he joined with Hoover and Verne Marshall in opposition to the Defense (Lend-Lease) Bill."

"As for Mr. Bennett, his record is so thin and scanty that it is hard to find. While Mr. Dewey was a positive force for isolationism and appeasement, Mr. Bennett was simply inconsequential on the most burning issues that ever confronted our country."

"As the acid of history was testing the wisdom, statesmanship, humanity, and spiritual strength of leadership, Mr. Bennett was off in a corner somewhere."

"I have convictions which I am not afraid

to express. I have a creed. It is the creed of a wartime Governor."

He listed the 10 "musts" of this creed:

¶ Liberal support of FDR's foreign and domestic policies before Pearl Harbor.

¶ Full belief in the idea of total war for all people.

¶ Support of FDR's seven-point program by state legislation.

¶ Complete and effective Civilian Defense preparation.

¶ Protection of labor and of society on the Home Front.

¶ Rehabilitation of service men when peace comes.

¶ Blueprinting of a public works program for the future.

¶ War to the death against racial and religious bigotry.

¶ Support of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms.

¶ A nonpolitical, nonpartisan administration of the State to gain these ends.

That 'Busy Bird'

There were 2776 babies born in New York last week, the largest total in any one week in more than 10 years. It was an increase of 134 over the previous week.

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JINX FALKENBURG (Mrs. Tex McCrary), co-star of *Hi Jinx* on WNBC says: "I've made it my business to try them all and Savarin Coffee is outstanding. There's more to it."

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HATTERS ASSAIL WALLACE PARTY

Zaritsky Says Candidate Would Divide Labor.

The third party movement is an adventure that can serve the interests only of reaction and the Communists, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union declared today in a report to the union's biennial convention at the Hotel New Yorker. Max Zaritsky, the president, who made the report, called upon Henry A. Wallace, leader of the third party movement, to drop his Presidential aspirations.

Zaritsky declared: "Wallace talks labor and acts Communist. He talks liberal and acts reactionary. Instead of supporting and strengthening labor's forces, he is out to divide and disperse them.

"Without a scintilla of genuine support behind him, Wallace has the impudence to speak in labor's name. He has been challenged to demonstrate where, when and how the labor movement has given him a franchise to speak as its spokesman, but he has not met the challenge. Similarly, he has been challenged to demonstrate when, where and how any liberal grouping which is not geared to the Communist party line has asked him to become their political messiah, but he has evaded this challenge, too."

Mayor Is Speaker.

Zaritsky later introduced Mayor O'Dwyer to the delegates and said that he is "destined to serve the people beyond the boundaries of the city of New York." The suggestion was greeted with applause. In reply, the Mayor said that he would be "less than can-

ADDING \$1000 TO WALLACE CAMPAIGN FUND



Charles Chaplin smiles as his wife, Oona, writes a check to support the third party movement at a rally in Hollywood last night.

Henry Wallace carries his campaign for the presidency into Northern California today after calling for international control of Middle East oil.

The third-party nominee launched his western campaign with a major address last night in which he told some 30,000 jammed into Gilmore Stadium in Hollywood: "The first major task of the United Nations is to provide for immediate international

Zoo Penguins Go Into Obscurity

The Bronx Zoo's three King Penguins have gone away for the spring and summer—not very far away, but out of sight of visitors.

The Antarctic birds cannot stand heat (zoo employees gave them cakes of ice to stand on during a few warm days after their arrival last October), so last night they went into air-cooled obscurity. They will pass the next four or five months in

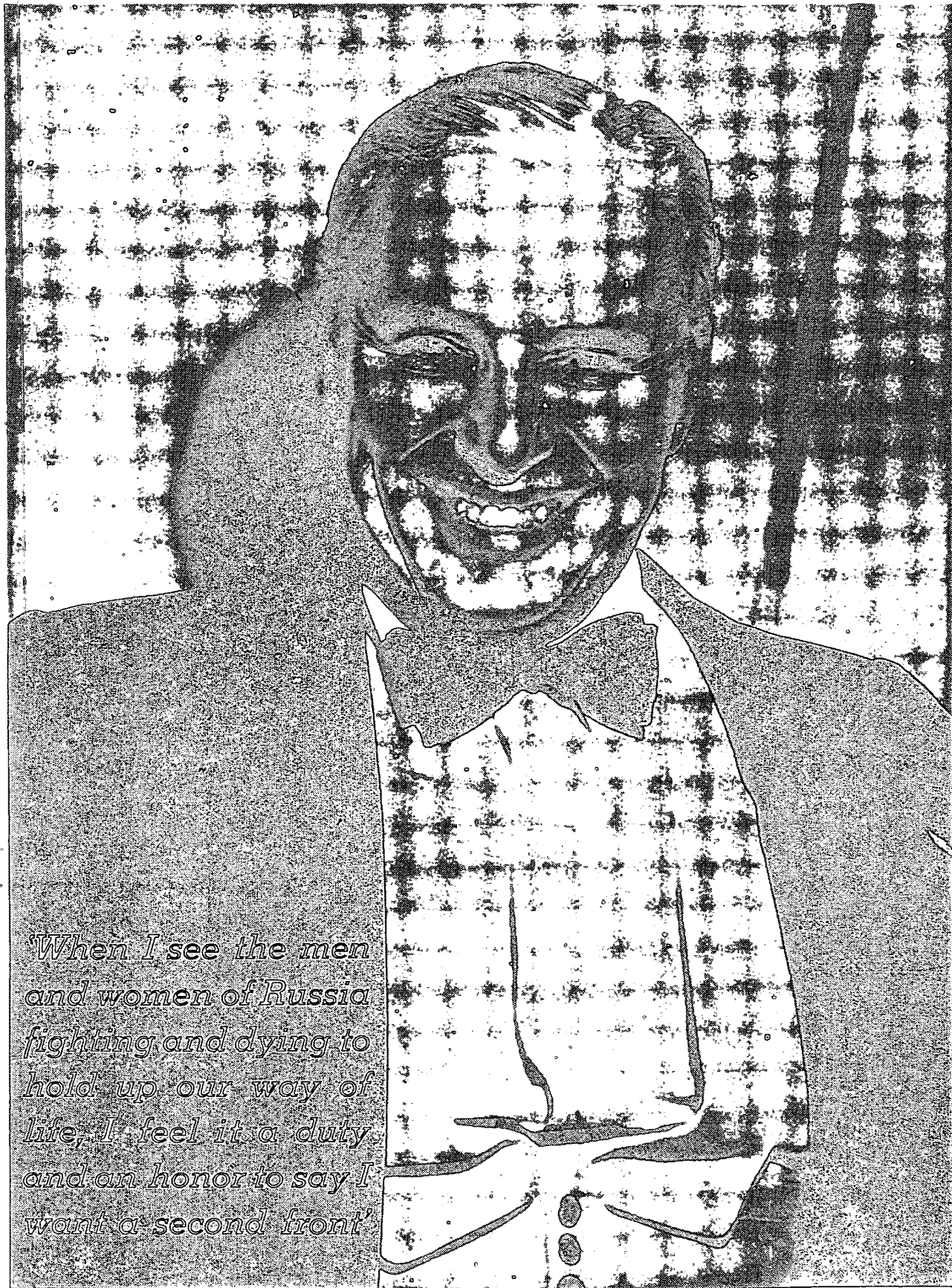
a glass-and-aluminum box 15 feet long, 10 wide and 7 high, in the annex to the aquatic bird house. The box will contain a 1,100-gallon swimming pool in which the temperature will be kept between 50 and 55 degrees.

Students Win Scholarship.

Waterville, Me., May 17 (A. P.).—Elisabeth Levardsen of Ridge-wood, N. J., and Raymond S. Grant Jr. of Westfield, N. J., were among those awarded four-year half tuition scholarships, Colby College announced last night.

The Worker Magazine

Section



'When I see the men and women of Russia fighting and dying to hold up our way of life, I feel it a duty and an honor to say I want a second front'

October 25, 1942

CHARLES CHAPLIN
(See Page 12)

—The Worker Film

'We Promised It.. Let's Have It Now!'

Charlie Chaplin's Address at New York Meeting of The Artists' Front to Win-the-War

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, and I suppose to a few of you up in the gallery—Communists. And I mean comrades. Any people who can fight as the Russian people are fighting now, fighting and dying for our democracy, then it is a pleasure and a privilege to refer to them as comrades. And it is a great privilege to speak at this meeting of the Artists' Front to Win the War.

We know we cannot win the war with paint brushes. Some of the communists, trying to be witty, say that I want to run the war. There's been so much hysteria about it that I have an idea they wanted to run it themselves. The trouble is that we don't agree on strategy—they don't want a second front and I do, and so does every self-respecting citizen in this country, as well as Marshal Timoshenko and Stalin.

I AM no strategist. I come here as a common man, first, one of the public, and secondly as an artist. I come here because when I see the men and women of Russia fighting and dying to hold up our way of life, I feel it a duty and an honor to say I want a second front.

It is not my idea alone. Many Americans and British have it too. Stalin would not ask for it unless he thought it was possible, for a failure of that second front would be just as disastrous to his country as it would be to us. That is why I say let us have a second front—because we promised it, and promised it soon. So let us have it now.

I think we recognize the voices that don't want a second front. We recognize them in the Daily News, we recognize them throughout all of a certain press. I won't mention all their names, but it is not because I am afraid they will pass my future pictures. Many of them used to be referred to as the America First Committee. Now they want to be America First. But the American people want to be first. They want to do their own fighting and they want to get this bloody job done, and they want to get it done now, and the logical way is to help Russia.

THIS is a free country. This is a democracy. And we are still enjoying free speech. And I want to say that if we are to pay for this war with blood and tears, if our children are to have life and liberty, then I and every man and woman must speak from my heart and mind—whether the communists, or the fifth columnists, take it or not.

I am not a citizen, I don't need citizenship papers. I have never had patriotism in that sense for any country, for I am patriotic to humanity as a whole. I am a citizen of the world. If the Four Freedoms mean anything after this war, we won't bother about whether we are citizens of one country or another.

I AM not a Communist. I am not a Democrat. Neither am I a Republican. I am just a member of an honored profession, that of a clown, living in your country under your hospitality. Oh yes, a paying guest to the tune of ten million dollars in taxes. Seventy per cent of that ten million dollars comes from foreign countries, but it has been a privilege and a pleasure to pay Uncle Sam.

And I don't like making speeches. This is not my business. Sometimes I look at you, the audience, and I don't know—you frighten me. You make heroes, and

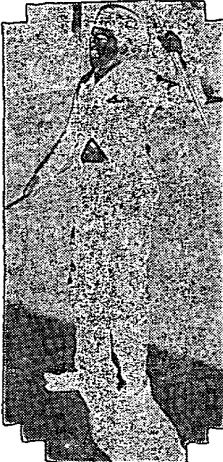
you destroy them. But I am not afraid tonight.

I REMEMBER my first speech was in Washington during the first World War. There were Miss Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Marie Dressler and myself. We were to speak on the United Liberty Loan campaign. I was terribly nervous, but there was Doug with all his charm—one of the most charming men I have ever met in my life, with the exception of Franklin D. Roosevelt—and there was Marie Dressler, who was a great entertainer and could talk very well, and little Mary Pickford with her little curls, and she would say, "Don't forget your Liberty Bonds" and she threw popcorn and kisses to them. And there was I, standing on the steps of the Capitol, shivering in my shoes—I, a pantomimist, never having spoken before the public before, without having it in the script. I was terrified, and a steady-eyed young man came up to me and said, "Now, listen, when you get up there, don't try to be funny." I said, "I am so glad you asked me."

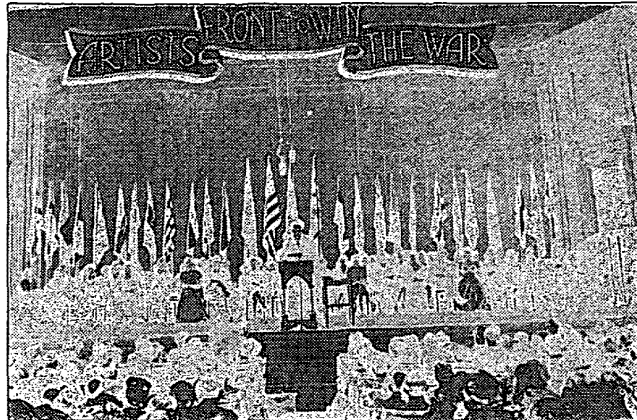
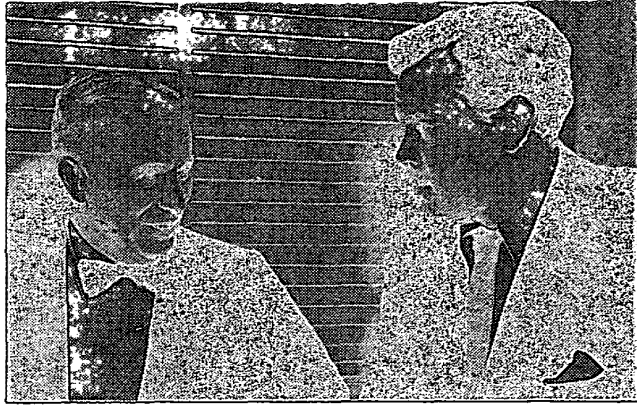
He said: "No, don't try to be funny, just give it to them from the shoulder, tell them to buy a Liberty Bond, and so forth and so on." Well, I was so nervous, I must have spoken about 50 words a second. I stood up there and said: "Don't forget to buy your Liberty Bond—every mother's-son-of-a— President Wilson and so forth—and so on!"

IN THIS excitement I fell off the platform, with Marie Dressler on top of me, and we both landed on the steady-eyed young man, and this wasn't funny because he was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and that's how I first met Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In my estimation, he is one of the greatest Presidents of the United States, a man who will take his place with Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln—yes, a man who has achieved more progress, direct



Charlie Chaplin as the little man in his film, "Modern Times"



Orson Welles, youthful Hollywood producer who presided at New York's Artists' Front to Win-the-War meeting at Carnegie Hall is shown with Mr. Chaplin at the meeting. Lower picture shows a view of the meeting looking toward the stage.

will be lifted soon from Harry Bridges. I spoke to Harry Bridges in California. He is for the war effort 100 per cent. Some people still have an idea that Harry Bridges used to lead his men into strikes. I want to tell you this—his men led him!

When they voted 100 per cent for that last strike a couple of years ago in San Francisco, he said, "I may voted for it, I have to lead it, that's all." And all that is past history now. We are at war, strikes are persons non grata in a war, but not Harry Bridges, whose contribution to the war from the day of Pearl Harbor has been magnificent.

I want to clarify something. For some time Communism has been held up as a big bugaboo, and we were terrified of it. But who are these Communists? What are they? I think we are beginning to understand who and what they are by their deeds and their Red Army's deeds. What are these Soviet people like? They are ordinary people like ourselves. They love beauty, they love life. They are mothers who take great pride in their sons' education. They want to see them as scientists, artists and educators who can help create a finer world. They are not a wild people, they don't eat their young. They are mothers who send their sons to war, who kiss them goodbye, perhaps never to see them again, and who weep in silence and still carry on, just as our American mothers do.

THEY say they are a godless people. Yet any people who can fight and die as the Russians have been doing, must have felt some God in their hearts, they must have a sense of clarity in their souls. When the judgment day comes, the God of compassion will understand—because He is not technical.

And then they say, what if Communism spreads out all over the world? So what? I can live on \$25,000 a year. Nice work, if you can get it.

Who knows what is going to happen after the war? We haven't won it yet. We may lose it. But this I know: You can't

stop human progress. No, Mr. Hitler, you can't stop it, however you try. You can't stop the human mind from working and improving. If you want to try to stop the little people from progressing, then you must tear down your telegraph poles, tear down your schools, blow them up, destroy the laboratories and libraries, and leave no trace of them. When I think of Robert Ingersoll, a great old man, I remember that he said: "to teach the alphabet is to inaugurate revolution." Think it over.

NO, WE DON'T know what we are going to get after this war but I am not concerned, nor is any other decent person who knows we must crush fascism before anything else good can happen, and who is not greedy or anxious. But this I know: We are not going to go back to the rugged days of individualism, rugged for the few, and ragged for the many. No, we are going to advance.

In conclusion, I want to thank the President of the United States for the wonderful job he is doing. I want to say to you, Mr. President, that with the people, the common people, the artists and scientists and the great mass of middle class people, are with you 100 per cent.

WHILE I am here, I want to pay tribute to our dead, who have sacrificed their lives for the Four Freedoms. And I want to pay tribute to the three million Russian dead who have sacrificed their lives holding the fort of freedom while we, their allies, have been getting ready. I want to thank the millions who are still steadily fighting, while we their allies, are getting ready. I want to thank the stalwart defenders of Scattered, that monument of human courage, who have fought and died while we are getting ready.

But we shall come before you bled white. We shall come with arms and men, brave men like yourselves. And we, together with you will defeat and crush our enemy. We, together with you, will win the peace. And at that peace conference, our dead will be more present than the living and their sacrifices and brave deeds will shine like a shaft of light across a table, to plead for the making of a better and a decent world for all.



Artist's conception of a scene from the Chaplin film, "The Great Dictator"

progress, for the little people than any other President, having Ethelred, who freed the slaves; yes, a man who released Browder. I noticed there were one or two comfortable people shocked at that. But I am not shocked at an act of mercy, I am thankful for it.

NOTICE that the persona non grata has been lifted from the list. I would like to say that I hope that it

'The Purple Heart'

'THE PURPLE HEART' which opens in New York next Wednesday has been acclaimed by those who have seen it as one of the most important war films thus far produced. Practically the entire film takes place in a Japanese courtroom where the captured Docility flyers are on trial for their lives.

"The Purple Heart" is the first Congress selected the medal in 1907 picture to be produced by Paramount and the first of the new issue to feature since his return to his country. It is the story of a man who was captured after a year's tour of duty with the Army, spent years on the fighting front. The Purple Heart was made retrospective honor.

"The Purple Heart" was so named by Congress so that all officers and men who had spilled their blood in tribute to the eight gallant Americans who gave their lives for their country in the American Civil War. The Purple Heart is a medal bestowed for valor beyond the call of duty.

It was established as an award by General George Washington during the Revolutionary war and as such Purple Heart recipients has the highest and proudest of all known of all military decorations.

Levi Millstone, one of Hollywood's leading directors, directed "The Purple Heart." The picture boasts no glittering star cast. Dana Andrews is the only credited name player in the cast. Of the others, Donald Crisp and John Garfield are but little known to movie audiences, but they are the most important roles in the assignment of highly important roles to obscure actors. Common practice in Hollywood is to give these key roles to excellent proven ability and to resort to all the artifices of makeup to make them appear as celebrities. But in "The Purple Heart," Richard Lee who portrays Millstone, has perhaps the biggest leading assignment since the days of Steve Hayskove. Only slightly less in importance are the parts taken by Peter George, Ray Chang and W. E. Rouse.

Many changes, the 10-year-old "film" for whose success a half-dozen studios are now clamoring, was first put through the paces by Millstone in "The North Star" in this, his second picture he has even this, his second picture he has even a stranger part. A brilliant future seems to the ahead of him but he is thinking of other things right now—a part in Uncle Sam's army.

Jerry Gandy wrote the screen play for "The Purple Heart." Two technical advisers, both chosen for their intimate knowledge of the Japanese, were on hand throughout the filming to insure authenticity.

Dana Andrews, Sam Levene, Donald Barry photographed in authentic characteristics of their roles in "The Purple Heart," a picture standing before a huge representation of the medal from which the picture takes its name.

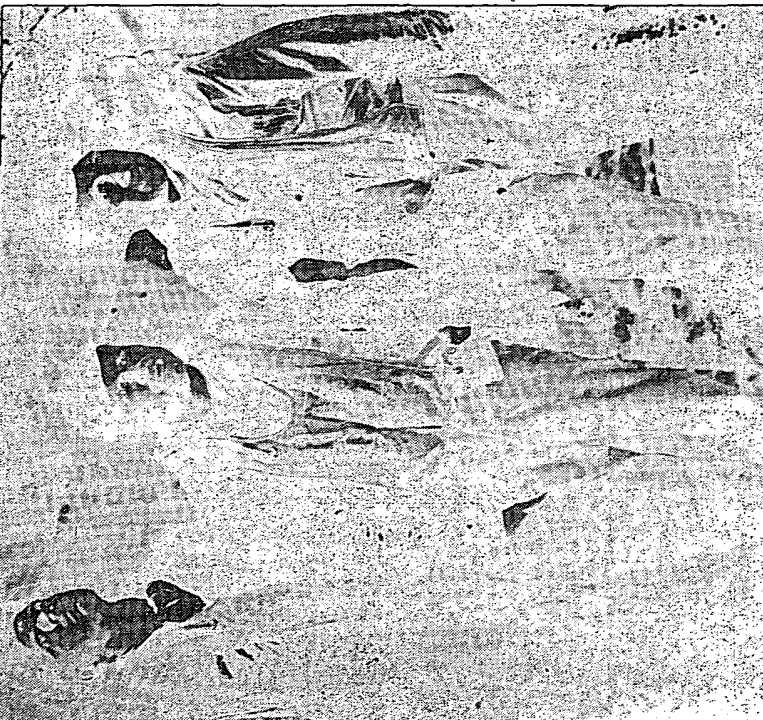
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Dana Andrews, Donald Barry and Sam Levene play three of Docility flyers who were forced down in Japan during the raid on the enemy mainland.

Charlie Chaplin Is Still The People's Favorite

heard his wife. It was a serenade. Chaplin was accompanied every time in the boat before he was taken to the boat at and so on before he had a chance to make himself heard. His films were banned in many communities, one or two editorial writers came to his defense. Washington learned of the White House. (U. S. A) Reporter asked out at Chaplin's "righteous critics" who at one blow sought to wipe out his "best and immeasurable record of high achievement" which has inspired laughter and enlightenment, which all around the world. It is a record that has inspired the world. It is a record that has inspired the world. It is a record that has inspired the world.

Washington came to his defense in the "Washington Evening Star." Charlie's own statement at the time he had said for today. "I'll ask it that the public opinion judgment until the case is decided. I can't say an unjust charge can do enough all the lawyers and all rumors that are spread against me by people whose only interest is to make money out of me."

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Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

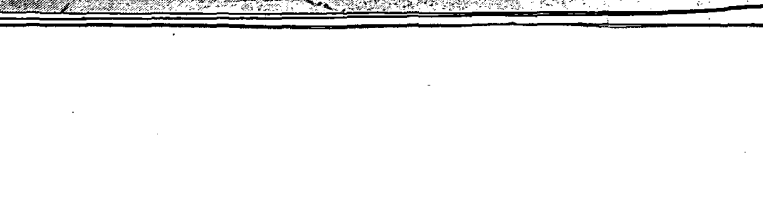
CHARLES CHAPLIN has been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. He was the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship. The red-baiting press has never forgiven him for this. They have been hounding him for more than twenty-five years. In 1922 when Chaplin announced that he was taking a trip to Europe he was besieged by reporters of the rampant press.

"Mr. Chaplin, why are you going to Europe?" "I must see a vacation."

"Are you going to make pictures while you are there?" "No."

"What do you do with your old movies?" "I show them away."

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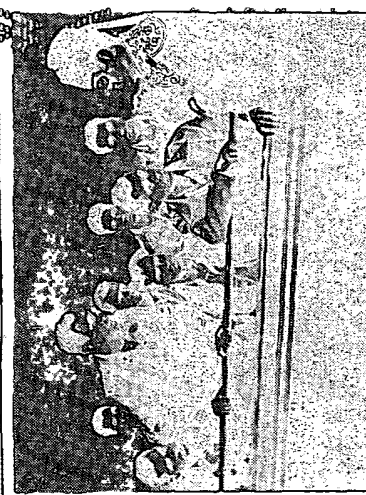
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Dana Andrews, Sam Levene, Donald Barry, John Garfield, Richard Lee, Edwin O'Shea, Charles Hayskove, Frank Graves, Richard Cordery, Allen Lang (in white). In this scene the flyers court-martialed during June explain they will not really be able to offer evidence.

MOTION PICTURES

"Corpus" is just one of the words for "Lady in the Dark" at the Paramount.



XAVIER CUCAT and DEAN MURPHY in Technicolor.



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MAGNIFICENT

The Charlie

CHAPLIN CASE: SEX, LAUGHTER AND POLITICS

(Editor's Note: This is the sixth in a series on Charlie Chaplin, examining the reasons why this controversial figure may be barred on moral and political grounds from re-entering America, where he has lived for 40 years. Still a British subject, he is now in Switzerland on what was intended to be a six-month visit to Europe.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

Of all Charlie Chaplin's marriages that to Oona O'Neill was the most incredible—and up to now the most successful.

With Oona he seems to have found the happy ending that eluded him in romance after romance for so many years.

But the union still seems amazing.

Oona was 18. Chaplin was 54, nearly white-haired.

He had the Lita Grey Chaplin scandal in his past. He was currently enmeshed in the paternity suit brought against him by red-haired Joan Barry.

Oona was beautiful. She had jet-black hair, stood 5 feet 4 inches in high heels, weighed 125 pounds, didn't smoke or drink, dated only on week ends.

And she was nobody to be dazzled by the glamour of a top figure in the entertainment world. Her father was Eugene O'Neill, famous playwright and author of such box-office and intellectual successes as "Desire Under the Elms," "Anna Christie," "The Emperor Jones" and "Mourning Becomes Electra."

She had money. She had admirers. She was a celebrity in her own way, having been voted New York's debutante No. 1.

'I'm Shanty Irish'

The ballots were on the basis of the "debutante who best combines beauty, leadership, intelligence and popularity."

Oona also has a sense of humor. Interviewed on her victory, she said:

"My first name is not a typographical error. It's an old Irish name and was suggested to my father by James Stephens, the Irish writer. Of course I'm not lace-curtain—I'm shanty Irish and proud of it. How do I feel about being a glamour girl? I'm pretty darn excited."

But, despite everything that might have made her cool to Chaplin's suit, she said her vows with the comedian on June 16, 1943.

To friends she said:

"It's my duty to stand by the man I love now that he is embroiled in the Barry suit. He wanted first to postpone the marriage until he established his innocence, but I insisted we marry at once."

Although here was Chaplin's real romance at last, the story of his wedding day, which hasn't reached print until now, reads somewhat like the script of one of his hilarious two-reelers.

Calls in Newsmen

Chaplin had always been cool toward the press, even before his troubles began. Now, with the Lita Grey Chaplin and Joan Barry scandals seared in his memory by publicity, he had a phobia for reporters and photographers. He made elaborate plans to duck newsmen.

Aid of Harry Crocker, his long-time associate and friend, was enlisted. Crocker in turn recruited the help of a reporter pal on the theory that a reporter would know best how to foil other newsmen.

First in order on the difficult assignment was to get the marriage license. A marriage license bureau is a public office and a visit there had to be made. Santa Barbara was picked on the off-chance that the press might not be on hand there.

Crocker's reporter aide took Oona in first and had her complete the procedure to the point where both parties must be present. Then he hurriedly ushered

Chaplin in and, as soon as that part of the license application was completed, sent Oona running to the car in the rear.

Newsman Tricked

Chaplin was just putting his signature to the papers when the tread of the thundering herd of newsmen was heard on the stairs. The reporter sent Chaplin dashing to the car while the newsman ran the other way to meet the oncoming mob, yelling:

"They went that way—out the front!"

The thundering herd trailed after him and Chaplin and Oona got on their way undetected.

Next in order was the wedding. The reporter had picked a Justice of the Peace in nearby Carpinteria and the Chaplin cavalcade halted a block from the house while the reporter reconnoitered. Chaplin turned over \$100 to the newsman to pay the J.P.

At the judge's home the newsman made sure there were no press representatives lurking in the bushes. He also put the judge's phone out of order temporarily so that worthy could not flash the news when he learned the bridegroom was Chaplin. Then he went back to the car.

"I wonder," Chaplin said to him, "if that \$100 isn't a little too much to pay the judge. You'd better let me have \$50 back." The ceremony went off with-



OONA AND THE CHAPLIN CHILDREN SAIL FOR ENGLAND LAST SEPTEMBER. Left to right: Victoria, 19 months (in arms); Josephine, 3; Michael, 6; Geraldine, 8.

out incident and the party headed for a Montecito hide-out for the wedding breakfast, purchasing three bottles of California champagne en route.

Arriving there the comedian said apologetically to the reporter:

"I'd like to invite you to breakfast but you know how ration points are."

The reporter wound up at a Santa Barbara hamburger stand.

Sharing the Exile

After the wedding obscurity enveloped Oona. She and Chap-

lin passed up the night life of Hollywood. There are only a few pictures of her and the comedian out together socially. More revealing of her normal and apparently happy married life have been the vital statistics of Los Angeles County.

On July 31, 1944, a girl was born to Oona.

On March 6, 1946, a boy arrived.

On March 28, 1949, another daughter was born.

On May 19, 1951, a fourth child, a daughter, arrived.

That's the Mrs. Oona O'Neill Chaplin who now is with Chaplin and their four children in Switzerland.

Charlie may never be able to return to the land he has called home for four decades. If he is permanently barred, the record of this marriage would seem to show, Oona will share the exile from the country of which she is a native.

(Tomorrow: Chaplin and the Soviets.)

CHILD DUE FOR CHAPLINS, CHARLIE SAYS

CANNES, France, March 9 (AP)—The Charlie Chaplins are expecting another child, it was reported here last night.

Julien Duclos, administrator of the casino of Cannes, said Chaplin told him that Mrs. Chaplin has been pregnant for two months.

The movie comic and his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill, dined at the casino last night with the Aga Khan.

3 Burglary Gang Suspects Seized in Hollywood

Three men believed to be members of a gang which has been burglarizing stores in Los Angeles and Orange Counties were seized by Hollywood detectives early today, shortly after the suspects assertedly attempted to steal a 2000-pound safe from a Buena Park market.

Arrested and booked at Hollywood Jail on suspicion of burglary are Lawrence Dickerson, 23; Herb Joe Park, 35, and Marvin Eugene Nord, 41, all of 1530 1/2 N Serrano Ave.

Cal. Flier Named Newest Jet Ace

SEOUL, March 9 (AP)—The U.S. Fifth Air Force today announced the belated crowning of America's 27th jet ace of the Korean war.

It said gun-camera film showed that Lt. Joseph McConnell Jr., of Apple Valley, Cal., shot down a previously uncredited MIG on Jan. 31. A MIG he shot down on Feb. 16 was thus his fifth.

L.A. to Honor Ray V. Darby at Funeral

Los Angeles County officials and residents paid their final respects to Supervisor Raymond V. Darby at funeral rites today at the First Methodist Church in Inglewood.

Services for the 56-year-old Supervisor, who died Thursday a few hours after an altercation with a wealthy real estate operator, Samuel H. Emerson, were conducted by Dr. Paul Huebner and the Rev. Rex E. Lawhead, brother-in-law of Mrs. Darby.

Palbearers included his sons, Raymond Jr. and Robert; two sons-in-law, John Long and Gustave Friess, and two nephews, Richard Darby and Leon McKenzie.

Grove City Dinner Set

Alumni of Pennsylvania's Grove City College will dine Saturday, at 8 p.m. at 7315 Melrose Ave.



CHAPLIN, WIFE SIGHT-SEE IN LONDON. Charlie and Oona stayed at world-famed Savoy Hotel.

AMMO PROBE RAGES IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP) Rep. Brown (R), O., told the House today "the time has come to do something" about reported ammunition shortages in Korea.

There is, Brown said, "nothing sacred or sacrosanct about those who serve in the Pentagon. Let's place the responsibility where it belongs."

Up to Committee

Meanwhile, Senate Republican Leader Taft of Ohio said it will be up to the Senate Armed Services Committee to determine whether it wants to broaden its investigation of alleged ammunition shortages in Korea.

Taft said that in a week-end suggestion for a broader in-

quiry he had not meant to take the matter out of the hands of the committee.

Chairman Saltonstall (R) Mass., said the Armed Services Committee will decide on the basis of testimony tomorrow whether to go beyond the ammunition shortage issue in its inquiry. At that time the committee will hear Secretary of Defense Wilson, Army Secretary Stephens and Gen. Lawton Collins testify behind closed doors.

Van Fleet Available

Gen. James A. Van Fleet, former 8th Army commander in Korea, who has said he did not have enough ammunition on

hand for all his purposes during 22 months in Korea, will also be available for questioning by the Senators.

Several Democrats have opposed a broader inquiry as an effort by Congress to "run the war."



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Thomas F. Lee, 57, was killed in a fire which swept through his room at 48 Pacific Place, Pasadena, yesterday, police reported.

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The Charlie CHAPLIN CASE: SEX, LAUGHTER ---AND POLITICS

(Editor's Note: This is the seventh in a series on Charlie Chaplin. The famous comedian is virtually on trial before the American public as the result of the government announcement that he must face an inquiry into his morals and his leftwing sympathies before being permitted to return to America from his present refuge in Switzerland.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

Is Charlie Chaplin's political hue Red, is it pink or is it perhaps just a semineutral dusty rose?

That's a question that's been bothering Americans, including officials of the Immigration Service, for a number of years. Its repercussions are bothering Charlie himself right now. Before he can return to this country he is going to have to answer some pretty searching queries on his views.

Talk about Chaplin's ideology has been going on for a long time. He has supplied some of it himself. The Communists have chimed in with some from their side of the fence, known now as the Iron Curtain. Anti-Communists have added their chorus.

The Record

For the complete picture, let's turn to the record.

Reading it, you have to remember that Chaplin can be held responsible only for the things he himself has said and done. Credibility of the remainder depends on who said what and when.

But here it is, blow by blow:

Jan. 12, 1923—Pravda, official Soviet newspaper, boasts, "Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of America. According to the latest reports he has joined the American Communists."

May 17, 1939—Moscow holds a Chaplin Film Festival to celebrate his 50th birthday. Chaplin sends his felicitations.

1940—Chaplin joins the Stop Hitler Group. His film, "The Great Dictator," was made around this time, making bitter fun of Hitler and Mussolini. Anti-Chaplinites point out he never has attacked Stalin, another dictator.

1941—Sen. Clark (D) Mo., attacks Chaplin as trying with "The Great Dictator" to get us into war with Germany. F. D. R. defends Chaplin.

Speaker at Rally

May 23, 1942—Chaplin speaks at a mass meeting at Shrine Auditorium for the Russian War Relief Association. He also demands a second front to aid Russia. Appearing on the platform with him are Mayor Bowron, Claude Rains, Will Rogers Jr., John Garfield, Pat O'Brien and others. Harry B. Warner and Louis B. Mayer were active in the movement. This group, with the possible exception of Garfield, could not be regarded as sympathetic to Communism by the farthest stretch of the imagination. They, like many of us in those days, felt that helping Russia was a "must."

Nov. 21, 1942—Chaplin confers at his home with Harry Bridges, labor leader since convicted as a Communist. The purpose, according to some sources, was to advance the second front propaganda movement.

Nov. 26, 1942—Chaplin speaks in Chicago, urging that anti-Red propaganda be curbed.

(This was Chaplin's sole activity in support of the war effort. Different were his two sons, Charlie Jr. and Sydney. Both volunteered for the Army and served with distinction in France and Central Europe with Gen. Patton's 3rd Army.)

1943—Chaplin entertains the Soviet Vice-Consul in Los Angeles at dinner. He attends a dinner at the Russian Consulate on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Chaplin addresses a Mocombo dinner for Mikhail

Kalatavoz, Russian film-industry representative.

March 5, 1944—David Platt, film columnist in the Communist paper, the Daily Worker, hails Chaplin in these words: "Charles Chaplin has been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. In 1922 before leaving for Europe he was besieged by reporters. Finally the reporters came to the point

"Mr. Chaplin, are you a Bolshevik?" Charlie took them by surprise by answering, "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it."

Feb. 21, 1945—Chaplin says the demand of Sen. Langer (R) N.D., that he be investigated and deported stems from his making an anti-Nazi picture.

May 28, 1946—Chaplin is entertained on a Russian oil tanker in Los Angeles Harbor. Other guests were Actor John Garfield and Director Lewis Milestone.

Quoted by Simonov

May 31, 1946—Russian Journalist Konstantin Simonov in a dispatch from New York says Chaplin and Hollywood writers speak "in deep contempt of the slanderous campaign raised by the reactionary press against Russia."

June 8, 1947—People's World prints an article bearing Chaplin's name which asks that the contempt trial of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the American Communist Party, and two other leaders, Gerhard Eisler and Leon Josephson, be postponed. Chaplin did not repudiate the article.

Oct. 18, 1947—The House Un-American Activities Committee drops Chaplin from the list of witnesses it will call in probing Hollywood Reds.

Oct. 19, 1947—Rumanian Reds honor Chaplin and Singer Paul Robeson by electing them to the Honorary Presidium of the Annual Congress of Artists, Writers and Printing Workers.

Defends Hans Eisler

Dec. 10, 1947—Chaplin protests against the deportation of Hans Eisler, former Communist and brother of Gerhard Eisler, leading Red.

October, 1948—Chaplin gives a statement to the Immigration Service containing these highlights: "I don't see where they (the Russians) have committed any particular crime or outrage against our democracy... 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?"

April 5, 1949—Chaplin joins Soviet-sponsored Paris Peace Group.

Budenz's Charge

1950—Louis F. Budenz, ex-Communist and onetime editor of the Daily Worker, declares party leaders ordered him to defend Chaplin's morals during the Joan Barry case because Chaplin was "a friend of the party."

July 24, 1952—Chaplin files a



CHAPLIN, IN 'GREAT DICTATOR'—A SAVAGE SATIRE ON HITLER

\$3,000,000 libel suit against the National Broadcasting Co. and Hly Gardner, commentator, alleging they tried to convince the public he is a Communist.

Oct. 2, 1952—Paul Crouch, ex-Communist and now a consultant to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, states to immigration authorities he heard party leaders describe Chaplin as a "sacred cow," who could be counted on for contributions to the cause.

Nov. 14, 1952—Radio Moscow says Chaplin is being persecuted (referring to the re-entry order) because he refuses to be an FBI informer.

Feb. 16, 1953—People's World, blasts the boycott against "Limelight."

1953—Washington sources give the following somewhat inadequate explanation of why Chaplin has never been called before a committee investigating subversives: "His views were already pretty well known."

Tied to 'Front' Groups

Chaplin has permitted his name to be linked with the following groups which have been named as "front" organizations: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Ameri-

can Russian Institute, Artists Front to Win the War, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, Paris Peace Conference, American Continental Peace Congress, Hollywood Ten, Labor Youth League, Russian War Relief, World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace, Writers in Exile Committee.

Numerous stories have been circulated about Chaplin's generosity to the Communist Party, but he admits only three contributions to "front" organizations: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, \$250; Russia-American Society for Medical Aid to Russia; Russian War Relief.

That's the known picture of Chaplin's involvement with the Far Left.

How the mosaic is to be interpreted is something else again.

What do you think? (Tomorrow: Chaplin on the scales of public opinion.)

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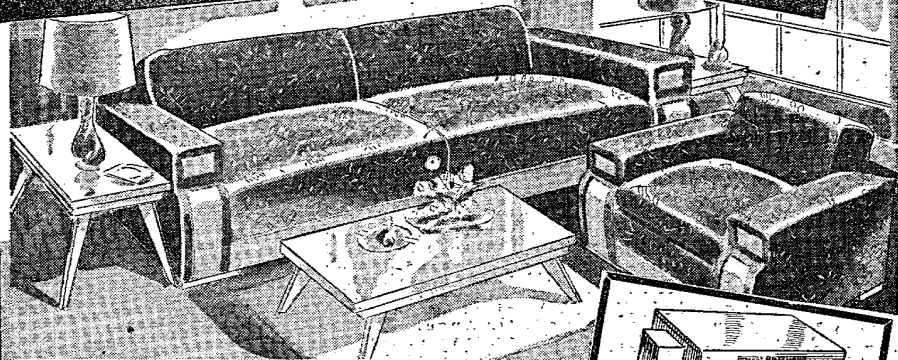
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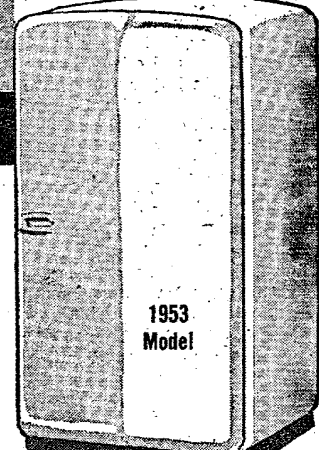
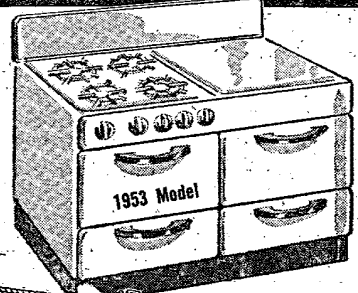
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The Chaplin Case

(Editor's Note: This is the last of a series on Charlie Chaplin, famous comedian, whose loose morals and leftwing political beliefs may result in his debarment from this country, his home for 40 years.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

Despite his long flirtation with leftwingers and with known Communists, Charlie Chaplin, like so many other self-styled "liberals" would probably be among the first to be shot under a Soviet dictatorship.

For Chaplin is essentially a rebel and a nonconformist. He is instinctively against anything that seems to threaten his personal freedom—income tax, censorship, the responsibilities of citizenship, accepted standards of morality.

Nevertheless, according to Lita Grey Chaplin, his second wife, he shows constant interest in "isms" and "ologies" but not too great an understanding of them.

A sample of his muddled thinking on society, is the talk he once made at an English forum.

"The world is suffering from too much government and the expense of it," he said, "I would have government ownership of banks and revise many of the laws and those of the Stock Exchange. I would create a government bureau of economics, which would control prices, interests and profits. I would issue scrip to alleviate the expenses of the budget. My policy would stand for internationalism, world co-operation of trade, abolition of the gold standard and world inflation of money.

"My policy would stand for reduction of the hours of labor and for a minimum wage of no less than a comfortable amount to all men and women over 21. I would stand for private enterprise so far as it would not deter the progress or well-being of the majority."

Try to make sense, political, social or economic, out of that jumble of ideas which try to marry free enterprise to totalitarian controls and inflation to a guaranteed living standard.

The big question in the Chaplin ideology case, it would seem, is not whether he has ever been an actual part of the Communist Party apparatus. From the evidence uncovered so far that appears very doubtful.

Hasn't Sought Citizenship

More probably what the Immigration Service is concerned with primarily is whether Charlie's sympathy for the Soviets, his alignment with Red "fronts" and his use of the fortune garnered in America have been against the best interests of this nation, his foster country.

His failure to ask citizenship is a sore point with many people. They reason that in gratitude for the opportunities given Chaplin by the United States he should assume the duties of citizenship.

Chaplin's answer always has been that he is an "internationalist," whatever that is. He says also that Americans who live abroad are not criticized if they do not switch allegiance, something few do. He asserts, too, that 65% of his fortune came from foreign royalties and that he has paid American income tax on that portion. He classes himself as a "paying guest."

There have been reports that Chaplin has supported Red causes to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Those who know him best are extremely skeptical of that. He is a noted pennypincher.

Onetime Socialist Max Eastman said, "Charlie likes radical ideas and talk about transforming the world, but he doesn't like to pay for the talk, much less the transformation."

Writer Jim Tully, when told Chaplin had given \$50,000 to the Communist cause, remarked that it must have been in money of the Madero Mexican regime which ranks in value with Confederate currency.

No, it seems dubious that Chaplin ever

Turn to Page 22

Chaplin Case

Continued from Page 16

"anged" the Reds very heavily. He admits only three contributions, all minor.

His stinginess, incidentally, points up another paradox in the Chaplin character. He thought nothing of spending \$200,000 on a single set and \$1,000,000 on a picture back in the days when a dollar was worth 100 cents. He was generous, too, to many on his staff. Edna Purviance, his leading lady of long ago, has been receiving \$250 a week from Chaplin for many years. Rollie Totheroh, his long-time cameraman, reportedly enjoys somewhat the same arrangement. Henry Bergman, actor and restaurateur, was paid regularly up to his death.

Whether Chaplin's espousal of Soviet causes and his silence-gives-dissent attitude on things in the interest of America presents a danger to our way of life is something else again. Undoubtedly the immigration authorities are mulling that matter.

Another consideration is to what extent Chaplin used his films as propaganda against our system. In two of his late pictures, "Modern Times" and "Monsieur Verdoux," the left-wing flavor is strong.

"Modern Times" portrays American mass production as an evil. It pictures Charlie as a blighted robot who is broken on the monstrous rack of the production line. Here is another example of his muddled thinking. The Russia with which he sympathizes glorifies the "speed-up" in its factories. The American phenomenon of which the Red rulers are most envious is the production line.

"Monsieur Verdoux" is a depiction of the business world as both ruthless and war-minded. The central character, played by Chaplin, seriously and without his derby, cane and flopping-shoe props, is a French businessman who considers murder merely as an extension of his regular activities which had been hampered by the depression.

From the earliest of his comedies, of course, the element of the little man oppressed by the mighty served as the framework of his plots. But in those gems of laughter Charlie was always the clown, not the pundit.

Perhaps Groucho Marx, his fellow comedian, was right when he remarked:

"They've almost ruined him—Gilbert Seldes and the others—by reading social significance into his work."

Strangely enough, "Limelight," the picture that is now being so widely attacked, has none of this propaganda tinge. It is a halfway return to the early Chaplin, the down-at-heel character who gives a helping hand to someone, even less fortunate.

This brings up a point that is more important to the American people than Chaplin's character and whether or not he is allowed to re-enter this country.

The Boycott Question

Should private groups, such as have enforced the boycott against "Limelight," be permitted to censor what the American public is to see? Does this slash across the American traditions and guarantees of free speech and a free press? Is it a step toward the thought control those same groups abhor when it is practiced behind the Iron Curtain?

The Ford Foundation, which is about as conservative a body as you can find, is devoting \$15,000,000 of its fund to investigating dangers to our freedoms—and boycotts such as the one against "Limelight" is one of them, in the opinion of the foundation.

Perhaps, if "Limelight" had been let alone, it would have laid an egg like "Monsieur Verdoux." It has had a mixed reception, many critics finding it spotty, overlong and not the really delightful Chaplin of the past.

Meanwhile, Charlie has found a friendlier atmosphere abroad. He has been greeted by enthusiastic British crowds, honored in France and acclaimed in Italy where governmental bigwigs and the Ambassadorial corps attended the premiere of "Limelight." He was also egged-and-tomatoad by a few in the premiere crowd.

Should Chaplin be barred because of the Lita Grey and Joan Barry scandals plus his political slant, Hollywood won't be quite the same. Charlie was almost the last of the dazzling era when movieland was a magic place.

Chaplin without Hollywood won't be the same, either. You can't feel like a king without royal raiment, even if that raiment consisted of ridiculous shoes, baggy pants, cane and derby.

THE END

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

The Chaplin Record

We invite attention to a letter printed elsewhere on this page from Elwood E. Jarnagin, chairman of the Americanism commission of the district department of the American Legion. "The Legion feels," says Mr. Jarnagin, "that the public is entitled to complete information on Chaplin's affiliation with subversive groups. This information *The Washington Post* has withheld from the people." The charge seems to us as offensive as it is mistaken. A fat file of *Post* clippings in the library of this newspaper chronicles the movie actor's career—and includes a long series of allegations concerning him and his affiliations by members of Congress and by the Attorney General. *The Post* has never had the slightest disposition at any time to withhold information about Mr. Chaplin—or to defend or attack him as an individual.

Mr. Jarnagin apparently *ought* to outlaw Mr. Chaplin. But it is an essential characteristic of a free society that men may not be outlawed without due process of law. Mr. Jarnagin seems to subscribe, as *Commonweal*, a Catholic weekly, put it recently in an editorial commenting on the Legion's picketing of *Limelight*, "to an assumption increasingly evident behind a type of neo-patriotism for which the Legion has become a leading spokesman. It is the assumption that a man on whom suspicion of disloyalty has fallen is guilty until he is proved innocent." If Mr. Chaplin is really guilty of criminal acts or plans against the United States, there are laws through which he can be dealt with effectively—the Smith Act, for instance, under which a number of persons have already been sent to jail for participating in a conspiracy against this country.

"To approach Chaplin and *Limelight* from an artistic viewpoint," says Mr. Jarnagin, "is to denounce America's responsibility to her sons in arms." Although we are confident that Mr. Jarnagin did not intend to dispense Communist propaganda, this is straight party line nonsense. Once the Nazis and Fascists were out of the way, the Soviets held a copyright, we had supposed, on the doctrine that a work of art is to be judged by the political orthodoxy of its artist. If this doctrine gained currency in the United States, we should be obliged to purge our art galleries and our libraries and our concert halls of all alien works. It is a doctrine altogether at variance with what the Legion really stands for.

Limelight will open at two District theaters today. No one is obliged to go to it. On the other hand, no one who wishes to go to it ought to be kept from doing so by the intimidation of a picket line or by any fear that his purchase of a ticket is tantamount to "trading with the enemy." "Trading with the enemy", means shipping goods to an enemy and it is specifically forbidden by law. Buying a ticket to *Limelight* means no more than trading with the Plaza or the Little Theater.

Some wealth will certainly accrue to Mr. Chaplin from this transaction. His record, as we observed editorially not long ago, "gives a good deal of ground for disliking Mr. Chaplin personally," and we do not at all blame members of the Legion who choose individually to deny themselves the seeing of his film in order to avoid making any contribution to his enrichment. At the same time, we entirely share the view expressed by *Commonweal*:

Whatever may be one's opinion on Mr. Chaplin's private life and views, the fact remains that he is a very great artist whose contributions to American life and culture have been far in excess of any material reward America could give him in return. His vision of the comedy, pathos and tragedy of human destiny, and his consistent plea for the dignity of human life are things beyond measuring in terms of material reward. If now, in the midst of controversy, American audiences are denied an opportunity to share his vision and hear his plea, America itself will be the loser. It will once more have been sold short by its too zealous "friends."

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Investigator, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement Date

The purpose of this report is to record results of investigation thus far conducted regarding this individual. Investigation was begun in December, 1951, at which time the intention was merely to include CHAPLIN's name among others when questioning informants then being developed among ex-Communists in the Hollywood film colony, in order to develop possible grounds for deportation or exclusion. When application for Reentry Permit was received in this office May 14, 1952, the investigation, of course, became more specific.

MARTIN BERKELEY, member of the Communist Party from 1936 to 1943 or 1944, is willing to testify that the Hollywood Section of the Communist Party was organized in his home in June, 1937, and that he was in high-level activities among the Hollywood communists during the entire period of his membership; however, the only indication he received during that time of CHAPLIN's possible affiliations with the Party was a conversation he had with JOHN HOWARD LAWSON (Communist functionary in charge of Hollywood cultural activities) about 1938, during which LAWSON stated that CHAPLIN had previously been a regular contributor to the Party. On that occasion, LAWSON was expressing concern about the recent friendly relations between CHAPLIN's then wife, PAULETTE GODDARD, and DLUGO RIVERA, Mexican Trotzkyite, and LAWSON was afraid that CHAPLIN was falling under the Trotzkyite influence.

DECLASSIFIED

As for actual Party membership, BERKELEY would have to testify that he believed CHAPLIN was not a member of the Communist Party in the physical sense: CHAPLIN could be counted on to lend his name to occasional "front" activities, make sympathetic speeches, etc., but he was of too erratic a personality and too undependable to be accepted as a card-carrying, dues-paying member of an organization under such discipline as the Communist Party.

RICHARD J. COLLINS, screen writer, who was a member of the Communist Party from 1937 to 1947, has given much the same information regarding CHAPLIN as set forth in the paragraph next above; however his recollection of CHAPLIN as a contributor to the Party was that the Communists fumed frequently about his stinginess, and that it was only after much persuasion that they were able to get contributions from him, and then only to "front" activities and not to the Party itself.

MAX SILVER, full-time functionary of the Communist Party in Los Angeles County from 1934 to 1945 (local head of the Party from 1940 to 1945), does not believe CHAPLIN was a member; however, he has stated repeatedly during interviews that there were many Party members



[REDACTED]

whom he would not have known personally. It is SILVER's opinion that CHAPLIN would not have been accepted as an actual member of the Communist Party, in view of his erratic behavior and temperament. SILVER knows of no direct contributions CHAPLIN ever made to the Party, but heard through Party sources that CHAPLIN could be successfully approached on rare occasions for donations to "front" activities.

Mrs. SILVER (DR. LOUIS LIGHT) has also been interviewed, but could add nothing to her husband's information, regarding CHAPLIN.

Contained in our file is copy of letter written April 4, 1952 to the local United States Attorney by JOSEPH SCOTT, indicating that he had evidence that CHAPLIN "is unfit for membership as a United States citizen." This letter was referred to this office with Central Office memorandum of May 5, 1952, with instructions to arrange an interview and to give Mr. SCOTT an opportunity to present his evidence. On May 19 and 20, 1952 several telephone calls were made to Mr. SCOTT's law office in an effort to arrange an appointment; contact was established with Mr. A. H. Risse, who described himself as Mr. SCOTT's associate and who claimed to be handling Mr. SCOTT's affairs, at least insofar as CHAPLIN is concerned. Mr. Risse stated that the information his law office had regarding SUBJECT related to his character and morals, and the closest thing to loyalty or Communist affiliation was evidence that in 1942 CHAPLIN went to New York to make a speech in behalf of opening the second front in World War II. Inasmuch as CHAPLIN has readily admitted making such a speech (see sworn statement dated April 17, 1948, contained in file), I explained to Mr. Risse the general nature of evidence required in a deportation or exclusion proceeding under the Act of October 16, 1918 as amended, expressed the appreciation of this office for Mr. Scott's interest, and promised to contact him if CHAPLIN's character should ever be the object of an investigation by this Service.

(b)(6)

ED CHANEY, [REDACTED] Los Angeles 25, California, stated in interview June 3, 1952 that he had been CHAPLIN's butler from approximately 1940 to 1943, and accompanied him on his trip to New York for the "second front" speech referred to above. According to CHANEY, CHAPLIN had carefully prepared a script for that speech, but was scared by a demonstration against him in front of Carnegie Hall, and did not use his prepared speech. According to CHANEY, when CHAPLIN was in Chicago to make a similar speech (shown by press reports to have been November 25, 1942), a representative of the Daily Worker telephoned several times for an appointment, and was finally received by CHAPLIN; the nature of their conversation was unknown to CHANEY.

CHANEY recalled that CHAPLIN's visitors included:

HARRY BRIDGES (when CHAPLIN tried to give BRIDGES some advice, or expressed concern for him, BRIDGES replied, "You take care of yourself; I'm able to take care of myself.")

[REDACTED]

DECLASSIFIED

WILLIAM C. BULLITT, former Ambassador to Russia (frequent guest for breakfast during the summer of one of the years during CHANEY's service);

The Russian Vice Consul for Los Angeles, name unknown, who used to come for meals occasionally, and who presented CHAPLIN with a Russian bear cub, brought over from Russia on a Russian freighter for presentation to CHAPLIN.

CHANEY loaned me photographs of CHAPLIN and the Russian Vice-Consul, which he stated had been taken by a private photographer and had not been published. It was later learned that similar pictures are in the morgue of the Los Angeles Examiner indicating they were taken May 28, 1943; that the Vice-Consul was V. V. Pastoev; and that another person present on that occasion was the ship's Captain, Michael Katzel. The remark was entered on the reverse of the photographs that "the group discussed the national 'Write to Russia' campaign now in progress." Apparently no news article was published regarding this meeting.

From a confidential source, it was learned that one Capt. Bert I. Demmitt, Route #1, Saugus, California, had told of CHAPLIN's connections with the Communist Party on several occasions, and specifically that he had said Attorney Stanley Visel of Newhall, California, had a check made out by CHAPLIN to the Communist Party of California in the sum of \$500. DEMMITT was interviewed at his home January 21, 1952, and he reiterated this information and explained that VISEL had shown him the check six or eight years ago, that it was made payable to the Secretary of the Communist Party for this District, and that when DEMMITT said, "Then you must be the Secretary"; VISEL did not deny it.

STANLEY VISEL is now deceased, but on May 19, 1952 his widow, GEORGIA ANNE VISEL was interviewed, and most emphatically denied that her husband had possessed any such check or had ever been in contact with CHAPLIN or with any Communists. She claimed her husband hated CHAPLIN, EDWARD G. ROBINSON and other Hollywood "radicals". She asserted further that her husband had discussed all his business affairs with her and had no secrets from her. She agreed to be on the lookout for any checks, correspondence, etc., relating to CHAPLIN or to Communism in her deceased husband's effects, and would notify me if anything were found of assistance to this investigation.

From personal observation of Captain Demmitt and from information obtained from Mr. VISEL's former law associates, it is believed probable that VISEL, who was quite a practical joker, made out a check similar to that described above, in order to tease Demmitt, who obviously is a fanatical hater of Communism and Chaplin.

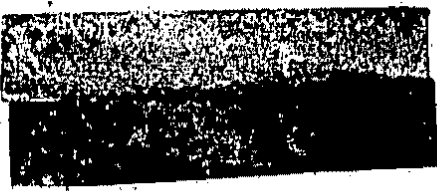
DECLASSIFIED

Contained in our file is statement of JOHN L. LEECH dated June 22, 1950, describing the circumstances under which a meeting was arranged by STANLEY LAWRENCE during the winter of 1935-36 between CHAPLIN and JACK JOHNSTON (then a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party USA) at the home of motion picture director, FRANK TUTTLE. Correspondence in Central Office file A-5653092 shows that TUTTLE was interrogated under oath in the American Embassy, Vienna, Austria May 29, 1952, and denied any knowledge of CHAPLIN's membership in or affiliation with the Communist Party. However, it will be noted that he was not questioned specifically for corroboration or denial that a meeting such as described by LEECH occurred.



(b)(7)(c)

DECLASSIFIED



ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

Date 2/26/53

To Mr. [Redacted]

Room No. (b)(7)(c)

- Approval
- Comment
- Necessary action
- Note and return
- Note and file
- Signature
- See me
- As requested
- For your information
- Per telephone conversation

REMARKS

I see no advantage in harassing (b)(7)(c) Tuttle further re Chaplin. [Redacted]

Suggests we wait until Tuttle returns perhaps requesting Staff to ascertain when he will come back

(Fold here for return)

From [Redacted]

Division [Redacted]

Room No. (b)(7)(c)

[Handwritten signature and notes]
658

[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Portland 5, Oregon

Portland File: 1209-7814
Other Files: 1600-41933 Inv.
A-5 653 092

Statement of,

JOHN L. LEECH in the

Case of:

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Date: December 17, 1952
Place: Vancouver, Washington
Language Used: English
Investigator: [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)
Stenographer: None
Other Persons Present: Members of the family

BY INVESTIGATOR [REDACTED] TO JOHN L. LEECH:
(b)(7)(c)

Q You are advised that I am a United States Immigration Investigator, authorized by law to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration laws. I wish at this time to take a statement from you concerning a certain (b)(7)(c) discrepancy between your previous statement made before [REDACTED] on June 22, 1950 in Seattle, Washington and a statement made before the American Consul in Mehlem, Germany, on October 31, 1952, by FRANK WRIGHT TUTTLE. Are you willing to make such a statement under oath?

A I am.

Q Will you raise your right hand and be sworn. Do you solemnly swear that all the statements you are about to make in this proceeding will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A Yes.

Q Are you familiar with the penalty for perjury?

A I am.

Q Will you state your full name?

A JOHN L. LEECH.

Q What is your address Mr. Leech?

A [REDACTED] Vancouver, Washington.
(b)(6)

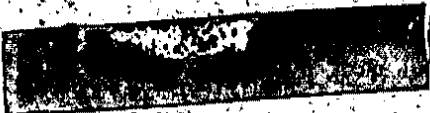
Q Are you the same JOHN L. LEECH who made a statement concerning CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN before District Director JOHN P. BOYD at Seattle, Washington on June 22, 1950?

A I am. (b)(7)(c)

Q Do you recall my previously having [REDACTED] to further information you might have concerning CHAPLIN?

[REDACTED]
Commissioner, Enforcement

Date [REDACTED]



A I do. And as I explained at that time the statement that I made before Mr. [redacted] was complete as near as I can recall, as to my association and knowledge of CHAPLIN.

(b)(7)(c)

Q I have here a sworn statement made by FRANK WRIGHT TUTTLE, before the American Consul in Germany on October 31, 1952. TUTTLE at that time was questioned concerning his knowledge and association with CHAPLIN and was questioned in particular concerning a meeting held in his home in the winter of 1935-1936, which was attended by JACK JOHNSTON, then a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Mr. CHAPLIN. TUTTLE in his statement denied first that he had ever lived in West Los Angeles, during his residence in California and secondly that he had no memory of having met Mr. JOHNSTON or of having a meeting in his home where either JOHNSTON or CHAPLIN were present. Would you state again for the record, Mr. LEECH, your knowledge of this matter.

A As I stated originally, JACK JOHNSTON, who was then a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, wanted a meeting with CHAPLIN and instructed me to set up this meeting. I in turn instructed STANLEY LAWRENCE, also known as SEYMOUR ROBBINS, to set up the meeting with CHAPLIN. LAWRENCE later told me that arrangements had been made for the meeting to be held in TUTTLE's home. I did not attend the meeting. I do recall, however, that JOHNSTON told me of having a very successful meeting with CHAPLIN.

Q Do you know why the meeting was arranged?

A I do not, except that JOHNSTON wanted to discuss Party affairs with CHAPLIN. Afterwards JOHNSTON told me that CHAPLIN had had a long-time contact with the Party and gave me to understand that CHAPLIN had been a member of the Party for a considerable period. I knew that during the time CHAPLIN certainly was not regarded by persons who knew of his connection with the Party, as being a novice in the Party. My recollection of the meeting was that it was held in TUTTLE's home. Both LAWRENCE and JOHNSTON confirmed the fact that it had been held there. I might explain that, at that time the most secret meetings of the Party and Party officials, were being held in TUTTLE's home. Both TUTTLE and TANJA, were members of the Communist Party.

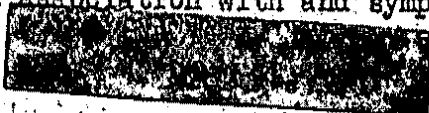
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Q Were there other meetings, do your knowledge, held in TUTTLE's home?

A A large number of them...for example, I know that in 1936 the EARL BROWDER meeting was held, at which time \$10,000 was raised for the 1936 convention. TUTTLE was very active in Party affairs and met with study groups and so forth. I would like it understood that I cannot, to my knowledge, testify that the meeting between CHAPLIN and JOHNSTON was held in the TUTTLE home. My knowledge is hearsay, from both LAWRENCE AND JOHNSTON, concerning the fact that it was held there.

Q In TUTTLE's statement he stated that he had met CHAPLIN in the early 30's and probably saw him 4 or 5 times, but always at social gatherings. He further stated that he remembered him having been present at political meetings of a liberal character several times. Do you have any knowledge of what type of political meetings TUTTLE might be referring to?

A I of course, do not know what he is specifically referring to, however, I should like it understood from my knowledge of TUTTLE, he had no other political opinions than those of the Communist Party and I am convinced, that if he attended political meetings that they were Communist Party meetings. TUTTLE was wholeheartedly engaged in Party activities and if he met CHAPLIN at political meetings as he has stated, he was well aware of the extent and purpose of those meetings and of CHAPLIN's association with and sympathy for Communism.



[REDACTED]

Q TUTTLE was asked as to whether [REDACTED] a Communist or Communist sympathizer, to which he replied, [REDACTED] never heard anyone identify CHAPLIN as being a Communist and that heard several members of the Party say that CHAPLIN was not. Can you state as to what knowledge you have of CHAPLIN's activities or membership in the Communist Party?

A After the CAGNEY scandal a great deal of care was taken by the Party to see that there was no publicity and particularly that no contact was made by the Los Angeles members of the Party directly with CHAPLIN. However, it was very well known in the hierarchy of the Party, particularly among persons such as JAMES THORME, EVA SHAFFRON, BETTY GANNETT, LOUISE TODD, STANLEY LAWRENCE, and myself, that CHAPLIN was a member of the Communist Party. Such men as JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, and V. J. JEROME, communicated with me about CHAPLIN in connection with his Party membership.

Q Have you ever heard any direct statements concerning an identification of CHAPLIN as a member of the Communist Party?

A Yes, I have. A direct statement about CHAPLIN being a member of the Communist Party was made to me by JACK JOHNSTON, EARL BROWDER, JOHN HOWARD LAWSON and BROWN, who was then the National Org. Secretary. In my statement I mention the communication that I had from the National Office of the Communist Party, which dealt with three members, CAGNEY, EDWARD G. ROBINSON and CHAPLIN. These three were, to my knowledge, all members of the Communist Party and the instructions were that they were not to be contacted by anybody but the National Office. They did not attend meetings in Los Angeles or make contributions to the Party in Los Angeles. All the contacts were made by members of the National Office.

Q Were you ever instructed on any other occasion to arrange a meeting with CHAPLIN and any other person from the National office of the Communist Party?

A I was never instructed to arrange any meeting with CHAPLIN, other than the ones I mention here and in my previous statement, or for that matter, CAGNEY or ROBINSON. I frequently was instructed to arrange other meetings with celebrities in Los Angeles, both political and otherwise. It was not an unusual procedure whenever a member of the Central Committee or the Cominform came to town. The reason why I know about the results of the meeting between CHAPLIN and JOHNSTON, is at that time JOHNSTON had been staying at my home for several weeks, both previous to the meeting and afterward. JOHNSTON and I were fairly close friends and he told me of the results of the meeting, more as a part of my Party education.

Q Was TUTTLE present at the meeting arranged between JOHNSTON and CHAPLIN?

A I have no knowledge of that. I know that TUTTLE's home was used. I further know that the meeting was held there, but whether he was present or not, I do not know. I know that he was a very busy man during this period and it is quite possible that he was not present. As I have stated, BOTH TUTTLE and his wife were very active members of the Party.

Q TUTTLE, in his statement, denied that he had ever lived in West Los Angeles, in addition to denying that he could not recall ever having met JACK JOHNSTON, or of the meeting being held in his home as previously stated.

[REDACTED]

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DECLASSIFIED

1209-7814

[REDACTED]

A My statement to the effect that TUTTLE lived in West Los Angeles is perhaps an error on my part, due to my tendency to describe the whole area west of downtown Los Angeles as being West Los Angeles. I lumped all of the communities and sections in West Los Angeles under the general heading of West Los Angeles, even though I was aware of the fact that there was a community or section known as "West Los Angeles". I do not now recall whether TUTTLE lived in Hollywood or Beverly Hills. He was living, however, on a street known as either Briar Cliff or Rock Cliff Drive. I have been to his home several score times, perhaps a hundred times or more and am reasonably sure that I can find the house today. I do know, however, that it's in the hills. I think that Mr. TUTTLE was evading the question in stating that he had never lived in West Los Angeles, as the west side is frequently referred to as the west side or West Los Angeles.

Q Did you at any time ever hear CHAPLIN, or hear of CHAPLIN expressing an opinion relative to his sympathy for Communism?

A I had no personal contact with CHAPLIN. The general opinion in the Communist Party was that he was proud of his beliefs. However, due to the CAGNEY affair the Party was frightened about the publicity it had received and it was forbidden to discuss either CHAPLIN, CAGNEY, or ROBINSON.

Q Again referring to TUTTLE's statement, he was questioned as to the political implication and extent, in CHAPLIN's movie, "Modern Times", of the class struggles featured in it. TUTTLE stated that the film was not regarded by the Russians as contributing to the class struggle and more or less refuted statements you had made about its content.

A For an example of how the Party regarded CHAPLIN's film, "Modern Times" and later his film, "The Great Dictator", I would suggest they examine the files of the Daily Worker and the Western Worker at the time of the films' release, as to the Party's attitude toward the pictures. From my own personal knowledge I know that the Party ordered all Communist Party members to attend CHAPLIN's films. It was the Party's position that CHAPLIN had depicted the whole Party policy on Fascism in CHAPLIN's film, "The Great Dictator." They also believed that his film, "Modern Times" depicted the Party policy on the class struggle. TUTTLE, I know, was present at several meetings in which this matter was thoroughly discussed, so for him to answer the question in the manner in which he did, is, in my opinion a deliberate evasion of the question.

Q What is your opinion to the statement as TUTTLE has made?

A My opinion is that TUTTLE has either lied or evaded the questions in his answers. I know for example that TUTTLE was a liar when he testified previously concerning his having joined the Communist Party in 1937. Actually he joined in 1935 or very early in 1936. His admission of joining the Party, as you now know, was made after he had denied ever having belonged to the Party and of having no knowledge of it. In a previous statement that I made in Los Angeles, I identified TUTTLE as being a member of the Communist Party. I think that he probably stated he joined the Communist Party in 1937 in order to make me out a liar in my testimony concerning my knowledge of him.

Q Is there anything else that you can add to this statement before it is closed?

A No. I would like to add, however, that to my understanding to TUTTLE's statement, he has left the inference that his contact with the Party was one of a superficial kind. Actually TUTTLE attended many many meetings in the Communist Party and I know that his home was regarded as being a haven for leading members of the Communist Party.

I Certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony taken in the above entitled case, from the longhand notes of Investigator. (Book #313)

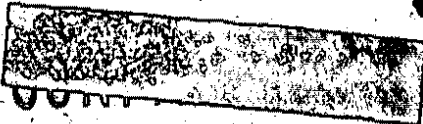
(SIGNED) GUIDO F. CARAMELLA

(b)(7)(c)

Guido F. Caramella
Stenographer



Declassified



WFC

1600-41933-Inv.
March 11, 1953

District Director, Honolulu, T. H.

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

Your File Number unknown; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

Subject allegedly stayed at the El Mirador Hotel, Palm Springs, California, with PAULETTE GODDARD some time during the winter of 1932-1933, which was prior to their marriage. The Central Office has directed that hotel records be searched for evidence of registration.

Information obtained by this District shows that this hotel was taken over by the Army about 1942 or 1943, prior to which time it was owned and operated by a Mr. PINNEY, who is now connected with the Royal Hawaiian Hotel at Honolulu. No information was available from present operators of the El Mirador Hotel regarding the disposition of records prior to the Army's occupancy.

Please interview Mr. PINNEY and, if he has the old records in his custody, obtain three photostatic copies of any registration record for CHAPLIN and/or GODDARD during the period involved, first having the present custodian of the records initial the original documents, so there will be no legal complications if it should later be necessary to introduce them as evidence. If the records are not available in your District, please determine from Mr. PINNEY his best knowledge of where they may be obtained.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the Central Office, for the attention of the Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division, File A5 653 092, and you are requested to do likewise with your reply.

CC: Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
Attn: Ass't. Comm'r., Inv. Div.
C.O. File A5 653 092

(b)(7)(c)

for your information.

DECLASSIFIED



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

18-21-82
Date

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1953
[Handwritten signature]



Daniel Fitzpatrick

You ask me for personal anecdotes about Art Young. Unfortunately our friendship was a long distance one, mostly conducted by telepathy and understanding. His cartoons, books, and Christmas cards made me feel closer to him than many whom I see regularly.

Once I had the good luck to find him in his digs in New York, down around Eighth Street, I think it was, and without an elevated in sight one could easily imagine being in the office of a midwest country editor. There was a cozy disorder about the place just as there was about the way he wore his clothes, but the disorder only emphasized the kindly fatherliness of the man, made one feel his time was too important to waste on "things" when humanity needed his attention.

First time I met Art Young was in 1916 during the Democratic convention in St. Louis. Young, John Reed, Heywood Brown, Clive Weed, and Jo Davidson were having a drink together at the Jefferson Bar, quite a collection of big shots for a cub to run into. Our later meetings might be brief and years apart, but the kindly and lovable Art Young always seemed near-by and I expect to continue traveling that way about him.

William Cropper

For seventy-seven years Art Young was alive to everything that went on around him. He was a great artist with a generous heart full of feeling and understanding. He suffered with the struggles of the downtrodden, and sided with them in their plights. When an injustice had been committed, he flashed his sharp pen and brush against the tyrants and fascists. His art, like himself, had a keen wit that penetrated deeply.

Wherever and whenever Art Young's name is mentioned, people, without exception, express a love for the man and his work. He was truly a people's artist.

A short time ago in Bethel, Conn., where Art hoped to preserve a small house as the Art Young Museum, Ghitzenkamp and I visited him in his little shack, to help him select cartoons for his first one-man exhibition, to be held in the ACA Gallery. We were most amazed to find that among other things Art had saved his sketches and original cartoons dating from the Haymarket trials in Chicago. Among many of his originals and reproductions Art cherished those on which he was indicted when the *Masse* was on trial, the cartoons against child labor, the whole series of cartoons on the Soviet Union and his comments on its heretic development.

I once asked him if he ever felt lousy about any cartoon he had done, and he

told us of one he had been asked to draw for the old *Life*, when it was a humorous weekly. The editor had asked for a double-page spread, on which he was to draw a comic figure of a Jewish Broadway producer controlling the gay White Way. Art finished the drawing and received a hundred-dollar check which he needed very badly. But he was somehow not very happy about the idea. At that time, Art recalled, we had no political awareness, no organizations that fought anti-Semitism. So he went to the editor, returned the check and asked for his cartoon back. He walked down the street tearing it up, and with every rip he said he felt happy, although hungry.

To most of us artists, Art Young was more than a friend; more than a fellow-artist who for so many years had worked with us, with whom we had exchanged confidences. We all had a special respect for Art Young. He carried with dignity our convictions, and in trying times, when some writers of the old *Masse* and *Liberator* went sour one way or another, Art Young stood fast, and the artists were with him. The works of Art Young will live, and the principles and spirit that Art Young stood for will remain an outstanding inspiration, an everlasting monument to a great man and a great artist.

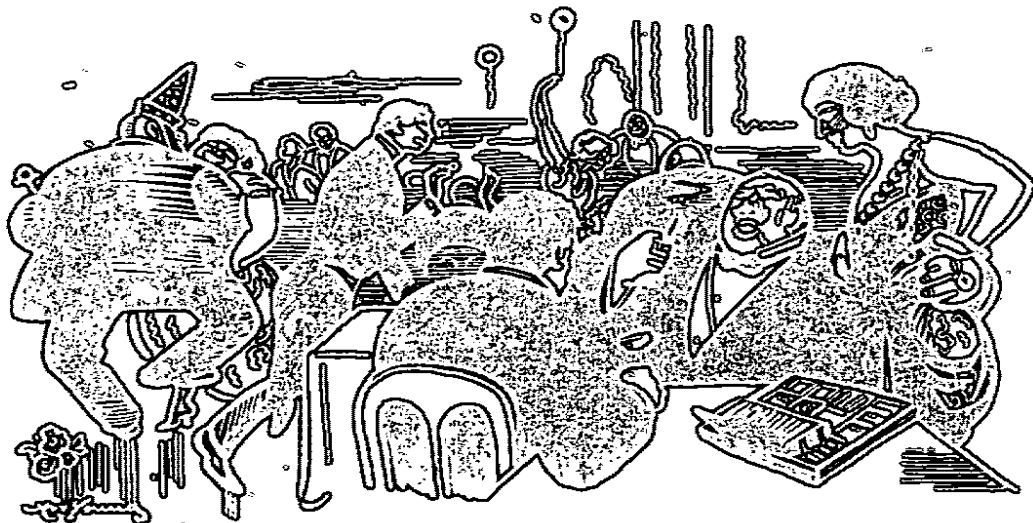
Charles Chaplin

"Don't you remember me?" said a bright and vigorous gray-haired man standing in the wings backstage at Carnegie Hall. It was about a year ago at a meeting for a second front, and I had just finished my speech and come from

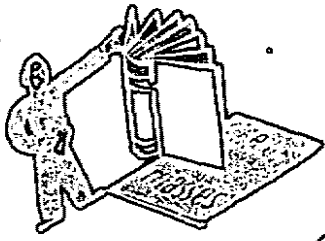
the stage into the wings. A crowd was milling about us, so I was somewhat bewildered. "Art Young," he said quickly. Involuntarily I threw my arms about him—a natural response, I think, of anyone who knew him. Art—whom I hadn't seen since 1921. As we were being pushed and buffeted, he paid me a few hurried compliments about the speech. But before I could thank him, I was propelled by the crowd through the stage door and on out into a waiting taxi—the inevitable fate of all visiting firemen—a terrific hurry and bustle to get away in order to go no place and do nothing, which was exactly my program.

In the taxi I felt a little chagrined. Too bad I hadn't a chance to ask Art along. We could have had an interesting evening talking about the good old days when Art's immortal humor flourished in the *Masse* with the rest of that brilliant, happy coterie of young poets and writers—days when Boardman Robinson, Max Eastman, Carl Sandburg, Claude McKay, and Art would gather of an evening at the house of Dudley Field Malone and play charades—and what performances they were! Charades that were merely an excuse for us to show our acting ability, and to invent little plays—and some of them were quite good, considering they were made up on the spur of the moment.

On one of these occasions I met Art for the first time. I remember it quite vividly. He topped the evening off with his impersonations of some of Washington's Senators and Congressmen making speeches—using all their hackneyed phrases. His by-play of chewing tobacco during the speech and lolling in vain for a spittoon then being forced to swallow the tobacco



The Profiteers: "I'm as good a friend of labor as the next man—but there's no denying the fact that working men do spend their money foolishly."



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(Reduction made from subscription rate (Regularly \$9 a year), not book list prices.)

plus

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Combination Offer \$6.75

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NO QUARTER	2.75	6.75
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THE SEVENTH CROSS	1.00	6.50
by Anna Saghian		
THE OUTSIDE LEAF	3.00	6.50
by Ben Field		
WILD RIVER	2.50	6.75
by Anna Louise Strong		
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by Gropius		
SIEGE OF LENINGRAD	2.50	6.50
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POPULIST MOVEMENT IN USA.....	.35	6.00
by Anna Rochester		
SECRET OF SOVIET STRENGTH.....	.35	6.00
by Howlett Johnson		
THE DARK STAIN	2.75	6.75
by Ben Appel		
PROBLEM OF INDIA	1.50	6.00
by R. Palme Duff		
FALL OF PARIS	3.00	7.00
by Ilya Ehrenburg		
MY NATIVE LAND	3.75	7.50
by Louis Adamic		
THE BALTIC RIDDLE	2.00	7.00
by Gregory Milkina		
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was a panic. Although his speeches were caricatured, they were brilliantly characteristic of the rhetoric and philosophy of whomever he imitated. These imitations revealed his creative genius—his keen perception of the artifices of oratorical technique and his gift for illuminating what was human and at the same time ridiculous in the conduct of man.

A few days after the meeting at Carnegie Hall, I had the pleasure of an evening with him. Several other friends were there, and we talked of "the good old days." Art was in very fine form. In referring to a mutual friend, someone remarked, "Ah, he's not the man he used to be." Art, in his quiet humorous way, replied, "He never was." When the evening broke up, I drove him home. During the ride we both became somewhat wistful. However, he soon dispelled the mood. "Life is a nuisance to captivate me at my age when I should be thinking of other things," he said whimsically. "Your point of view must have changed," I said, reminding him of one of his famous cartoons of several years ago—a courtroom scene in which he was snoring, with the caption, "Art Young on trial for his life."

In talking of the world today he said, "I'm afraid I won't live long enough to go through the chaos. It's a pity . . . nevertheless, there's a wonderment and a beauty in walking through the fog." I dropped him off at his house and that was the last I saw of him.

It is remarkable when I think of the regard and deep affection I hold for Art Young, for in all my life I met him only three times; and that I have created such a feeling on such a brief acquaintance is, I believe, a tribute to his work and to the charm of his personality.

William Young

ONE of my most vivid recollections of my brother is the enthusiasm he exhibited at the time of the founding of the *Masses*. It seemed to him the most important happening in his life. And that enthusiasm for his magazine, now *New Masses*, never left him to his dying day. I have reason to believe from talks we have had recently that at the time of his death he felt that most of the important things that he had hoped for, had been accomplished, or with the turn of events in the world, would soon happen.

Gilbert Wilson

ART YOUNG and I were rather like Walt Whitman and Horace Traubel during the last years. I am very proud to say Art came to depend on me almost exclusively for the various little helps and chores of keeping his work going

—to answer letters—to select drawing and send them off to exhibitions—mayh to make a decision on some matter like lending his support to some one of the many many organizations that were always seeking the endorsement of his venerable name—or maybe it was just to keep him company through the night when he'd have one of his "spells" and couldn't sleep.

He and I had a standing agreement that he should always call me whenever he woke up at night with nervous indigestion to which he was subject—when his heart he said, "would beat so hard it would shake the bed," and he'd be depressed and apprehensive and couldn't get back to sleep. At such times he'd get what he called "dark purple thoughts" and lie there and relive his life, thinking about all his unhappy years, plus the condition of work affairs, and it would torment him being alone. He would want someone to talk to. So I always urged him never to hesitate calling me. My phone would ring about two or three o'clock in the morning and Art's quavery voice would apologize for waking me. He never had to ask, but I would assure him I'd come right away. I'd go to his apartment, the door would be ajar—and Art would be snoring peacefully. So I'd stretch out in a big chair in the living room. The next morning, Art would say, very surprised, "Why, Gilbert did I call you last night?" Then he would be apology itself. I never minded going to stay with him. It seemed just his knowing that someone was on his way to see him was all he needed to relax so that he could get back to sleep.

My very first visit was to make some sketches of Art Young. I was at the time gathering material on the life of Gen. Debs for a mural in my home town of Terre Haute, Indiana, and learning that Art Young and John Reed had interviewed Debs at Terre Haute just after the last war, I wanted to depict that famous event of three famous world figures in my home town. I expected my visit with Art Young that day to last a couple of hours. Instead it lasted almost uninterruptedly for seven years. And the friendship that grew up was always getting in the way of my own work as a mural painter.

My home town refused to let me paint the Debs mural, so I accepted a position as an artist in residence at Antioch College in Ohio. (This was about the time I first met Art Young.) I had been with him three months when I got letters and finally a telegram from Antioch: "When are you coming here to start your work?" I took it to Art. Art got a panicky, helpless look and expressed his wonder about how he'd manage all the details of his many letters, appointments, books to be inscribed and sent off, pictures to be gotten to exhibitions, etc., and it made me feel very much like a "heel." This happened regularly at our periods of separation, so that I just got

OTHER CELEBRATIONS

(Continued from page 14)

can Council on Soviet Relations for the occasion. A feature common to most of these meetings was the participation by representatives of other United Nations. As Sir Gerald Campbell formerly British Consul General at New York remarked at Bridgeport:

"China and Britain and the Soviet Union have all had the tragic experience of fighting virtually alone, but now at last the United Nations are beginning to fight as United Nations together."

Another feature common to all meetings was the wide support given. Trade unionists, churchmen, businessmen, educators, scientists, professional men, cooperated in making these many meetings possible, and joined together in their expressions of gratitude, admiration and good-will towards the Soviet Union. The wide character of support for American-Soviet friendship, can be illustrated by the membership of the Connecticut State Committee of the American Council on Soviet Relations, which includes Leigh Dannenberg, publisher of the *Bridgeport Herald*, Professor Walter Landauer

of the University of Connecticut, Harold V. Feinarch, President of the A.F. of L. Central Trades Council, T. R. Malloy, President State CIO Council, Mrs. George Sedles, Congressman James Shanley, the Rev. Alonzo L. Wood.

Reports from meetings in Pittsburg, Albany and Syracuse have not been received up to time of going to press, and some important meetings have not yet been held, notably at Chicago, where on November 25th Charlie Chaplin is to be the principal speaker at a rally sponsored by 300 prominent Chicagoans including Prof. Samuel Harper, Marshall Field, E. L. Ryerson, Edward E. Brown, Dean Charles Gilkey, Paul Scott Mowter, Samuel Levin, Congressman Sabath, Bishop James A. Gray, and Mrs. Phillips Wyatt Moore.

Sergei Koussevitsky summed up the spirit which inspired these many meetings in the greeting he read at Boston, concluding with these words:

"The greeting I am extending to the Soviet States on this eventful Anniversary year is one of profound emotion, of admiration, and of faith in the future triumph of Russia."

SPONSORS OF THE CONGRESS

THE preliminary list of prominent people who sponsored the Congress of American Soviet Friendship was published in our previous issue. The list was headed by Secretary Hull and included Cabinet members, government officials and Senators, as well as leaders in every field of American life. Up until the actual convening of the Congress, according to its director, Miss Alice Barrow, endorsements continued to pour in.

In addition to Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, the list includes Hon. Tse Ming Wei, Chinese Ambassador, Hon. W. Munthe D. Morgensforno, Norwegian Ambassador, Hon. J. Gluchanowski, Polish Ambassador, Dr. A. Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador, Hon. Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslavian Ambassador, Hon. V. S. Hurban, Czechoslovakian Ambassador and Laurence A. Steinhard, U. S. Ambassador to Turkey.

In addition to Governor Lehman, Governors sponsoring the Congress included Governor Blood of New Hampshire, Governor Darden of Virginia, Governor Dixon of Alabama, Governor Edison of New Jersey, Governor Langbe of Washington, Governor Osborn of Arizona, Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Governor Schriener of Indiana, Governor Sewall of Maine, Governor Sprague of Oregon, Governor Van Wagener of Michigan. Mayor LeGuardia headed the list of mayors.

Over forty college and university presidents were among the endorsers, among them President G. A. Dykstra, University of Wisconsin, President Thomas S. Gates, University of Pennsylvania, President Robert C. Glushko, Rutgers University, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Union Theological Seminary, President Kent Taylor Compton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, President Herbert John Davis, Smith College, President Edmund E. Day, Cornell, President Robert E. Dehery, Carnegie Institute, President John W. Nelson, Swarthmore, President J. C. Newcombe, University

of West Virginia, President Frederick Douglas Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, President Marion Edwards Park, Bryn Mawr, Dr. Alan Valentine, University of Rochester, Dr. Frank Aydellotta, Director of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton.

Over forty A.F. of L. and CIO officials and union heads were also among the sponsors. A.F. of L. leaders included William Green, President, George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer, Robert J. Wertz, International Representative, Felix Knight, General President Railway Carpenters Union, Lawrence R. Lindseth, President Brotherhood of Printers, Decorators and Paperhangers, Harvey W. Brown, President International Association of Machinists, John P. Burke, President-Secretary Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Edward Flore, General President Hotel and Restaurant Workers, James Maloney, President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, McFetridge, President Building Service Employees Union, R. E. Van Horn, President International Cigar Makers' Union, Frank X. Maritz, President Michigan Federation of Labor, Edward D. Vandellou, President California State Federation.

Among the CIO leaders sponsoring the Congress there were, in addition to Philip Murray, President, John Green, President Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Harry Bridges, President International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, S. H. Delampla, President United Rubber Workers of America, J. F. Jutch, President of the International Fishermen and Allied Workers, O. A. Knight, President Oil Workers, David J. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer United Steel Workers, Reid Robinson, President Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, Edward L. Chevitz, National Secretary Die Casting Workers, Leonard Lageman, Secretary-Treasurer Min-

nesota State Industrial Union Council, Elmer Nelson, Secretary-Treasurer United Feder Workers of America, Ben Probe, Secretary Treasurer Michigan CIO Council.

The Railroad Brotherhoods were represented by A. F. Whitney, President Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, I. C. Goshan, President Switchmen's Union, A. Johnston, Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and D. B. Robertson, President Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

Among the leading churchmen sponsoring the Congress were Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, Bishop Malcolm E. Peabody, Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Bishop W. J. Walk, Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, Rabbi Samuel H. Goldenson, Dr. Friedrich May Elich.

Other names of importance in many fields G. C. Buntingham, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Charles Chaplin, Jo Davidson, Edsel Ford, Albert Kahn, Helen Keller, Serge Koussevitsky, Frederic March, Raymond Massey, Owen D. Young, Edith Abbott, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mary McLeod Bethune, George Washington Carver, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Earl G. Dickerson, Dr. Hugh Cabot, Dr. Arthur Compton, Albert Einstein, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, William Rose Benet, Van Wyck Brooks, Pearl Buck, Ernest Hemingway, William Elsey Leonard, Maurice Maeterlinck, Thomas Mann, Edgar Lee Masters, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Eugene O'Neill, Franz Werfel, Lin Yutang.

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SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

December 1942

Jewish Youths Seize British Consulate, Pray for Gruner

Some 50 to 75 Jews took over the British consulate here Friday for a memorial service for David Gruner and three other Jews whom the British hanged in Palestine last week.

The group was unmoved by all the threats and pleadings of the British Empire's consul-general, Sir Francis Evans, and by the arrival of a score of policemen—who, in fact, seemed pretty embarrassed and apologetic.

Stayed for One Hour And 25 Minutes

The demonstrators, young men and women, stayed where they were, singing and praying, and left when they were good and ready, which was one hour and 25 minutes after they had first paraded into the consulate's 15th floor offices at 25 Broadway.

Besides the songs and the prayers there were speeches—calling the British "murderers"—and saying that Gruner and his companions "lost their lives in the defense of Jewish liberty and humanity."

"We accuse the British," said one speaker, "of brutal murder not only of the four boys but of millions of other Jews, directly or indirectly."

Sir Francis asked the leader, David Krakow, to take the group out "otherwise I'll have to prefer

charges against you. We cannot have our work disrupted. We can't do anything about the Palestine situation.

The police were already on hand and Krakow asked his group if they wanted to leave before 12:30, scheduled expiration time of the demonstration, or to stay on until then and be arrested. They cried out that they'd stay.

Sir Francis went to his telephone to call the consulate's attorney and Deputy Police Inspector James J. Fox summoned patrol wagons. In a few minutes four police cars had arrived and a crowd of some 5000 gathered on the street wondering what was up. The crowd was enlightened by Rabbi Pinchas Stolber of Brooklyn, whose son was among those taking part in the memorial services upstairs.

Sing Songs Of Resistance

The demonstration went on. The group sang songs of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish resistance organization in Palestine, and also sang the Jewish national anthem, *Hatikvah*.

Finally, at 12:30, the demonstration ended with the singing of *The Star-Spangled Banner* and the group left.

The invasion of the Consulate was an affair of split-second timing.



The exclusive photo by Grosvenor Bowen of PM, taken through a transom inside the British Consulate Friday, shows Sir Francis Evans (arrow center), British Consul General, talking with youthful Jewish demonstrators who were led by David Krakow (arrow right). Demonstrators stayed inside Consulate, at 25 Broadway, for over an hour.

The whole thing was arranged by members of the Beter, a worldwide Jewish youth organization. Some of its members are former GIs and some who took part in the demonstration are being trained to go to Palestine.

This is how the extraordinarily large group managed to get into the Consulate simultaneously, as described by one leader:

At 9:45 six members "based" the Consulate and the entire building. Twenty groups had formed at different points in the Eighth Ave. subway station. Maps of the building—prepared by those in training for Palestine—were given to the

group leaders, with specific instructions about methods and exact times of reaching the Consulate.

The group leaders' watches were synchronized and at 10:30 they all entered the building. There are entrances on Broadway and on Morris St., and a total of 13 elevators. The demonstrators went up singly and got off at either the 9th, 11th, or 15th floors.

At 11:02 they assembled at the stairway fire exits. At 11:04 a group of six entered the Consulate and their leader, Krakow, told the American attendant at the door that they wanted Sir Francis to join "in

memorial services for David Gruner and the three other Jewish patriots which the British murdered in Palestine.

The attendant said "You can't see the Consul for that," whereupon Krakow said "We'll hold the memorial services here anyway."

"This was at 11:05, and at that second all the rest of the demonstrators trooped in and the memorial service began."

Later Krakow was asked what good he thought the demonstration had done.

"We feel we accomplished our mission," he said.

Chaplin in Court to Answer Script 'Piracy' Charge

By Harry Moonweiser

The little man with the still-legged walk i back in a role that's become almost as familiar with him of late as his famed portrayal of a black mustached tramp in baggy pants.

Charlie Chaplin was in court again Friday—this time Federal Court in New York—to answer charges that he "pirated" the plot of his movie *The Great Dictator* from Komad Berocvtel, a writer and long time friend of Chaplin's.

The white-haired actor slumped glumly in a green leather court chair as Berocvtel, who is suing for \$5,000,000, testified that he showed Chaplin a five-page, hand-written outline of a movie on dictators at Chaplin's Pebble Beach, Cal., home in March, 1933.

Berocvtel Makes A Claim

There had been a long discussion of dictators, Berocvtel said, in which screen actor Melvyn Douglas also took part. Berocvtel quoted Chaplin as saying:

"You can't just make fun of these people. They are doing things. Hitler made the trains run on time. Look at what the Versailles Treaty did to Germany."

At this Chaplin, who had been nervous and solemn in a black serge suit and white shirt, whispered to his lawyer, "Monday I was a Communist today I'm a Fascist."

Later, Berocvtel said, "Charlie swung more to my side. I told him he should make a picture to ridicule



Paulette Goddard and Charles Chaplin Was *His* Great Dictator Scene "Pirated"

dictators and show how terrible they are."

Berocvtel, a portly, ruddy faced man with a gray walrus moustache, said he showed Chaplin his outline and discussed it with him for several hours. Chaplin, he said, was particularly pleased with a suggestion that he "ballet dance with a globe a la Pavlov" and demonstrated how he would do it.

More Berocvtel Testimony

But a few days later, Berocvtel testified, Chaplin said he could not make the picture "because the State Dept. says we cannot ridicule the heads of two states with which we are at peace."

Berocvtel's lawyer, Louis Nizer, read the author's disputed outline: . . . introduce Charlie as a little tramp who doesn't know what has happened in this world. Maybe he has been sick . . . so that when the SS men come upon him for the first time he stands up to

them. . . . They beat him up . . . he escapes. Get's an officer's coat somehow . . . is taken for Hitler. They follow him. . . . Charlie leads the SS troops to the border (of Austria). But once across the border Charlie thumbs his nose at them and tells them who he really is. And then launches into a diatribe against them."

The outline also describes scenes between Hitler and Mussolini and scenes involving Goering and Goebbels.

Berocvtel testified he suggested that Paulette Goddard, who was then Chaplin's wife, supply the "love interest" in the role of a girl who befriends Chaplin.

Chaplin's present wife, the 22-year-old former Olga O'Neil, fidgeting green-tinted glasses, listened intently from a seat in the back of the court room as Berocvtel testified.

The jury of nine men and three women hearing the damage suit

will see *The Great Dictator* when court resumes on Tuesday.

The picture, according to the *New York Times* review of Oct. 16, 1940, tells how "A little Jewish barber returns to his shop in the ghetto of an imaginary city after a prolonged lapse of perception due to an injury in the World War. [He] suffers bitter disillusionment when he naively attempts to resist. He is beaten and forced to flee to a neighboring country. But there he is mistaken for *Mykel* (Hitler) and pushed upon a platform to make a conqueror's speech. He delivers instead a passionate appeal for human kindness and reason and brotherly love."

"He (Chaplin) reaches positively exalted heights in a plaintive dance which he does with a large balloon representing the globe."

Chaplin's lawyer, Louis D. Frohlich, denied in his opening address to the jury that there had been any agreement between Chaplin and Berocvtel on the dictator script.

Says Chaplin Writes Own Scripts

He said Chaplin had rejected two other scripts Berocvtel had submitted to him and that the actor had discussed Hitler with Berocvtel just "as was everyone in the United States at that time." He said Berocvtel wasn't the first to suggest Chaplin make a picture on the German dictator.

"For 30 years," Frohlich said, "Chaplin has been able to write his own scripts and produce his own pictures. He never had anyone write his scripts."

Decision Reserved on Right Of Teachers to Jury Service

The question of whether New York City school teachers should or should not apply and serve as jurors remained unanswered over the weekend as the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Friday reserved decision on a complaint of Dr. Willie Melmoth Bomar.

Dr. Bomar says she was dismissed as a teacher in Girls' High School, Brooklyn, for "neglect of duty" because she served as a juror in Manhattan Federal Court from Mar. 7 to Apr. 4, 1939. She

said the question was really whether teachers should "forgo the privilege of American citizenship in order to teach the fundamentals of citizenship to school children."

The complaint filed by her principal and resulting in her dismissal stated:

"Since jury duty for women is granted only on their application and since two weeks is the usual limit for such service, I feel that 19 days was an excessive amount of time to take from the classes."

GAIS TRANSPORT AT DANGER LEVEL

Eastman, at West Coast Parley, Again Asks Industry to Curb the Movement of Goods

WAR TRAFFIC INCREASING

A. D. Roth, Also a Speaker, Says Competitive Wage Rises Promote Inflation

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to the New York Times. LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3.—De- scribing domestic transportation as "hangnously close" to the margin of safety, Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, gave a new warn- ing today to industries which had not cooperated in the program to eliminate "unnecessary cross-haul- ing or other excessive movement" of goods. He assured them that he was "serious" about it.

Addressing an all-California war conference sponsored by the State Chamber of Commerce, Mr. East- man said that his office was seek- ing the aid of industrial divisions of the War Production Board be- cause "arbitrary steps might be taken which would do harm in other directions which would more than offset the transportation gains."

He was confident, however, he asserted, "that much transporta- tion can be saved in this way with- out any harm which is inconsistent with an all-out war economy."

HUGE PLANES SEEN NEAR PRODUCTION

Grider Says 400-Passenger Craft With 500-Mile Speed Has Been Designed

MIGHT SERVE AS BOMBER

Fall Quotas of Men, Materials Would Double Aircraft Out- put, Executive Holds

Production of airplanes that can transport 400 passengers at 500 miles an hour and make non-stop round trips to Europe as bombers was promised by Tom M. Grider, chairman of the board of the Con- solidated Aircraft Corporation, in an address at the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 60 Liberty Street.

Mr. Grider, who is also chair- man of the board of Wilcox Air- craft, Inc., and of the board of Republic Steel Corporation, de- clared that the engineers who de- signed the Consolidated B-24 Lib- erator, one of the largest planes in the world, have already drawn plans for the larger and lighter plane which he described.

"The same minds that conceived our B-24 Liberator bombers and the B-29 Superfortress are now planning the B-24 Liberator bombers and the B-29 Superfortresses to the point where industry could begin pro- duction on it," he said, "and it could be used as a bomber or, in a modified version, as a cargo transport."

pass of aviation in America, Mr. Grider pointed out that the avia- tion industry has accomplished miracles of production. "We are building more planes this year than in all the twenty years before the war. Thirty prime contractors operate in seventy different plants and are making seventy types of planes for war uses," he declared.

Annual Volume Huge "Since June, 1940, approximately \$300,000,000 has been appro- priated for aircraft. The dollar volume of the aircraft industry is now running at an annual rate ten times that of the automobile busi- ness in 1940.

"Beyond a doubt, we now have air supremacy over Hitler. But today's total aviation output is hardly 50 per cent of our present potential capacity; our capacity if we had the materials and if we had the men."

He said that the bald fact is that practically no one had any understanding of what American industry could achieve in produc- tion if given the green light. "If the aviation industry had full quotas of men and materials it could practically double produc- tion, that is exactly what Mr. Nelson is asking for next year.

"This is just the result of mathe- matics. Once the design of your product has been reasonably stand- arized you can, if need be, practi- cally double production each year through improvements in organiz- ing the production line."

"What we have had is a haphaz- ard method of distributing our vital materials. What we need is to organize the flow of materials and match them with actual re- quirements. We need to bring ma- terial inventories in line with our plant needs. That is what the new controlled-materials plan of the War Production Board is meant to accomplish. Priorities have be- come worse than useless. The new plan should be given a fair trial."

difficulty was not so much the loss of men through the draft, as by loss of workers through voluntary enlistment. He said that on the West Coast of those who joined the armed forces, only 15 per cent were drafted and 85 per cent ex- pressed voluntary enlistments.

Land's Enlistment Hit "In view of these facts," Mr. Grider said, "it is well that steps have been taken promptly by the government to stop voluntary en- listments of essential workers." He added that, speaking as a steel man and as an aircraft manufac- turer, "any nation that has sur- prency in the production of steel and aircraft, as we have, possesses a double guarantee of final vic- tory."

A resolution urging adoption of a forty-eight-hour week was voted by the chamber. The resolution stated that retention of a forty- hour week with parity overtime "regardles our war effort." The same resolution urged Congress to pass legislation that would cen- tralize control of manpower in one agency. The chamber also adopted a resolution urging that the gov- ernment coordinate into one ag- ency the gathering of reports and information.

Fredrick E. Hasler, president of the chamber, who presided, re- commended that the special com- mittee on industrial problems and relations of the organization con- sider and report upon the War La- bor Relations Board hearing next Wednesday in Newark, N. J., on the strike of sanitation and water service employees in that city.

"The importance of this hearing lies in the fact that, regardless of the Labor Board's decision, the holding by a Federal agency of a hearing on a dispute when in- volves the right of government em- ployes to strike against govern- ment will establish a precedent," he said.

Multi-Year Christmas Packages, Gifts and Letters Early

CHAPLINS SCORES ANTI-REDS Says Their Propaganda Must Be Ended if We Are to Win

All anti-Communist propaganda must be eliminated in the United States in order to win the war, Charles Chaplin, the actor, said last night in an address at a din- ner of the "Aids to Russia Week" committee of the Russian War Re- lief in the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chaplin urged about 700 persons who attended to abandon all prejudice against the political and economic threats of Russia, "since our Allies do not object to our own hearts and form of gov- ernment."

"Communism happens to be what the Russians are fighting for and from the way they are fight- ing they must like it pretty well," he added. "I am not a Commu- nist but I feel pretty pro-Commu- nist."

Greetings were called to Mr. Chaplin from Moscow by Dmitri Shostakovich, the musi- cian, Sergei Bezenin, film di- rector, and Alexei Tolstoy, the writer.

Fire Razes Historic Tea House WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 3 (AP)—Nanant's Tea House, which has stood since pre-Revolutionary War days on the Wilmington-Philadel- phia Turnpike at the Delaware-Pennsylvania boundary line, was destroyed today by fire.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF IVAR NYMAN
Made at Washington Field Office
Washington, D. C.

March 4, 1953

File No.: 0500-43552

Present: (b)(7)(c)

[Redacted] Examining Officer
Ivar Nyman Deponent
Joan C. Shunk. Stenographer

Statement made in the English language.

EXAMINING OFFICER TO DEPONENT:

Q. You are informed that I am an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and as such I am authorized to administer oaths and take testimony in matters relating to the Immigration laws and regulations. At this time I desire to question you under oath concerning a matter of interest to the Government. Any statement you make must be voluntary and may be used by the Government in any criminal or civil procedure which it may institute. Do you understand and are you willing to make such a statement?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Please stand and raise your right hand to be sworn. (Complies) Do you solemnly swear that all the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. I do.

Q. What is your full and correct name?

A. I have two full and correct names. I changed it. In Russia I was known under the name of Igor Bogolepov. When I got to the Baltic countries in 1940 and was involved in some underground activities, I procured for myself a change of my first and last names to Ivar Nyman and received valid documents in this name. Since 1942 when I came to Germany I was living under the name of Ivar Nyman. I was employed by the United States Army and used that name. I came to this country bringing the documents using the name Ivar Nyman.

Q. When and where were you born?

A. Tomsic, Siberia, March 20, 1904.

Q. Of what country are you presently a citizen?

A. At the present time I don't know for certainly I am no longer a Soviet citizen.

Q. Did you ever apply and receive naturalization papers to any other country?

A. In the forcible repatriation of all Russian citizens from Western Germany in 1945 to 1947 in order to rescue me and my wife's life I received from my Estonian friends in Germany an Estonian passport.

Q. Did you ever make application or ever become a citizen of Estonia?

A. No, just to help me get through those difficult times.

Q. When did you last arrive in the United States?

A. In April 1952.

Q. Where did you arrive?

A. Air Force Base, Westover, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Q. Was this your first trip to the United States?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have a passport or any other Immigration documents?

A. Yes. (Alien presents passport issued by the American Military Government in Germany No. 0043721 containing Form 257A under the name of Ivar Nyman showing nationality, Estonian, race, Russian. Purpose and length of intended stay in the United States, business, one month. Date to which admitted, May 3, 1952 under Section 3(2) V. of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924. This form contains a stamp showing admitted April 4, 1952 at Springfield, Massachusetts).

Q. Did you receive any extensions of stay since the date of your last admission?

A. No, only a Private Bill was introduced. I didn't apply or receive any legal extensions beyond May 3, 1952, date to which admitted.

Q. Have you ever left the United States since your admission on April 4, 1952?

A. No.

Q. Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party?

A. No, I was a candidate for membership in the Communist Party.

Q. Where was that?

A. In the Soviet Union from 1940 to 1942.

Q. But you actually never joined the Party?

A. It was not a full membership but it gave me the same privileges.

Q. Are you still a partial member or have you resigned?

A. To state the formal side of the question, after I escaped from the Soviet Union I have not had any contact with it. I didn't resign officially. There is a rule that a member of the Party or a candidate for membership who committed a crime, a political crime against the Communist regime, is excluded from the Party.

Q. Would you say that after escaping from the Soviet Union you repudiated your connection with the Party?

A. Certainly.

Q. Do you now or have you ever believed in the doctrines or teachings of the Communist Party?

A. No, never. I joined the Communist Party in the Soviet Union as many other people did in my position because it was a single and best opportunity to struggle against Communism. My idea was to get through my Party membership to the most highest position in the Soviet Government in order to be able to do as much harm to Communism as I possibly could.

Q. After escaping from the Soviet Union and repudiating the Communist Party did you join any organization or do any work to hinder the Communist Party?

A. Formally speaking I did not belong to any Communist Party organizations but for the past 10 years I have supported to the best of my ability a lot of anti-Communist organizations.

Q. Where do you now reside?

- A. Mt. Rainier, Maryland. The same address you sent the letter to. [REDACTED]
Road, Mount Rainier, Maryland.
- Q. Where are you now employed?
- A. I have no formal employment. I am acting as a Consultant and advisor to several Government organizations dealing in psychological warfare and I am also connected with the work of several United States Senators carrying on investigations of Communists in the United States. Also I am also working as a writer and journalist and the main source of my income comes from my two books that will be soon published.
- Q. Have you ever been any place called Kharkow?
- A. Just passing by several times but not living in this town.
- Q. I now ask you, do you know any person by the name of Mikhail M. Koriakov?
- A. Yes, I know him.
- Q. When did you first meet him?
- A. In New York last August or September.
- Q. Under what circumstances did you meet him?
- A. I was asked to discuss with the officials of the American Committee of Liberation of People of Russia.
- Q. How often have you seen him?
- A. Just the one time.
- Q. Do you know or have any knowledge of his private life or affiliations?
- A. I met him just once personally. I have read his book and articles published in this country and many things which he has written have amazed me and immediately upon my arrival to this country last spring when I was contacted by the officers of the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service I told them about my doubts which are still existing.
- Q. Are these doubts a result of the articles which you have read?
- A. Yes, I have no personal knowledge about him.
- Q. Do you have any mutual friends between the two of you?
- A. No, I have several acquaintances because this man is not trusted or beloved in the Russian Immigration.
- Q. Do you know of any other person that would have a personal knowledge of him or his past life?
- A. Yes, I can mention the name of Dr. Leo Dudin who is working in the Committee I mentioned above and this Dr. Dudin, who is himself Russian, told me that he also has very grave doubt about Koriakov and even made a formal statement to Admiral Stevens who is now heading the Committee warning him that it is quite possible that Koriakov is a Soviet agent.
- Q. Do you know Dr. Dudin's address at the present time?
- A. Yes. [REDACTED] Long Island, New York. I think that this man can provide you with more valuable information than I because all my impressions are taken from the books where Mr. Koriakov was telling about his background.
- Q. Do you know of your own personal knowledge whether Koriakov was ever actually a member of the Communist Party?
- A. No, I don't know.

Q. Can you tell me anything more that you think would interest the United States Government about Koriakov?

A. In his book "I Will Never Come Back" he is speaking about his experience in the Red Army during the War which explains how he escaped to the Western World. The story is very strange and the fact that this man during the time of the forcible repatriation of all Russian Anti-Communists from Germany and France had been working on the Staff of the Repatriation Mission in Paris means to me that he was on the Staff of the Soviet Secret Police.

Q. Do you have anything more you wish to say about Koriakov at this time?

A. No. I don't want to bring up the details. I will show you the book and tell you what I see in the book. To many Russians there is no doubt who this man was.

Q. Do you know any one by the name of Jurij Kowanko?

A. No, I don't know him.

Q. I now ask you if you know a person known by the name of Charles Spencer Chaplin. He is the famous movie actor?

A. Yes, but only as a movie person. As a person who was always in very high esteem in Communist circles in the Soviet Union, as a friend of the Soviet Union. It is known to me when he got in some trouble in this country an official invitation to come to the U.S.S.R. was given to him.

Q. Do you know this man personally?

A. No, I have never met him but it was my impression that Charlie Chaplin belonged to the Western people who were considered by the Soviet Government as fellow travelers.

Q. Do you have any personal knowledge or documentary proof that he ever was an active member of the Communist Party?

A. No.

Q. Do you have any friends or know any person that may have intimate knowledge of Charlie Chaplin's connections or affiliations with the Communist Party or any of its affiliates?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to state at this time?

A. I wish to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the Immigration Service the opportunity of concentrating on the formal membership in the Communist Party. As a matter of fact there are two Communist Parties in this country as every where in the Western World. One Communist Party consists of formal members of the Party having the Party cards and having formal affiliations with the Party organizations. The second Communist Party consists of members of the Party who do not belong formally to the Communist Party or any Communist organization and have no Party cards. This second underground party organization is working mostly with Socialists, leftwings, and liberal elements from which rank are included mostly fellow travelers and undercover agents. Therefore, when you ask a man whether he was or was not a member of the Communist Party you give him an opportunity of escaping the answer of the question whether he is working for the Communist Party and contributing to its policies. That is the statement I wish to bring to the attention of the United States Government to dig a little bit deeper than you have been doing before.

Give name

Q. Are you willing in the future to cooperate with the Immigration Service with reference to any knowledge you may have of any individual that the Service may be investigating?

A. That is one of the reasons I came to this country to help this Government with all my knowledge and experience. The answer is certainly, Yes.

I have read...heard read...the foregoing statement consisting of 5 pages and solemnly swear that all the statements contained herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Ivar Nyman

Ivar Nyman, Deponent

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 5 day of March, 1953.



I certify the foregoing pages, 1 to 5 inclusive, to be a true and correct transcript of my shorthand notes taken during this proceeding.

(b)(7)(c)

Jean C. Slunk
Stenographer

RUSH

Office Memorandum

TO : Officer in Charge, Washington, D.C. DATE: February 20, 1953

FROM : [Redacted] Acting Chief, Investigations Section

(b)(7)(c)

SUBJECT: CHAPLIN, CHARLES SPENCER

1953 FEB 26 AM 10:34
RECEIVED
WASHINGTON, D.C.

There is attached herewith confidential report received from the Los Angeles district, relating to the above-named subject.

It would be appreciated if you would notify this office before February 26, 1953 what progress you are making in connection with interviewing Igor Michael Bogolepov.

DECLASSIFIED
Att.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted]

Assistant Commissioner, Enforcement

Date 679

1-13/53
bhp

10-21-83

[Editor's Note: This is the fifth in a series of articles on the loves, labors and leftist leanings of Charlie Chaplin. The famous film comedian is in Switzerland with his present wife and their four children, having left this country last September for a visit to Europe. After his departure the Department of Justice announced that Chaplin, a British citizen, must submit to an immigration hearing before being allowed to return here. This Mirror series examines the morals and politics that would be at issue in such a hearing.]

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

It's unfortunate for Charlie Chaplin that Charlie the Actor didn't write the scripts for Charlie the Lover.

It would have saved Chaplin a million words of odorous publicity and several million dollars in actual cash.

The Little Tramp that Chaplin created on the screen looked on womanhood with a sort of tremulous reverence, a shy tenderness.

That is evident in so many of his comedies. Edna Purviance, Charlie's leading lady in a score of his early films, portrayed the essence of purity and womanly goodness. Charlie's scenes with the blind flower girl in "City Lights" will always be remembered as high spots of poignant acting. The same quality comes through again in "Limelight," his latest picture, in which Chaplin as an elderly clown on the downgrade restores health and hope to a little dancer whom he has met along the way.

But the real-life Chaplin has never displayed much of the respect for womanhood characteristic of the Little Tramp.

Away from the screen Charlie was a quicksilver Lothario, mercurial in his passions and swift in his leavetakings.

A Horrible Example

He was bored with teen-age Mildred Harris soon after he married her. After their divorce his name was linked in rapid succession with those of May Collins, Claire Windsor, Lila Lee, Pola Negri, Peggy Joyce and, finally, Lita Grey. A pregnancy forced him to marry 16-year-old Lita when, obviously, he was already tiring of her.

But his conduct in the Joan Barry case was the horrible example of Charlie's love-'em-and-leave-'em technique.

It was only fitting that the backfire put the final blast on Chaplin's moral reputation, had him teetering on the threshold of a Federal prison cell and involved him in a scandal-packed paternity trial.

Joan, a 20-year-old redhead from Brooklyn, sailed into the Chaplin orbit in the spring of 1941, after trying vainly for two years to scale the Hollywood battlements. Chaplin then was still married to Paulette Goddard.

A few weeks after they met Chaplin had Joan under contract as his leading lady at \$75 a week and in his bedroom as his mistress.

The relationship lasted through a year and a half, two abortions and a third pregnancy.

Things Began to Happen

By the end of December, 1942, Chaplin was through with the romance. In effect, he told Joan to stop bothering him. When she persisted, things began to happen to her.

The girl from Brooklyn wasn't entirely blameless in the affair. She was ambitious for a break in pictures and she went into the comedian's arms with her eyes open. She said later that she really came to love him afterward, which is understandable for Chaplin can be one of the most charming of men.

So it isn't hard to picture her despair at being plummeted from the security of his bed and the warmth of his affections into the cold night of Hollywood anonymity.

Her version of the unhappy ending was that, after two final trysts in the Chaplin mansion in Beverly Hills during December, 1942, Chaplin left her broke and owing a hotel bill.

She took an overdose of sleeping pills but a friend intervened and called Beverly Hills police to the rescue. She was resuscitated and then promptly booked on a vagrancy charge. Beverly Hills is a tightly knit community which frowns on unpleasant publicity for its well-fixed residents.

A Beverly Hills judge found Joan guilty on the vagrancy count but put her on probation provided she go back East. A friend of Chaplin supplied her with \$100 and a ticket to New York. Joan left.

Back in New York Joan found she was pregnant. She decided to make an appeal to Chaplin. By May she was back in Beverly Hills, creating what was termed "a disturbance" at Charlie's home. She was promptly arrested for violation of probation and sent to the County Jail.

Enough smoke was rising from the Barry case to start Hollywood tongues wagging about the fire of another Chaplin romance. A Federal grand jury heard the talk, investigated and came up with a Mann Act (white slave) indictment against the actor. It also voted indictments against Chaplin and several Beverly Hills officials on a charge of violating Joan's civil rights by the "roust" she had been given.

For some reason the then U.S. Attorney General, Francis Biddle, although later a great campaigner for civil liberties in matters ideological, ordered the



FUNNYMAN CHAPLIN CRIED 'GET ME GIESLER' AND SO WON HIS CASE
Famed attorney (shown with Charlie in court) got him off a Mann Act charge

civil liberties indictment dropped in the Chaplin case. Attorneys had viewed that charge as stronger than the Mann Act count. So Charlie went to trial solely on the white slave charge. It involved a trip made by Joan to New York and return in October, 1942. Chaplin had gone to New York at the same time to make his famous Madison Square Garden speech demanding a second front in aid of Russia.

Chaplin paid her fare both ways. Joan testified, and had

relations with her in New York and again in Los Angeles on their return.

On that the government based its charge that Chaplin had transported her from one State to another for immoral purposes in violation of the Mann Act.

A. Giesler Case

Charlie was represented by the famed Los Angeles attorney, Jerry Giesler, who is as close to being a genius in his field as Chaplin in the acting art.

Giesler deflected attention from his client to the person of an oil millionaire who had known Joan before the Chaplin affair. He also made a strong plea that the Mann Act was aimed at commercialized vice and not against private romance.

During the trial Charlie managed to look as hapless and put upon as his Little Tramp character and also to get his laughs. One trick was to go to the water cooler, toss the cone-shaped little paper cup to his head like a duncecap and then snatch it off while photographers went dizzy trying to snap the stunt.

Giesler's arguments won over the jury, on which there were seven women. Chaplin was acquitted.

The shadow of prison was no longer over Chaplin but he still had to wade through the muck of a paternity trial. Enough of the muck has clung to him so that it affects his chances of returning to this country, his home for most of his adult life.

Joan Barry's baby, a little girl, was born Oct. 3, 1943.

Charlie denied he was the baby's father. He asked for a blood test to determine the matter. The test was negative but the trial still went forward.

Statement to FBI

What Joan testified to at that trial is summed up in a state-

ment she gave the FBI in 1944.

In it she told of having gone to Chaplin's home in December, 1942, with a gun she had bought in a pawnshop and with which she meant to kill herself. He convinced her, the report of the government men continues, that she should spend the night at his home and "not kill herself until morning."

Joan told of consenting to spend the night there, the report says, "but informed him she was not going to have an affair with him."

"She said," the report relates, "that they did, however, have an affair, with the gun resting on the night stand between the two beds where she could reach it with her right hand."

"She said Chaplin made a remark to the effect that having an affair with a gun nearby was a 'new twist.' She related that she was unable to sleep because of his snoring, so she retired to another room. During the night Chaplin came in to see her 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 Joan refused."

Joan also told the Federal men of an unheralded visit to Chaplin's home while attorneys were doing the sparring meant to settle the paternity case out of court. She took a cab to Chaplin's mansion. Chaplin was in the sunroom.

Charlie's Promise

"When he saw me," Joan said, "he told me not to talk there but to come out by the pool. No one else was down there. We didn't talk about the baby at first. 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



JOAN BARRY DURING TRIAL IN 1944

She won her case against Chaplin—and \$75 a week.

Aides Bare Tax Bureau Job Scandal

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Two high officials testified today that political patronage—not merit—had been "crucial" in filling top jobs in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Testifying before House investigators of Revenue Bureau scandals, the two officials rattled off the names of a dozen or more Senators and Representatives they said intervened to help them win important jobs in the bureau.

Earl E. Koehler, now chief enforcement officer for the Alcohol Tax Division, said efficiency reports were disregarded in making promotions shortly after Joseph D. Numan became Revenue Commissioner in 1944.

Numan himself has since been indicted on charges of evasion of income tax payments.

Warren G. Jaisie, now chief enforcement officer for the Alcohol Tax Force at Philadelphia, also gave an account of big-time political operations in which he described how jobs were filled through political patronage.

He said he himself secured the job of Alcohol Tax Supervisor at Atlanta in 1949 through the political backing of Sen. George (D) Ga.

And he said he gained George's support through the initial aid of a liquor industry representative.

The House Ways and Means Subcommittee conducting the probe had heard testimony earlier that Donald M. Tydings, another Revenue Bureau official, tried to gain the Atlanta post through the backing of his cousin, former Sen. Millard E. Tydings, Maryland Democrat.

Today's testimony followed an announcement by Chairman Kean (R) N.J., that the Justice Department would go over the testimony given by Donald Tydings with a view to possible prosecution on perjury charges.

RAY FINDS NUDE CEMETERY DANCE BIT BEWILDERING

Ray E. Reed, 23, of 6230 Fairbrook Ave., Los Altos, likes burlesque as well as the next guy, but not when it is forced on him at gunpoint in a lonely cemetery.

That was what happened to him, Reed told Long Beach police today.

It started when he offered assistance to a woman whose car was stalled on Brea Road near Fullerton.

The woman, a brunette "on the hefty side," about 28 years old, pulled a gun on him, jumped in a car and ordered him to drive to a secluded part of Loma Vista Cemetery.

"Now you just be a good little boy and you won't get hurt," she told him, as she slowly peeled down to her bare skin and went into a bump-and-grind exhibition, still waving the gun.

Then she let him go. Reed, admittedly "horrificed," told police, who traced the owner of the stranded car.

Reed declined to press kidney charges when the woman explained that she had been drinking.

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CHAPLIN

Continued from Page 26

that. You're a fine actress. I suggest you go back to New York and have the baby and continue on from there. I'll always take care of that baby even if it isn't mine.

"After all, Joan," he told me, "the most important thing in the world is not you and 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."

Despite testimony of such a nature the jury in the first paternity trial, which included seven women, refused to give Joan the verdict.

She sought and obtained a retrial. The jury this time numbered 11 women and, judging by the performance of the feminine jurors in the Mann Act case and the first paternity trial, it looked like a shoo-in for Charlie.

But these women believed Joan. Charlie was declared the father of her child and ordered to pay \$75 a week toward its support. It was the exact figure for which Charlie had hired Joan, his trouble woman, in June, 1941.

But the blow was softened for Charlie by a new romance.

He had met and fallen in love with a beautiful, raven-haired 18-year-old. She was Oona O'Neill, the daughter of the famed playwright, Eugene O'Neill, and from all outward seeming she was and is the love of Charlie's life.

(COMING MONDAY: The hitherto-unrevealed story of Charlie's and Oona's wedding day, complete with chase sequences and comedy touches worthy of movieland's No. 1 clown.)



Ice Revue Tonight

Shrine box office, Southern California Music Co., and Mutual Ticket Agencies.

The Ice Revue, staged, produced and financed by Miss Henie is currently making its second tour throughout the United States.

Traffic Safety Award Given to Abbott, Costello

Comedians Bud Abbott and Lou Costello held awards from the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce today for their work in child traffic safety programs.

The pair were honored yesterday when Stephen D. Gavin, vice-president of the Chamber, and William E. Osborn, a Chamber director, presented the comics with the bronze statuette of an ancient auto.

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The Charlie CHAPLIN CASE: SEX, LAUGHTER ---AND POLITICS

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth in a series on Charlie Chaplin, now in Switzerland and facing exile from America, his home for 40 years, on grounds that he's an unfit alien both morally and political-ly. Previous installments have told of his two child brides, Mildred Harris and Lita Grey, and the divorce scandal which was sparked by Lita and which almost wrecked the comedian's career.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

Paulette Goddard was the mystery woman in Charlie Chaplin's life. For long years it was a mystery whether they were married — or what? The place and time of their marriage, if any, remained a mystery even longer.

And it is still a mystery why Paulette Goddard, a woman of some character and Chaplin's only adult bride, didn't speak out at the proper time. Her silence cost her the acting plum of the '30s, the role of Scarlet O'Hara in "Gone With the Wind," when women's groups became disturbed about her dubious status in Chaplin's life.

Miss Goddard had been divorced from a wealthy businessman when she met Chaplin in 1931. The actor signed her as leading lady for his picture, "Modern Times," and then in 1936 sailed off with her in a yacht for a tour of the Far East, chaperoned by her mother.

When they returned, rumors of their marriage began to circulate. They were neither affirmed nor denied. Aside from the rumors, it was a quiet time in Chaplin's life.

Divorced in 1942

Miss Goddard was mature, intelligent, able to meet Chaplin on his own intellectual and emotional level. Unlike all his other leading ladies, she went on to carve an acting career of her own.

The marriage dissolved quietly, like a good many other Hollywood unions, with Miss Goddard dropping down to Mexico and getting a divorce in 1942. It came out then that they had been married in Canton, China, in 1936.

But before the divorce Charlie was reverting to his old tastes for young girls.

A 20-year-old, luscious and reheaded Joan Barry came into his life.

Charlie was 52 by then. However, his blood still ran hot. If any warning gong sounded in his mind, if he had any painful memories of the hell his illicit premarital romance with 16-year-old Lita Grey had put him through, he paid no attention.

Joan proved what they call in Hollywood a lap dissolve between Miss Goddard and Oona O'Neill, the comedian's fourth bride, with Chaplin's lap the connecting shot.

But it was a costly interlude for Chaplin. It has provided immigration authorities with evidence of adultery on Chaplin's part and with his asserted connection with two abortions. That's plenty of material to support charges of moral turpitude.

Joan Talks Politics

Also Miss Barry has since added several observations on Chaplin's Soviet leanings to his immigration dossier.

After Charlie made a pro-Russian, second-front speech in New York in 1942, she said, he asked her what she would think if he went to Russia. She recalled calling him "Commis-sar" without his becoming angry.

His favorite epithet for her when they had a fight, she said, was "reactionary capitalist." This was a rather wry way of putting it in view of her circumstances and Chaplin's millions.

Things like these are not clinchers, of course, but they are indicative of the direction of Charlie's stream of social consciousness.

Joan met Chaplin in May, 1941, through a friend of the comedian. Nobody can tell better than Joan herself how their acquaintanceship ripened into passionate embraces with the speed of corn sprouting on a hot Iowa night.

Here are excerpts from a statement she gave FBI men investigating Mann Act elements of their romance:

"Shortly after our first date 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.

"On the way Charles was very insistent and impatient and spent most of the entire trip pawing and mauling me. I resisted him at all times and I recall that on one occasion I suggested we get out and take a walk so he could become himself again.

"We reached the agreement on this trip that we would 'cut out any romantic intentions and keep it on a friendly and business basis. I would sign a contract and study for my part in the picture he expected to make."

The contract was signed in June, 1941. Under it Joan received \$75 a week. The verbal



'MYSTERY WOMAN' IN CHAPLIN'S LIFE—BEAUTIFUL PAULETTE GODDARD
This photo was made at dinner in 1935. It was revealed they were married in 1936.



CHAPLIN WAS NAMED THE FATHER
Of baby girl born to Joan Barry—shown in 1944.

agreement keeping their association on "a friendly and business basis" lasted about two weeks beyond that. They had their first affair at the Chaplin home in Beverly Hills.

"I might add here," she told Federal men, "that Chaplin's success in this regard was due to his verbal persuasiveness! I have been

told and from my personal experiences with him know it to be true that he is very proud of his success with women along these lines."

The Chaplin-Barry liaison stayed hot for more than a year. During that period, Joan asserts, she "underwent" two pregnancies followed by abortions at the insistence of Chaplin. One illegal operation took place in September, 1941; the second just five months later in January, 1942.

Federal authorities have statements from nurses and hospital personnel corroborating her story in that regard.

The romance had its moments of warmth in the fall of 1942 but Charlie, as he had in previous romances, was tiring of his inamorata and looking elsewhere.

By December there was hardly a flicker of fire left so far as he was concerned.

With Joan it was different. She was desperate. She bought a revolver on Main St. in Los

Angeles. She meant to use it to kill herself, she said later. But first, she wanted to see Charlie.

She went to Chaplin's home, broke a window and climbed in. She had had long practice in finding her way to Chaplin's bedroom. There she confronted him, gun in hand.

Charlie talked her out of suicide and into his bed. The gun became just a prop in as weird an assignation as has been recorded in court annals.

Joan recalled his remark: "It's a new twist to have an affair with a gun by the bed."

Out of this last fired fling by Chaplin, according to Joan's claim, came the birth of the little girl who, unborn, figured in the flaming Chaplin paternity trial.

(Coming attractions: The Chaplin Sex Case. Charlie and Oona. Chaplin and the Reds. The World Weighs Chaplin.)

LEGALITIES DELAYED U.S. CHAPLIN ACTION

Many persons have wondered about the delay of the government in moving against Charlie Chaplin on grounds of moral turpitude. It has been intimated that he should have been deported long ago for his moral lapses.

There is also the feeling that, by waiting until Chaplin had left the country before issuing an order holding up his re-entry pending examination, the Immigration Service had delivered a low punch.

The fact is that there is a difference between provisions for deporting an alien already in this country and barring an alien who is outside our borders.

Section 241, Subsection a-4, of the Immigration Law declares that a resident alien may be deported if CONVICTED and IMPRISONED for a crime involving moral turpitude within five

years after his entry or if convicted of two crimes involving moral turpitude any time after entry.

Chaplin won the Mann Act case based on his affair with Joan Barry. He has never been convicted of any crime.

However, Section 212, Subsection a-9, provides that a nonresident alien may be excluded if he ADMITS committing acts which constitute the essential elements of a crime involving moral turpitude.

Chaplin has admitted tacitly committing such acts in his premarital affair with Lita Grey when she was below the age of consent and in his illicit affair with Joan Barry.

Thus the government could not move against him on moral turpitude charges as long as he remained in this country. They could do so and did after he left these shores.

JETS STRIKE REDS IN RECORD RAID

SEOUL, March 6 (Friday) (AP)—U.S. Air Force and Navy planes sowed flaming ruin in Northeast Korea a Thursday, climaxed by a record-breaking 1000-mile Thunderjet raid only 50 miles from Siberia.

Three raids struck Northeast Korea in trip-hammer succession while other fighter-bombers in the northwest pounded targets near the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, an area where a smoke haze still hung from a Superfort smash the night before.

The blows by sea and air overshadowed small clashes along the 155-mile front. Industrial buildings and power and mining installations went up in smoke and debris in the three raids in the northeast.

Fifteen Thunderjets on their longest combat mission of the war flew 500 miles from base and smashed an industrial dis-

trict near Chongjin on the east coast 50 miles south of the Siberian border.

Pilots reported they left the target area, about 140 miles from the big Russian naval base at Vladivostok, in smoking ruins.

On the ground, a light snow cut visibility for patrols. There were a few scattered patrol clashes.

Chefs use GULDEN'S Mustard in cooking HAM



AND HAVE FOR YEARS AND YEARS

For ham at its very best, spread with Guldens' rich, prepared Mustard before cooking. Guldens' gives FLAVOR like nothing else can. Just try it. Two kinds—brown and yellow

Bold Foray

At Wonsan, the "Mighty Mo" steamed boldly into harbor and churned the rubble of that eastern port for three hours with its 16-inch rifles. Not until the battleship Missouri began to pull away did Red shore guns dare to fire back, and then they missed badly.

Mate Chants 'Brown Eyes' as Wife Blue

Her physician-husband insisted on serenading her with the song "Beautiful Brown Eyes," although her eyes are blue. Mrs. Ruth E. Haughey, 47, complained today in a suit for separate maintenance.

A line in the song, Mrs. Haughey reminded the Superior Court, says:

"I will never love blue eyes again."

She alleged the brown eyes to which her husband, Dr. Dell D. Haughey, 48, referred, belonged to his sweetheart of 20 years ago and that he told her he should have married the other girl in the first place.

"I intend to make up for lost time," Mrs. Haughey quoted her husband as saying.

Dr. Haughey, who says he and his wife still share their home at 1236 Sherwood Road, San Marino, began the litigation with a suit for divorce, complaining his wife displayed unreasonable jealousy over his female patients, nurses and students.

Each demands custody of two adopted children, Dell Jr., 9, and Susann, 5.

McCarran Act Court Test Seen

SEATTLE, March 5 (AP)—Federal Judge William J. Lindberg has certified a challenge to constitutionality of the new McCarran-Walter Immigration Act to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals for review by a three-judge panel.

He ruled after holding a hearing on a petition for a restraining order against District Immigration Director John P. Boyd. It was brought by the Cannery Workers Union, Local 87, International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union and five individual members.

Easter Seal Drive

SACRAMENTO, March 5 (AP) Gov. Warren asked Californians today to buy Easter seals during the next 30 days to help the crippled.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

"Was a nervous wreck from agonizing pain until I found Pazo!"

says Mrs. A. W., San Antonio, Texas

Speed amazing relief from misery of simple piles, with soothing Pazo. Acts to relieve pain, itching instantly. Lubricates dry, hardening parts. Helps prevent cracking, reduces swelling. Don't suffer needless torture of simple piles. Get Pazo for comforting relief. Ask your doctor about it. Suppository form or tubes with perforated tips.

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'SIS' NYLONS

Reg. 1.18. Fashionable "Outfit" heel in luxury 60 gauge. 1 1/2 to 10 1/2. **\$1.00**

TIER CURTAINS

Reg. 1.59. Fine quality permanent finish organdy in white or dainty pastels. **\$1.00**

Women! You save 18% on

RAYON PETTI SLIPS

2 for \$1

Silky tricot, lavished with lace. Your choice of pastels... all have no-slide elastic waist. Med., lg.

Special! No-run PANTIES

Patrol acetates, black-18 1/2 to 7. **3 prs. \$1**

MEN'S T-SHIRTS

Reg. \$1 each. Strong cotton, full cut, cap sleeves. San-Mad-10. **2 for \$1**

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- 69c Boudoir Shades... 2 for 00
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SPECIAL 3 yds. \$1

Values to 98c yd. Sculptured cottons, fine broadcloths, gold prints, many others. 4-15 yd. lengths.

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JR. BOXER JEANS

Reg. 1.14 Sanitized, sturdy denim, reinforced. Snug elastic waist. 4-10. **\$1.00**

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CHILDREN'S PLAYCLOTHES

TWILL OVERALLS

Sanitized cotton. Embroidered bib, button-on suspenders. Dark, light tones. 3-8. Reg. 1.19 **\$1**

WASHFAST POLOS

Reg. 39c. Gay novelty stripes are completely run-proof. Dark and light tones. 2-6. 3 for **\$1**

USE GRANTS EASY CREDIT PLAN NO DOWN PAYMENT

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25 THE MIRROR - LOS ANGELES, THURS., MAR. 5, 1953

The Charlie CHAPLIN CASE: SEX, LAUGHTER ---AND POLITICS

(Editor's Note: This is the third in a series on Charlie Chaplin, who is famed almost as much for his extracurricular loves and his off-beat political views as he is for his comedy genius. Chaplin, now in Switzerland with his fourth wife and their four children, faces a hearing by the Immigration Service on his morals and his ideology if he attempts to re-enter the United States, his home for 40 years.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

On Jan. 10, 1927, Lita Grey Chaplin cut the pedestal out from under Charlie Chaplin, the world's Movie Idol No. 1, and he hit the dirt with a crash that hasn't stopped echoing yet.

She did her hatchet job with a 42-page divorce complaint that provided a new high in Hollywood scandal.

The shocker in a long list of charges was that Charlie had been intimate with her for several months before their marriage.

Lita tells The Mirror that she shouldn't be blamed much for the lurid document.

"Charlie's lawyers were making threats that I would be ruined," she says. "My lawyers kept at me for more and more details of our marriage to counter the threats. And I wasn't old enough then to realize what a public circus a document like that would make."

She was 16 when the affair began and his romancing constituted statutory rape. Men go to San Quentin for that.

'Abnormal Urges'

She also charged that Charlie had abnormal urges, that he had been mentally cruel to her and on a couple of occasions had suggested she take her own life. She also accused him of being in love with another woman but never named her opposite number.

The latest echo of the unsavory complaint is the government order which may exile Charlie as a morally unfit alien. Despite his 40-year residence in Hollywood he is still a British subject.

A 1952 echo was a statement given by Lita to the immigration authorities. It detailed their premarital passion. Lita was also questioned on Charlie's politics but it is doubtful if she was able to supply much background there, since she was too young at the time of their marriage to pay much attention to social problems.

However, it's certain that Charlie was already well to the left at the time he married Lita Grey. As early as 1922 and 1923 he was being praised by the controlled Soviet press as a sympathizer and was being hailed as "Comrade Charlie."

Chaplin was never able to climb back to the eminence he enjoyed before the suit of his second child wife. He made pictures that were big grossers but he was never able to deodorize his reputation completely.

Almost from the beginning of the marriage Hollywood had scented something strange about the union.

A Dreary Affair

The wedding, a dreary affair which was graced by the presence of lawyers for both principals, took place in the drab railroad town of Empalme near Guaymas, Mex. There was a shotgun atmosphere, although no double-barreled blunderbuss was in evidence.

Reporters—and the romance-loving inhabitants of Guaymas—thought it very peculiar that the comedian went fishing the afternoon of his wedding—alone.

On his return from Mexico the newlywed actor seemed anything but a happy man. When he, his bride and their party left his private car at the whistle stop of Shorb to motor the rest of the way to Los Angeles, Chaplin was glum, taciturn and ready to snarl at everyone.

Yet a dewy-eyed Hollywood commentator had this to say:

"Charlie has a paternity complex and his dearest wish is for a fireside with a baby of his own near it."

If this was really Charlie's wish, the com-

mentator didn't know how close it was to being fulfilled. Lita was carrying Charlie's child on the day they said their vows.

The ceremony had been on Nov. 24, 1924. Charlie Chaplin Jr. was born seven months later on June 28, 1925.

A second son, Sydney, was born March 30, 1926, just nine months and two days after the birth of the first boy.

Bad to Worse

Meanwhile, the marriage was going from bad to worse. Charlie and Lita had no meeting ground outside of the bedroom. They were on different age and mental levels. She didn't understand his friends, he despised the types she introduced into their home.

The inevitable breakup came late in 1926, topped by the sensational divorce complaint.

Besides containing the explosive charges, the complaint gave some hint of the fortune Charlie had coined out of the Little Tramp character with the aid of American ingenuity and industry.

It listed his assets at approximately \$18,000,000.

Chaplin, then busy with production of "The Circus," was en route to New York on business when the storm broke. His lawyers and Lita's had been bickering for weeks over a marriage settlement and when he left he had no reason to believe the negotiations wouldn't continue.

Chaplin Depressed

But when his train, The Missionary, rolled into Chicago, the press was there with pencils and questions poised.

Charlie looked like a broken man. His face was gray and tired, his walk listless. He said only that he denied every charge made by Lita. He asked that judgment be suspended.

But it looked like the end of the road for the little man of the baggy pants, the funny walk and the insouciant cane. Forty-two pages of legal paper threatened his fortune, his future and his name.

He knew what could happen as the upshot of the case. He had seen it happen to Fatty Arbuckle, a friend of his Sennett studio days, who had been broken on the wheel of a sex scandal and was now reduced to directing quickies under a pseudonym.

Already women's clubs and other groups across the nation were agitating to have Chaplin's pictures banned. In at least two cities they had been withdrawn within hours after Lita's charges became news.

Charlie went aboard the 20th Century Limited, a heavily-burdened man.

Although Chaplin had always been a somewhat reticent person, somewhere between Chicago and New York the burden became so heavy that it had to be relieved by talking to someone. Two wire service reporters were admitted to his state-room. He began to tell his side of it.

He denied being a bad husband, a bad father or a bad man. He dismissed the charge



LITA GREY CHAPLIN AND THE LITTLE BOYS WHO ARE GROWN UP NOW
Sydney Earle is on the left, Charles Spencer Jr., right. Both are adults today.

of abnormality as pure invention and went back to the beginnings of his romance with Lita.

"I married Lita Grey," he said, "because I loved her and, like many other fool men, I loved her more when she wronged me and I am afraid I still love her."

"I was stunned and ready for suicide that day when she told me she didn't love me but that we must marry."
"Lita's mother often suggested to me that I marry Lita and I said I would love to if only we could have children. I thought I was incapable of fatherhood. Mrs. Grey deliberately and continuously put Lita in my path. She encouraged our relations."

There, in so many words, was Charlie's admission of Lita's gravest charge, premarital intimacy with her while she was below the age of consent.

How Chaplin's lawyers, Loyd Wright in Los Angeles and Nathan Burkan in New York, must have shuddered when that revealing quote hit the wires.

Mrs. Grey has always stoutly denied that she threw Lita at Charlie's head as he charged.

"He said that just as a defense," she declares. "Actually I wanted Lita to go on with her career."

Haggling, more charges and countercharges stretched out over the next eight months.

Finally both sides came to an agreement. Lita withdrew her spicy complaint and obtained a divorce Aug. 22, 1927,



CHAPLIN TODAY WITH HIS WIFE OONA
She's daughter of Playwright Eugene O'Neill.

on the single ground of mental cruelty. Charlie settled for a \$600,000 cash payment to Lita and a \$200,000 trust fund for the boys and yielded their custody to Lita.

But can you ever settle a morals problem with cash? Charlie must be wondering as the government blows fire into the smoldering coals of his past.
—(TOMORROW: Chaplin's Trouble Woman.)

The Charlie CHAPLIN CASE: SEX, LAUGHTER ---AND POLITICS

(Editor's Note: This is the second in a Mirror series on Charles Chaplin, a genius in the world of movie clowndom, a fancier of child brides in the world of romance and a left-wing fumbler in the world of politics. Charlie, a British subject, is cooling his heels in snowy Switzerland and faces an Immigration Service hearing, presumably on his loves and ideology, before he can re-enter the United States.)

BY HERB STEINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

More deadly than the bragging male is the gal who kisses and tells.

Charlie Chaplin found that out via a shotgun marriage, an odorous divorce suit, an even more noisome Mann Act trial and a paternity suit that said everything that up to then had been unsaid.

The two women involved not only have talked in the courts about love a la Charlie. They have talked to officials of the U.S. Immigration Service about it. Their questioning also dealt with his political slant to the far left. The combination can be dynamite for Chaplin when/if he decides he wants to come back to the United States, his home for 40 years.

At the root of Chaplin's sad and salty experiences in the field of l'amour has been his yearning not only for the young in heart but the young in body.

Mildred Harris was No. 1 on the comedian's list of child brides. It was an unhappy marriage but Mildred, somewhat colorless compared to her successors, didn't give Chaplin enough real trouble to teach him any harsh lessons.

Mildred Was Sweet 16

Mildred was blue-eyed, blonde, shapely and just turning 16 when, with her mother vigilantly at her side, she appeared on the Chaplin horizon.

She had been in films since she was 10 and had appeared in a few pictures for D. W. Griffith and then for Universal.

Chaplin took one look at her golden prettiness and fell violently in love. He was 29 at the time.

Chroniclers of that day tell how desperate Charlie's infatuation became. He was working on one of his outstanding pictures, "Shoulder Arms," at the time. But many a day he would desert the set early to sit for hours in his car outside Universal studios waiting for his teen-age princess.

Mildred seems to have been a little naive about it. She is quoted by a premarriage interviewer as saying:

"Mr. Chaplin is wonderful. He's so fatherly to me. He treats me like a child."

When Charlie gave up any pretense of being "fatherly" about Mildred and began to talk of marriage, her mother demurred. But the comedian is a persuasive man. Besides, by then he had become the screen's most famous and wealthy actor, an asset to any suitor.

Comes the Breakup

They were married Oct. 23, 1918, in Hollywood. Almost at once it became evident the marriage was coming unstuck.

Mildred gave birth to a son in 1919; a pitifully malformed child that lived only briefly. The event did nothing to bring the comedian and his girl wife any closer together. Chaplin moved to his club.

Soon afterward Mildred began to talk divorce. The complaint was filed in August, 1920, and cited "mental cruelty." Chaplin had neglected her, she charged. He had been moody, had left her alone for long periods, had pinched pennies. But, although she had

COMING ATTRACTIONS
Charlie's Shotgun Wedding.
Charlie's Trouble Woman.
The Chaplin Sex Trial.
Charlie and Oona.

hinted earlier at, naming a correspondent, the complaint did not do so.

Gossip-mongers pried in the ruins of the marriage for scandal but found none. The most explosive episode came when Producer Louis B. Mayer and Chaplin traded punches in the lobby of the Alexandria Hotel, then movieland's favorite public club. Reportedly it was because Mayer, producer of Mildred Harris Chaplin's pictures, considered Chaplin's settlement offer too niggardly. The newspapers of the day declared Mayer the winner by a knock-down.

Mildred Fades Away

Mildred obtained her divorce, \$100,000 in cash and some of the community property. She faded out of films a few years later and died in 1944 at the age of 41. Between the divorce and her death whatever she had to say about Charlie was friendly.

Not so Lita Grey.

If Charlie's crystal ball had been working the day 16-year-old Lita showed up at his studio it would have contained a big sign, "Run—don't walk—to the nearest exit."

Lita was bad luck, doubled in hearts. Trailing her into the studio that day were a whole host of future troubles for Chaplin—a forced marriage, an unhappy home, accusations that almost ruined Chaplin as his fellow comedian, Fatty Arbuckle, had been ruined, heavy financial losses.

Lita can't be blamed. After all she was hardly more than a child—a Hollywood child steeped in the belief that a star like Chaplin was the most wonderful being on earth. It was Charlie who asked for it. He got it.

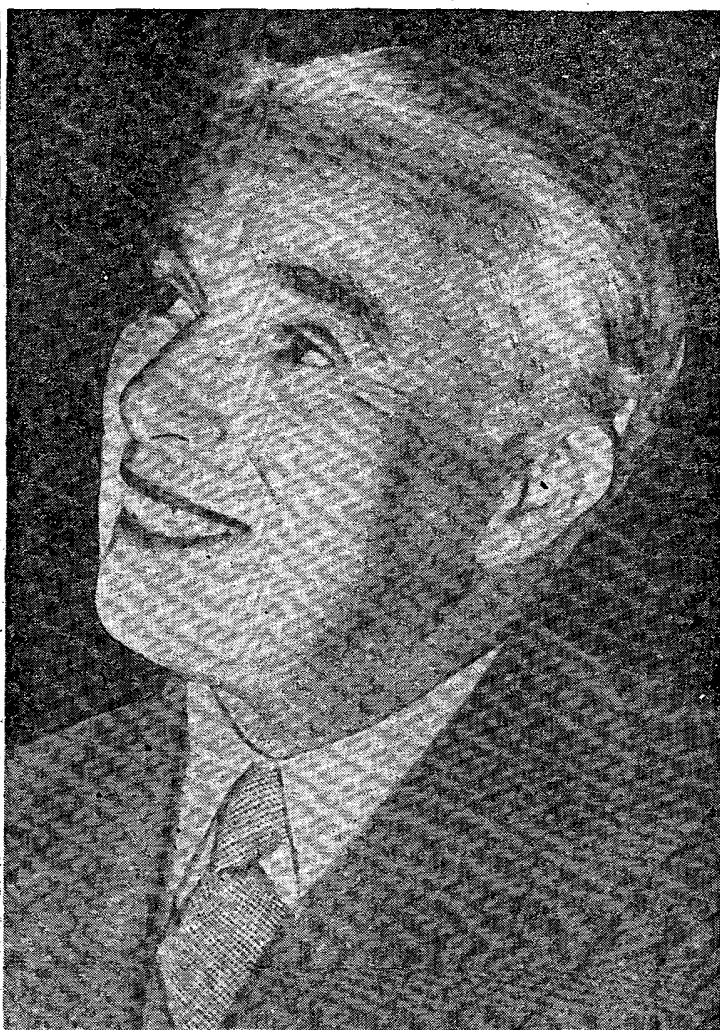
Blood-Tingling Allure

But Charlie was in love again. Once more teen-age allure tingled his blood. This time he didn't have to sit outside Universal studios waiting for his child fame. He signed Lita as leading lady (at \$75 a week) for his film, "The Gold Rush."

It wasn't Lita's first experience in Chaplin films. Her family lived close to the studio. She had played bit parts in "The Kid" and "The Idle Class." But a well-developed Lita at 16 was a far cry from the girl of 12.

The contract was signed. In March, 1924, Lita's mother, a Mrs. McMurry, had played the obscure bit of a maid in "The Idle Class." But, once Charlie's name was on the magic contract, Mrs. McMurry moved in on the deal fast.

Lita was given the dressing room that had once been that of Edna Purviance, leading lady for Chaplin in so many of his earlier pictures. Mrs. McMurry had it redecorated from stem to stern. In other ways she made it evident that she liked



COMEDIAN CHARLES CHAPLIN AS HE LOOKS TODAY

the idea of being the mother of a new star and that she was not going to be left behind on Lita's journey to fame.

Shooting began on "The Gold Rush." Patiently the comedian coached and directed his new protege. Whatever may be said about his morals and his politics, Chaplin is a great director as well as an actor. He has a dazzling ability to translate his thoughts and his emotions into direction that can mold a tyro momentarily into a finished actor. He has proved that with the succession of untrained girls who climbed to glory as his leading lady in a single picture, never to be heard from again.

He was succeeding with Lita. Thousands of feet of film were shot. Thousands of words of publicity on Lita hit the papers. Chaplin was seen with her socially. But there is no present indication that the public or even his friends and associates suspected there was a marriage in the offing.

Later events seemed to show that Charlie himself didn't suspect it.

But in November, 1924, eight months after Lita Grey had become a new star in the Chaplin firmament, an attorney—who happened also to be an uncle

of Lita—had a conference with the actor.

At the age of 16 Lita was below the age of consent. A statutory charge carries as severe a penalty as forcible relations. It was intimated that the

nicest thing all around would be a marriage to which Mrs. McMurry would give her consent.

(TOMORROW: Chaplin's shotgun wedding and its aftermath of scandal.)



CHAPLIN'S FIRST WIFE, MILDRED HARRIS
 He married her when she was 16—Oct. 23, 1918.



FAMOUS SCENE FROM ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS CHAPLIN MOVIES
 Funnyman, with Mack Swain, in hunger scene of the ancient, hilarious "Gold Rush."

'SHOTGUN WEDDING' SOLUTION TO CHARLIE

Charlie reportedly remarked of his Mexico marriage to Lita Grey, 16:

"This is better than the pen—but it won't last long."

He had reason to worry because he had been intimate with Lita before marriage. Of this the California Penal Code says:

Section 261: Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a female not the wife of the perpetrator under any of the following circumstances:

Subsection 1: Where the female is under the age of 18.

Section 264: Punishment for rape. Rape is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than 50 years except where the offense is under Section 261 in which case the punishment shall be either by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or in the State prison for not more than 50 years.

Charlie's solution was suggested by the following ruling: 562 California Appellate Report, Page 309, Jan. 13, 1915. It was prejudicial error in the case of People vs. John Soule, who was subject of the alleged crime to be sworn to testify as a witness against the defendant over the latter's objection where it was shown that a marriage ceremony had been performed before the trial although the girl at the time of the marriage was under 15, and the marriage having been regu-

larly solemnized with the consent of the mother.

Thus Chaplin proofed himself against prosecution by California.

But the U.S. government in considering the Lita Grey case as a possible bar to Chaplin's return to America views the moral aspects rather than the legal.

**PARED
450,000**

Stoddard declared the economies "would not materially adversely affect" the school program.



—MIRRORPHOTO
OH, OSCAR!
Lucille Knock counts noses for the last Oscar for the Academy Awards come off the assembly line at Dodge, Inc. They (the Oscars, of Lucille) will be placed in a vault to await presentation to filmgoers' greats March 19 at the Pantages.

The SILVER CHALICE

By Thomas B. Costain

(Editor's Note: Tenth installment in The Mirror's Lenten feature, "The Silver Chalice.")

CHAPTER X

Basil, a talented young sculptor, has been forced to hide in the house of Joseph of Arimathea. He had escaped with Deborra, Joseph's granddaughter, from Roman troops. In his small room Basil had a dream in which he seemed possessed of an evil spirit. He then asked Luke if they might go to see Simon the Magician perform. Simon performed several almost miraculous tricks, and Basil recognized his assistant as Helena, a former slave in his father's house.

A moment of silence followed. It was the deliberate pause that comes when something of importance is to follow. Then a cultivated voice spoke from the audience, and it was as though the curtain had risen at last on the play of the evening after an elaborate prologue.

"O Simon, are you not bold," the voice asked, "to display your magic in the land where Jesus the Nazarene performed his miracles?"

The voice contained more than a hint of scoffing. Luke stiffened into immediate attention.

Paint Is Clue to Hijacker of Big Truck

A smear of fresh red paint today gave police their only clue to a couple of bold daylight hijackers who kidnaped a truck driver and looted his truck of \$10,000 worth of clothing.

Theodore Summers of 1812 N Central St., El Monte, told police he was pulling out of an alley at 208 E. 9th St., in Los Angeles' garment district, at 5:40 p.m. yesterday when two armed men climbed in the cab with him.

He said he was blindfolded and one of the gunmen took over the driving.

"They turned so many corners I didn't know where I was," he later told police.

After a time the truck was driven into what seemed to be a garage, Summers said. Still blindfolded he was taken from the truck and told to sit down. "Keep quiet while the truck is unloaded."

He was then led back to the truck and driven to 10th Place and Vermont Ave., where his two abductors left him in the truck and fled.

NOW!

"I have heard of Jesus the Nazarene and His miracles," answered the magician. "Who indeed has not?"

The questioner in the audience now propounded another query, his tone still more suave. "Were these miracles manifestations of divine power, or could they have been wrought by the tricks of the magic trade?"

"I do not like your choice of words," said Simon. "Trade? It is more, much more, than that." He paused before adding, "Who am I to answer such a question?"

'Carefully Prepared'

Luke spoke in Basil's ear. "All this had been carefully prepared in advance. I am sure the questioner comes from the Temple, that he is an agent of the High Priest."

"It is said," went on the suave and mocking voice, "that on one occasion this Jesus the Nazarene caused tongues of flame to appear above the heads of various men he called his disciples. It is told, moreover, that these common men—the people, these untutored fishermen and shepherds, spoke in many languages thereafter and also performed miracles. Could you, with your mastery of magic, perform such things again?"

Night had been falling rapidly. No steps had been taken to illuminate the platform, and the figures of Simon and his lovely assistant became no more than shadowy outlines. Out of the darkness the voice of Simon was raised.

"My friend, whoever you may be, I tell you it can be done again."

"Then, indeed, I consider that my time this evening is being well spent. Do I understand that you declare your ability to make a tongue of flame appear above the head of anyone selected from this audience even as Jesus the Nazarene did?"

"Yes." There was a long moment of silence before the magician asked, "Is it desired that Simon of Gitta, demonstrate my powers by repeating this miracle of which there has been so much talk?"

A chorus of voices rose from all parts of the crowd. "Yes, yes," they cried. "Show us, Simon of Gitta."

Luke sensed more than before the smack of separation in this and he shook his head in sudden anger. "Is there nothing they will stop at?" he whispered to his young companion. "Ah, that hatred they still have for the Master!"

"In order to do as you wish, I must ask some assistance of you," declared Simon. "Three citizens will be needed on the platform. To silence advance any criticism of my methods and any act of collusion on the part of those selected to aid me, I ask that they be men of established reputation. Their names will be clear to me."

Moments of Silence

The cressets raised on poles at each corner of the platform had not yet been lighted, and by this time the Gymnasium was wrapped in almost complete darkness. There were sounds of discussion in one part of the closely packed audience followed by that of feet, ascending the steps. There was some uncertainty and stumbling in the dark.

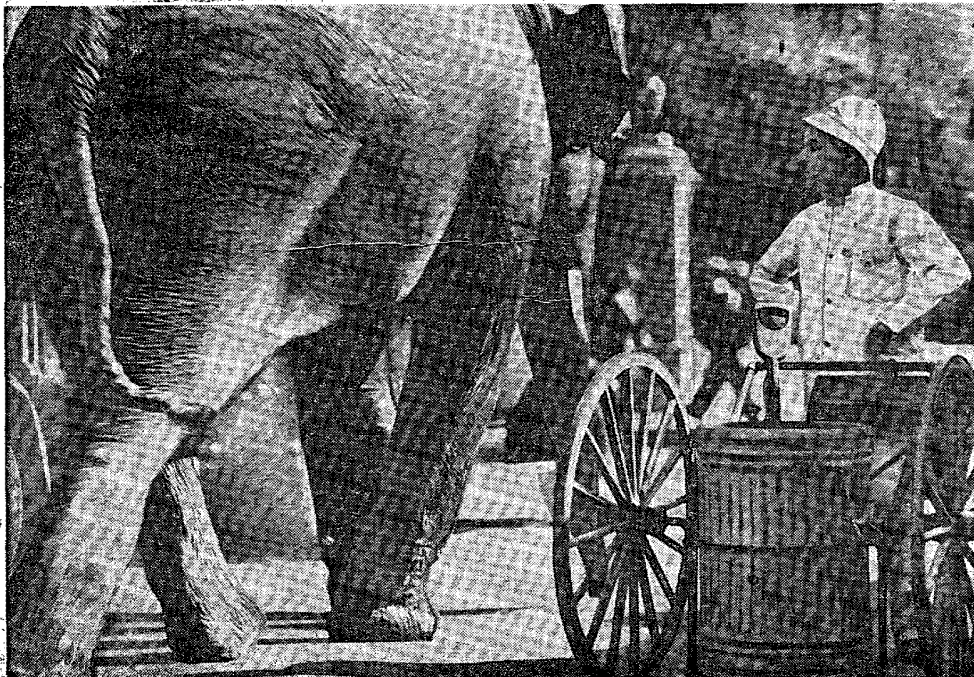
"I cannot see," declared Simon. "My eyes are dimming some of their power with the fast passing years. Are there three of you?" "There are three of us, Simon of Gitta." "Good! We may now proceed. I ask of you, first worthy sirs and citizens, who are at this moment no more to me than faint figures in the distance, that you follow my instructions closely. You must do what I ask. Nothing more and nothing less."

Turn to Page 29

THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN CAS



TWO OF CHAPLIN'S GREAT FILMS: 'SHOULDER ARMS' AND 'CITY LIGHTS'
Above, as a doughboy in the war picture. Below, as the unhappy street sweeper.



(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Mirror today begins a series on Charles Spencer Chaplin, who has sparked a thousand moments of laughter for a drab world, a storm of criticism of his morals and politics and, finally, government action that may exile him from the United States, his home for the last 40 years. The intent is neither to attack nor to defend the comedian but simply to state the facts about this controversial figure.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

Charlie the Lover . . . Charlot the Clown . . . Charlie Chaplin the Genius . . . Charles Spencer Chaplin the left-winger . . .

Which personality or combination of personalities of this strangely complex, sad-eyed little man will the United States Immigration Service attack if he attempts to return to Hollywood from his snowy refuge in Switzerland?

That's one question involving Charlie Chaplin, the movie industry's most controversial figure.

As far as government power to bar his re-entry is concerned, there is no doubt. Despite his long residence here and the fact that he made his millions in America, he never asked American citizenship. He is still a British subject and an alien, subject to all the provisions of the immigration laws.

There's another question, Will Chaplin ever brave an immigration board that can bombard him with questions on the strange loves in his past and the warmth he often showed toward the Communists in both his private actions and sometimes his picturemaking?

Or has he seen for the last time the Hollywood in which he has been a kingly figure for nearly four decades?

Chaplin's Stormy Vow

The last direct quote from Chaplin was a stormy vow that he would return and fight the Department of Justice order barring him pending a hearing by a board of examiners.

Within the last few days dispatches from Switzerland have told of his purchase of an estate there and his plans to settle down in that country of mountains, skiers and watches. Yet the stories contained no statement from Chaplin himself.

However, there are hints in Hollywood of Charlie's plans:

Silence broods over the Chaplin studios at 1416 N La Brea Ave., just below Sunset Blvd. It's a quiet like that of death in contrast to the relaxed hush that used to come over the sets for months at a time in the past when the master withdrew himself to consult his genius.

In those days carpenters, prop men, electricians, studio workers stayed on the payroll, loafed and drew their weekly checks while they waited for Charlie to come up with an inspiration. Today only a lone secretary remains at the studio, immured with the

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Charlie's Child Brides.
Charlie's Shotgun Wedding.
Charlie's Trouble Woman.
The Chaplin Sex Trial.
Chaplin and the Soviets.
Chaplin and His Poster Country.

ghosts of "The Kid" and "The Gold Rush" and "Modern Times" and what now looks like the ghost of "Limelight." Chaplin's mansion on Summit Drive in Beverly Hills also is empty and echoing, its furnishings crated and shipped to Switzerland.

His fourth wife, Oona O'Neill Chaplin, 28, and mother of four Chaplinettes, made a flying round-trip to America to retrieve a reported \$5,000,000 in cash and securities out of the treasure America poured into his lap.

It looks as though Charlie is finally playing in real life the role he made so familiar with his dot of mustache, his teetering derby, flicking cane and grotesque shoes—the little man whose blunders bring the world down about his ears.

For, although Chaplin likes to describe himself as a citizen of the world, the focal point of almost his entire adult life has been Hollywood. Exile, voluntary or forced, will cut deep.

That was proved several years ago by an episode that can now be revealed by The Mirror. Charlie had made plans to go abroad. At the same moment behind-the-doors talks began in the Department of Justice in Washington about steps to bar his re-entry. Somehow there were leaks that came to Chaplin's ears. He quickly cancelled the trip.

Surprise for Charlie?

Last September he must have thought the danger ended, for he, his young wife and their four children boarded the SS Queen Elizabeth with the announced intention of a six-month vacation in Europe. But as the liner plowed toward Charlie's native England the then Attorney General, James P. McGranery, announced his re-entry would be denied, pending an inquiry on whether the comedian is a fit person to live in our America.

That inquiry, when and if it comes, will undoubtedly pry into Charlie's career-long fondness for the tender charms of very young women—his slightly odoriferous match with Lita Grey and his explosive affair with Joan Barry in particular.

Also under fire is bound to come the long, long series of actions and statements that indicate he is either a dupe of the Communists or a full-blown and somewhat muddled

Turn to Page 45

E: Sex, Laughter and Politics

29 * THE MIRROR — LOS ANGELES, MON., MAR. 2, 1953



CHAPLIN AND HIS PRESENT WIFE, FORMER OONA O'NEILL, IN RECENT PHOTO

Some Tough Questions for Chaplin

Can a genius expect the public to support his art although they condemn his morals?

Should Chaplin be punished now for moral lapses in the past?

If the government plans to bar his re-entry on a charge of moral turpitude, why was this action not taken at the time of the Joan Barry paternity trial on which the charge must be largely based?

Why did the government withhold action against Chaplin until he had been granted a re-entry permit and had left the country?

Should not a man to whom America has offered boundless opportunities reciprocate by taking out American citizenship?

Did Chaplin's praise of the Soviet Union and his failure to aid the American war effort in World War II constitute overt acts against his foster country?

What about leftist propaganda in Chaplin pictures?

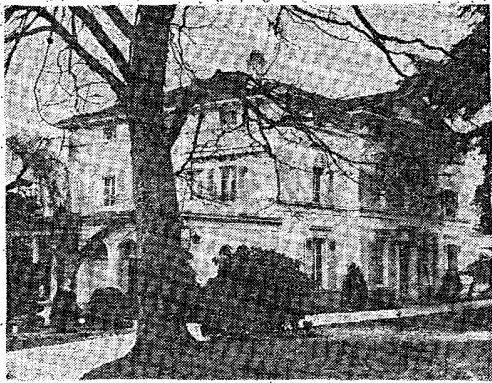
Should the public be prevented by private boycott from seeing a nonpropaganda film such as "Limelight" because of the political views of its maker?

Does Chaplin have any thorough understanding of social and political creeds?

Why has Chaplin never been called before a committee to investigate subversives?



WITH PAULETTE GODDARD IN 1941
They were divorced in 1942. Below, Chaplin was declared father of baby born to Joan Barry, in 1944.



NEW HOME IN SWITZERLAND
Chaplin leased the mansion this year. Below, as the now graying comic looked in "The Kid," 1923 movie.



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\$15 MILLION LOOK AT OUR FREEDOM

When as respectable and eminently non-Communist an institution as the Ford Foundation decides that American "individual freedom" faces a crisis, its views merit soberest consideration by all thinking people.

Trustees of the foundation have earmarked \$15,000,000, a sizable sum even in these free-wheeling days, for a thorough study by its "Fund for the Republic." Major objectives include survey of:

Restrictions and assaults upon academic freedom.

Due process and equal protection of the laws.

Protection of minority rights.

Censorship, boycotting and blacklisting activities by private groups.

The principle of "guilt by association."

Beyond doubt, these are the five touchiest areas in the field of civil rights today. Communists, part of an undeniable conspiracy, hide out behind the very freedoms they claim are threatened. But by the same token, overly zealous anti-Communists, the extremists of the "far right," also endanger these freedoms in their noisy chase after the Reds.

Scattergun procedures in Congressional committee hearings, wildcat picket lines, thrown around "objectionable" movies, irresponsible public utterances—all these have beclouded a desperately important issue.

That issue is internal security. It is, boiled down, safeguarding all that we as Americans hold precious, against the snake-like menace of world Communism.

This is no job for cynical officeholders who discovered, much to their delight, that there is political capital to be made out of Fear.

In his state-of-the-Union message, President Eisenhower said flatly:

"Primary responsibility for keeping out the disloyal and dangerous rests squarely upon the executive branch. When this branch so conducts itself as to require policing by another branch of the government it invites disorder and confusion."

Certainly the U.S. people voted no mandate for witch-hunting last November.

They believed they were placing ultimate accountability for this solemn matter of weeding out Communism in good hands—Ike's hands.

We think it highly significant that Mr. Eisenhower's acceptance of full responsibility has been restated. We also deem it good that the Ford Foundation is lending its prestige, finances and expert manpower to the patriotic task of restoring "respectability to individual freedom."

CALDWELL GOOD PICK FOR HIGHWAY PATROL

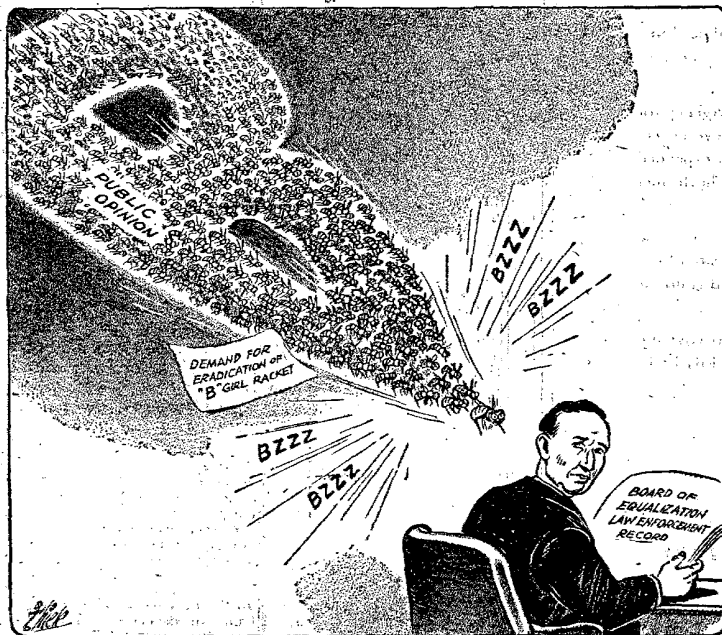
Appointment of Los Angeles' Dep. Chief of Police Bernard R. Caldwell to the important post of commissioner of the California Highway Patrol is a forward step in State police relations.

Caldwell has served long and faithfully with the nation's third largest city. He is a traffic expert. He is a professional, NOT a politician, NOT a self-seeker.

In his new job Caldwell inherits some difficult problems. The CHP operates with limited personnel, its contacts with the State Legislature have been obscured by personal feuds, and its overall patrol task is growing constantly.

We believe Caldwell is the right man for this man-sized chore. And, to put it tritely but truly, Los Angeles' loss is California's gain.

'B' AS IN BONELLI



EDITOR'S NOTE: The other day a motorist in Germany received a gold medal because he has driven since 1912—41 years—without an accident. Can any Mailbag reader beat that record?

Vote for Auditorium

I am glad to see that your paper is so much in favor of the bond issue for a new auditorium at the election in May. It is a shame that the third largest city in the U.S.A. doesn't have a decent auditorium.

This building should have been built years ago. We are losing thousands of dollars every year on conventions because we don't have a decent and large enough structure to hold them in.

Let's all us voters get out and vote for this fine structure on May 26.

JAMES WATKINS,
Los Angeles.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The bond issue needs a two-thirds majority. So don't fail to vote.

French View

I found your articles about teenagers very interesting. I am French and been in the U.S.A. for about one year, 28 and single. It isn't only a need but a necessity to explain more often to the youth in very simple words, what and why. Sometimes it is very tough to tell the truth and to be accepted. It hurts.

As a French reporter said after visiting New York, "The American children have everything but what they're missing an awful lot is their folks." I think that a "home education" is at least as important as a college education.

I love this country; it is a great country and a great people.

DAVID R. ROUSSEAU,
Hollywood.

Roving Dogs

Let's face it. Those dog owners who permit their pets to run the streets aren't sincerely interested in the poor beasts; nor are they particularly interested in being good neighbors.

A street dog is fair game for a variety of diseases. Motorists must risk killing themselves or other innocents to avoid hitting unfortunate animals owned by so-called dog lovers. The long-suffering neighbors must tolerate filth, upset trash cans, ruined plants and shrubs.

It would be a step in the right direction if all the street dogs were inoculated against rabies but I for one do not think that such a thing will ever come to pass.

DOG OWNER,
North Hollywood.

Fair Trade Law

Now that the government is doing away with price controls, will big business do away with its private price control act—commonly called the fair trade act?

It is said by such business that the price controls and the fair trade act protects brands. But brands are protected by first, the quality of the merchandise; second, the honor of the company in making good on its guarantees.

A VETERAN,
Los Angeles.

Think a Little

I'm in the position of the plumber or your X-ray technician mentioned by Dr. D. B. I am a small auto garage owner. People have come to me for various analyses of their engines or auto problems. They can take from 30 minutes to an hour of my time and that possibly of my employee. They can then, and frequently do, leave and no bill is made, nothing is collected.

I have yet to hear of anyone making a first time office call to a doctor and not be billed for it, regardless of the nature of the patient's call. I am sure that it must happen sometimes though. With all due respect for your profession, Doctor, and I do mean that sincerely, you will not put yourself in the layman's position and talk his language.

I don't begrudge the doctors their potential income. However, I do wish the private doctors would think a little when they bill the people in mediocre income groups; instead of keeping them perpetually in debt, and scared to call on them when need arises.

ART BENSON,
North Hollywood.

Where's Her Coat?

It is really discouraging to me to discover that when someone accidentally takes an article not belonging to him, he does not return it.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 15, my husband and I attended the Pan-Pacific Theater.

I draped my new, bright green coat over the back of the seat directly in front of me. When the family sitting in front of us got ready to leave, they gathered their belongings together and gathered my coat in with their own things.

They hadn't been gone more than five minutes when I noticed my coat was gone and realized what had happened. I know this family (mother, father and three children) did not deliberately take my coat, but so far, they have not returned it to the theater.

I need the coat.
MRS. JANIE SANDERS,
Los Angeles.

'I Told You So'

With all the recent price raises since of when price control goes off, I feel sure that the Republican party is doing just what the Democrats said, "You never had it so good. Why make a change?"

I can see no need of a price increase if one reads the markets. Seems they all made money. But then why not go for broke and see how much we can take or pay? Repeal of excess profit taxes for Mr. Big and no cut in tax for Mr. Small will give the people who did vote for Adlai a chance to say "I told you so."

F. SCHELDE,
Van Nuys.

SPARKS

By Willis Forbes

Don't be surprised if luck runs against you when you travel in the wrong direction.



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Thomas L. Stokes

WASHINGTON—Texas is a big State, our biggest, in fact. Some Texans want to make it even bigger. They want, figuratively, to embrace a big chunk of the Gulf of Mexico, where all you can see is water.

The Texas expansionist story is intriguing because of the part it has come to play in the controversy over State or Federal ownership of offshore oil lands. Texas began by claiming the marginal seas up to three leagues—10 or 11 miles—instead of the normal three-mile limit usually recognized in international matters. This claim Texas justifies on the grounds that such were her boundaries as an independent republic and that Congress recognized them in admitting Texas as a State.

But three leagues is not enough for Sen. Price Daniel, the Texas Democrat who bolted his party for Gen. Eisenhower in the campaign. In his bill is a provision which would give the State a 37½% royalty also on oil in the continental shelf which, in the case of Texas, extends some 175 miles into the Gulf of Mexico. That would make Texas a whopper.

This inflated proposal has had an interesting psychological effect. In comparison, it makes the gift to the States offered by the Eisenhower administration from low tide to the three-mile limit seem almost niggardly.

In sanctioning what it has, the Eisenhower administration has run counter to the Supreme Court's decision that these lands belong to all the people.

RATHER EMBARRASSING

There is, of course, method in the Texas expansionist story. Little oil has been discovered under the sea thus far in the boundary Texas claims, so rights are sought farther out in the continental shelf where it is believed there are rich oil deposits. The Texas gesture has become embarrassing to Sen. Spessard Holland (D) Fla., who is sponsoring a bill along lines favored by the Eisenhower administration for the "normal" boundaries.

Another prominent figure embarrassed by Medicine Man Price Daniel is Rep. Sam Rayburn, also of Texas, Democratic House leader, former Speaker. He may explode publicly, when the bill comes before the House, some of the things he is saying privately.

Perhaps we should all stop being serious about this monstrous grab of our natural resources. Maybe we should just regard Sen. Price Daniel as a counterpart of the New York city slicker who regularly sold Brooklyn Brides.

The give-away of our public domain—and that is what it is—has become just that cynical.

We probably should take it with a grin, as did the customers who were welcomed into the late Tex Guinan's night club by her:

"Hello, suckers!"



THE PANTHER IN MR. MILQUETDAST SUDDENLY COMES TO THE SURFACE

Robert S. Allen

ADLAI AND THE 'PROS'

WASHINGTON—There is another side to those roars of rapturous Democratic acclaim for former Gov. Adlai Stevenson. Powerfully placed party leaders are far less ecstatic about him. This chilly backstage attitude is no secret to the 1952 standard-bearer.

He is fully aware as he departs today on his round-the-world study trip that he leaves behind him a highly uncertain situation regarding his future in the Democratic Party.



On the surface everything appeared harmonious between him and top Democratic leaders of Congress. But in their private talks with him recently, the story was quite different.

Specifically, they told him to keep hands off such explosive issues as tideland oil and FEPC.

"The safest and smartest thing you can do," proclaimed a Senate leader, "is to talk about the Republicans. They need it and you won't get in trouble in your own party."

From inner party sources that differ sharply with them, Stevenson learned:

That the Congressional potentates have sternly admonished National Chairman Steve Mitchell to maintain a strictly

neutral position on the bitterly controversial tideland oil and civil rights issues.

An undercover plan is under way to "dump" Mitchell before the crucial Congressional elections next year. This ouster move will probably take place early in 1954. Key leader is Sen. Richard Russell.

Leading choice of this group for national chairman is Leslie Biffle, who recently retired as Secretary of the Senate. If the wiry Arkansan can't make it, then second choice is Sen. Earle Clements, Ky. Both have the backing of former Vice-President Alben Barkley. However, former President Truman has told recent callers he is not enthusiastic about either Biffle or Clements.

The Presidential white hope of this faction is Sen. Stuart Symington, who won his seat in an upset victory last year. The tall, handsome and wealthy Missourian is very coy about being a White House aspirant, when asked about the matter, but he is showing marked signs of having been bitten by the bug.

What D'You Know?

BY DR. GEORGE W. CRANE

Score one point for a correct solution of each of the first five problems. The last problem counts five points.

- Sen. Olin Johnston (S.C.) says 100,000 overseas employees should be discharged as unnecessary, citing the fact that in Paris alone we have how many agencies with duplicated, overlapping staffs? 11, 23, 35, 49
- Fodder usually refers to which one of these crops? Corn, Wheat, Soy beans, Potatoes
- The gall bladder is connected with which one of these organs? Thyroid, Kidney, Liver, Spleen
- A raven most nearly resembles which one of these fowls? Eagle, Crow, Hummingbird, Oriole
- Gunpowder is supposed to have been invented by which people? Greeks, Egyptians, Russians, Chinese
- Some of the objects shown below are usually found in city locations, as in banks or business offices, while others are farm implements. Try to distinguish between them on this basis by placing a check mark under the appropriate headings below: You are entitled to one point for each correct judgment:

	City	Farm
Combine	_____	_____
Mimeograph	_____	_____
Tedder	_____	_____
Stapling machine	_____	_____
Comptometer	_____	_____

Score yourself as follows: 0-2, poor; 3-6, average; 7-8, superior; 9-10, very superior. (Answers to test on Page 22)

Dolly Reitz

OCCUPATION: HOUSEWIFE

This morning I asked Twelve what he would like for his birthday next month.

"Well," he said, "I don't suppose you could get me the thing I'd really like."

"Maybe we could. What is it?"

"You know that little wire wheel they put inside of a squirrel's cage for the squirrel to run around on? Well, that's what I'd like—only in my size."

All the Children were ill last week. Some nasty bug invaded the premises and sent everybody's temperature up. I never prepared so many trays in my life, or wiped so many noses, or sang so many songs, or told so many stories.

We made one interesting discovery during the week. Our Three is a hypochondriac. She enjoyed being sick and played it to the hilt. When I came home from the drugstore with a new fever thermometer and some aspirin, you would have thought I had taken them off the Christmas tree she was so thrilled.

Our older children, when they were her age, used to fight like young steers being dragged to the branding when they had to take some medicine. It used to

take the combined strength of their father and me to hold them down, force open their clenched jaws, and then hold the jaws shut until they finally choked and swallowed. Even then most of the medicine would run down their necks. I really don't think they ever got more than a small fraction of it.

But this baby is different. Her father got her up in the middle of the night and brought her into our bed, where she sat peacefully on my lap while he poured out a teaspoon of penicillin and prepared half an aspirin. She lapped it all up like a kitten, and then said to us, reassuringly, "I yike my new medicine."

The first time this happened we looked at each other in happy bewilderment. Could this be a child of ours, behaving at 4 a.m. in this angelic way? Had she come to us as a boon in our old age? What was the pitch?

We looked at her suspiciously to see whether or not she was just pulling our leg—but no, she was licking off her lips and smiling happily. She really liked the stuff. She then reminded us to take her temperature, and lay down obligingly.



Joseph and Stewart Alsop

JUDO IN FOGGY BOTTOMS

WASHINGTON—It is too bad the Eisenhower administration's new Far Eastern policy has been revealed piecemeal and by seepage. The design is both bolder in conception and more astute in detail than anyone realizes except a few insiders.

The most-discussed part of the design is the scheme of "disengagement," as Secretary of State John Foster Dulles calls it. In Korea, the American infantry is to be withdrawn from the battle line, and replaced by South Koreans. In Indo-China, the anti-Communist native army is to be greatly expanded—probably doubled—in order to reduce the burden on the French.



JOSEPH

The most obvious results of "disengagement" are a prospective reduction of the American casualty rate in Korea, and the increase of western strength in reserve.

American divisions are actually to be deployed out of Korea, certainly to Japan, perhaps to the United States. But any redeployment of the French forces in Indo-China will certainly be impossible for a long time to come; while in Korea, the South Koreans will continue to need support by American artillery and other special branches of the ground forces, plus full air and naval support.

The military results will be less important than the political and psychological results.

The first fruit of disengagement will be to revolutionize the hopeless pattern of costly stalemate. The Chinese effort in Korea is very great. Even the Soviet effort is far from

inconsiderable. Under the new scheme, the Chinese and the Soviets are no longer to be rewarded for their effort by the spectacle of the flower of the American ground forces peripherally bogged down in Korea.

It is hard to think of anything that is more likely to disconcert Peking and Moscow than finding, one fine morning, that they are fighting South Koreans instead of Americans.

The planned major build-up of the Indo-Chinese anti-Communist armies will also give Peking and Moscow distasteful food for thought.

Meanwhile, Chiang Kai-shek's forces on Formosa will continue their pinprick coastal raids. As their forces are strengthened, Chiang may even try to take back some of the coastal islands that the Chinese Communists hold very lightly. But the real purpose of strengthening Chiang Kai-shek's forces and position is to provide a serious threat on the Chinese Communist flank.

Chinese intervention in Indo-China will invite a powerful flank attack on the Chinese coast. And an all-out Chinese offensive in Korea will remove the limits on the war there. These are the deterrents which, so to speak, reinsure the other parts of the new Far Eastern design. Viewed as a whole, this new design admirably combines prudence, ingenuity and courage. It proves the value of an effort by fresh minds to end the old "posture of paralyzed tension."

INVESTIGATION
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 Division of Immig. & Nat. Service

1954 FEB 10 10 30 AM
 Release Transmittal Slip

RECEIVED
 To: COMMISSIONER
 Editorial
 N.Y. Daily News
 (Name of newspaper)

February 12, 1954
 (Date of newspaper)(page)

#3

THREE ROUSING CHEERS
 —and a British tiger, cry well for Charlie Chaplin's decision never to revisit the United States and for his wife Oona's dropping of her American citizenship to become a British subject. In Oona's case, Britain's loss is our gain; and as for Com... that wa... rting

INVESTIGATION
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 Division of Immig. & Nat. Service

1954 FEB 16 4 30 PM
 Release Transmittal Slip

RECEIVED
 To: COMMISSIONER
 N.Y. Herald Tribune
 (Name of newspaper)

February 12, 1954
 (Date of newspaper)(page)

#3

Mrs. Chaplin Waits a Week
 LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP) — Mrs. Oona O'Neill Chaplin, wife of Charlie Chaplin, decided today to wait a week before she renounces formally American citizenship.
 Mrs. Chaplin had planned to take an oath of renunciation today at the American Embassy at London. When she learned the formalities would take longer than she had expected, she decided to wait until next week, when she returns to her home in Switzerland.
 She and her husband, a Brit...

ish citizen, refused to discuss further the decision she announced last night to end her allegiance to the United States.
 Mrs. Chaplin has received a passport as a British citizen.

Chaplin Is Chou Guest
 Reuters
 GENEVA, July 18. — Movie comedian Charlie Chaplin and his wife, Oona, tonight were dinner guests of Communist China's Chou En-lai. Chaplain established his home here last year after leaving the United States and announcing his plans not to return.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration & Nat. Service

Press Release Transmittal Slip

To: COMMISSIONER
RECEIVED
New York Post

(Name of newspaper)

February 11, 1954

(Date of newspaper)(page)

#3

Chaplin 'Proud' as Oona Turns Her Back on U. S.

London, Feb. 11 (AP)—Britain counted American-born Oona O'Neill Chaplin among its newest citizens today. She renounced her allegiance to the United States, which won't readmit her aging film comedian husband until he answers accusations of Communist sympathies and "grave moral charges."

"Isn't it lovely? Isn't it just cute?" Oona asked, as she waved her new dark blue and gold British passport at reporters last night when she and Charles, 64, flew into London from Switzerland. She is 29.

Later the British-born Chaplin, who despite 40 years in Hollywood never surrendered his original citizenship, told a news conference at their hotel:

"I'm very proud to announce my wife is now a British citizen."

"I'm very glad to be taking my husband's nationality," chimed in Oona, whose teen-age marriage estranged her from her late father, American playwright Eugene O'Neill.

"This is one of my proudest moments," echoed Chaplin. He announced last April he would never return to America, where, he charged, he had been the "object of lies and vicious reactionary groups."

His decision followed a ruling by the U. S. Justice Dept. that he would not be allowed back until he satisfactorily answered charges of Communist leanings and questionable morals.

Oona told the news conference

"no particular incident" had prompted her to become a Briton.

Chaplain said their five children would be British too "because children always take the nationality of their parents." Their youngest, named Eugene after Oona's father, was born in Switzerland last August.

Chaplain said his wife's new passport "does not necessarily mean they will settle down in England. They now live on an estate near Lausanne. The film actor said they were here on a business trip.

The Chaplins were married in June, 1943. Oona is his fourth wife. They left America with their children Sept. 19, 1952, the day the Justice Dept. announced its bar to his return. After enthusiastic public receptions in London, Paris and Rome they settled down in Switzerland.

Oona made a brief flying trip to Hollywood that November amid rumors—never confirmed—she went to gather up some cash. One story put the amount as high as five million dollars.

When her father died in Boston last November, Mrs. Chaplin

did not return for the funeral. His will, published later, made no provision for her.

An American Embassy spokesman here said anyone renouncing U. S. citizenship is required to swear his intentions in an affidavit at an embassy legation. He said Mrs. Chaplin had not applied for such an affidavit at the embassy here. The U. S. Consulate in Geneva, Switzerland, said the Chaplins had made no approach there, either.

The British Home Office declined all comment, saying such matters were confidential.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immig. & Nat. Service
Miss Kelly
~~Press Release Transmittal Slip~~
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N.Y. World Telegram & Sun
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February 11, 1954
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#3 *LK*



Chaplin's Family to Become Britons



(United Press Telephoto)

Charlie Chaplin, his wife, the former Oona O'Neill and their four children, after returning from a recent visit to Vienna, Austria. Mrs. Chaplin announced Wednesday that she has surrendered her American citizenship to become a British subject, and the children will become British citizens. (Story on Page 1.)

U. S. Citizenship Given Up By Charlie Chaplin's Wife

(Picture, on Page 7)

LONDON, Feb. 10 (INS). Charlie Chaplin and his wife, Oona, announced Wednesday that she has surrendered her American citizenship and become a British subject.

Mrs. Chaplin, daughter of the late American playwright Eugene O'Neill, said "Our children also will become British since we are now British."

Chaplin is a British citizen.

The Chaplins made their announcement of their final break with the United States on their arrival in London from Geneva.

Mrs. Chaplin smiled as she posed with her new British passport for photographers.

Chaplin, whose film career in

America started 40 years ago, left the United States Sept. 17, 1952, on what was planned as a six-months' world tour with his wife and children.

Two days later, the United States attorney general ordered Chaplin's re-entry barred, pending a hearing as to whether he held political views inimical to the United States, and was guilty of "grave moral charges" that would make him unfit to return to the United States.

Last April he surrendered his United States re-entry permit in Geneva. He charged it had become impossible for him to continue his work in Hollywood and that he had been "the object of vicious lies and propaganda by powerful reactionary groups."

Evening Star
4/18/53

Chaplin Relinquishes His Residence in U. S.

By the Associated Press

LONDON, April 18.—Charlie Chaplain said last night he is giving up his residence in the United States because "lies and vicious propaganda by reactionary groups" handicapped his film work.

The little comedian announced his decision in a four-sentence statement. He wrote it out in longhand in his luxurious suite of the Savoy Hotel as he looked out over the Thames to the Cockney world of Lambeth where he was born 64 years ago:

"It is not easy to uproot myself and my family from a country where I have lived for 40 years without a feeling of sadness. Since the end of the last world war, I have been the object of lies and vicious propaganda by powerful reactionary groups who by their influence and by the aid of America's yellow press have created an unhealthy atmosphere in which liberal-minded individuals can be singled out and persecuted.

"Under these circumstances I find it virtually impossible to continue my motion picture work and I have, therefore, given up my residence in the United States."

A British subject who never sought American citizenship, Chaplin was linked last year by the United States Justice Department with communism and "grave moral charges." He was barred from re-entry unless he could establish his right to enter the United States through an immigration service examination "like any other alien."

Burrans
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immig. & Nat. Service

Press Release Transmittal Slip

To: Commissioner

N.Y. Herald Tribune
(Name of newspaper)

April 16, 1953
(Date of newspaper) (page)

#3

Calling It Quits?

Chaplin May Not Return; Gives Up Re-entry Permit

By The Associated Press
WASHINGTON, April 15.—Charlie Chaplin has given up his American re-entry permit, which may mean he will not fight to return to the United States where he made a fortune in films. The Justice Department announced today that the famous movie comedian, now sixty-three, voluntarily and without explanation surrendered his re-entry permit to State Department authorities in Geneva, Switzerland, on Friday. Immigration authorities said his action "can be construed as surrender of his domicile in the United States."

The day after Mr. Chaplin sailed with his wife and children for Europe in September, James P. McGranery, President Truman's Attorney General, issued an order barring the comedian from passing through any American port until a hearing is held to establish his right of re-entry. Mr. Chaplin was born in London, and never became an American citizen during his forty-odd years of movie-making in Hollywood.

Mr. McGranery said Mr. Chaplin would have to prove
Continued on page 23, column 3

Mr. [redacted] (b)(7)(c)
Franklin for myself
must & send them
to the file.

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

lin. "I hope they will go on developing their own culture and their own concept of beauty."

As an actor, Mr. Chaplin endeared himself to millions as the wistful man in the baggy pants and battered derby.

His current European tour has been a triumph. The British press gave him a warm welcome and some papers invited him to make his home in England again. In France the government voted to make him an Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Married Four Times

Mr. Chaplin was married four times, his present wife being Oona O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill.

In 1944 the actor was indicted in California on a Mann act charge and won acquittal. Joan [redacted] in the case, filed

Burrows

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immig. & Nat. Service

Press Release Transmittal Slip

To: Commissioner

New York Post
(Name of newspaper)

April 16, 1953
(Date of newspaper) (page)

#3

Burrows

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immig. & Nat. Service

Press Release Transmittal Slip

To: Commissioner

N.Y. World Telegram & Sun
(Name of newspaper)

April 15, 1953
(Date of newspaper) (page)

#3

Repatriated Chaplin Is 64

Lausanne, Switzerland, April 16 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin celebrated his 64th birthday today. The film comedian, who has surrendered voluntarily his re-entry permit to the U. S., still wouldn't say why.

Chaplin received many congratulatory telegrams. A birthday cake was prepared and at a party tonight Chaplin and his wife and four children will exchange presents—a family custom. Chaplin refused to see reporters. His secretary said a statement might be forthcoming in a few days.

Coming Back, Gov't Hints

Special to the New York Post

Washington, April 15—Charlie Chaplin apparently isn't coming back to the U. S. from his European "vacation," the Justice Dept. indicated today.

The British-born comedian gave up his status as a resident alien by surrendering his U. S. reentry permit to State Dept. officials in Geneva, Switzerland, last Wednesday, it was announced.

A Justice Dept. spokesman said the action amounted to "a surrender of his domicile" in this country.

Chaplin built a multi-million dollar fortune and rose to worldwide fame after coming to the U. S. in 1910 but never obtained his citizenship.

Former Attorney General McGranery posted a stop order against Chaplin at all American ports last September, two days after the comedian sailed for Europe with his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, and their three children.

"Grave Moral Charges"

McGranery said there had been "grave moral charges" against Chaplin and emphasized that he had been accused of links with Communist causes. McGranery

said the stop order meant he would have to establish his entry rights upon his return "like any other alien."

Chaplin was warmly received in England and was presented to Princess Margaret. In Paris, France welcomed him, by making him an officer of the Legion of Honor, the highest distinction it can confer on an alien in peacetime. Hundreds turned out to greet him at the airport in Rome.

The comedian, meanwhile, maintained a long-distance feud with the Justice Dept., insisting that he planned to return and that his re-entry permit amounted to a "moral commitment" by the government to let him in.

But McGranery took the position that the permit was simply an identification paper and this position was upheld today by Attorney General Brownell, who said:

"The re-entry permit does not guarantee an alien the right to return to the U.S., but merely serves as an identification document."

Chaplin Doesn't Intend Return to States

Press.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Charlie Chaplin rose to worldwide fame in a 40-year career of movie making in this country, but he never obtained U.S. citizenship.

He was admitted as an alien for permanent residence in the United States in 1910.

Shortly after Chaplin sailed for Europe last September with his family, Attorney General James P. McGranery announced he would not be permitted to re-enter until he satisfied an immigration hearing that he is admissible under U.S. alien laws.

He did not say what evidence the department had against Chaplin. But he said there have been "grave moral charges" made against Chaplin and he has been accused many times of being a supporter of Communist and left-wing causes.

Chaplin-Voluntarily Gives Up His U. S. Re-entry Permit

WASH. EVENING STAR
Action of Comedian
Construed by Officials
As Yielding Domicile
WED. 4/12/53
By the Associated Press

Movie Comedian Charlie Chaplin has surrendered his United States re-entry permit, indicating he does not intend to resume residence in this country.

The action was announced today by the Justice Department. The department last year posted a stop order against Chaplin at all American ports, after he had gone to Europe on a visit.

That order, made effective by former Attorney General James P. McGranery, requires that the actor submit to re-examination on his return, to establish his readmissibility to the United States.

Permit Given to Officials

Attorney General Brownell said, however, that he has been informed by the State Department that when Chaplin was in Geneva, Switzerland, last Friday he voluntarily surrendered his re-entry permit to United States State Department authorities there.

These authorities said Chaplin made no comment at the time. The permit was being mailed to him.

Mr. McGranery took the permit to Europe on a trip abroad. A few days after they left the United States, James P. McGranery, then attorney general, said Chaplin would be barred from re-entering this country pending an immigration hearing on his admissibility. McGranery said he had instructed the immigration and naturalization service to hold the comedian if and when he returned until a hearing determined whether he was admissible under United States law. The Justice department gave no reason for its action against Chaplin.

Publicly Denounced

Subsequently, McGranery publicly denounced Chaplin as "an unsavory character" who has (1) been charged with being a member of the Communist party and being closely identified with left wing causes; (2) has been accused of "grave moral charges," and (3) has made statements indicating a leering, sneering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him.

Chaplin Surrenders U. S. Reentry Permit

WASHINGTON POST 4/11/53
By Willmot Hercher
Associated Press Reporter

Charlie Chaplin has given up his American re-entry permit, which may mean he will not fight to return to the United States, where he made a fortune in films.

The Justice Department announced the famous movie comedian, now 63, voluntarily—and without explanation—surrendered his re-entry permit to United States State Department authorities in Geneva last Friday.

Limelight

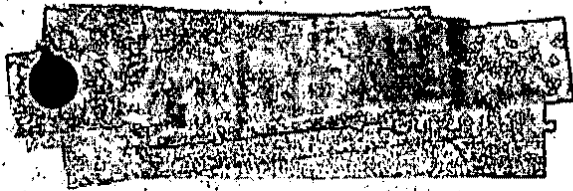
Charles Chaplin has no status as a resident alien. He returned to the United States what has been accomplished and prestige by this trip. General McGranery.

By pretty common consent, the world's greatest living affectionate household word in almost every civilized stay outside the McCa scarcely go unnoticed. most places will be like the free world to Arturo ago to stay away from Stein's decision to stay. There will be a warm save in the United States still love laughter. And many places—at America testations about being the Will the United States absence? It is hard to suggested that he was pl...

Chaplin was born in London, and never became an American citizen during his 40 years in Hollywood. McGranery said Chaplin would have to prove his entry rights "like any other alien." He added, "his action was prompted by 'public charges' associating Chaplin with communism and 'grave moral charges.'" Chaplin has been listed as a supporter of various organizations denounced in Congress as left-wing. "I am not a Communist," he protested once, "I am peace-monger."

The worst that has been said of him is that he has spoken derisively of this country and supported certain Communist-front organizations. We wonder whether his attitude will be changed by his recent experience or whether his derision will be given less weight by those who had taken any notice of it.

Chaplin was born in London, and never became an American citizen during his 40 years in Hollywood. McGranery said Chaplin would have to prove his entry rights "like any other alien." He added, "his action was prompted by 'public charges' associating Chaplin with communism and 'grave moral charges.'" Chaplin has been listed as a supporter of various organizations denounced in Congress as left-wing. "I am not a Communist," he protested once, "I am peace-monger."



1600-41933-Inv.
February 24, 1953


District Director, Chicago, Illinois

District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your A5 653 092 T; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

ATTENTION: Chief, Investigations Section

(b)(6)

It has been reported to this office that MARIE SETON,  Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois, is the author of a biography on SERGEI EISENSTEIN, Soviet motion picture director, now deceased; and that in this biography CHAPLIN is referred to several times in a manner which indicates the author had considerable knowledge of CHAPLIN's possible relationship with the Soviet motion picture industry.

Please interview SETON and obtain from her any information she may have regarding CHAPLIN's affiliations with subversive organizations or officials of the Soviet Union and any knowledge of his personal beliefs with respect to the principles of Communism.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the Central Office for the attention of the Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division, Central Office file A5 653 092, and you are requested to do likewise with your reply.

DECLASSIFIED

cc: C.O.

Ass't Commissioner, Investigations Div.

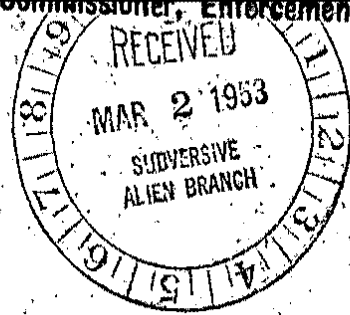
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C.O. file A5 653 092



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

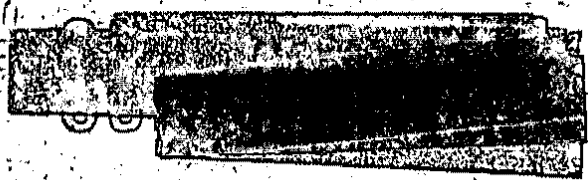
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INVESTIGATION DIVISION





1600-41933-Inv.
February 24, 1953

District Director, New York, N. Y.

District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your 0300-427798; report of Feb. 6, 1953; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN.

ATTENTION: Chief, Investigations Section

Penultimate paragraph of your report under acknowledgment requested advice as to whether a review of Russian language publications in the New York Public Library should be pursued in view of the fact that no suitable Russian interpreter is available to your office.

In view of the fact that CHAPLIN apparently has established residence abroad and has vacated his home in Beverly Hills, California and the further fact that the value of such material is questionable, it is believed that investigation along this line should not be pursued further.

DECLASSIFIED

cc: Commissioner, Investigations Div.
PERSONAL ATTENTION: R. F. Farrell.

Reference C.O. file A5 653 092,
and memorandum of Feb. 12, 1953.

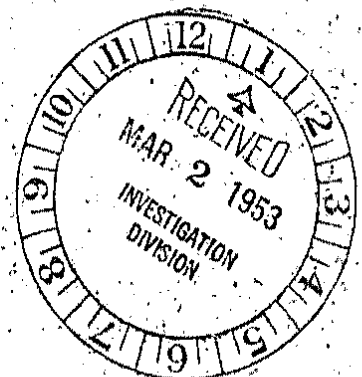
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Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

10-21-KJ
Date



Actors Ask Ban On Chaplin Film

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 27 (UP). — Organized Hollywood actors joined other organizations today in demanding a ban of comedian Charlie Chaplin's new film, "Limelight."

Roy M. Brewer, chairman of the Hollywood Film Council (AFL), said "Chaplin has shown nothing but contempt for America."

In a letter to Gunther Lessing, chairman of the Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers, Brewer said his organization joined the American Legion in demanding the new picture not be shown in the United States.

HUGHES IS URGING BAN

Later today movie mogul Howard Hughes said he is responding to an American Legion request by making a "concerted effort" to get RKO theaters to cancel their national bookings of "Limelight."

Loew's and Fox theaters in Los Angeles last week banned the picture after being informed of the Legion's stand.

HOLLYWOOD POST

Hughes made his statement after receiving a letter from the American Legion, Hollywood Post's Un-American Activities Committee. The letter urged that RKO theaters withdraw their presentation of Chaplin's picture.

The multimillionaire movie and plane maker told the Legion that he had nothing to do with the theaters since he was head of the producing unit of RKO.

"Nevertheless, starting last Friday, I have been making a most concerted effort to persuade the management of the theater corporation to take the necessary legal measures to cancel all bookings of 'Limelight.'"

"It is my strongest hope and sincere belief that this will be done."

The Case Against Chaplin

Why is the United States Government prepared to fight with every legal weapon at its command to keep Charles Chaplin from returning to this country? What is the basis for charges that he is guilty of moral turpitude?

The Inquirer believes the public is entitled to know the whole story of Chaplin and his activities. Staff investigators have made an exhaustive study of the case and from scores of official and unofficial sources have pieced together an amazing and bizarre tale which will be published in The Inquirer starting tomorrow.

Because of the very nature of the material the story is serious reading.

In the final analysis the case of Chaplin may resolve once and for all the principles on which the government can act in such matters. Chaplin as an individual may be unimportant, but what he has done and stood for becomes of great moment to all good citizens.

Read The Case Against Chaplin
Starting Tomorrow in The Inquirer



IN CHAPLIN'S LIFE

Some of the women in Charlie Chaplin's life are shown here. Above is Mildred Harris, his first wife. His other wives were Lita Grey and Paulette Goddard. He is now married to the former Oona O'Neill. Also pictured is Joan Berry and her baby. She won a paternity suit against film comedian Stomper Page last...



PAULETTE GODDARD AND CHARLIE CHAPLIN EX-WIFE LITA GREY



JOAN BERRY AND HER BABY, FILM COMEDIAN AND HIS PRESENT WIFE

The Case Against Chaplin

Philadelphia Inquirer

Curtain Lifts on Expose

Tuesday, January 20, 1953

Of Lurid Life and Loves

The Inquirer starts today a series of articles covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country. The material for this series has been obtained from scores of official and unofficial sources and is assembled here for the first time.

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Picture Story on Page 3

FOR nearly 40 years, Charles Spencer Chaplin has been among the foremost entertainers in the United States.

Sad-faced Charlie Chaplin, with his Hitler-like mustache, derby hat, twirling cane, baggy pants and tight-fitting waistcoat, brought many laughs to movie patrons as he shuffled along on the silver screen.

As a result of American ingenuity which carried the little funnyman to theaters all over the world, fame and fortune landed on Chaplin's doorstep.

Millions poured into his bank account and gave him every comfort of life—comforts provided by a land of opportunity which harbored and protected him as one of her own since Oct. 12, 1912, when he landed in New York to take up permanent residence under the Flag of the United States.

Almost anyone blessed with the good things of life heaped upon Chaplin would give some tangible evidence of appreciation to the country of his adoption.

But not Charlie Chaplin.

HE REFUSED to pledge his allegiance to the Nation which made him a millionaire. During all his years of residence in the United States, he never applied for citizenship. Chaplin, born in London, April 16, 1889, is still regarded as a British subject, and lived here under a certificate of admission as an alien.

Although this country has given him the same freedom and protection accorded any other citizen or resident, Chaplin has been charged with trespassing the laws and morals of the Nation.

His real life scenario is quite a contrast to the script he followed before movie cameras.

Away from the movie sets, the 63-year-old, gray-haired comedian is a different man. The laughter he provides on the screen turns into a sordid story as his private life unfolds.

The story of Charlie Chaplin's private life, gathered from hundreds of official and other reliable sources, is enough to send chills up and down your spine.

It is a story involving alleged moral turpitude, a story of frustration in love and romance which plunged him into the clutches of the law on at least one occasion.

It is a tale of four marriages, one of which he entered to escape

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Continued From First Page

possible charges of statutory rape and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

It is a lurid yarn of alleged adultery, of purported conspiracy to arrange three abortions for one of his romantic interests — whom he snared into his bedroom after giving her a \$75-a-week movie contract — and later jilted.

Inexcusable as his illicit loves and romances might have been, there are some who might be inclined to overlook his actions as the reaction of a tired little man who tried to make other's laugh while his own heart was heavy.

But the unforgivable sin lodged against Charlie Chaplin was his apparent and obvious dislike for the country which made him great—the country, which provided him with Hollywood mansions, chauffeured automobiles, yachts, jewels for his ladies, butlers, housemaids and unlimited funds to travel the world.

While Chaplin professed devotion to the United States, his spoken words, actions and associations indicated a pronounced admiration for Soviet Russia.

CHAPLIN never applied for American citizenship because he regarded himself as a "citizen of the world."

But official sources contend there is another reason for Chaplin's failure to apply for citizenship. It would lead to questioning about his purported Communist connections.

While Chaplin denies being a Communist, official reports portray him as a "member-at-large" of the Communist party—a man who can be relied upon for financial assistance for the Red cause, without formal link to any local Communist cell.

Some of his associates and friends were listed as Communists or Red sympathizers.

Included in this group, according to official records, were Harry Bridges, alleged Red labor leader who was ordered deported; Lion Feuchtwanger, writer and pronounced leftist who has been charged by some as a top man in Communist circles; Hanns Eisler, composer, who left the United States fearful that the Red affiliations of brother Gerhart Eisler, a top Communist agent, would get him into trouble, and the late Theodore Dreiser, author, who was admitted to membership in the Communist party in 1945.

He has been linked with 15 organizations described as subversive, or

reputedly controlled and influenced by the Communist party, and admitted financial contributions to some of these groups.

OTHER evidence of Red connections tie him in with Russian consular officials, who either entertained him at their official quarters, or were guests at his home. One Soviet official, it was reported, gave him a cub bear as a gift.

For years Chaplin was able to avoid serious trouble, despite the fact he had been involved in a paternity suit brought by one of his "girl friends," Joan Berry, and charges he was sympathetic to the Soviet cause.

But, now all his past escapades and Red associations are rising to haunt him.

The day of reckoning came after Chaplin and his fourth wife, the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of the playwright Eugene O'Neill, and their four children quietly slipped aboard the Queen Elizabeth on Sept. 17, 1952, and sailed for England, for the reported purpose of attending the premiere of his latest film, "Limelight."

Two days later, Attorney General James P. McGranery announced Chaplin would be barred from re-entering the country and ordered the Immigration and Naturalization Service to hold a hearing on his fitness should the comedian attempt to return.

Since 1912 Chaplin had been living in the United States by virtue of a series of certificates of admission as an alien and re-entry permits.

His last re-entry permit was issued July 17, 1952, for one year.

WHILE McGranery, who retires as Attorney General today, never assigned any official reasons for barring Chaplin's re-entry before a hearing is held, it is understood the purpose was to review his qualifications as a desirable alien resident.

Moral turpitude and political affiliations are proper subjects to be reviewed when an alien seeks entry.

No one knows whether Chaplin plans to re-enter the country or remain abroad; the remainder of his life. There were unconfirmed reports that his young wife dashed back to

this country for a brief period and returned to Europe with \$5,000,000.

Chaplin has big movie holdings in this country and if he desires to unload them he may attempt to seek re-entry to complete a business deal.

If he makes any attempt to return, he'll find the Immigration and Naturalization Service ready for him.

The service, it was understood, has a complete dossier on Chaplin, and is ready to throw the book at him. Chaplin will be required to explain every phase of his personal life before his readmission is countenanced—if it ever is.

Chaplin's past is really catching up with him.

His forlorn character may have furnished many laughs on the screen, but it won't be any joking matter for Charlie when, and if, he tries to return to the United States.

Tomorrow: Romances with teenage girls.

The Case Against Chaplin

Romancing of Teen-Agers May Exclude Comedian

The Inquirer presents today the second of a series of articles covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country. The material for this series has been obtained from scores of official and unofficial sources and is assembled here for the first time.

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S penchant to romance teen-age girls may be a deciding factor in barring his re-entry to the United States if he attempts to return from his present European retreat. The sad-sack comedian married three teen-agers, but one of them claims Chaplin induced her to engage in prenuptial sexual relations.

In fact, Chaplin's second wife,

the former Lita Louise Grey was reported to have given Government officials a signed statement that the comedian's first son was conceived from relations prior to her marriage to the film star and producer.

She contends in the statement intimate relations with Chaplin began between six months and a year before he married her Nov. 25, 1924, in Mexico. At the time of their marriage she was under 17.

The premarital relations at that time would have subjected Chaplin to charges of statutory rape. It is claimed by Government officials, since having an affair with a girl under 16 is regarded as a criminal offense, whether commission of the act was voluntary or involuntary.

AT THE time of his marriage to Miss Grey, friends of the comedian expected he would go to the penitentiary. He didn't expect to be in jail.

Actually, the marriage lasted three years, during which time he had another son. Chaplin's second wife, Lita Grey, was awarded a divorce from him in 1928.

Continued on Page 2

Continued From First Page

half-a-million dollars. The movie star's relations with his secretary during the two-year period of their marriage were constantly bickering, according to statements given by the Berry girl, to a point where at one stage she obtained a gun and threatened to kill herself. After Chaplin "ditched" her, following a final sexual fling in December, 1942, she filed suit against him on paternity charges in 1943, as well as for violation of the Mann (White Slave) Act, resulting from allegations he transferred her from Hollywood to New York and return for immoral purposes.

While Chaplin was acquitted of the white slave charges, a jury returned a verdict against him in the paternity case, as he was established as the father of Miss Berry's daughter. A Los Angeles court ordered Chaplin to pay Miss Berry \$75-a-week for support of the child. The paternity judgment was upheld by a California appellate court on May 27, 1946.

Former Attorney General James P. McGranery ordered Chaplin barred pending a hearing before the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He has declined to discuss the case further.

Besides the moral turpitude issue, Federal officials are investigating Chaplin's alleged pro-Red sympathies to determine whether he has Communist ties and affiliations. An alien can be barred from entering the country because of his political affiliations.

Chaplin hasn't been very lucky in his loves. Three of his four marriages foundered on the rocks of discord. His fourth try at matrimony so far has been successful. He has been married to the former Conia O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill, since July 16, 1943. They have four children.

Like his second wife, Chaplin's first and fourth mates were teen-agers. Chaplin started dating his first wife, the late Mildred Harris, when she was 18 when he was 18 when they were married in London.

On the adultery charge, Immigration officials are reported to have a sworn statement made in October, 1952, from a woman described as "Mrs. L." admitting sexual relations with Chaplin at his home on two different occasions, between February and May, 1942, before his divorce from Miss Goddard, his third wife, was granted.

Chaplin's romance with the curvaceous Berry girl, which began in May, 1941, was a hectic affair during the two-year period it lasted. The lovers were constantly bickering, according to statements given by the Berry girl, to a point where at one stage she obtained a gun and threatened to kill herself. After Chaplin "ditched" her, following a final sexual fling in December, 1942, she filed suit against him on paternity charges in 1943, as well as for violation of the Mann (White Slave) Act, resulting from allegations he transferred her from Hollywood to New York and return for immoral purposes.

While Chaplin was acquitted of the white slave charges, a jury returned a verdict against him in the paternity case, as he was established as the father of Miss Berry's daughter. A Los Angeles court ordered Chaplin to pay Miss Berry \$75-a-week for support of the child. The paternity judgment was upheld by a California appellate court on May 27, 1946.

CHAPLIN'S relationship with the Berry girl was a lurid affair. It will be described in detail in a subsequent chapter. These facts, too, will have a decided bearing on any plans the comedian may have to re-enter the United States.

Evidence gathered against Chaplin dealing with his love affairs is intended by the Immigration and Naturalization Service as a basis for questioning him to obtain either an admission or denial of facts centering on alleged individual criminal acts, such as relations with his second wife prior to their marriage.

If he denies the acts, the Federal agency can use the evidence acquired for presentation to a grand jury in a move to seek a perjury indictment, on the grounds, the interrogation was essential to determine whether Chaplin should be permitted to enter the country.

If convicted, he could be excluded from the United States, under the law dealing with aliens guilty of a crime revolving around moral turpitude before entry.

CHAPLIN'S second wife, Lita Grey, it was learned, gave Immigration Service officials a signed statement, under oath, in October, 1952, detailing her pre-marital relations with the comedian.

She said, it was reported, that she and Chaplin had sexual intercourse a number of times at his home in Beverly Hills, for a period of more than six months and less than a year prior to their marriage in Mexico, Dec. 25, 1924. They were married seven months after her 16th birthday. She was born April 15, 1908, in Hollywood.

Her statement is purported to set forth that she became pregnant as a result of her relations with Chaplin prior to their marriage.

Chaplin was said to have made a statement April 17, 1928, admitting paternity of their first son.

THE Lita Grey-Chaplin marriage foundered about two years after they were joined in wedlock.

According to the comedian's second spouse, during an interview reported by the Associated Press Feb. 19, 1927, their acquaintance began when she was a child of 7. She said they met in a Hollywood tea room.

"He came over to me and did some funny tricks with his hands," she was quoted in The Associated Press dispatch. "I laughed. He seemed a fatherly, funny man and we became friends."

Two years later, she said, their acquaintance was renewed. When she was 11, Chaplin invited her to go to his studio, the interview continued.

Mrs. Chaplin added she did not see the little "funny man" for a three-year period while she was away at school. The next time she saw him was at the age of 15. Chaplin was 34.

THEN, she added: "Mother and I went to the studio to see Charlie. He explained: 'Why, I never saw anyone change so much in my life.' He signed me for the lead in 'Gold Rush.'"

"We became engaged before going on location at Truckee. I came home after we had been there about a month and a half. It was about May, I think. Charlie said we should keep our engagement secret as it would hurt him in pictures."

Three trips were made to Mexico

before the marriage ceremony, Mrs. Chaplin added.

After their marriage she said Chaplin came home for dinner only six or seven times during a two-year period.

FOLLOWING his divorce from Lita Grey, little was heard about Chaplin's romantic interests—although women intrigued him—until he began to appear on the scene with attractive and vivacious Paulette Goddard.

She met Chaplin about 1931 in Hollywood, where she had gone to escape boredom from what she called a drab married life to another man, a lumber executive.

Shortly after arriving in Hollywood, she broke into pictures when a man stopped her on a dance floor and offered a screen test.

Soon after her acquaintance with Chaplin, he signed her to an exclusive contract and she appeared in his production, "Modern Times."

FOR several years, Chaplin and Paulette kept everyone guessing about their marital status. Finally word of their marriage leaked out.

officially coincident with their divorce in June, 1942. They had been married in 1936 or 1937 in China while making a six-month voyage on Chaplin's yacht.

It was about that time Chaplin's troubles began to mount. He met Joan Berry, presumably before his divorce from Paulette.

Chaplin had happy days with Joan for a while. Problems arose—problems which may come back to haunt him and prevent his re-entry to the United States, if he ever plans to return to the land which made him rich and prominent.

Tomorrow: Two-year affair with Joan Berry

she said, gave her his phone number and he took hers. He called the next morning at 10 o'clock.

They saw each other several times in subsequent weeks, including an evening at the 123 club and she changed her mind about going to New York, deciding to remain in Hollywood to go into pictures.

IN HER January, 1944, statement, which Federal officers say she refused to sign, Miss Berry said Chaplin asked her to go to Santa Barbara with him, and describing the trip as follows:

"Shortly after our date at the 123 Club, Chaplin asked me if I wanted to go to Santa Barbara with him for an vacation. 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 suggested that we get out and take a walk so he could become himself again.

"We reached an agreement on this trip up to Santa Barbara that we would cut out any romantic intention 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 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.

MISS BERRY said in her statement she signed the contract with Chaplin Studios in June, 1941—at \$75 per week—and that it was not until after the contract had been consummated that their sexual relationship began. After six months, her contract provided for \$100 a week.

In her written statement given in 1943, Miss Berry said Chaplin attempted to induce her to have relations "soon after meeting me."

The 1944 statement given Federal agents set forth the fact her first intimacy with Chaplin took place in his home after the signing of the film contract.

"I might add here" (she told Federal men) that Chaplin's success in this regard was due to his verbal persuasiveness. I have been told, and from my personal experiences with him I know it to be true, that he is very proud of his success with women along these lines. This verbal persuasiveness of Chaplin's was his violent insistence that he was madly in love with me. He began calling me his favorites name for his lady loves, "Hunchy."

Thus began the love affair between Charlie Chaplin and the lusty Joan Berry. It has been aired in the courts before and if Chaplin attempts to re-enter the United States again, it could be publicly aired again.

Tomorrow: Secrecy in Romance

The Case Against Chaplin

Film Role, Sweet Words Won Joan Berry's Love

The Inquirer presents today the third of a series of articles covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country. The material for this series has been obtained from scores of official and unofficial sources and is assembled here for the first time.

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Illustrated on Page 3

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S mad passion for buxom, red-headed Joan Berry, mother of his child born out of wedlock, may plague him if he attempts to re-establish residence in the United States. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials are planning to use the 63-year-old comedian's two-year illicit romance with the former film beauty as grounds to permanently bar his re-entry into the country.

The basis for action to stop the sad-sack "funny man" from returning here is moral turpitude, as well as questionable political affiliations resulting from association with known Communists and Red sympathizers.

Chaplin is now in Europe with his fourth wife and four children, and James P. McGranery, when Attorney General, directed he should be barred from returning to the United States pending a hearing be-

fore the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

THE film star's association with Joan Berry, nee Mary Louise Gribble, may establish two factors upon which he can be prevented from taking up residence again in his Hollywood mansion.

They are: Adultery during 1941 and 1942, at a time when he was still supposed to be married to another film star, the very attractive Paulette Goddard.

Conspiracy to commit abortions during the same period, as a result of intimacies with a girl friend. Immigration officials have statements from several persons that at least

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IN HER statement, Miss Berry said she didn't see "Mr. D." during the first trip from Mexico to Los Angeles. She returned to Mexico and, after a short period, went back to California. "Mr. D." called at 10 o'clock one night, she added, and they went out for a drink.

"I didn't like him from the beginning," she said.

Four or five days later, Miss Berry said, "Mr. D." called again and asked whether she would like to meet Chaplin, and a dinner date was arranged between them.

During another interview with Federal officers in January, 1944, Miss Berry said upon her return trip from Mexico she contacted "Mr. D." by phone. He asked whether she wished to meet Spencer Tracy or Chaplin.

She professed a desire to meet Tracy and subsequently was invited to a party being arranged on a yacht owned by Errol Flynn.

A dinner date was later arranged with Chaplin, she said during the 1944 interview.

DURING the dinner with Chaplin, Miss Berry said in her 1943 signed statement, she and the film comedian "became friendly from the first." She told Chaplin that it had been her desire to get into the movies and "he said he thought I had talent for pictures," and would "like to put me under contract."

But, Miss Berry added, she was sick of Hollywood—"because it was rotten"—and wanted to go back to New York and get married, Chaplin,

ferent occasions she remembered the Japanese butler Frank bringing her breakfast and then left with the comedian for a yacht trip to Catalina.

ABOUT the time she was ready to motor to New York, Joan believed she was pregnant, but was doubtful because Chaplin had told her he was not capable of becoming a father.

As a matter of fact, she reportedly told Federal agents, "This was one of the devices which the Chaplins used to persuade me to be intimate with him."

In this connection, several months later Chaplin told her 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 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 professes 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."

HER trip to New York—during the visit Chaplin talked to her on the phone and told of his love and his desire for her to return.

"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."

She did not have an operation performed in New York, Joan added. Then, in her interview with the Federal agents in 1944, she continued: "Immediately on my return and after this phone call, Chaplin and I were together. He asked me if I was all right, referring to my pregnant condition and I said, 'No.' He said: 'You've got to do something about it.' I said: 'No, I wouldn't.' We had a big argument because he wanted to tell Mr. X about it so that he could fix things up and make arrangements for an operation, and he did

tell him, which upset me. I really wanted to go ahead and have the baby, and here were Chaplin and Mr. X, trying to high-pressure me into having an operation."

FINALLY, Joan said, after a big hassle, including a hurried trip to San Francisco to get away from Chaplin, she consented and an operation was performed by a man described as Dr. M. Immigration Service agents obtained corroborating testimony from nurses on duty that the operation took place.

Chaplin and Mr. X, discussed her pregnancy and told her the illegal operation would be for her "own good." At first Chaplin said if she wanted the baby, he would arrange for a house to give birth and then she could go to New York.

But Mr. X convinced her, after she had signed a paper terminating her film contract, having a baby would ruin her career as an actress, that it would be best for all to have the operation.

After the illegal operation, Joan said she stayed at the doctor's office five days, during which Chaplin called her on the phone several times and she called him.

IN DECEMBER, 1941, a year and a half after the operation, she, along with other Chaplin studio employees, received a bonus. Joan got \$1000. At the same time she convinced the studio boss that she might as well renew her contract and he gave her a new agreement.

Chaplin didn't know about the renewed contract until later, although he had discussed a new pact with Joan for some time. When he heard about it, Joan added, "he thought it was a big joke that I had put over on him."

Chaplin apparently did not want to end his associations with Joan after her operation. She claimed he purchased the play "Shadow and Substance" for her at a cost of \$20,000.

Things were rolling smoothly again. But trouble was heading Chaplin's way—trouble which may bar him forever from the United States.

Tomorrow: The Mysterious Mr. X.

The Case Against Chaplin Warned Joan to Keep Film Contract Secret

The Inquirer presents today the fourth of a series of articles covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country. The material for this series has been obtained from scores of official and unofficial sources and is assembled here for the first time.

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ABOUT a week after red-headed Joan Berry signed a six-month film contract in June, 1941, Charlie Chaplin's newly acquired "girl friend" was warned to remain silent about the agreement to star her in the movies.

Reportedly, she told two Federal agents in January, 1944, that Chaplin advised her not to tell anyone about her contract with him, that it would not be given publicity by his studio and "I was not to even volunteer it to any of my friends."

Their romance, carried on while Chaplin still was believed married to film star Paulette Goddard, resulted in the birth of a child, which the courts held Chaplin sired.

The film comedian's illicit romance with the Berry girl may be the basis

for charges to be lodged against Chaplin if he seeks to re-enter the country as an alien resident.

WHILE Chaplin has resided in the United States for more than 40 years, he has never made application for citizenship under the naturalization laws.

Chaplin also faces permanent disbarment from the United States—he is now in Europe with his fourth wife and four children—because of questionable political affiliations arising from alleged associations with Communists and Red sympathizers.

In a signed statement given FBI agents Nov. 6, 1943, Miss Berry said about the middle of September, 1942, when she and Chaplin were in New York, "a conversation which took place at the Waldorf" centered around "his interest in Russia."

The conversation was held several days after Chaplin's second front speech at Carnegie Hall, she asserted. "Here I was wanting to go back to the Coast and make the picture," she said. "He asked me what I would say if he went to Russia to become a commissar."

MISS BERRY appealed to him for funds to get back to Hollywood and claimed he gave her \$300. "He said he was leaving for there in a few days," she set forth in her written statement. "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, and I left in a few days."

It was as a result of funds Miss Berry claimed Chaplin gave her to go from Hollywood to New York and back that the comedian was tried on charges of violating the Mann White Slave Act. Miss Berry contended she and Chaplin had sexual relations during the New York visit. Chaplin was acquitted of the charges.

Shortly after the Chaplin-Berry affair got under way, the film comedian asked his paramour to move from the Ambassador Hotel to an apartment in Beverly Hills, because it was too far for him to come and see her, the girl told Federal men. She added he approved the selection of the apartment and gave her \$100 to pay two months' rent in advance.

WITHIN the course of a week after signing the film contract with the Chaplin studio, Miss Berry informed Federal men she spent the night in Chaplin's house on two dif-

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The Case Against Chaplin

Joan's New Love Woes 'Big Joke' to Comedian

The Inquirer presents today the fifth of a series of articles covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country. The material for this series has been obtained from scores of official and unofficial sources and is assembled here for the first time.

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WITHIN two months after Joan Berry, young sweetheart of Charlie Chaplin, underwent an operation, she became pregnant again as a result of renewing intimacies with the aging film star.

A second abortion—the first look place in September, 1941—was performed in January, 1942, according to a statement given Federal agents by the red-headed beauty, who had started an affair with Chaplin about seven months previously.

"By the end of December I believed I was again pregnant," Joan told Federal agents. "I called this to Charlie's attention and he laughed and thought it was a big joke. He said, 'We have to get hold of Mr. X again,' and I said, 'Does he have to know?'"

These are the facts immigration officials are planning to use in their drive to bar Chaplin from re-entering the country on grounds of moral turpitude. Chaplin, his fourth wife

and their four young children left for England last September. He lived in the United States for more than 40 years on a certificate of admission of an alien. During his long residence here he never applied for citizenship, although he made a fortune running into millions.

AT THE time Joan Berry underwent two abortions within a five-month period, Chaplin was supposed to be married to film star Paulette Goddard, who divorced him in June, 1942.

Joan's second abortion, just as the first, was performed in the Los Angeles office of a man described as Dr. M. Corroborating statements were received by immigration agents from women described as nurses for the abortionist.

During 1944, when he was tried,

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The Case Against Chaplin

Joan's New Love Woes 'Big Joke' to Comedian

Continued From First Page

and acquitted on white slave traffic charges resulting from his intimacies with Joan, Chaplin said that after she had been away for a while he received a telephone call from her and sent his chauffeur to pick her up. He said she came to his residence accompanied by a nurse and told him an operation had been performed on her. Chaplin said he embraced Joan, put her to bed and then held a conversation with the nurse in his living room.

IN HER 1944 statement to Federal officials, Joan said Chaplin told her before leaving the doctor's office to give the girls on duty \$20 each and that the comedian provided the funds.

Miss Berry said that after returning to Chaplin's home she got out of bed and eavesdropped during the conversation between Chaplin and the nurse. According to her statement, she heard Chaplin say:

"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."

Joan said she returned to bed and remained in the comedian's home four or five days.

Several days later, Joan said, she went to a doctor for sleeping pills and told Chaplin she was sick and would not go through one of those things again. Chaplin, she told Federal men, called Mr. X, who came to the comedian's house and said "he was sick and tired of my antics and stepped me, and Charlie held my hands and would not let me strike him." Joan said that during the incident she had called Mr. X a parasite.

AFTER Joan assertedly had been struck by Mr. X, she was taken to her own apartment on Robbins drive by a girl friend, her statement set forth. On the way home, Joan declared, her friend made some comment about "my bruised face," but said she did not want to know anything about it. Joan attributed this to the fact the woman "closed her eyes" to anything wrong done by Mr. X.

Other statements received by im-

migration officials with respect to the Chaplin-Berry relations included one from the comedian's butler from April, 1942, until Charlie's marriage to his fourth wife, the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of the playwright, Eugene O'Neill, on June 16, 1943.

In a sworn statement last October, the butler reportedly said he had no personal knowledge of Chaplin's role in an abortion but that Joan told him of the illegal operations. He mentioned her conversation to Mr. X and quoted Chaplin's friend as saying: "We have nothing to worry about; it was paid in cash."

IMMIGRATION agents interviewed Mr. X under oath last Oct. 3 in the presence of a representative of Chaplin's Los Angeles attorneys and he denied every phase of the Berry girl's story.

Chaplin, in a statement before an immigration officer in 1948, denied he ever had conspired with anyone to commit abortion or that he had committed adultery.

Although the love affair was heading for the shoals, there was plenty of fireworks to follow—fireworks that may explode with a loud bang if Chaplin attempts to re-enter the United States.

Tomorrow: Joan is Kicked; Beaten

The Case Against Chaplin

Belittled as a Romeo, Comedian Kicked Joan

The Inquirer presents today the sixth article covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country.

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN was so proud of his standing as a romanticist and "ladies' man" that he became violently angry and beat his red-headed sweetheart, Joan Berry, when she told him he didn't measure up to the standards of other men.

In a statement to Federal agents in January, 1944, Joan said Chaplin "kicked me in the stomach, two or three times" and slapped her after she told him he was "not a better man in his love-making" than others with whom she had been associated.

The incident, Joan said, occurred Dec. 23, 1942, at Chaplin's Hollywood home after her nearly two-year romance with the film comedian had begun to wane.

Their romantic interlude began to fade after Joan claimed she underwent two abortions following intimate relations with Chaplin.

Immigration and Naturalization officials are seeking to link Chaplin with the abortions so he can be barred on charges of moral turpitude, from re-entering the country.

Chaplin, his fourth wife and their four children are presently in Europe, where he went Sept. 17, 1952, primarily to attend the premiere of his latest film production, "Limelight."

Chaplin lived in this country for more than 40 years as an alien resident.

JOAN's affair with Chaplin had been going downhill so fast that she purchased a gun on Main st., Los Angeles, around Dec. 19, 1942, for the purpose of killing herself, she told Federal agents.

She changed her mind and decided to see Chaplin, and went to his home. Joan testified she threatened to kill herself in the comedian's presence. He convinced her, according to her statement, that she should spend the night at his home and should not kill herself until morning.

The Federal men said Joan told them of consenting to spend the night at Chaplin's house, "but told him she was not going to have an affair with him."

She said, according to the report of the government men, 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 Chaplin made a remark to the effect that having an affair with a gun nearby was a "neat twist." She related that she was unable to sleep because of his snoring, so she retired to another room. During the night, Chaplin came in to see her 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 Joan refused.

JOAN told the Federal men she visited Chaplin during the period when attorneys for both parties were trying to reach a settlement arising from the paternity litigation.

The girl, in her statement, told of still believing she loved the comedian. "I took a taxi and went up to the house," she said, "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 let me stay there?' (She referred to her overnight stay in the Beverly Hills jail.) He said he was doing it to teach me a lesson. I said, 'Teach me a lesson?' And he said, 'Yes, you were getting very, very annoying. You were annoying me and after all I've got to have peace.'"

She continued: "We didn't talk about the baby at first at all. Then I said, 'Well, Charlie, 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 even if it wasn't my own.' (Chaplin denied paternity of the child during the trial but a jury returned a verdict establishing him as the father. The court ordered Chaplin to pay \$75 a week toward the child's support.)"

JOAN told the Federal agents she asked Chaplin why he didn't marry her.

"He said, 'I'm not marrying you—I'm not marrying anybody,' the statement added. "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 (evidently the one used by Miss Goddard) while she and Chaplin were married and I saw another girl's clothes there.

"I ran down by the pool and I said, 'Whose clothes are up there? Is Miss A living here?' and he said, 'No.'"

"I said, 'She is living here.' He said, 'It's your unsubstantiated word against mine.' "He said, 'After all, Joan, the most important thing in the world is not you and it isn't me—but it's art. A lot of people have children without getting married. You don't have to get married just because you're going to have a baby.'"

"THEN he said, 'You've got to protect me, Joan. I've got to have peace. I would rather go to jail for 20 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 he was the father, he would blacken my name so that wouldn'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 my child and he said, 'Joan, if you say so, I believe you completely.'"

JOAN said Chaplin threatened if she took him to court he would "drag my name through the mud" and would publicly mention the names of other men who allegedly had affairs with her.

When she said he thought only of himself, he replied that she shouldn't talk to him that way, she went on to say before they parted, were: "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."

This ended the nearly two-year romance of Charlie Chaplin and his buxom, red-headed sweetheart. Joan went out of his life, but she took Charlie into court. He won his fight against white slave charges, but lost the paternity suit.

Joan gave birth to the baby she said was Chaplin's.

CHARLIE went on to other romantic conquests. He wooed and married Oona O'Neill and they have four children.

Meanwhile, his affair with Joan Berry has not been forgotten by Government officials. It is one phase of a case being prepared to bar his re-entry to the United States.

The other phase centers around Chaplin's political beliefs. It concerns association with alleged Communists, Red sympathizers and Soviet officials.

Those associations, too, present a sordid tale of the man who thought it was wiser to establish himself as a "citizen of the world" than accept the responsibilities of a citizen of a country—the United States—where he made millions to assure him of a life of ease, comfort and luxury.

Tomorrow: Link to Communism

ALTHOUGH she was vague about her next relation with Chaplin, Joan told the Federal men it occurred later in the month, that she got into their usual arguments, "then against Chaplin, she testified that the birth of her child resulted from intimate relations with the comedian during the month of December.

At the time of her December visit to Chaplin's home, Joan told the Federal agents Chaplin tried to persuade her to live within her means and move to the Studio Club.

That night Chaplin, planned to drive her home, but as they proceeded down the street she told him she had no place to sleep. According to Joan, they stopped near the Beverly Hills police station and he reportedly asked her "why she did not go in there." She followed his advice and spent the night at the police station, the agents said in their report.

The Case Against Chaplin

Actor Hailed as 'Friend' By Soviet Mouthpieces

The Inquirer presents today the seventh of a series of articles covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country. The material for this series has been obtained from scores of official and unofficial sources and is assembled here for the first time.

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ALTHOUGH Charlie Chaplin repeatedly denies he is a Communist, Pravda, the Russian Communist Party newspaper, as early as Jan. 12, 1923, published the following:

"Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of America. According to the latest information he has joined the American Communists..."

That published statement is but one link in a chain the Federal Government believes is strong enough to bar Chaplin's re-entry to the United States as an undesirable alien.

Chaplin, who lived in this country for more than 40 years without applying for citizenship under the naturalization laws, left for Eng-

land, the place of his birth, on Sept. 17, 1952, accompanied by his wife and four children.

UNDER Federal laws, any alien can be excluded if the Government can show his decision to enter the country would be incidental to engagement in activities prejudicial to the public interest.

This would include aliens who are members of or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States.

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

icated Chaplin associated with persons believed to be Communists or sympathized with the Red government.

Former members of the Communist Party link him with the Red organization and say he was listed among those who could be depended upon for a "touch" to ease the financial problems of pro-Soviet groups. However, there is no record of any contributions he made to the Communist Party or any of its cells.

His associations included Harry Bridges, alleged Red labor leader; Hanns Eisler, brother of Gerhart Eisler, notorious Red agent now in Russian-controlled East Germany; an "author" who was admitted to membership in the Communist Party before his death, and Lubomir Linhart, reputed Communist and director of the Czechoslovakian film industry.

sian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics) as a matter of party discipline. . . . However, he has been dying to come to us for a long time."

ANOTHER pro-Communist publication, the Daily Worker, also described Chaplin as a "warm friend" of the Red government.

On March 5, 1944, David Platt, in his Daily Worker column, "Film Front," wrote as follows:

"Charles Chaplin has been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. He was the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship. . . . In 1922, when Chaplin announced that he was taking a trip to Europe, he was besieged by reporters of the unkept press. . . . Finally, the reporters came to the point. . . . 'Mr. Chaplin, are you a Bolshevik?'"

Charlie took them all by surprise by answering, 'I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore, I must be interested in it.'"

Chaplin, who classifies himself as a "citizen of the world," said in October, 1948, when applying for a re-entry permit to the United States, he didn't know anything about the Communist way of life, but at the same time added, "I don't see why we can't have peace with Russia."

His eulogy of Russia during the war, Chaplin said, was based on a necessity to do so "because I personally believe and honestly believed they were doing a splendid job and I believe if it hadn't been for Russia we might have had the Nazis over here and I firmly believe that and I don't see any reason for any antagonism now against Russia." In 1942, he advocated the establishment of a second front.

THE Government is leaving nothing undone to establish whether Chaplin is a Communist, a Red sympathizer or merely the victim of enemies, spreading propaganda to keep him out of the country.

Information gathered from governmental and other sources indi-

Continued From First Page

States, or any section, branch, affiliate or sub-division of such party.

In addition to seeking Chaplin's exclusion from the country because of questionable political affiliations, Federal agents are building up a case against him on charges of moral turpitude, arising from his romantic interests with one of his four wives and a nearly two-year affair with Joan Berry, mother of his child born out of wedlock.

In addition to linking Chaplin with the American Communists, Pravda on Jan. 12, 1923, devoted considerable space to the comedian's artistry. The article concluded as follows:

"When we decide to build a factory of laughter (of course, it will be a cinema factory), the Presidium of the Comintern will have to consider the request of a group of Communist cinema workers for the transfer of Comrade Charlie Chaplin from America to the RSFSR (Rus-

CHAPLIN, official and other sources contend, has a link as a member, contributor or sympathizer to 13 fronts or groups believed to be subversive or reputedly controlled or influenced by the Communist Party.

He admitted to Federal officials that he attended a dinner at the Russian consulate office in Los Angeles in 1943 to celebrate the anniversary of the Soviet Revolution and that he had contact with the Russian consular official in Los Angeles.

"Of course, again, I must add," Chaplin told Federal agents in 1948, "that they know of my friendliness. . . . 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 still have 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."

CHAPLIN admitted sending a communication to Moscow. It was learned, offering his felicitations to the Soviet government in connection with the Moscow Chaplin film festival in Moscow during 1944.

In August, 1943, upon his arrival in the United States, Mikhail Kolesov, representative of the Russian film industry in the United States, and his wife were entertained by the Chaplins.

Among other Russian officials entertained by Chaplin was Vsevolod V. Pastoev, Soviet vice consul in Los Angeles. The consular official was instrumental in having sailors on a Russian ship, docked in the Los Angeles harbor, present Chaplin with a Siberian bear cub on May 27, 1942.

The Government will be ready to throw the book at Charlie as an undesirable alien if he ever attempts to gain re-entry into the country.

Tomorrow: Hollywood and Communism

dent and made no effort to apply for citizenship under the naturalization laws.

The move to bar his re-entry into the United States also will be based on his alleged association with Communists and Red sympathizers.

CHAPLIN'S interest in Joan Berry began to diminish in May, 1942, when her \$75-a-week contract with the comedian's studio was broken, but Charlie didn't finally sever relations with her until late in December of that year, presumably after he met his present wife, the former Oona O'Neill. Oona was 18 when Chaplin began to court her.

Joan claims termination of her contract with Chaplin's studios was on an amicable basis with the comedian, so she could make a screen test at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Although the contract was broken legally, she said it was to have remained in effect for six months more. She said she received payments from the studio until September, 1942.

The Case Against Chaplin

Top U. S. Reds Regarded Actor as 'Sacred Cow'

The Inquirer presents today the eighth of a series of articles covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country. The material for this series has been obtained from scores of official and unofficial sources and is assembled here for the first time.

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TOP Communist Party officials in the United States regarded Charlie Chaplin as a "sacred cow" and issued strict orders no one was to approach him for contributions to the Red-dominated organization without approval from the Central Committee.

In fact, according to a sworn statement made Oct. 2, 1952, by Paul Crouch, who sat in on Communist Central Committee meetings, Chaplin was considered so important to the cause that he was described as a "member-at-large" who could serve the party better without open affiliations.

Crouch told Immigration and Naturalization officials that on four different occasions—in 1935, 1937, 1939 and 1941—he heard Chaplin's name mentioned by top Communist Party leaders either as a member-at-large or one who could be counted upon for contributions to the cause. Immigration officials are relying

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upon Chaplin's questionable political affiliations as a basis for proceedings to bar him from the U. S. In the event he attempts to resume residence in this country as an alien, Chaplin resided in the U. S. for more than 40 years, during which time he accumulated millions, but never applied for citizenship under the naturalization laws.

EVIDENCE also has been gathered by Immigration agents to determine whether Chaplin can be barred from re-entering the country on grounds of moral turpitude, resulting from improper relations with red-headed Joan Berry while he allegedly was married to Paulette Goddard, screen star.

According to Crouch, formerly a Communist Party organizer for the Carolina district and a member of several commissions of the Central Committee; the zealotness displayed in keeping Chaplin's alleged Red affiliations undercover was to protect him against deportation proceedings.

Crouch, now employed as a consultant by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, declared that on July 1, 1941, during a district bureau meeting in San Francisco, a proposal to contact Chaplin to help raise \$30,000 to assist the Peoples World Communist publication was vetoed by William Schneiderman, an ex-officio member of the Central Committee and organizer of District 13, which embraced California, Nevada, and Hawaii.

The former Communist agent said he heard discussions to the effect that the film comedian was "one of those who contributed directly to the Central Committee from Hollywood and who could not be approached except by permission of the Central Committee cultural commission with requests for financial aid."

IN MAY, 1939, Crouch said, during a Central Committee meeting in New York, he received permission to contact 300 Hollywood contributors who gave financial grants direct to the Central Committee. The funds were sought to help publish the New South, official organ for the Communist Party in Southern districts. Chaplin's name was on the list, he said.

He was told to use the "utmost discretion and precautions when at-

tempting to contact Chaplin," Crouch said.

The list of contributors was handed to Crouch by a central committee leader, but, he said, no contact was made with Chaplin and the other prospective contributors because of the outbreak of the war in Europe and discontinuance of the New South publication.

Crouch said his first knowledge that Chaplin purportedly was affiliated with the Communist Party was gained in 1935, during a report by a member of the Central Committee made at national headquarters in New York City.

The committee member, who had just returned from Hollywood on official party business, informed the committee of the methods and tactics necessary to build a party organization in the film capital area.

THE purpose of the meeting, according to Crouch, was to recruit as many movie stars, writers and directors as possible into the Communist Party. The intention, Crouch said, was "to use the names of these well known people in Communist-front activities, to obtain financial contributions for the party in Hollywood and to attempt 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."

Chaplin's name was among those mentioned, Crouch said, as a "devoted and loyal member of the party," and he added that "to protect him (Chaplin) and to protect the best interests of the party, he should remain a member-at-large and not be affiliated with units being set up in Hollywood."

Asked for reasons why Chaplin was mentioned and discussed at the meeting, Crouch replied:

"Chaplin was one of the best known actors in the U. S. and 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 relationship of nationally prominent people like Chaplin to the local organization was a very important policy question."

ANOTHER occasion when Chaplin was described as a party affiliate was in the spring of 1937, during a discussion at Chapel Hill, N. C., Crouch said.

Crouch said a Central Committee member came to Chapel Hill partly on a vacation and also on 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."

During the discussions, Crouch was told "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."

Explaining the meaning of the statement to keep Chaplin's alleged affiliation with the party on an unofficial basis, Crouch said:

"It was a policy of the party at that time to have people of more than ordinary importance placed on a status of 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."

CROUCH said he also was told that Chaplin remained a "true and loyal comrade and is a real Communist."

He added: "There was reference to the necessity of taking no chances in exposure of Chaplin both in the viewpoint of protecting Chaplin and in the interest of the party. Reference was made 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. As nearly as I can recall, it was said in substance, if Chaplin's membership in the party should become known, he would be liable to deportation." Crouch said he was told of conversations with Chaplin in 1937 that the film comedian 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."

Referring to the 1941 district bureau meeting in San Francisco, Crouch said he was told it would be difficult for the Los Angeles county Communist organization to raise funds to assist the Peoples World unless the Central Committee

The Case Against Chaplin

Comic's Actions Belie His Denial of Red Ties

The Inquirer presents today the ninth of a series of articles covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country. The material for this series has been obtained from scores of official and unofficial sources and is assembled here for the first time.

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN persists in denying he is a Communist, or connected in any way with pro-Soviet political adherents, but his actions at least indicate sympathy for fellow-travelers.

On June 8, 1947, he publicly asked for a postponement of the trials of three top Communist Party officials, accused of contempt of Congress.

The three Communist leaders, Eugene V. Dennis, general secretary of the party, Leon Josephson and Gerhart Eisler, were subsequently convicted for refusing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and sentenced to a year in jail.

Dennis and Josephson served their terms, but Eisler fled the country and became a top Red government official in Eastern Germany.

Chaplin's protest against the im-

mediate prosecution of the three Communist leaders in 1947, which he admitted in a statement to Immigration and Naturalization officials nearly five years ago, is one link in a chain of circumstances Federal officials hope to use in barring his re-entry to the United States as a poor security risk.

In addition Chaplin faces action to ban his return here to renew residence as an alien on the grounds of moral turpitude, arising out of an illicit affair with red-headed Joan

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again in the Chaplin library Dec. 12, 1942. Chaplin, he said, told him later that it dealt with the comedian's further personal appearances.

Confirmation of the two visits to the Chaplin home by Bridges was received by Immigration officials from a butler in the film star's home.

The butler claims Chaplin told him Bridges' visit was designed to have the comedian stop defending him because he could take care of himself.

The butler, according to Federal officials, said Chaplin told him Bridges had done a lot of good for the Government during the war, "because through his control of shipping, he could place a man on every ship and they could bring back information from abroad."

ANOTHER informant told the Immigration service: Bridges made two more visits to the Chaplin home "at the instructions of the state leadership of the California Communist Party . . . to try to get Chaplin as far out in front as possible during the Second Front campaign."

Chaplin's apparent admiration for Russia was reflected in a speech made Aug. 23, 1944, at a reception given by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the Mocambo Club, Hollywood, in honor of Mikhail Kolotzov, official representative in the United States of the Soviet Union Motion Picture Industry, and his wife.

Chaplin addressed the affair and was quoted as saying: "There is a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad."

Asked by Immigration officials in 1948 whether he recalled the occasion, the comedian replied:

"I recall the occasion. I don't exactly recall saying that. I might have said it. I might have said it."

Chaplin also admitted having visited the Soviet Consulate in Los Angeles "about three times," but de-

ned ever having attended celebration dinners at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The comedian said he had entertained members of the Soviet Consulate at his home.

WHEN interviewed in 1948 he was asked about his "attitude" toward the Soviet government at that time.

He replied: "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."

Questioned about his reaction to the manner in which the Reds had taken over Czechoslovakia, he replied:

"Frankly, I don't know 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 at 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 whole-

heartedly disapprove of it, and 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?"

Chaplin said if he thought the Communist way of life was better than the American system he would possibly "go there and live." He added, however, he was not "antagonistic," and wouldn't be unless the Reds invaded America, then he would be the "first to take up arms."

CHAPLIN said he was a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and that he had spoken for the Russian War Relief four or five times.

He admitted that during a speech before a cultural meeting of the Russian War Relief at Carnegie Hall, New York, Oct. 16, 1942, he prefaced his remarks by saying: "Dear Comrades. Yes, I mean Comrades."

Asked what he meant to imply, Chaplin said:

"I mean to imply—there were ob-

Continued From First Page

Berry, mother of his child born out of wedlock.

CHAPLIN'S request for a postponement of the trials of the three Communist leaders was in the form of an article purportedly written by him in the Daily Worker, Red party organ, June 8, 1947.

Asked by Immigration officials April 17, 1948, why he had advocated postponement of the trials, Chaplin replied:

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

Questioned about the method used to communicate his views to the Daily Worker, Chaplin replied:

"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 ever met them. It was by correspondents writing to me and the usual circular letters got out for defense of anybody or any cause."

Interrogated along the lines of

whether he was interested in the three Red leaders primarily because they were Communists, Chaplin answered:

"I was interested primarily because they said the thing was rather rushed and as a matter of fact 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 . . ."

MEANWHILE, during the same interview with Immigration officials, Chaplin admitted acquaintance with Harry Bridges, alleged Red labor leader ordered deported, and said he had entertained him in his Beverly Hills home.

Chaplin denied any knowledge of Bridges' alleged Communist Party membership, asserting his association with the labor leader was purely social.

It was an unusual relationship—a millionaire film comedian and the leader of the rough and tumble longshoreman's union.

From a close friend of Chaplin, it was learned that Bridges and the comedian held an animated conversation Nov. 21, 1942, in the library of the film star's home and that he overheard them discussing Chaplin's next trip and speech. This source said Chaplin and Bridges conferred

viously some Russians in the audience and as we were all together in the Allied cause and fighting for democracy, and they were our comrades and I was very, very proud to be able to refer to them as comrades. We were all in one cause."

He said it had no significance that he considered himself a follower of the Communist line, nor did it mean he was a member of the Communist Party.

"It had a certain wit," Chaplin said. "It got a big laugh, and there was at that time pervading a sort of feeling that the Russians were very strange bedfellows. A way of clarifying the air and getting a get-together, friendly response, and so forth; I am naturally liberal."

Tomorrow: Daily Worker Defends Comic.

Continued From First Page

ing his conviction for contempt of Congress based on his refusal to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Chaplin's questionable political affiliations and alleged commission of criminal acts arising out of his affair with the Berry girl and purported pre-marital relations with his second wife, Lita Grey, while she was a teen-ager may be the basis for proceedings to bar Chaplin's re-entry to the United States if he tries to return here as an alien resident. Chaplin, his fourth wife and four children are now in Europe.

THE order to defend Chaplin when he was having difficulties with his former red-headed "flame" was one of three incidents when top-ranking Communists spoke glowingly of the comedian's adherence to the cause.

"Very early in my membership in the Communist Party—perhaps in 1936," Budenz said, "I was advised by Clarence Hathaway (former editor of the Daily Worker) 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 the proposal that he apply for citizenship.

"This came about in the early

1940s 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 a worker on the coast."

The reference to Browder obviously meant Earl Browder, former secretary of the American Communist Party and on at least two occasions the party's Presidential candidate.

Budenz said he had heard repeatedly of Chaplin's reputed financial assistance to the Communist Party and its fronts from prominent members of the Politburo.

"He has been a member of a number of fronts," Budenz added, "however, the party was very careful when they used Chaplin so that he would not be under attack."

THE former Daily Worker editor said he was told by Stachel that Chaplin had been specifically instructed not to attend Communist Party branch meetings.

The Daily People's World, a West Coast Communist newspaper, also had a high regard for Chaplin.

In its March 13, 1944, issue an article described Chaplin as a "warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917 and the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship."

According to reports, Charlie didn't rely on alleged associations with Communist leaders for detailed information outlining the methods, operations and plans of the Soviets.

A United States Government agency reported it had information that Chaplin received from Moscow through a book shop in Los Angeles, three books, entitled:

"Planned Economy" in Czechoslovakia.

"The Czechoslovakian Public Health Service," and

"The Czechoslovakian Five Year Plan."

NO INFORMATION was available whether the books were sent to Chaplin before or after the Soviet coup in Czechoslovakia.

The informant said the book shop was operated by the Los Angeles County Communist Party, with Communist Party personnel, for the purpose of disseminating Marxist and Communist Party literature.

Further information indicated the books were sent by the store to Chaplin at his movie studios in Los Angeles.

There is more to be told about Chaplin's alleged association with Communists and Communist front organizations, despite Charlie's insistent statements he never was a follower of the Soviet party line or a Red sympathizer.

Tomorrow: "Front" Groups.

The Case Against Chaplin

Daily Worker Ordered To Defend Comedian

The Inquirer presents today the tenth of a series of articles covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country. The material for this series has been obtained from scores of official and unofficial sources and is assembled here for the first time.

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN was held in such high regard by Communist Party leaders they ordered editors of the organization's official publication, The Daily Worker, to defend the comedian's morals when he became involved in paternity charges resulting from his nearly two-year affair with red-headed Joan Berry.

Orders to defend the film star's acts were issued by two purported Red political leaders, Eugene V. Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Jack Stachel, former director of education for the party, according to Louis F. Budenz, former managing editor of The Daily Worker, who severed his Communist ties in October, 1945.

During an interview in 1950, Budenz said Dennis and Stachel, in discussing the Berry charges against the comedian, "emphasized Chaplin's adherence to the party."

IN THE latter case," Budenz said, "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 friend of the Communist Party."

Stachel now is serving a five-year prison term as a result of his conviction on charges of subversive conspiracy and faces deportation when he completes the jail sentence. Dennis also served a prison term following

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The Case Against Chaplin

Probers Link Comedian With 15 'Front' Groups

The Inquirer presents today the 11th of a series of articles covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country. The material for this series has been obtained from scores of official and unofficial sources and is assembled here for the first time.

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ALTHOUGH Charlie Chaplin insists he is free of Communist ties, the 63-year-old comedian admitted his name to be linked freely with "front" organizations charged as subversive or influenced by Soviet followers.

Investigation of Chaplin's political activities, by many official and other responsible agencies, indicates the film star and producer has been, or allowed his name to be, associated with 15 so-called "front" groups.

In addition, Chaplin's so-called political activities included association with a number of top-flight Soviet government and consular officials, who either entertained him or were his guests at the comedian's Beverly Hills mansion.

SO PRONOUNCED were Chaplin's pro-Red sympathies supposed to be that his voluptuous, red-headed

former sweetheart, Joan Berry, asserted that at one time he indicated a desire to go to Russia and become a commissar.

Miss Berry, mother of Chaplin's child born out of wedlock, made the charge in a signed statement to FBI agents in 1943.

She said the discussion with Chaplin about going to Russia took place in New York after the film star and the girl met there in October, 1942.

Immigration officials plan to attack Chaplin as a poor security risk because of his alleged Communist connections, and will attempt to bar his re-entry to the United States as an alien resident on such grounds.

Also they will make an effort to ban him on moral turpitude charges, as a result of his affair with Miss Berry, carried on while he was believed married to film star Paulette

INFORMATION obtained by many sources indicated Chaplin had some form of association with the following so-called "front" organizations:

National Association of Mexican-Americans—Chaplin allegedly contributed sums of money to this and other so-called "progressive" organizations.

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship—This organization has been cited as a subversive and Communist organization by the Attorney General of the United States. The comedian reportedly donated \$600 to the organization and \$250 additional to its Los Angeles branch. The Daily People's World, West Coast Communist newspaper, said on April 15, 1943, Chaplin was one of the original sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and was named to the motion picture committee of the organization. The Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities of the California Legislature in 1951 named him as an affiliate of the council.

American Russian Institute—The Attorney General also cited this organization. Chaplin reportedly donated \$200 during a rally at which Very, Rev. Hewlett Johnson, the "Red Dean of Canterbury," spoke. Donations were asked to publicize the dean's views.

Artists Front to Win the War—The California Legislature's Un-American Activities Committee in its fourth (1948) report charged this organization was a Communist group, which grew out of a mass meeting in New York's Carnegie Hall, Oct. 16, 1942. The report said Chaplin was one of the sponsors of the organization.

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions—Louis F. Budenz, former Communist Party figure and once managing editor of the Daily Worker, described this organization as "one of the most potent fronts . . . created in my office in the Daily Worker and largely at my instigation." On June 8, 1951, the organization reportedly held a meeting in Los Angeles to seek contributions to aid the "fight for freedom of Hollywood's oppressed." The largest contribution was said to have been \$250 from Chaplin.

Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace—The fifth (1949) report of the California Un-American Activities Committee said the organization's meeting, March 26, 28 and 27, 1949, at New York's Waldorf-Astoria, represented a super-mobilization of the wheelhorses and supporters of the Communist Party and auxiliary organizations. The report stated the New York Times in its

March 24, 1949, issue listed Chaplin's name as a sponsor.

World Peace Congress—The California Legislature Un-American Activities Committee's fifth report, on page 490, charged the New York Conference of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace was a forerunner of a World Peace Conference to be held April 20 to 23 of that year in Paris. The World Peace Conference was to have been headed by Frederic Joliot-Curie, French Communist. The same report, on page 481, said the French Communists announced Chaplin would be one of the American delegates.

The Los Angeles Daily Mirror, in its April 4, 1949, issue, carried Chaplin's picture, accompanied by a short article reading as follows: "Movie actor Charlie Chaplin has joined the Communist-organized World Peace Congress to be held in Paris this month, sponsors revealed today. Chaplin's cable read, 'I am only too happy to join legion which seeks peace and good sense throughout the world.'"

American Continental Congress for Peace—This organization, which met Sept. 9 and 10, 1949, in Mexico City, was described by the California Un-American Activities Committee in its sixth (1951) report as a pronounced success as a medium for churning up of pro-Soviet propaganda. The report said Chaplin was one of the sponsors of the congress.

Hollywood Ten—This referred to a group of 382 professional people affiliated with the movies who formed a committee to assist 10 motion picture personalities convicted of contempt of Congress in 1947 for refusing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Independent Progressive Party—Information received by Federal officials purported to show the Independent Progressive Party in Los Angeles county was "under the complete control of the Communist Party" and that Chaplin was a member of the Progressive group, attended its meetings, and made total donations to it of \$2500.

Labor Youth League—This group also was cited by the Attorney General of the United States. In its Aug. 2, 1951 issue, the Daily People's World, alleged Communist mouthpiece, carried Chaplin's picture on page 7, and under it reported the following: "Charlie Chaplin will screen the film fare, 8 P. M. Friday, Aug. 2, at Masonic Hall, 7th and Henry, Oakland, Calif., when the

Labor Youth League screens a movie festival for peace. Shorts from the Soviet Union complete the film bill."

Russian War Relief—The fifth (1949) report of the California Un-American Activities Committee, on page 412, listed this organization as one of a number of the more important fronts and enterprises of the Communist Party. The Sept. 25, 1941, issue of the Daily People's World said Chaplin was one of the original sponsors of the organization and served on its national committee. Information has been received by Federal officials that Chaplin donated \$1250 to the organization. Chaplin admitted he made contributions to the group, but did not specify in what amounts.

A West Coast private school, where the Daily People's World said a Chaplin picture had been shown for the benefit of the school. After the showing Chaplin received an ovation, the newspaper reported, not only for exhibiting the picture, but also as a "political demonstration too, of a solidarity with a man whose every screen appearance has been a brilliant attack upon a dying society."

World Festival of Youth and Stu-

dents for Peace—According to the Daily Worker, Chaplin was among several "outstanding personalities" invited to attend the festival, held in Soviet-occupied Berlin, in August, 1951.

Writers in Exile Committee—The fifth (1949) report of the California Un-American Activities Committee said the writers' organization was established by the Communist League of American Writers to bolster the Communist Writers to bolster the Committee to Save Refugees. It reportedly worked with other Communist fronts in the Spanish Communist refugee agitation and merged into the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in 1942. Chaplin reportedly donated \$19 to the Hollywood Committee for Writers in Exile during 1940.

That is the story of Chaplin's association with alleged Communist front organizations. The contributions he made to these organizations are minor compared to what he has been accused of donating secretly to the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Tomorrow—Last Article: A Soft Touch?

The Case Against Chaplin

Red Chiefs Label Comic 'Ever Good for a Touch'

The Inquirer presents today the last of a series of articles covering "The Case Against Chaplin," published so the public may be informed of the reasons behind the Government's order that the movie comedian be barred from re-entry to this country. The material for this series was obtained from scores of official and unofficial sources and was assembled here for the first time.

Copyright, 1953, Triangle Publications, Inc. WHILE Charlie Chaplin persists in saying he never contributed funds to the Communist Party or to any organizations regarded by him as "front" groups, nevertheless top Red leaders typed the comedian as "always good for a soft touch" in money drives in behalf of the cause, according to information obtained by Federal officials.

There have been numerous stories circulated and printed about Chaplin's generosity to the Communist Party—one report being that he donated as high as \$100,000—but the comedian will admit only three occasions when he did give or might possibly have donated funds to or-

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immigration and naturalization officials April 17, 1948, conceded he "may have" made the contribution. The council has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a subversive and Communist organization.

Russian War Relief, to which the comedian acknowledged making a contribution at a dinner in his honor on Nov. 20, 1942. He did not specify the amount. The California Un-American Activities Committee labeled this organization as a Communist "front" unit.

CHAPLIN'S reputed Communist connections, associations and affiliations will be the basis for proceedings designed to bar his re-entry to the United States as an alien resident if he attempts to re-establish himself in this country.

Chaplin, who is in Europe with his fourth wife and four children, acquired millions during the 40-odd years he lived in the United States but never applied for citizenship

under the naturalization laws. Besides seeking to bar him on grounds of questionable political affiliations, moral turpitude charges may be lodged against him as a result of relations with Joan Barry, mother of his child born out of wedlock, at the time he was said to have been married to film star Paulette Goddard.

CHAPLIN may never have given any financial aid to the Communist Party, but in Hollywood and Communist circles he was said to have been described as a "party angel."

Hedda Hopper, movie gossip columnist, reported in her column in 1943 as follows: "From things I have learned Charlie Chaplin contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross."

Chaplin, in a statement before immigration officials in 1948, characterized the Hopper charge as a "complete lie."

Chaplin's former private secretary, the late Jim Tully, in his book "A Dozen and One," published in 1943, wrote he had been told by Diego Rivera, Mexican artist, "Chaplin had given \$50,000 to the Communist cause."

ALTHOUGH Communist sources have claimed Chaplin as one of their own as early as 1923 and sympathetic to their cause as far back as 1917, the comedian's alleged contributions to so-called anti-American activities apparently began sometime between 1925 and 1928.

William Ward Kimple, former Los Angeles police officer who was assigned to join the Communist Party and obtain evidence pertaining to its activities, told immigration officials in a sworn statement made in 1952 that during his attendance at meetings of the Industrial Workers of the World, between 1925 and 1928, he heard official reports "two or three times" that Chaplin donated funds "for political prisoners of the IWW in amounts of \$50 and \$100." Kimple also said he had been told by a Communist Party contact Chaplin was "always good for a financial touch."

Other information obtained by immigration officials last October indicated that one of Chaplin's biographers claimed to have access to the comedian's private papers and that she saw a check for \$100,000 drawn to the order of a man described as a Communist Party functionary.

FURTHER, Federal officials have received reports Chaplin's film company drew four \$100,000 checks in the middle Nineteen Thirties. A request has been made by immigration officials for permission to scan Chaplin's income tax returns to determine whether the huge sums were listed as donations or other expense items.

Other Communist leaders were reported to have commented from time to time that Chaplin and a well-known writer were particularly heavy contributors to the party, Federal officials learned.

Louis F. Budenz, former managing

editor of the Daily Worker, Communist Party newspaper, told immigration officials during an interview in 1952 that Politburo officials repeatedly referred to Chaplin as a "friend" of the publication.

Budenz defined the expression "friend of the Daily Worker" as "party language meaning Chaplin was a financial contributor to that periodical."

ANOTHER former Communist, it was learned, advised Federal agencies Harry Bridges, alleged Red labor leader, introduced him to a woman "fellow-traveler" who claimed to be the Communist Party contact with Chaplin when the organization needed funds or participation in a particular cause.

Other information uncovered purporting to link Chaplin as a "financial angel" for alleged Communist and "front" organizations tends to show the comedian:

Donated \$1000 to make up a \$3000 deficit in a Red weekly magazine resulting from an embezzlement by a bookkeeper.

Gave \$500 in 1931 to the Moonney-Scottsboro Committee.

Reportedly made contributions to the League Against War and Fascism and the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Contributed \$1000 to the Second Front Campaign in October, 1942, and \$2000 to the Russian War Relief earlier that year.

Turned over \$500 to the Communist Party Strike Relief Committee in 1934 to be used in the San Joaquin Valley, California, agricultural strike.

THERE are many additional facts, corroborated and uncorroborated, that could be used in the case against Charlie Chaplin.

But Federal officials believe they have sufficient evidence to warrant keeping Chaplin out of the country as an undesirable alien.

He departed from these shores Sept. 17, 1952, accompanied by his wife and children.

What does the future hold for the sad-sack comedian?

Will he seek to return to this country and battle for re-entry to the land which yielded him millions, or will he seek permanent refuge in Europe?

The End

THE NATIONAL

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POLICE GAZETTE

Vol. CLVIII

February, 1953

No. 2

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THE FRANK STORY ABOUT CHARLIE CHAPLIN



CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S greatest film triumph was "The Kid," introduced in 1921 in which Jackie Coogan enacted Chaplin's early childhood in the "Orphan" film.

HIS LIFE... LOVES... POLITICS...

a touring variety troupe at seven, and achieve sufficient fame to get write-ups in London papers as a boy actor at the age of ten, are factors Chaplin will not discuss.

Obviously, Chaplin lived like a Charles Dickens's waif in the London streets for a while—and he passed this knowledge on to Jackie Coogan in their immortal movie, "The Kid."

Charlie Chaplin's fame and fortune may be attributed to his first love affair. It was romantic but unrequited, for actress Hetty Kelly refused to take the 17-year old buffoon of the stage seriously. Disgruntled, but not dismayed, Chaplin sailed with the Fred Karno pantomime group to forget his "love" in the United States. It was to have been a one-year tour; Chaplin made it a lifetime.

This is one of Chaplin's moves about which there is no mystery. It was a strictly cash deal. With Karno, the young comic was making \$50 weekly. Mack Sennett, leading producer of comedy reels in those 1913 halcyon days, was grinding out pictures at the rate of one a week—farce, inspired nonsense, wild action and burlesque of every convention and situation native to America. He offered Chaplin \$150 weekly—a fabulous sum in those days. Chaplin was to head the list of famous actors and actresses who

Continued on next page



CHARLIE CHAPLIN is the most mysterious and complex man on the world scene today. Although etched starkly in the spotlight of fame and notoriety, gossip and recrimination, no one has yet succeeded in ripping away the veil beneath which the King of Comedy shrouds the reasons for his most astounding acts and shocking utterances.

Chaplin's fame was made in the United States, where he has lived virtually all his life and amassed unrevealed but reportedly fabulous millions of dollars; yet, he steadfastly refuses to become an American citizen.

Chaplin fears the approach of old age and determinedly strives to remain young in the company of teen-age girls. For some mysterious reason, one of his four wives—Paulette Goddard—was a mature 20.

Driven by an unexplained impulse, Chaplin, the multi-millionaire, launched a one-man movie crusade against dictatorship of the Hitler type, yet expressed toleration for the equally sinister dictatorship of Stalin, who is the arch-enemy of all capitalists, whether they possess one dollar or millions.

Charlie Chaplin, the unquestioned maestro of pantomime, is mysterious even about his birth, family background, childhood and early youth—

right up to the time the newspapers made him history. Fantasy and fact mingle into an amazing tangle. For instance, Chaplin let it be rumored for years that he was born in Fontainebleau, France, when London was known to be his birthplace.

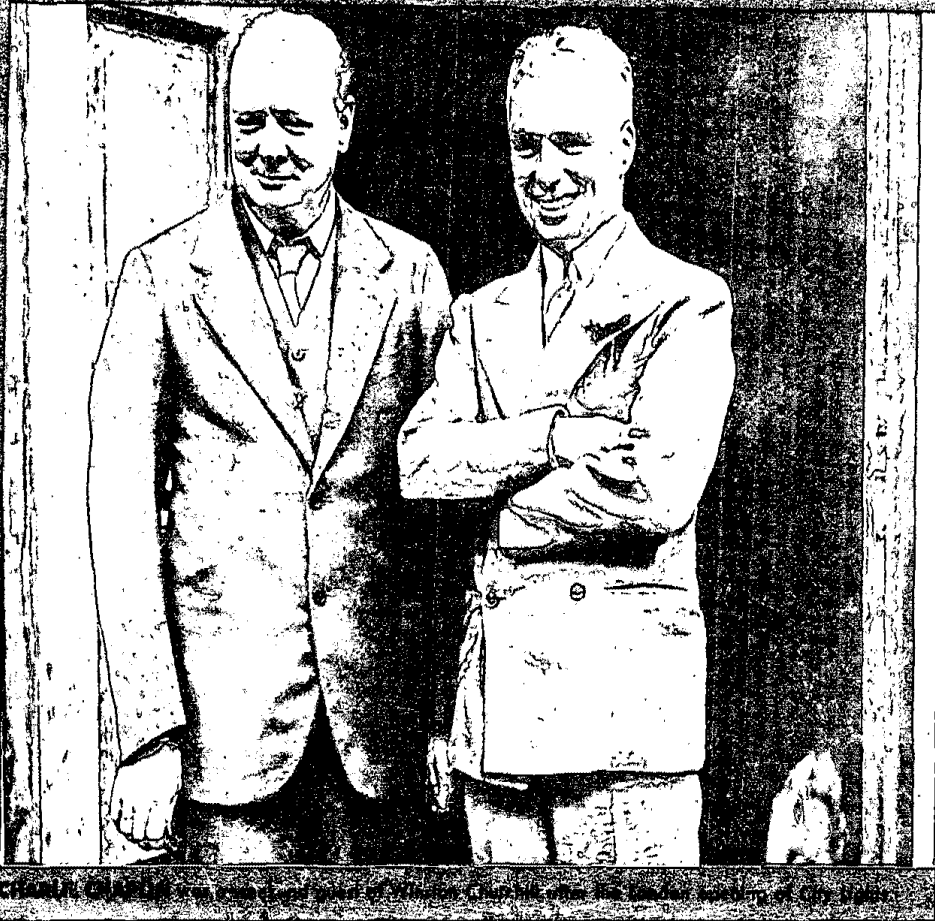
Again, the mystery of his real name has never been solved to other than Chaplin's purely private satisfaction. Charles Spencer Chaplin claims he was born April 16, 1889 but, as no record of his birth appears at Somerset House, where all English vital statistics must be recorded, Chaplin is generally believed to be a stage name used by his parents and not his real name.

Quite literally, Charlie is a born trouper. Both his parents were vaudeville actors. His father, a baritone singer, loved his liquor and poured down his throat whatever money he and his wife, who sang and danced, managed to earn. So young Charlie was taught comedy tricks in his cradle, pulled from his cot at the age of two to perform at his father's drinking parties and made his stage debut when only five.

It is known that Chaplin spent about two years in orphanages between the ages of six and eleven after the death of his father and the illness of his mother. But how he managed to stay out of these orphanages or homes long enough to join

CHAPLIN TALKED POLITICS with Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister in 1931.





made their start in those Keystone Studios—Fatty Arbuckle, Marie Dressler, Gloria Swanson, Phyllis Haver, Harry Langdon, Carole Lombard, Bing Crosby and W. C. Fields.

Even the source of Chaplin's famous costume has been turned into a mystery. Some say he wore it in London; others that he developed it on the New York stage. The most creditable tale is that it was evolved by accident.

Hearing that there was to be a children's auto race at Venice, the Los Angeles seaside resort of those days, Mack Sennett sent Chaplin to make a short reel. He was told to go in a "funny costume." Charlie put one together from what he saw around him at the studio—oversize pants belonging to Fatty Arbuckle, size 14 shoes belonging to leading man Ford Sterling, and which he placed on the wrong feet so they would stay on; a tight jacket, a derby a size too small, a bamboo cane and the small toothbrush mustache.

These makeshift props pyramided Chaplin to fame and fortune. In his one year with Sennett, he made 35 movies and demanded \$750 a week to renew his contract. Sennett refused so Chaplin signed up with Essanay for \$1250. A year after that he signed with Mutual for \$670,000 a year.

White Feathers for Charlie

The first world war which had broken out in Europe brought the new movie star to the attention of world audiences and produced his first public clash. For some mysterious reason known only to Chaplin he refused to entertain troops either in England or the United States and also refused to explain why. Thousands of letters poured into the studio demanding that Chaplin enlist in the army. Reflecting war hysteria many were abusive and threatening; white feathers were enclosed in some.

For some strange reason, Chaplin has always been mysteriously attracted to teen-agers. The first of his marital and extra-marital loves to make headlines was Mildred Harris, 16-year old

star of *For Husbands Only*; *The Price of a Good Time* and *Borrowed Clothes*.

He was immediately infatuated by the young, blue-eyed blonde. Although she didn't want marriage until she was 22 or 23, and Chaplin invariably replied to her teasing questions about marriage with a sharp "Never", they were suddenly and quietly married in Los Angeles in October 1918.

"The Little Mouse"

After a week's honeymoon at Catalina Island, they settled in their new Hollywood home, planning to follow two years of work with a trip round the world. "I intend to have a happy home," Mildred said, "and realize that the trouble with most love affairs is that romance dies out after marriage and is supplanted by commonplace things. I determined that this should never be." But her determination came to nothing.

A son was born in the summer of 1919, a malformed baby who lived only three days; and for a time the mother's life was also in danger. They buried the child in a Hollywood cemetery under the simple inscription, "The Little Mouse," Mildred's name for him.

The rather shallow child-wife could not comprehend her complex husband. Between them there was an unbridgeable gulf that grew wider with the death of their child.

They separated and soon afterwards various charges and counter-charges began to appear in the newspapers. "There is another woman back of all this," Mildred charged, with tears in her eyes. "I still love Charlie to death."

Chaplin continued to avoid her, although it is said she often waited, huddled in her parked car, at a corner past which her husband regularly drove, hoping for a glimpse or a word from him. Then, at the suggestion of her friend, Anita Stewart, she tried to arouse his jealousy. It was arranged that George Stewart, Anita's brother,

Failure to entertain troops, teen—

should dine several nights a week at Mildred's home.

The effect of this news on Chaplin was the opposite to what was intended. Hopeful of learning the worst to use as evidence for a divorce, Charlie and Kono, his Japanese chauffeur and man-Friday, tiptoed to the house on three successive nights to eavesdrop. But they found nothing amiss and the spying ended when a detective chased them.

It was in the lobby of Hollywood's Alexandria Hotel in the April of 1920 that Charlie Chaplin came to blows with Louis B. Mayer, the film producer over Mildred who was at the Alexandria with a small party, while Mayer sat with a dozen Hollywood personalities at a nearby table.

The two men met in the lobby and there was a heated discussion about terms offered by Chaplin for a settlement with his wife. She—and apparently Mayer, producer of her films—considered the terms niggardly.

"Take your glasses off!" Chaplin ordered. Mayer did so and Chaplin hit him in the face. Then Mayer struck back and Chaplin went down. Friends and hotel employees intervened. The star was taken home.

Finally, in Aug. 1920 came news of Mildred Harris' suit for divorce and her startling accusations. "My allegations of cruelty refer to

MILDRED HARRIS



LITA GREY



CHARLIE CHAPLIN (below) with his wife Oona and their children: Geraldine, 8; Josephine, 3;



-age marriages and love scandals brought Chaplin notoriety.

mental cruelty. Charlie did not beat me but caused me to suffer great mental anguish by his neglect. I never knew where he was or what he was doing." There was more in the same vein.

Chaplin refused to reply to such "foolish charges." "We were not happy and I did what I thought was right by offering a generous settlement. She wouldn't take it. I'm not going to fight the case." A reasonable financial settlement was finally made out of court. Mildred Harris received \$125,000 and a share of property. In November, 1920, the divorce was granted and the newspapers dwelt luridly on the details.

Mildred Harris's last days of glory after the pictures she made for Mayer were in Cecil B. deMille's *Fool's Paradise*, the year after her divorce. From this, she slipped down through parts in minor films to the status of an extra. By 1922 she had filed a petition in bankruptcy. She married twice more and had a son. Then, in 1944, she died after an attack of pneumonia.

Exhausted by a combination of hard work on his movie *The Kid* together with the strain the Harris divorce action and an attack of 'flu', Chaplin decided to return to England on vacation for the first time since 1913.

Met in New York by a crowd of newspapermen, he was asked for the first time a question that was to recur with increasing frequency

over the years until it was being asked by the Attorney-General of the United States himself:

"Are you a Bolshevik?"
Chaplin evaded answering the New York reporters but fared less well at Cherbourg, where his boat touched. Although warned by his press agent, for some hidden reason Chaplin quipped when asked which he considered the greater man—Lenin or Lloyd George.

"One works and the other plays," he retorted. On this trip to Europe, Chaplin went to Berlin for the first time and met Pola Negri, Germany's most popular star, with whom his name was to be popularly linked by gossip columnists and scandal-mongers the following year in Hollywood. Although Pola knew no English and Charlie no German, they were inseparable for a week, riding and dining together. When Pola came to Hollywood her engagement to Chaplin was broadcast but the romance foundered when the English comic told the actress he was "too poor to marry." Pola publicly retorted that she also was "too poor to marry Charles Chaplin. He needs a wealthy woman." The greatest humiliation and blow to Chaplin's ego was when he heard that Rudolph Valentino had supplanted him in Negri's affection. "That ham," he said in disgust.

Chaplin's name was romantically linked with half a dozen young stage hopefuls at this time. One of them, Claire Windsor, who surprisingly enough was ten years older than the proverbial sixteen year old teenagers who were Charles' preference, staged a sensational fake kidnapping plot to lure the comedian to her. Her stakes in the lottery of marriage spoils were a "tall, slender figure and a blonde delicate beauty." The words are Chaplin's.

"Goody, Goody," says Lita

It was almost four years to the day after his divorce from Mildred Harris that Chaplin married Lita Grey. She came to him, at his studio, bearing the name Lolita McMurry, a name that was not unknown to him, for as a child she had had small parts in two of his earlier films. Now, however, she was sixteen and suddenly quite grown up, attractive, though of rather ordinary looks, with a broad face and a low forehead.

Her charm lay in her animal spirits and care-free nature. She was backward in school. She lacked sensitivity and showed little sign of talent, but Chaplin gave her a screen test, and as Lita Grey she was signed, in March, 1924, at a salary of \$50 a week.

Lita jumped up and down exclaiming, "Goody, goody!" while her ambitious mother exulted. The publicity mill ground out typical Hollywood announcements of the new leading lady's beauty, talents and "aristocratic Spanish forebears." She and Chaplin began to appear together in public, and suddenly the girl's family presented him with an ultimatum. Unless he married her, legal steps would be taken.

Chaplin sought the dreaded wedding without benefit of publicity, and an elaborate ruse was planned to throw newspapers off the scent. He announced a change in the locale of his new film, *The Gold Rush*, from Alaska to Mexico, and together with a technical crew, his party traveled there by train. At Guaymas the technical crew was ordered to hire a fishing boat and stay at sea in it all day to give the impression that sea scenes were being shot. Meanwhile, on November 24, 1924, Lita Grey became Mrs. Chaplin in the nearby state of Sonora.

Charlie's feelings about the event could best be calculated from his actions. Not only did he go fishing after the ceremony, but also, on the train back to Hollywood, he remained alone in



PLANT WORK drives Charlie mad in "Modern Times."



JACK OAKIE and Chaplin in "The Great Dictator."

his compartment, while in the dining-car the McMurry clan held a celebration.

Again the actor found himself with a wife with whom he was completely incompatible. In addition, her mother, saying Lita was still a child and could not manage, moved in with them and took over the household. Chaplin fled the house, which became the stamping ground of the clan.

The new Mrs. Chaplin, still only sixteen, was forced by the Los Angeles school system to continue her education. And thus, with the help of tutors, the mistress of a 45-room mansion and an army of servants made a desperate effort to complete the required schooling.

It was announced that she had given up the role of leading lady in *The Gold Rush* because she preferred to devote all her time to being a wife. Approaching motherhood may have been one cause; another, perhaps, was Chaplin's resolve to return Lita to oblivion and frustrate his mother-in-law.

A son, Charlie Spencer Chaplin, junior, was born on June 28, 1925, and an attempt to keep the event out of the papers proved futile. Just more than nine months later, on March 30, 1926, a second son was born and named Sydney Earle Chaplin, after Chaplin's brother, who by now had achieved success on his own. The spelling of Sydney with two "y's" caused another quarrel between the couple.

"Little Mexican Gold-digger"

The inevitable rumors that all was not well between the Chaplins began to circulate. There were quarrels over the bills Lita ran up. Then, returning fatigued one night from a long day's work on *The Circus*, Chaplin found his house overrun with drunken guests. After an angry exchange the guests left, to be followed by Lita and the two babies.

Attorneys tried to prevent the separation case from reaching the courts while the two principals fired headlines at each other. Finally, early in 1927, Mrs. Chaplin filed a suit for divorce. Her 42 page complaint contained sensational charges against the comedian, including infidelity, threats upon her life, lack of affection for the children and a variety of "inhuman" acts. She said he had called her "a little Mexican gold-digger," had read to her from books on distasteful subjects. She was ready to name, it was pronounced, no less than "five prominent motion picture actresses" who had "publicly and privately" associated with him.

Lita claimed that her (Continued on Page 25)



Victoria, 19 months; and Michael, 6, on the liner Queen Elizabeth on their recent trip to England.



Wife No. 4.



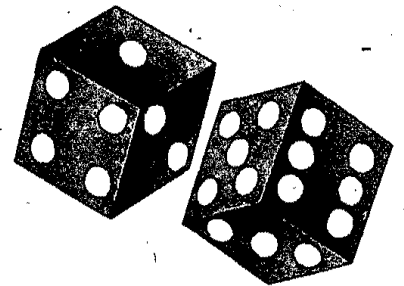
CRAPS IS CRAPS—Whether it's in Monte Carlo or at home the odds are against you.



A CRAP GAME in an old New Orleans saloon in the eighties.

800 YEARS OF CRAPS

**Believe it or not, crooked dice were used in ancient Egypt and Babylon—
then, as now, the only way to beat a professional crap game is to stay away.**



by Herbert Asbury

PLAYING at dice is the oldest form of gambling known to mankind. Our prehistoric ancestors played with knucklebones, both human and animal, and the sporting men of ancient Egypt and Babylon, and later of Greece and Rome, had dice which were very similar to those used in modern games. There were sharpers in those days, too; crooked dice have been found in the old tombs, and Roman writers recorded the skullduggery practiced in the Eternal City. The English still play, occasionally, a dice game called Hazard, which was invented during the first Crusade, in the late 11th century, by English soldiers at the siege of the Saracen fortress of Asart, or Hasart.

The Father of Craps

Hazard is the father of Craps, which is a French adaptation of the English game. From Hazard came the name, such technical terms as "nick" and "natural," and the basic elements of play. In Hazard, as played some 200 years ago, throws of two, three and, in some cases, twelve, were losing casts, called Crabs. The French incorporated these throws in their game and called them Craps, originally spelled Creps, which is a corruption of Crabs and is so defined in English and French dictionaries and other reference works. The game itself was known at first simply as a French variation of Hazard, but it soon came to be called Creps and, eventually, Craps.

Hazard was a complicated affair, and to win consistently it was necessary to have a considerable knowledge of odds and probabilities. On the other hand, Craps is extraordinarily simple; an idiot can play it as well as an Einstein. Essentially, all that a Craps player has to do is throw the dice away from him and read the numbers on top when they quit rolling. Of course, as every Crap-shooter knows, it helps a lot to grunt heavily and use one or more of the magic phrases, such as "baby needs new shoes," which have become associated with the game.

The exact date on which the first French Crap-shooter threw the dice is unknown, but the game

had become popular in Paris by the middle of the 18th century, and was being widely played in French gambling houses before the French Revolution. It first appeared in this country, in New Orleans, around the turn of the 19th century, and soon became a favorite of the rich Creole and French aristocrats.

The most industrious Crapshooter of this period was Bernard de Marigny, head of a famous New Orleans family, who devoted virtually his entire life to gambling; according to New Orleans legend he once said that it was the only occupation fit for a gentleman. Craps became an obsession with him; he is said to have remained at the Craptable for days at a time, having food and drink brought to him so he wouldn't miss a throw. He lost so much money shooting craps that about 1804 he was compelled to sell a great deal of his property, laying out the land in town lots and forming a new subdivision of the city. In honor of his favorite game he called one of the new streets *Rue de Craps*. The name was abandoned after some ten years, and *Rue de Craps* became a part of Burgundy Street.

Craps in America

At the time the United States bought Louisiana, Craps was seldom played except in private homes and clubs. None of the New Orleans gambling houses provided Crap tables, and the Americans who swarmed into the city knew little about the game and cared less. They were hot for Faro and Poker. Craps began to be popular in the early 1830's, and gradually spread throughout the United States. But for 75 years it was played almost exclusively by the lower class.

The big shot professional gamblers who worked the Ohio and Mississippi River steamboats seldom used the game, partly because they disliked its quick action; when they got hold of a prime sucker they preferred to take their time in plucking him. Apparently Craps was unknown in San Francisco until well after the Civil War; there were no Crap tables in the Bella Union, El Dorado or any of the other gambling houses

of the California City. Nor were any ever installed in such famous Eastern resorts as Pendleton's, Richard Canfield's, and the House with the Bronze Doors. America's greatest gambler, John W. Gates, was famous for his willingness to bet on anything, but as far as the record shows he never shot Craps.

Favorite G.I. Gambling Game

Craps began to be everybody's game soon after 1900, and by the time the first World War began it had become so popular that R. F. Foster, whose *Complete Hoyle*, was the great authority of the era, said that it was "rapidly replacing Faro as the gambling game of America." It was the favorite gaming pastime of the American soldiers during World War I, and was given increased impetus by Prohibition; Americans who remember that fantastic era will recall that drinking parties often wound up with a game on the dining room table or the living room floor. Today Craps is widely played everywhere in the world; a year or two ago Crap tables were even introduced at Monte Carlo. In Nevada, where gambling is legal, Craps is big business.

When Craps is honestly played, it is almost pure chance. Various experts have contended that there is a percentage in favor of the shooter; if so, it is so slight as to be unimportant. Others have claimed that it is more difficult to make some points than others. There is no basis for this claim; the odds against all points are exactly the same. Occasionally gamblers have appeared who are able to manipulate honest dice by means of the Greek, soft, hard, wheeling and other special throws, but the number of these gifted sharpers has always been far smaller than is popularly supposed, and conditions have to be just right for them to succeed. The truth is that when a professional gambler is out for the money he will introduce crooked dice—loaded, rounded, mis-spotted, etc.—into the game at every opportunity. There is only one way to beat a Craps game in which professionals are working—and that is to stay away. **THE END.**

Smoking BURNS UP YOUR HEALTH

Here are up-to-date facts on the effects of tobacco on athletes, industrial workers and habitual smokers, based on physiological studies by foremost medical authorities.

by Robert Nixon

EVERY morning some 60 million people in the United States set down their empty coffee cups, flip a cigaret out of a pack and light up. They drag deeply, usually with a sigh of complete satisfaction. It's their first smoke of the day . . .

Throw that cigaret away!

It's not the harmless stimulant or relaxation you imagine. In real fact, that paper-wrapped tube of tobacco may well prove to be one of the major evils of the 20th Century world and lead to YOUR death from cancer of the lungs, ulcers, heart disease or other equally fatal ailment.

The American Medical Association has officially recognized the dangers that lie in the tobacco habit.

Pulling no punches, the *Journal* states:

"It may be generally concluded that cigaret smoking is most likely a contributory factor in the production of cardio-vascular disease . . . in normal persons the usual vascular effects produced by the smoking of cigarets include a rise in blood pressure, an increase in the pulse rate of between 5 to 20 beats per minute, and simultaneous constriction of the peripheral blood vessels of the extremities.

"Adequate evidence is available to demonstrate that the vascular effects are caused by nicotine . . .

"Since the smoking habit is so widespread, physicians should pay more attention, medically and pharmacologically, to a nicotine-containing agent that is used by the public to an equal if not greater extent than any drug."

In plain English this means:

Cigarets are as bad as the drug habit. They

CIGARETTE SMOKE blown into cage inflicted lung tumors on many of the experimental white mice.

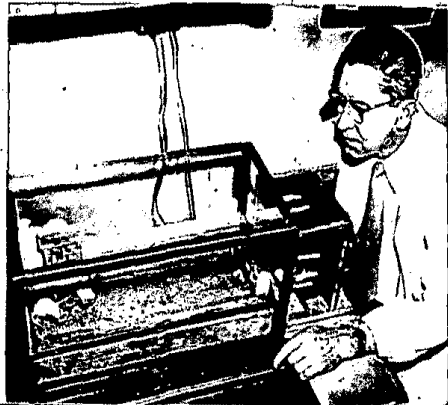
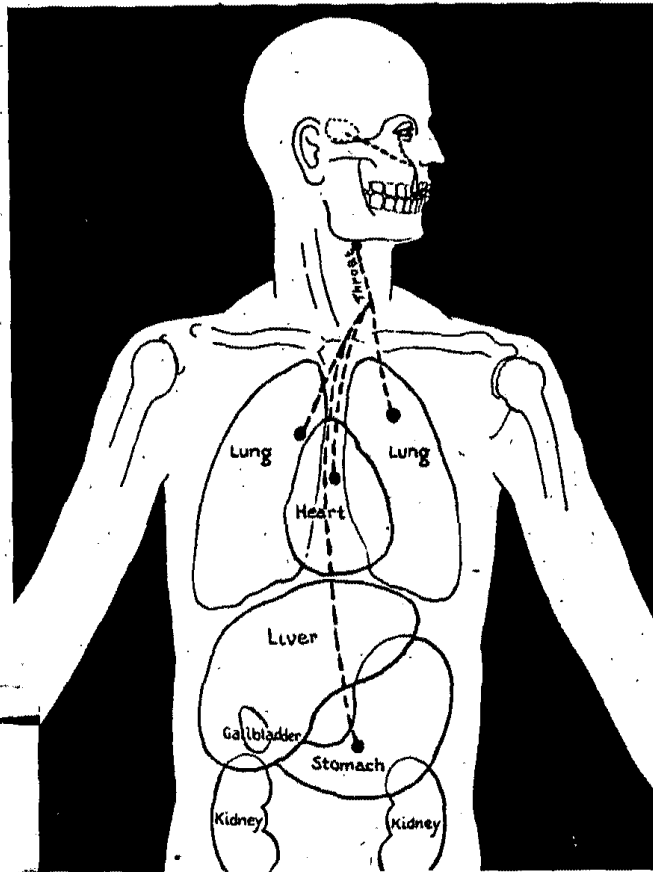


ILLUSTRATION (above) shows the vital organs affected by tobacco tars every time a smoker puffs on a cigarette, cigar, or pipe. Photo left, the chain smoker is a person under conscious or unconscious tension, whose craving becomes an automatic reflex.



are affecting your heart. Doctors should look into the situation FAST.

Before the second World War, approximately 500 billion cigarets were smoked in one year in the United States. In 1952 that figure rose to more than 1,000 billion — in other words, a daily average of nearly 20 cigarets, or one pack, for every man, woman and child (including the just born) in the country.

To put it another way: from American mouths and nostrils during the year of 1952, more than ten billion dollars worth of hard-earned money went up in smoke.

In these cigarets — for the United States alone — were nearly 25 million gallons of nicotine, enough to poison and kill the entire population of the world several times over.

Cigarets have been, and are still represented as stimulants, relievers of fatigue, restorers, comforters and soothers. Again, they have been decreed as responsible for many of the major vicious ills existing today.

Harmful Effects Proven

To date no doctor has gone on record as proclaiming that the cigaret is the definite cause of any specific disease. But the American Medical Association's present demand for an investigation into cigaret smoking comes as a result of medical evidence gathered by research workers and scientists which points damningly to the fact that cigarets CAN be harmful and can NEVER be healthful.

Few doctors will go so far as Dr. Alton Ochsner, of the Ochsner Clinic in New Orleans, who has refused to treat a single individual suffering from stomach ulcers unless he stops smoking. But, perhaps, equally few doctors can report almost 100 percent successful treatment under these conditions.

How often have you heard someone advertise

that their particular brand of cigaret is less irritating to the throat than another brand? Have you changed brands because of this? What is the truth?

The truth is that all cigarets irritate your throat and also may irritate your bronchial tubes if you inhale. No cigaret is LESS irritating than another.

This is factual, proven and on record with the U. S. Government.

Dr. Anton J. Carlson, member of the National Research Council in Washington, former President of the American Biological Society and probably one of the world's most eminent physiologists, testifying in a suit against one of the major tobacco companies, was categorical on this subject:

"To say that this cigaret causes less irritation than another is false and misleading."

He added:

"Such advertising claims are artistic lying."

This is not just one doctor's opinion. Dr. Emil Bogen, Director of Laboratories and Research at the Olive View Sanatorium in California, answered a Government question of: "Are any cigarets easy on a person's throat?"

"No."

This was the shortest denunciation yet heard. In other words — all cigarets irritate the throat.

The brown stain that is caught in a filter or a handkerchief is not nicotine. It is benzo-pyrene, an irritant. It is tobacco tar. No matter which cigaret you prefer, this tar cannot sooth the throat; it can only irritate it. No filter can eliminate this tar completely. One present television advertisement boasts that "seven times more irritants are eliminated" by a filter. But that still leaves irritants. No cigaret is free of them.

The longer the cigaret; the greater the irritation.

In other words, the so-called King Size cigarets do not offer you any

(Continued on page 23)

"I had the chance to assassinate Hitler and Goering in their own offices... but I had been ordered only to watch and wait"



A VERY SPECIAL

by Anthony Abbot

YOU might call the story of George Stanley a true composite of what happened to a number of F.B.I. men, with names of men and places changed—and yet from this necessary hodge-podge emerges the true picture of what espionage work was really like. And in one place or another, to one man or another, all this really happened.

One morning in October, 1938, there came to J. Edgar Hoover's office in Washington this letter:

I am a lawyer and trust administrator for a national bank. The international future looks dangerous to me and I want to enlist early on the democratic side. Do you think I might qualify for a post in the F.B.I.

George Stanley

Reports about Stanley from F.B.I. investigators were mixed. On the dubious side, he had been a radical in campus activities; worse, he loved a quiet, scholarly life.

Working as gardener, church janitor, school-teacher and hotel clerk he had earned three college degrees, then took a postgraduate course in psychiatry for lawyers. He was fluent in German, French and other languages. One summer he had played in a Cape Cod theater, and his director testified:

"Although a beginner, Stanley has a rare gift for impersonation. He can turn himself into another character at will."

The summary on him read:

"This man has intelligence and desirable spe-

cial qualifications. But he would need a great deal of roughening up before he could ever make a special agent. Can it be done?"

Hoover decided to find out. In February, 1939, George entered the National Police Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where three months' training has often proved too tough for hardy men. They taught him attack and self-defense, with no holds barred; but even after mastering judo, Stanley would still murmur "I'm terribly sorry" before knocking a man out. In his final examination he was marked excellent in visual memory, crime-scene research, description and identification; he was tops with fire-arms but:

"He still seems to want to make a good impression on everybody."

Hardboiled Training

Perhaps work in the field would tune him up. The special agent to whom he was assigned was told to be "very hardboiled with Stanley." Soon he was fighting hijackers with bare fists and shooting it out with auto thieves.

Meanwhile, the need for American agents abroad was becoming so urgent that the F.B.I. recalled 20 agents, picked because of general ability and knowledge of languages, for indoctrination in foreign service. Five men stood out, and Stanley topped them all.

"Except," an instructor reported, "that he is a little too nice and gentle for such dangerous assignments; he ought to be a lot tougher."

Nevertheless, it was decided to take a chance on Stanley, and within a week he was on his way

to the most difficult field in all counter-intelligence—Japan.

What were his orders? If war came to the United States, the F.B.I. would need vast quantities of background material. For example, a day might come when one of the men, a "double agent" acting the part of a Reich operator, would meet, as co-worker, with a real German spy. The man might pretend that he had worked at Nazi espionage headquarters in Tokyo. The other might then challenge him: Where were those headquarters? On which side of the street? Do you go upstairs or down? How many rooms? What pictures are behind the desk? And our agent must know the answers!

This is but one of a hundred different uses for background material. Descriptions, drawings, snapshots—a whole treasury of unrelated items, to be catalogued, indexed, and stored away against some moment yet to come when one tiny fact out of ten thousand might save an American convoy or win a victory for our army.

When he left Washington, all George Stanley had in the way of orders was, in effect: "Go get what you can—and don't get caught?" On his very first day in Tokyo he faced what seemed disaster.

There lived in a back street not far from the Ginza, a limping little cobbler who for two years had been on the F.B.I. pay roll. His shop was to be Stanley's "drop." But when the amiable F.B.I. agent sauntered past the shoemaker's door, the place was dark and boarded up; the cobbler gone; no doubt already beheaded; for clearly, Stanley's contact man in Tokyo had been discovered.

What the special agent then decided to do is probably historic in stock trading. Within a few days he opened a brokerage office and told bar

lounge at the Imperial Hotel that he had inside tips on American markets. The Japanese speculators are just as gullible and greedy as American ones; they grinned and hissed admiringly before this financial wizard; soon, more than \$600,000 had been entrusted to him, and his cabled investments, thank God, turned out luckily. Thus he won the businessmen's hearts, which are kept in their pocketbooks; willingly they introduced him into the very offices of which the F.B.I. needed sketches and descriptions. Under police escort, they let him see restricted areas in the harbors of Kobe, Yokohama and Nagasaki. Now the F.B.I. files began to be enriched with confidential data smuggled to America under the most inquisitive noses of Japanese officials.

So trusting were Stanley's Tokyo friendships that he was able to embark on a government ship for Shanghai. Midway in the Yellow Sea, Chinese planes began to drop bombs upon the decks.

"I was scared and I prayed," Stanley later confided to Hoover. "Probably I am the only F.B.I. man who ever prayed for the Japs to win and the Chinese to lose!"

In Shanghai his first job was to investigate an address which, he had learned, was a contact for

way out. Soon he was in the Balkans, where official spying was at its worst. Every night someone went through Stanley's bags. It became a game; he learned to pack his things in a geometrical pattern, the top part of a tobacco pouch pointing west by northwest, the head of a fountain pen, north by northeast, boxing the compass with his effects so that he could tell every time his articles were moved. Yet cunningly concealed among shirts and neckties were confidential reports still to be sent home. Not once were they detected. There was a day when certain suspected travelers were blown to death by bombs planted in their own luggage; Stanley's ever constant checking of his own bags saved his life.

Outsmarting the Gestapo

Traveling through Bulgaria, his car stalled in the mud and had to be pulled out by oxen. A Nazi official lent him a plane to fly him on to the capital. In another Balkan country he was under suspicion and constantly followed by Gestapo agents. With a miniature camera in his hip pocket, he photographed his pursuers and sent the prints to the German Ambassador with a vehement protest against such surveillance. The Gestapo agents were fired in disgrace.

Who can fathom the maelstrom of Balkan politics? Yet Stanley plunged into that whirlpool of confusion, got his hands on vital data, and reported them without ever betraying himself. A few hours after France fell, he traveled through the enemy lines, talking French with Frenchmen and German with Germans and sending in the best account we had so far received of the might of the Wehrmacht.

"More than once," Stanley says, "I had the chance to assassinate Hitler and Goering in their own offices. I wanted to do it—in my heart I believed there was no better way in which I could have served—but my orders were to watch and wait and that is what I had to do."

Friends he made in Berlin took him into private offices of buildings on the Tierpitzufer and Rankenstrasse, where the supreme intelligence agencies of the Reich were housed. German businessmen called him "their understanding American friend"; they introduced him to diplomats, boasted of their plans.

In his role of financier who liked to do business with Hitler, Stanley was allowed to travel freely back and forth from Berlin to Madrid and Lisbon, in one month alone flying 65,000 miles.

A Terrific Secret

He was received in secret Nazi offices in Stockholm and Helsinki. Once, flying high over Nazi-controlled Norway, his ice-covered plane was riddled by German anti-aircraft fire and fell 3,000 feet out of control before the pilot righted it. A companion plane was shot down in flames. But later the Germans apologized profusely; they hadn't realized who it was!

In Finland he posed as a wealthy lumber man, and was taken by Helsinki financiers on a tour of the great forest of the Karelian peninsula. That was in the late spring of 1941. As the train carried him deeper into the woods, he began to notice thousands of helmets stacked at one station, at another, sleds, and then knapsacks, army blankets, rifles—all German products piled on the platforms. While he talked to his companions of the paper factory he might build, his mind was racing far ahead of the train. He had scented a terrific secret!

Back in Helsinki he delved deeper, learning of the transfer of German troops from Norway to the high Finnish frontier. These troop movements had remained a secret because travel of civilians was forbidden, except to affable American financiers. Now, too, he understood the recent concentration of German officers in the Tornio and Kamp Hotels in Helsinki.

Hitler was preparing an attack on Russia! Thanks to Stanley, a (Continued on page 27)



J. EDGAR HOOVER, head of the F.B.I. keeps in constant touch with his counter-espionage agents.



F.B.I. AGENTS found a large stock of weapons in the home of Nazi spy employed in war plant.



ARRESTED BY F.B.I., Carl Krepler, (left), spider of the Nazi spy ring, was sentenced to twelve years.

AGENT

Japanese and German agents operating in the United States. Stanley knew of it as the "C. S. Wang Travel Service" at 420 Szechuan Road. He now found that the number was actually the office of the China Travel Service, a respectable and innocent institution. In a back room, however, there dozed an elephantine bookkeeper named C. S. Wang; mail addressed to the imaginary travel service promptly reached this spy. Poor, sleepy Wang! He never found out that every night for weeks his desk was searched—not by George Stanley, for no F.B.I. special agent ever has to break the law. However, he does sometimes cultivate overzealous friends... Information from Wang's pigeonholes spotted for the F.B.I. a string of spies working in the United States; from then on they could tail them, and knew just what they were up to.

In his bland and affable way, Stanley gathered a harvest of facts in Shanghai. His gentle innocence seemed to dispel all suspicion—the very quality the F.B.I. had tried to smash in him was now stocking its files.

Before any suspicion was aroused, he slipped away to new fields, wandering among the booths of money changers in Baghdad, the Nazi book shops in Teheran (where he played dominoes with chiefs of German intelligence) and down the crooked streets of Jerusalem. Once a two-seater plane in which he was flying fell into the sandy midwaste of the Iranian desert. The pilot was killed; Stanley, unscratched, was stranded in the dunes; hidden on his person was half a million dollars in American money. For days he lived on goats' milk and watermelon. Rescued by caravan, he laughed the authorities out of searching him and eventually delivered the money safely to certain persons who needed it for counter-intelligence expenses.

In Syria he was thrown into jail and threatened with the firing squad by officers of Vichy, France. Teaching the officers to play poker, he bluffed his

SECRET KILLERS OF KENYA

Murdering at night, the dreaded Mau Mau Secret society has started a reign of terror to drive the white men out of Africa

by Charles Reid



JOMO KENYATA, the "Burning Spear" tribal chief, sent murdering, fire-raising terrorists on the war-path against the whites. Now he's in a British jail.

WITCHCRAFT, terrorism and silent death, striking swiftly out of the sinister depths of the jungles, have transformed the British African colony of Kenya—a "could-be" African Garden of Eden—into a playground for murder.

Behind the beautiful foliage and rich cultivated soil of this country, with its facade of wealthy plantations and native industry; the modern court-houses and banks, the residences and apartment houses of Nairobi, the capital, lurks the fear of mumbo-jumbo and voodoo killings.

As dreaded as the world-notorious Mafia of Sicily, which stretched its tentacles to the under-worlds of Chicago and New York, the fear of the Mau Mau secret society of Kenya, with its total of nearly 100 murders to date, has forced Britain to send not only police but troops, tanks and even warships in an attempt to quell this terror that stalks the jungle as well as the city streets by day as by night.

White men sleep with loaded revolvers under their pillows and whenever possible send their wives and children away as though threatened by Soviet invasion or atom bomb. Natives working for them must be guarded and protected.

The avowed aim of this Mau Mau secret society is to drive the white man out of Kenya. But any or all natives who work for the white man are subject to the vengeance of the witch doctors and death by torture.

"Probably only one-tenth of the colony's entire population belong to the Mau Mau," say British

military authorities in Nairobi. "And only one-half of these so-called members, or even less, have joined it voluntarily."

Like the Sicilian Mafia, that once-dreaded band of secret society killers, the Mau Mau are a minority group of witch-doctor "bad-men." They are a recent development in Kenya, but they are a fear-inspiring element that is threatening to spread through the length and breadth of the "Dark Continent" and lead to the overthrow of the white man's influence in this great area and a reversal to primitive, tribal conditions.

The Mau Mau (and the name has no significant meaning that has yet been discovered) are all members of the Kikuyu tribe. Strange to say, the Kikuyu form only one-fifth of the native population of Kenya and were never noted for their bravery.

"They hid in the forests in the old days," said a grizzled veteran policeman at a recent trial in Nairobi. "They were always afraid of the Masai warriors, whose spearmen were among the finest fighters in all Africa—ranking with the world-famous Zulus, whose Impis (front-line combat troops) once broke a British square."

With several hundred of the Kikuyu leaders in British jails in Kenya, others flogged in an attempt to maintain order by a return to the corporal punishment of a bygone era, and British soldiers still patrolling the country, the true story of this barbaric effort to restore a primitive, drum-throbbing dictatorship of sorcery is bared.

Terror Spares Nobody

The basis of this secret society is terror: terror not only to the enemy but within its own ranks.

No one is spared. Children of ten, young mothers of 14 years old, have been dragged from their huts by night to become initiated—against their will but afraid to utter a protest—into the secret society of Mau Mau.

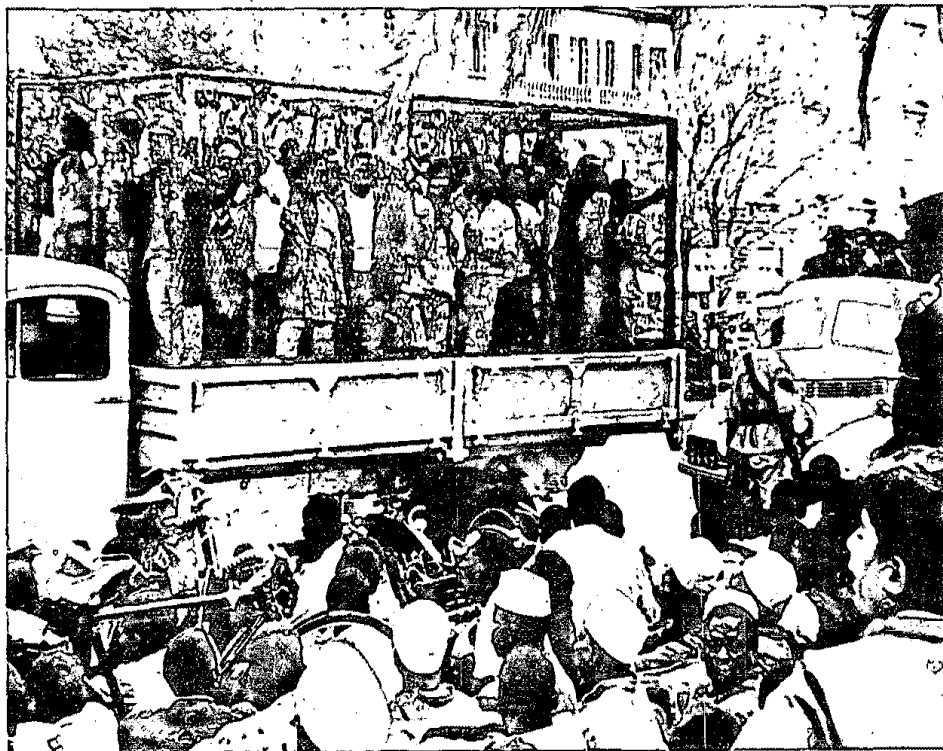
The initiation ceremonies would strike our Western minds as ludicrous. Boys in our colleges would laugh. But to the native in his jungle, superstitious to a degree despite the influence of Christianity, dragged suddenly from his hut, knowing that death is an ever-present punishment and, fearing the sorcery that, to his credulous mind, might turn his ears into those of an ass, his legs into the slimy tail of a serpent, his brain befogged by misty threats, this initiation struck terror.

The victim would be seized from his hut after dark. Grinning mask-men would carry him to a darkened and small "preparatory" hut, where he would be stripped and left alone for about an hour. Outside the drums would throb a rhythmic, fitful cadence and the novice sat and trembled.

Then, past a line of men, grotesquely masked or painted to resemble the most fearsome underworld spirits of that region of Kenya, the victim would be dragged to a second and larger hut.

In the records of the Governor-General of Nairobi is the report of a native Masai warrior policeman, who attended one of these ceremonies as stool-pigeon for the British government and who testified anonymously to avoid reprisals. He told what he saw:

"The girl, she was only about ten, stood trem-



MAU MAU TERRORISTS rounded up in Nairobi are taken away in a police "cage" for questioning.

COLONY

bling at the hut entrance. She was stark naked and her eyes rolled. I thought she was about to die of fright right there. But one of the leaders present—an imposing figure in semi-formal European dress, with striped trousers, shoes and white shirt—spoke to her.

"You have nothing to fear if you join us," he said. "Do you want to join us? Do you want to help us? Do you do this of your own free will?"

"I am sure the girl didn't understand what he was saying or what he meant but she nodded her head.

"In clipped English, inter-mingled with native words, the man led her through an oath of allegiance to the Mau Mau. Stumbling over the words she didn't know, this girl, who had been educated in a Catholic school, repeated . . .

"I Will Kill; I Will Poison"

"I swear to protect Kenya . . . I swear to help our leaders rule this country . . . I will willingly strangle any child of mine who will not obey these orders . . . I will willingly do what I am ordered to do, poison when I am ordered to poison, kill when I am ordered to kill."

"Probably, even certainly, she did not know what she was saying.

"In front of the girl a passageway led into another hut. Leaves and grass had been thrown on the ground and over the leaves blood was now sprinkled from a shining, new galvanized bucket. She trembled with fear as she was led over the leaves into the next hut.

"Seven times she was marched under that second archway into darkness; turned around, walked back and the march repeated. I thought her legs would give way.

"The seventh time candles were lit in that darkened hut. In the middle was an altar. It was like a Christian altar and the girl stood before it. The Mau Mau witch-doctor stood in front of her holding two human eyes on spiked thorns. They dripped with blood. A drop of this blood was placed on her tongue and the sign of the cross was made on her forehead.

"The witch-doctor made a sign to two 'priests' standing on each side of the girl. They seized her arms and held them out towards him while a third man clutched her legs. She screamed as the witch-doctor made seven swift cuts with his slashing blade on the inside of one of her arms."

Seven is Mystical Number

Seven seems to be a mystical number for the Mau Mau. Seven times through the archway; seven slashes under the arm are the distinctive sign of a member of this secret society.

Sworn statements in the Governor-General's office show that initiation ceremonies differ in various areas. This, apparently, was one of the "easiest." In other areas of Kenya young girls, and even married women, must "give themselves" to the witch-doctor and his high-priests.

Less than two years ago, the Mau Mau were a negligible factor in the life of this booming African colony. A few isolated killings had been chalked up to their credit. In any case, so little was thought of the possible danger of these anti-white fanatics that Queen Elizabeth, then Princess Elizabeth, was allowed to spend a night in a jungle tree-top hunting box with her recently wedded husband Prince Phillip on what was to be the first stage of a post-honeymoon visit through the British Commonwealth. While perched in this tree-top eyrie, King George VI died and Elizabeth became Queen of England.



Strangled cat is death symbol.

Arrested by British after riot.

A Kikuyu warrior of Kenya.



The white mother's ready rifle.

Native villages of Kikuyu are the breeding grounds of the Mau Mau.

That night they had waited to shoot a lion. There were wilder animals—two-legged—afoot in the jungles even then but she did not see them . . .

It was only in the Fall of 1952 that the Mau Mau secret society felt strong enough to begin warfare on a large scale. At first, killings were confined to natives who were helping the white man. Then attacks on isolated whites began. Gradually, the tempo increased until in October last year several whites were massacred on their plantations.

Perhaps strangely enough to the witch-doctors, the white plantation owners, their over-seers and even their womenfolk refused to be frightened. They were pioneers; hardened and hard-living men and women such as crossed the United States in prairie schooners in the days of Indian peril. From the early days of back-breaking toil wresting farmland from the jungle they had slept with a rifle beside their beds for fear of wild animals. Today, these men sleep with loaded revolvers at their bedsides and, where possible, send their womenfolk back to the cities. But they continue to work their plantations as usual.

Warned of the danger and that he could expect little or no protection from troops or police, one of these outlying plantation managers went on record with the best summing up of the situation yet heard. In explosive, forceful language he put more into a few sentences than the Queen's investigators had put into weeks of daily, wordy documents.

"At most one-half of the Kikuyu belong to the Mau Mau. At least one-half of these are scared into it. On any plantation today there are as many workers from other tribes as from the Kikuyu—and nearly all the top men in responsible jobs are Masai, the ancient fighting men.

"My house servants were always Kikuyu. Now I've changed this. I look at all their arms and

if I see those seven gashes they're fired on the spot. Maybe they joined it freely; maybe they were scared into it. But I'm taking no chances. I fire them.

"Better still, I've taken other precautions. I've taken Masai into the house. They're fighters. I don't ask them to do any scrubbing, washing or house-work. They just sleep there at night. I've got a gun under my pillow but I don't expect ever to need it with Masai in the house. There isn't a Kikuyu born who dared face them in the past or would face them today."

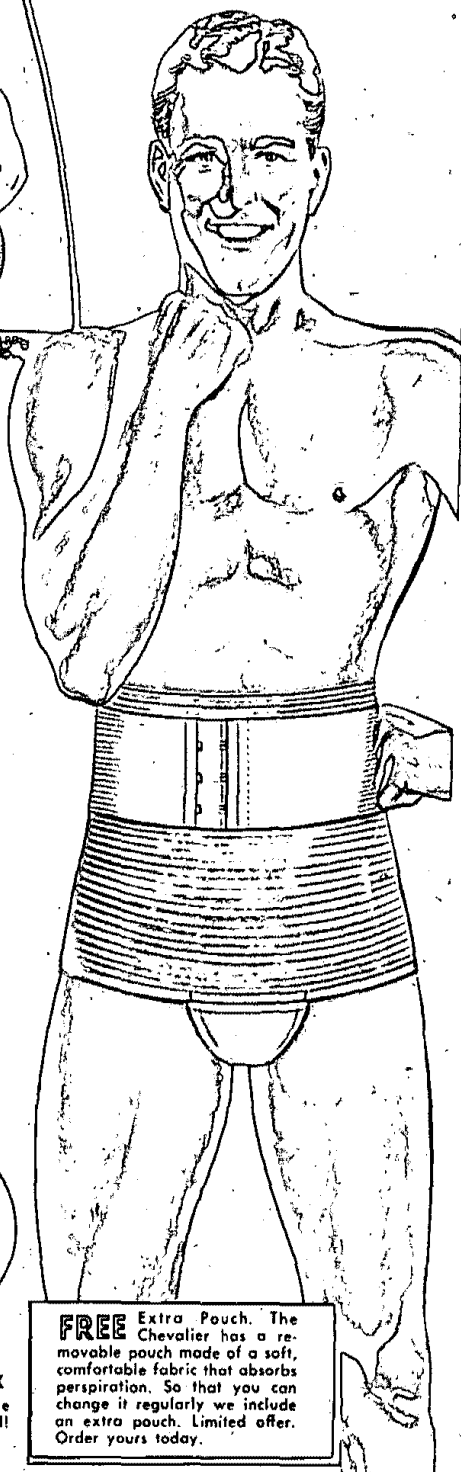
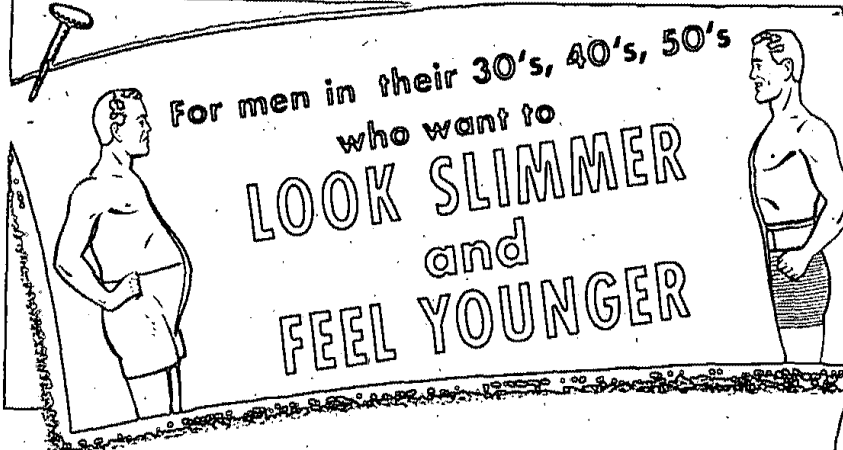
That's the average plantation manager's opinion. He has told the Governor-General that he doesn't understand the Kikuyu's sudden (it's only a four-year old movement) Mau Mau terrorism and desire for so-called freedom.

Mau Mau Can't Win

"The Kikuyu want to drive the white man out of Kenya. What the (heck) would they do then?" is the pioneer's attitude. "They didn't dare walk the paths before we came here. They were the beaten, despised domestic slave workers of Kenya before we gave them equal rights. If we ever left the country they wouldn't take it over. Those Masai warriors would sharpen up the spears, dig up the forgotten battle chants and wade right into them. When the Masai stopped killing, the Kikuyu would be slaves all over again."

Close to 5,000 English troops, including crack North Country regiments, who helped drive Rommel through Africa, stormed Hitler's "Impregnable Fortress of Europe" on the beaches of Normandy, and fought their way through the Japs in the jungles of Burma, are in Kenya today with their armored cars, tanks, and machine-guns. Goat's blood, painted masks and the mumbo-jumbo of jungle witch-craft are not likely to intimidate these men. THE END.

An Amazing NEW HEALTH SUPPORTER BELT



POSTURE BAD?
Got a 'Bay Window'?

DOES a bulging "bay window" make you look and feel years older than you really are? Then here, at last, is the answer to your problem! "Chevalier", the wonderful new adjustable health supporter belt is scientifically constructed to help you look and feel years younger!

The CHEVALIER

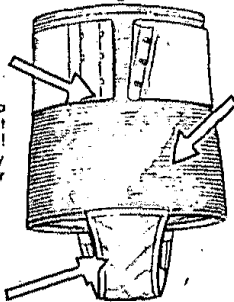
LIFTS AND FLATTENS YOUR BULGING "BAY WINDOW"

Why go on day after day with an "old-man's" mid-section bulge... or with a tired back that needs posture support? Just see how "Chevalier" brings you vital control where you need it most! "Chevalier" has a built-in strap. You adjust the belt the way you want. Presto! Your "bay-window" bulge is lifted in... flattened out—yet you feel wonderfully comfortable!



DO YOU ENVY MEN
who can
'KEEP ON THEIR FEET'?

FRONT ADJUSTMENT
Works quick as a flash! Simply adjust the strap and presto! The belt is perfectly adjusted to your greatest comfort!



TWO-WAY S-T-R-E-T-C-H WONDER CLOTH

Firmly holds in your flabby abdomen; yet it s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s as you breathe, bend, stoop, after meals, etc.

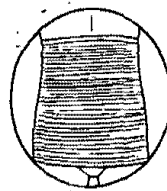
and then he got a
"CHEVALIER" . . .



YOU NEED A "CHEVALIER"!

DETACHABLE POUCH

Air-cooled! Scientifically designed and made to give wonderful support and protection!



Rear View
FITS SNUG AT SMALL OF BACK
Firm, comfortable support. Feels good!

Healthful, Enjoyable Abdominal Control

It's great! You can wear "Chevalier" all day long. Will not bind or make you feel constricted. That's because the two-way s-t-r-e-t-c-h cloth plus the front adjustment bring you personalized fit. The "Chevalier" is designed according to scientific facts of healthful posture control. It's made by experts to give you the comfort and healthful "lift" you want. Just see all the wonderful features below. And remember—you can get the "Chevalier" on **FREE TRIAL**. Mail the coupon right now!

FREE Extra Pouch. The Chevalier has a removable pouch made of a soft, comfortable fabric that absorbs perspiration. So that you can change it regularly we include an extra pouch. Limited offer. Order yours today.

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Send me for 10 days **FREE TRIAL** A CHEVALIER HEALTH-SUPPORTER BELT. I will pay postman \$3.98 (plus postage) with the understanding that includes my **FREE** pouch. In 10 days, I will either return CHEVALIER to you and you will return my money, or otherwise my payment will be a full and final purchase price.

My waist measure is.....
(Send string the size of your waist if no tape measure is handy)

Name

Address

City and Zone..... State.....

Save 65c postage. We pay postage if you enclose payment now. Same Free Trial and refund privilege.

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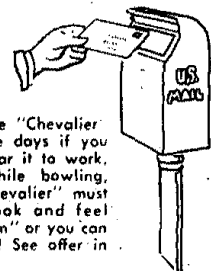
1. You risk nothing! Just mail coupon—be sure to give name and address, also waist measure, etc. — and mail TODAY!



2. Try on the "Chevalier". Adjust belt the way you want. See how your bulging "bay window" looks streamlined... how comfortable you feel. How good it is!



3. Wear the "Chevalier" for 10 whole days if you want to! Wear it to work, evenings, while bowling, etc. The "Chevalier" must help you look and feel "like a million" or you can send it back! See offer in coupon!



RONNIE SALES, INC., Dept. W-26-E, 487 Broadway, N. Y. 13, N. Y.

HOT TEMPEERS ON ICE!

Hockey's unwritten code calls for an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Here's the inside story of some of the game's bloodiest grudge battles.

by Herb Goren

OCE hockey players have memories like elephants. They don't forget the butt ends or the cross checks or the vicious charges that send them sprawling. Such ornery tricks are marked down until paid off in full. The unwritten code calls for an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth — and rare is the hockey player who goes through life without being separated from a few molars.

Hockey's probably one of the roughest and toughest games in the world yet it's among the slickest and most scientific. It isn't all rough-house and no play. As in all competitive sports a star performer is born and then developed by years of competition. No amount of training can make a bum look good.

But somewhere along the way they run into what the trade calls a "chippy" opponent, who sticks by the rule that it is more blessed to give than to receive — the first foul thrust. And then, of course, a blow in return is a "must" for survival. All rookies learn this early in life. The rule is: "Unless you smite back you'll be run out of the league."

"You're no hockey player," Phil Watson used to say, with a touch of pride, "until somebody knocks your teeth out."

A year ago Allan Stanley, captain of the New York Rangers, was flattened by Detroit's Bob Goldham with such a hard check that Stanley's shoulder muscles were badly frayed. He was out of action for three months. When he got back there wasn't much he could do to let Goldham know he hadn't forgotten.

This season, however, Goldham's first visit to Gotham wasn't a honeymoon. Stanley was ready. The first time Bob carried the puck, Stanley crashed into him and stunned him. A few min-

utes later, Allan inaugurated a rush. Goldham cut over toward the boards to intercept the New Yorker, and Stanley practically skated right over him. Bob limped off.

"I guess," Stanley said later that night, "I won back my self-respect. I'm glad that's settled."

One of the fiercest manhunts in recent hockey seasons was carried on by Wild Bill Ezinicki, a renowned ruffian. Bill had been whacked across the face and carved into a stupor by Detroit's Ted Lindsay.

So Ezinicki set out to square matters. He was playing for Boston, and every time the Red Wings came to town, Bill's coach, Lynn Patrick, sent Ezzy over the boards when Lindsay skated out. This suited Ted just fine. But Detroit coach Tommy Ivan would have none of it. When Ezinicki went on, Lindsay was ordered off.

"Why should I risk a \$75,000 player like Ted," explained Ivan, "against a wild-man?"

Bloodiest Hockey Battle

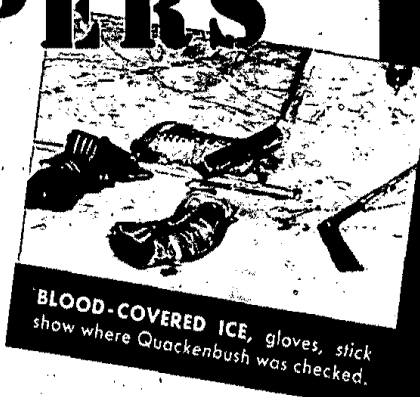
One of the bloodiest free-for-alls on ice happened in New York's Madison Square Garden on March 16, 1947. The historic battle erupted exactly 31 seconds before the end of a game between the Rangers and Montreal Canadiens, and it raged unabated for fully 20 minutes. Officials were helpless. Special cops couldn't cope with the rioters. Even the peace-makers were fighting.

And it all started when Montreal's free-wheeling Ken Reardon got clipped mysteriously with a wild stick. His mouth was slashed open, and as he paused near the Ranger bench on his way to the dressing room for repairs, somebody suggested he was getting away lightly.

That lit the fuse. Reardon sputtered into the Rangers like a live firecracker and in a moment players on both sides poured onto the ice and swung madly at each other. Among the embat-



KEN REARDON (left) in head-on clash with George Dee. Game was marked by number of brawls.



BLOOD-COVERED ICE, gloves, stick show where Quackenbush was checked.

tled athletes were Maurice (the Magnificent) Richard and Bill Juzda. Richard used his stick like a poleaxe and broke it over Juzda's scalp.

Three years went by before Reardon discovered how he happened to take those 14 stitches. The well-kept secret came out when Hal Laycoe was traded from New York to Montreal. The culprit was Cal Gardner.

So Reardon fixed his sights on Gardner, who by now had been traded to Toronto. And this time it was Gardner who, after a bitter brawl that started with sticks and wound up with fists, had a hard time closing his mouth. His jaw was broken in two places.

Said Reardon: "So his jaw is broken in two places, eh? It couldn't happen to a nicer guy."

What hurt Gardner just as much was that the league fined him \$250, Reardon only \$200. Reardon took the fine good-naturedly.

"It was worth it," he said, "as long as it cost him \$50 more than me."

Juzda's Revenge

Two more years went by before Juzda attempted to even the score with Richard. All "Billy the Beast" remembered about the earlier fray was that Maurice had whacked him over the head and that he had become so enraged he swung his own stick wildly. The blow caught innocent Buddy O'Connor and broke his jaw.

But Juzda remembered and he tried to pick his spot. It was this night in Montreal last season when Richard had become embroiled with Toronto's rugged Fernie Flaman. Both players drew major penalties for fighting, and as Richard skated toward the penalty box Juzda came up from behind and clamped a hammerlock on the Montrealer. Richard, however, shook himself free and with one swift righthand punch flattened Juzda. The score was now two to one against Juzda.

Later that night somebody asked Richard why he had led with his right.

"I refuse to waste time with the left," explained Richard in his halting English. "The right hand is the power."

Richard, the greatest goal-getter in the history of big league hockey, is also reputed to be one of the game's better fistic fanciers. He doesn't weigh more than 175 (Continued on page 23)



BILL EZINICKI lost this slug-fest to Ted Lindsay. Wounds were sewn with 22 stitches.



BEHIND BARS — Ken Reardon (r) and Leo Grevelle of Canadiens jailed after a player-spectator battle.

"Date of the Month"



FEB.		1953						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		

Betty Tunnell ☆

This sun-kissed sea siren takes time out from her modeling chores to enhance the Miami Beach surf.

Watch Form and Win

If you are looking for a tip-off on a horse's present form, check his most recent races. Here's what to look for!

by Isi (Rip) Newborn



(THIRD OF A SERIES)

FIGHTING FOR THE LEAD, these four thoroughbreds pull away from the field as they go into the turn at Aqueduct.

ON studying past performances for the purpose of picking a winner at the races, one of the ways in which you can improve your batting average is by putting the accent on recent form. A good recent performance is better than a performance of long ago when you're looking for a tip-off on a horse's probable present form.

As mentioned earlier in this series, horses often fluctuate in class from year to year, sometimes from month to month, or race to race. These changes go hand-in-hand with fluctuations in performance. A horse's performance dictates whether he is to be moved up or down in class.

Therefore, to get the latest line on a horse, you must give his most recent performances the greater consideration and his very last race the most consideration of any.

The Usual Error

Many racegoers, studying a horse's past performances, are inclined to cast their eyes far back in his record and decide: "I like this horse off his sixth race back... See how fast his time was?" In scanning back to that sixth-last race, they may be ignoring the animal's more recent poor form.

This sixth race back may have taken place some months ago when the horse was in much different shape from what he is now. It won't help your winning percentage when you pick horses today on the basis of last year's performances.

True, a fellow can sometimes spear a delicious longshot winner (it also might be pure coincidence) by ignoring recent form, picking a horse off his sixth or seventh race back, and watching him suddenly wake up with a reversal of form. But a fellow might be forced to eat a lot of fingernails between winners.

Only under special circumstances is there good reason to go back so far in a horse's form. This is when you wish to ascertain whether the horse can run well in the mud, or can handle a certain distance about which there may be some question.

If, on a muddy day, you notice that a horse's recent races on fast tracks have been unimpressive

but his record shows a mud victory in his seventh race back, you know at least that he's capable of handling the goo and he may be the sort of horse who wakes up suddenly on such footing.

Likewise, if a horse's last half dozen races have all been at six furlongs and he is entered today in a mile-and-an-eighth affair, it will be helpful to find that he finished in the money at this longer route in his seventh or eighth race back. This wouldn't give you a line on his present form, but it would at least furnish an answer to the question of whether or not he is capable of handling the distance when in the mood to run.

In general, it is wise to check carefully on the dates of a horse's past performances. You may discover that his last half dozen races actually took place a couple of years ago and that he is now attempting a comeback after a long layoff. Surely those last few races of a couple of years ago aren't of any value to you in guessing his present form!

The dates become of greater practical value when you have to make a choice between two horses, each of whom finished second in his last start. Let us suppose that class and consistency are somewhat equal, but that Horse A's last race was a week ago while Horse B's last race was a month ago.

The choice should be Horse A. His last good performance was much more recent than his rival's.

Putting this idea into a practical example, let us assume that we are trying to pick the winner in a three-horse race. Here is the imaginary lineup, showing how each horse fared in his last three starts:

HORSE ONE

3 days ago.....finished 2nd
8 days ago.....finished 4th
30 days ago.....winner

HORSE TWO

12 days ago.....winner
20 days ago.....finished 4th
30 days ago.....winner

HORSE THREE

4 days ago.....finished 7th
20 days ago.....winner
30 days ago.....winner

Give the preference to HORSE ONE here in your selection. His good form is the most recent.

HORSE TWO showed good form 12 days ago when he was a winner. But nearly two weeks have elapsed since that performance, and a horse's form can undergo a lot of change in this time. Horses don't stay "good" forever. They have their cycles, just as baseball players do.

HORSE THREE showed good form 20 and 30 days ago, but his most recent outing was a bad one.

In the case of HORSE ONE, however, we have a more up-to-date line on him than on any other horse. He finished second only three days ago. He had to be in pretty good form to finish second. If he's coming back into a race today, right quick after that good performance, you can pick him with the feeling that you're (Continued on page 29)

POLICE GAZETTE Paddock RATINGS

ARMAGH..... Prepped with care	JIMMINY BAXTER..... Follow up
ASSIGNMENT..... Ready for best	MATINEE IDOL..... Extra fit
BAY HASH..... May pay plenty	MR. PARADISE Worth watching
BAYOU ROSE..... In smart hands	MUCHO MAS..... Any footing
BLUE READING..... On edge	OFF THE RECORD..... Sharp
BOB O BOY..... Hard to beat	PACOY..... On the improve
BOOT ALL..... In top shape	PENSAVA..... Shouldn't miss
BRUSH BURN..... May surprise	PROP..... Getting good; tab
CEREMONIOUS..... Set to score	QUIET STEP..... Pay close heed
CHALLCOTE..... Working well	SKY SHIP..... All the way
EATONTOWN Rounding to farm	STARK TWINS..... Don't overlook
FREE ON..... Spot sought	STURDY ONE..... Brisk trials
FRESH MEADOW..... Tab closely	TED M..... Hard-hitting sort
GRANTOR..... Can really step	TIMELY REWARD..... Get yours
ISLAY MIST..... Full of run	WAR RINGS..... Keen workouts

CHUCK DAVEY

Proves Brains are Stronger than Brawn



CHUCK DAVEY—Ready for action.

"Better go home and get a job," the New York experts told the amateur college champion. But Chuck Davey, the educated Michigan State southpaw, fooled them all in a dazzling series of battles and now reaches for the welterweight crown.

by Hy Turkin

of the world's greatest judges of boxing talent.

It was four scant Junes ago that Chuck Davey, the sandy-haired curlytop with the Scotch-Irish smile, strode down the Michigan State College campus in cap and gown to be awarded a sheepskin proclaiming him a Master of Arts in Education Administration. He was a good student: B average, in the top 25% of his class.

Having majored in physical education, with minor specialties in biological and social science, Davey was qualified to become a school principal. Indeed, that was the fond dream his parents had for him. His Mom, an English teacher in a Detroit high school, and Pop, a Detroit policeman, had seen their oldest son John become an architect and their youngest, Bert, enroll for civil engineering. Now if Chuck...

Chuck's Big Decision

But Chuck was in no hurry to teach. First, he had ideas about parlaying his gloves into gold and glory. Hadn't he captained Michigan State's boxing team for three years? No one had ever held that honor for more than one year. Hadn't he made history by winning four National Collegiate Athletic Association boxing titles? Hadn't he been the first three-time winner of the La-Rové Trophy, emblematic of America's outstanding collegiate fighter?

So he packed his duffelbag, a wartime souvenir, and headed for the Capital of Clout: New York City. Staked by Detroit sportscaster Harry Wismer, and recommended by Manhattan's mammoth restaurateur, Toots Shor, this modern Lochinvar rode out of the West to seek fistic fame and fortune.

Davey headed straight for Ray Arcel, who put him through a full week's trial. The kid with the pipestem-arms labored in Stillman's Gym—that two-ringed sweatbox in a dingy Eighth Ave. walkup, which has served as training and testing grounds for almost a hundred thousand fighters. Chuck punched the bag conscientiously. He sparred every day with one of Arcel's fighters, Art Persley.

Then came his ring "report card." Arcel tried to break it to him gently. "If you're a college man, why don't you get a good job? Oh, sure, you might stick around awhile in this game. But to be honest, you don't look like much of a hitter. I've had trouble all week trying to book a bout for you. You move around well for a lefthanded fighter—but that's just the trouble. You see, none

of the other managers wants to chance your making their boys look bad against your unorthodox southpaw style."

Arcel may have properly assayed Davey's jab, feint, footwork, slugging limitations and unmarketability. But Ray had no way of knowing the unquenchable fortitude that the kid always packed. Even such a discouraging "haymaker" as Ray now delivered to the lad's ego failed to flatten his hopes.

Chuck had only become a fighter in the first place because he wanted to be a winner in some sport. As a high school senior, "I took a good look at myself in the mirror. Right there, I decided I was too young (16), too light (100 pounds) and too short (5-foot-7) to be a real prospect for college football, basketball or even baseball. Then I reasoned that if I tried boxing, I wouldn't be conceding anything to my competition. I'd be up against fellows my size, weight and age."

Davey's progress in his chosen field rests largely on the fact that none of his mentors ever tried to switch his style into the orthodox righthanded stance. Even when he first donned gloves, at the age of 12 in a boxing class at McDonald School, Dearborn, Mich., his teacher (Doug Fairbanks) allowed the spindly kid to keep his own normal position.

Showed Early Promise

When he first reported to Michigan State's boxing team as a freshman (since first-year men were eligible for the varsity in that war-season of 1942-43) Chuck weighed all of 118 pounds. His first coach there was Al Kawal, former Northwestern football hero now coaching the gridders at Temple.

"Al encouraged me to continue as I started," Chuck recalls. "He let me lead with my right, but urged me to move around a lot. In maneuvering, the idea is to stay away from a set pattern, so my opponent can't counter effectively. That's why I change direction while on the move."

But this knack of mobility didn't come easy. "I told him repeatedly," says Kawal, "that once he stopped moving in the ring, he'd be nailed hard. Whenever I noticed him digging in to try to slug, I'd warn him between rounds: 'Cut it out, or I'll hit you with the ring stool.'"

Davey steadily grew more elusive. To paraphrase Wee Willie Keeler's famous saying, he was using the principle, "You can't hit 'em where they ain't." Dancing Davey made so much prog-

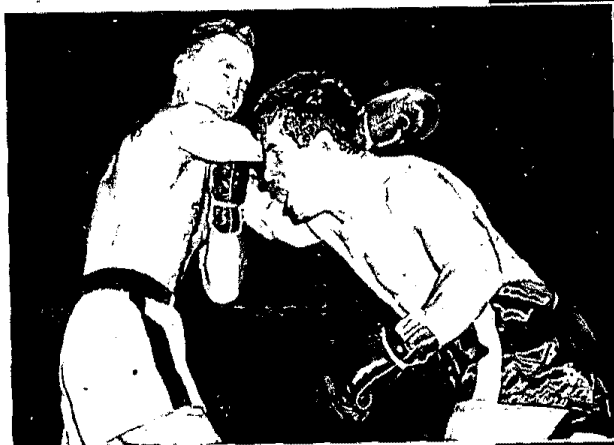
CHUCK DAVEY, 26-year-old wonder-boy of the ring, is less than two years out of the prelim ranks yet has whipped the likes of former champs Ike Williams and Rocky Graziano and is the only fighter now deemed a "natural" for a title bout against welterweight champion Kid Gavilan.

Charles Pierce Davey stands out from the 12,000 other professional prize fighters in the world. He is the only one with a Master of Arts degree in Education Administration from Michigan State College.

He is the only one making money, between bouts, from such varied occupations as selling life insurance, teaching school, covering the mid-western lecture circuit and conducting his own weekly radio program over WJLS, Lansing, Mich.

Unbeaten in 37 pro bouts (two draws) his crowd appeal and reputation is assured, because in the last year alone, thanks to TV, more people have seen him fight than ever watched Jack Dempsey in his entire career!

As Davey prepares for his imminent crack at the crown, he can still chuckle over the advice "You'll never make it, kid!" received in 1949 from Ray Arcel... who is acknowledged as one



DAVEY (left) won unanimous decision over Graziano.

ress that after only one dual meet, he was entered in the NCAA tournament and won the light-weight title.

At the end of his freshman year, Davey was drafted by the Army. Entering Service as a buck private, he left three years later as a Captain. He spent most of that hitch overseas, as navigator for bombers in the Eighth Air Force over Europe. Even more valuable than the assorted medals he earned, Chuck kept polishing his boxing skill in Service bouts in England.

After returning to the States in 1946, awaiting discharge at Santa Ana, Calif., he entered the Golden Gloves. He advanced to the semis before losing (the only setback in his 95 amateur bouts) to the eventual champ, Julius Menandez. Davey's defeat was a TKO, the bout being stopped because of a cut over his eye.

Incidentally, more than one boxing critic has pointed out that Chuck is prone to eye cuts. But Chuck chuckles in rebuttal: "It's the eye cut that helped me win my biggest prize of all!" He was referring to the fact that last July, when he went to a Chicago hospital to have his eyebrow wounds stitched, he met a beautiful brown-haired nurse named Patricia Abell. Three months later, they were married.

Returning to Michigan State after World War II, Davey rose rapidly, fistically as well as scholastically. Under mitt mentors Lou Zarza (soph year) and George Makris—the latter dubs him "undisputably the greatest college boxer of all time"—he copped national collegiate crowns in 1947-48-49. During the Olympic tryouts of 1948, one of his victims was Johnny Saxton, now an equally unbeaten pro welterweight with title prospects.

Turning Point in Career

So now we return to the turning point in his career. For all of his amateur world-beating record, Chuck was turned down by Arcel. His reaction? Davey rode back to the Spartan campus to seek the sage counsel of the college-dean, Thomas King.

King told him to seek out his son, a former All-America baseball and basketball player at Michigan, now serving as publicist for the Chicago Stadium. Tom King Jr. steered Chuck to his friend, Hector Knowles. Hec became Chuck's official manager and hired the veteran Izzy Kline as trainer.

From the outset, this quartet formed a warm and successful combination, though financial picking were slim for the early years. Knowles recalls, "Tommy and I went to Lansing, Flint, Grand Rapids and all the out-of-the-way places to see every one of Chuck's fights, much to the amusement of the oldtimers in the fight business. Chuck kept on winning in the ring, but we couldn't even clear our expenses in those days.



IKE WILLIAMS, former lightweight champ, hits canvas. Davey won by TKO in fifth-round at Chicago.

And yet, we never gave up hope of success."

Kline liked his charge the more he knew him. In Chuck's fourth fight, against Eddie Garland, he broke his left hand in the second round, but boxed well enough to win. Izzy enthuses: "The big rap against collegians is that they don't like to fight. Chuck does. That's important, because the fellow who goes in, wanting to fight and wanting to win, will beat the one with more ability but without the will."

An ex-pug of some stature himself for many years, Kline has trained seven former world champions: Max Baer (heavy), Tony Zale and Ken Overlin (middle), Jackie Fields (welter), Tony Canzoneri (light), Freddie Miller (feather) and Barney Ross (light, junior-welter and welter). Yet he says Davey tops them all in this detail:

"Chuck's the easiest fighter I ever worked with. Tell him something between rounds, and he goes out and does it. From my spot in the corner, very often I spot something important during a fight. I yell it at him. Chuck's mind works so fast, he can put my idea into action right away. Other fighters behave too much in a set pattern. They're in a semi-daze throughout a fight."

Davey's longest stride toward fistic fame came accidentally last March. The IBC had signed him, to fight up-and-coming Chico Vejar, 20-year-old slugger from Connecticut. Vejar hurt

his hand in training, so they substituted Ike Williams, former lightweight champ, for the Chicago Stadium main event.

Ike had fought 10 southpaws and beaten them all. That fact worried Davey's trainers, so they brought in one of the greatest lefties of all time, to help him. It was Lew Tendler, who had pulled down \$193,000 in purses in two losing bouts to Benny Leonard in the '20s.

After the second week of training, Tendler said, "I like the kid, and think he might become a top fighter. To be honest, I have to say he is having trouble shaking some of his amateur habits. Four years of college boxing mark him as a college-type boxer, and after 32 pro bouts, some of those markings still remain. For one thing, he's too nice a kid, not mean enough. It's a question of time whether he'll ever change."

However, Tendler did teach Chuck how to put his weight behind his left to the body. That proved to be the lethal punch when he kayoed Ike Williams in the fifth.

The consequences were magical. Most of the millions of TV viewers fell for Davey at first sight. And the good word got around that Binky Palermo, who had managed Williams for 149 pro fights (including six years as titleholder), said in the dressing room after the match: "This Davey is going to be one of the really great fighters."

Next came the logical (Continued on page 28)

STANLEY KETCHEL
was an unknown
when he beat Thomas.



JOE THOMAS gave
Ketchel toughest
fight of career.



Billy Roche, who refereed Stanley's 32-round knockout of Joe Thomas at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 2, 1907, declares it the greatest bout he ever witnessed; first found middleweight champ as waiter in a mining town saloon.

WHEN KETCHEL UNCORKED HIS PUNCH

MANY old-timers think that the greatest battle in ring history was the Kid Lavigne and Joe Walcott affair. Others think the king-pin of them all was the valiant effort of George Dixon to hold his championship crown from the onslaught of Terry McGovern. Still others insist that the second meeting between the inimitable Stanley Ketchel and Joe Thomas at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 2, 1907, when Joe was knocked out in the thirty-second round, was the monkey's uncle.

"You can talk about the Walcott-Lavigne, Handler-O'Brien, Maher-Ruhlin, O'Brien-Ketchel and other great squared-circle contests that the boxing fans rave about," said Billy Roche, "but to my mind none of them can compare with that second Ketchel-Thomas affair in 1907. It was the greatest fight I ever saw. I attended most of the fights under the old Horton law and most of the bouts in the heyday of boxing on the coast. I saw the doughboys get mixed up in a couple of thousand ring battles behind the lines in France. But never in my years of ring experience have I seen a fight so fierce and as cyclonic a contest as that which ended when Ketchel knocked out Thomas in that thirty-second round."

Billy was the referee. He ought to know what he is talking about, and so our story hinges on his version of the blue-eyed Pole.

"The first time I saw Ketchel," related Roche, "was at Tonopah, Nev., in November of 1906. It was just after the Gans-Nelson fight at Goldfield. Realizing what a boom Goldfield received from this fight, Tonopah, a rival mining camp, decided that they should get a little publicity in the same way. So they called me.

"We matched Joe Gans and Kid Herman to fight at Tonopah on New Years Day, 1907. I was

sitting in the Miner's Rest, going over the details with the proprietor, Jim Riley, who was also chairman of the committee of arrangements. I asked Riley if he had any local boxers that we could use in the preliminaries.

"The only fighter we have around here," answered Riley, "is that tow-headed, blue-eyed, Polish waiter coming down the aisle."

"I turned and gave the once-over to the fellow Riley had pointed out. In that waiter's garb he looked slender and not too well set. He wore a half grin on his face.

"His name is Stanislaus Kiescal," continued Riley, "but he's known around this neck of the woods as Stanley Ketchel. The Polish boy isn't much of a fighter, but he loves the game. He eats it up. But I don't think we had better use him."

"I never dreamed that Polish waiter would soon be the middleweight champion of the world, and one of the best fighters of all time.

The next time I saw Ketchel was a few months later when he blew into Frisco looking for a fight. He came to my office and asked if I could put him on. I told him I didn't have a chance then for him, but I would take his address.

His Hat Was Home to Him

"He replied that home to him was anywhere he hung his hat. 'There ain't much chance of the dust settlin' on me, for I'm traveling along too fast. However, I'm bound Sacramento way, and I guess if you send for me there I'll get it.'

"He handed me the name of a sport writer there. I pigeon-holed the slip of paper thinking that possibly I might be able to use it some time.

"A few weeks later I picked up a paper and saw where the comparatively unknown Stanley Ketchel had fought Joe Thomas a hard twenty-round draw. At that time Thomas had a repu-

tation out there that was worth good gold.

"I was arranging a card for Labor Day and, to make a long story short, got Ketchel and Thomas to agree to fight again for fifty per cent. of the gate receipts, the winner to take seventy-five per cent. and the loser the remainder. They posted \$250 forfeit, guaranteeing themselves to weigh in at 150 pounds.

"After the weighing process was over on the morning of the fight, Ketchel was returned his forfeit money. He immediately went over to Tom Corbett's poolroom and bet it on himself. Then he went back to Coffroth and asked him what he thought the gate would be. He was told about \$15,000.

"Well," answered Stanley, "I don't see anything to prevent your giving me what you consider the loser's end now. I want to go out and bet it." He then went back to the poolroom and placed it on himself. He told all hands that there wasn't any man near his weight in the world whom he couldn't stop in 45 rounds.

Terrific Battle Begins

"The fight was about to begin. After I had given the men their instructions they went back to their corners and the gong sounded.

"Ketchel came out fast and hooked a left to the body, missing with a wild right at the same time. The punch whizzed by my ear and I plainly felt the wind of it.

"Wow, thought I, this baby is a wild one and I've got to watch out, for how he can hit. Ketchel kept tearing in, swinging and hooking, with Thomas standing up and meeting him with straight-arm punches. Time and again Ketchel crowded in close and ripped in the terrific body blows that made him so famous. Thomas set himself and shot clean punches (Continued on page 24)

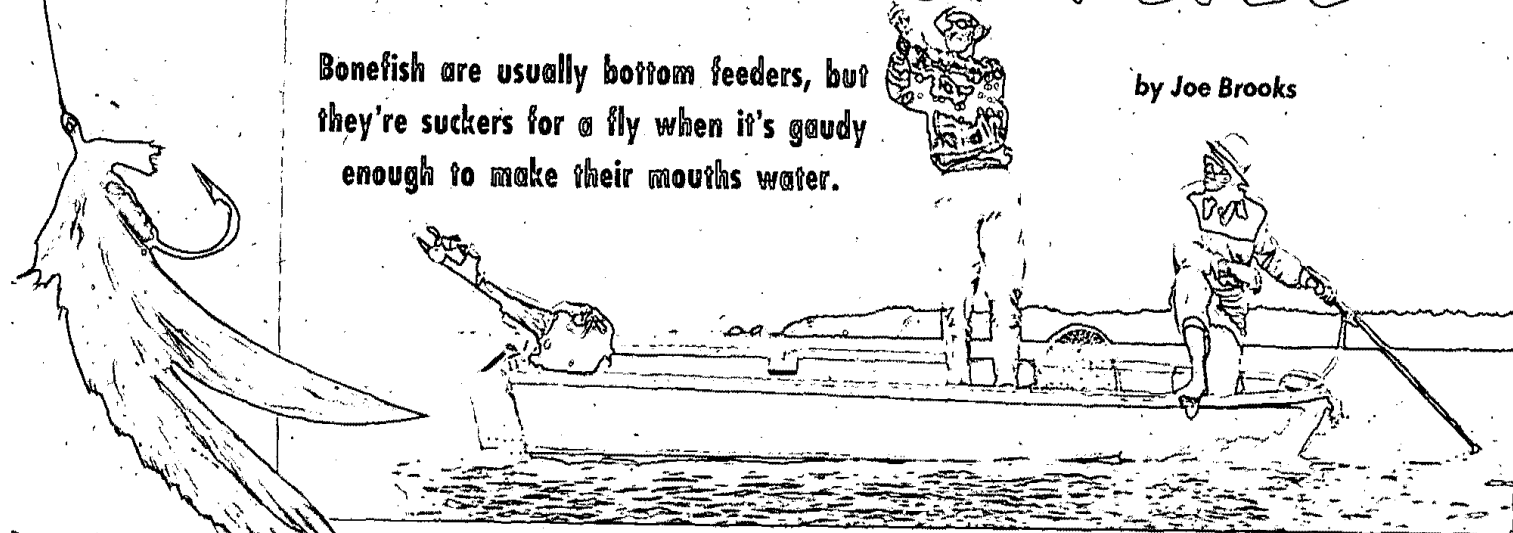
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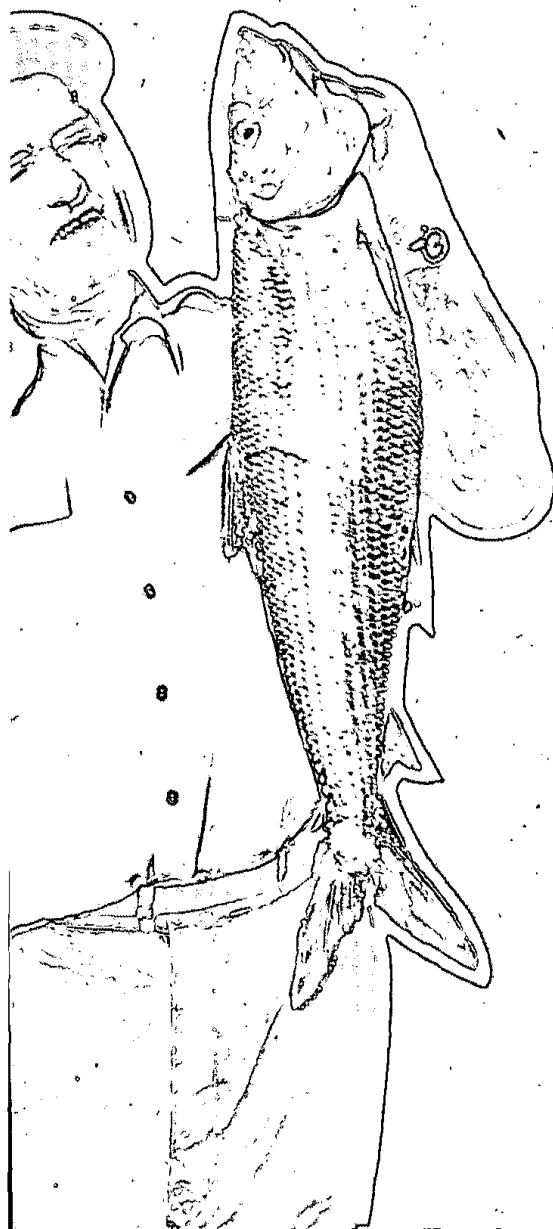
Bonefish Go For FLIES

Bonefish are usually bottom feeders, but they're suckers for a fly when it's gaudy enough to make their mouths water.

by Joe Brooks



TED WILLIAMS, star Bosox slugger, fights a bonefish while out with guide Jimmie Albright.



THE AUTHOR holds up a 10 pound 1 ounce bonefish caught with new type of streamer.

SINCE June, 1947 when the first two tailing bonefish were taken on a streamer fly, that species has become more talked about than trout; and because the bonefish shows evidence of somewhat the same selective nature as the trout, the hunt for standard patterns in flies for that speedy gamester has gone on unceasingly. Because the field is new in a game that seemed to have nothing new to offer, and because every angler who tries for them soon learns that bonefish prefer different flies under various conditions, practically everyone who has fished for them more than once has tried to design a fly that will consistently cause those white foxes of the Florida flats to take a swipe at it.

But since the bonefish really is a sucker for a well-presented fly, it wasn't a question of finding lures they would hit. It devolved into finding flies that would make them hungry when they weren't; that they would take in shallow water and at greater depths; flies that would float in water six inches deep without catching on the bottom, and flies that would light quietly in thin water and that could be dropped into a school of fish without flushing them; and finally, flies they would take when they didn't seem interested in feeding on anything at all.

Thought It "Accident"

No one seems to have heard of any bonefish caught on flies before 1926, when that well known wing shot, Col. L. S. Thompson, of Red Bank, N. J., was fishing Long Key with the veteran bonefish guide, J. T. Harrod. They fished bait in the orthodox bonefishing manner, and at high tide, when bonefishing fell off, Col. Thompson would get out his fly rod, put on a Royal Coachman wet fly, size 6, and cast for baby tarpon. He caught many bonefish while trying for tarpon, but considered it just an accident when the bonefish hit. In fact, so sure were they that it was an accident that when the tide went out and the bonefish appeared on the banks, they poled up after them and again fished with bait.

The first two tailing bonefish to be deliberately fished for with flies and caught, were taken by the author while guided by Captain Jimmie Albright of Islamorada. The previous night we had talked about the possibility of taking them in this manner, and as far as Jimmie and the others sitting in on the conversation knew, only four men aside from Col. Thompson had each caught one bonefish on a fly, and they also had been fishing for baby tarpon.

So sure were most anglers, however, that a bonefish would never take a fly that when we came in after making the catch, my friend J. B. Parsons, President of the Norwich Line Company, remarked: "Well, I believe you - but it just can't be done." Bonefish were such well known bottom feeders that it seemed incredible that they would chase a fly. Certainly their habit of tipping head down and tail up would make you believe that they always find their food on the bottom. But they do feed on minnows and they do rush for shrimp and crabs which they have flushed from the bottom grasses. And now, after several years of watching bonefish come as far as 20 feet for a fly, it seems to me they must always have done that same thing.

Yellow Not For Bonefish

I hooked my first two tailers on a streamer designed by Red Grab of Miami. It was a barred rock wing affair with white chenille body, tied on a 1/0 hook.

That entire winter I worked on bonefish flies. I used a large white bucktail on a 1/0 hook most of the time and during the winter months it seemed to do a real job. Streamers tied on the same hook size started to come into their own, too. The wings on those were three inches long and as the winter wore on it seemed that the bonefish preferred those with either white wings or white bodies. Somehow, yellow, which is one of the most popular colors for most fish, does not do so well for bonefish.

The feathers on bonefish streamers are flared outward with two, three and even four feathers on either side of the hook. When you make a strip the feathers come together and when you stop the strip they move out again in a motion called "breathing." Although proved very good fish getters for many other species, they had never been tried on bonefish until that day in June 1947, when Red Greb handed me one of his with the comment that it would take anything else, so why not bonefish! He was right. It did. And Gordon Dean, one of the first anglers to consistently fly fish for bonefish came up with a type of fly now sold commercially for bonefish-foolers.

Bonefish often cruise along in water only six or eight inches deep. At such times you see them wallowing with their dorsal and caudal fins sticking out of the water and when you cast to them in that depth, it calls for several things. First of all, they are a very (Continued on page 28)

As I see it!

by **MICKEY WALKER**

Former World Middleweight Champ



Memories a Champion Can't Forget

AT times I consider myself fortunate for an incident of the past which leaves an enjoyable memory. Other times watching one of these incidents doesn't make me feel so good. For instance when I have to look at myself fighting Max Schmeling. And lately, it seems wherever I'm invited this fight is shown on television or a motion picture screen.

Not so long ago, by an odd coincidence, I saw it in motion pictures.

An athletic coach at a California College worked up an idea which helped his team win sporting events. He invites an old time athlete who has plenty of experience in his profession and has him talk to the student group. The coach shows a motion picture of an event with which the invited athlete is familiar.

Beans Reardon, former American league umpire, and I attended one of these gatherings to lecture on baseball and boxing. Beans handled the situation well. He gave welcome advice to young ball players after the Yank-Dodger games were shown in motion pictures.

Then the Walker-Schmeling fight flashed on the screen. When it flashed off and the lights came on I answered all questions quickly. And I added: "The only thing wrong in that fight was that I made the mistake of getting into the ring."

Memories are Old Friends

Some memories aren't bad at all. Going back to the old Y.M.C.A. on East Jersey Street in Elizabeth is worth while. Wilford Cann, who held many important posts in the state of New Jersey before he retired, helped youngsters who wanted to be prizefighters.

At this particular time Mr. Cann held the position of New Jersey State Boxing Commissioner and also kept himself active as physical instructor at the Y.M.C.A. George Ward and I were two of those young fighters before George became leading title contender in three divisions. We trained together for years. His ideas, boxing style, and even his viewpoints on life, were just the opposite from mine. Yet, we became life-long pals with our first handshake. This friendship held up under two tough fights in Jersey rings where we tried to knock each other's brains out.

George's a member of the Cranford Police Force. He helps keep the community on its high level, espe-

cially after snow falls. The 1947 blizzard buried Cranford in heavy snow. It became Georgie's duty to see that all sidewalks were cleared. He appeared at my front door and informed me, "If your walks are not cleared in two hours I'll have to arrest you."

I looked at two feet of snow encircling the house and assured Georgie that the walks would be cleared. Fifteen minutes later, as I started to shovel, a city snow-plow appeared on the street, clearing a pathway for automobiles. I yelled to the driver. He stopped and I approached him. "If you run that plow over my sidewalks I'll give you twenty bucks."

Georgie Licks the Snow

He jerked the plow forward. From the expression on his face I thought that I had insulted him. I went back to shoveling. That night I went to bed with rusty muscles aching.

The next day it was an effort to get on my feet. And when I looked out a window I saw the results of a storm during sleeping hours which had piled a new snowfall a foot higher than the night before.

Georgie made another appearance. I called him into the living room and said, "I'm crippled. You'll either have to find someone to shovel that snow or arrest me because I'm not shoveling anymore."

Georgie went into a Sherlock Holmes meditation. His eyes happened to glance out the living room window. He saw a snow plow passing. Swinging the door open he yelled, "Will you run that machine over Mickey's sidewalks?"

The smiling face of the driver to whom I had offered twenty bucks turned the plow around and in five minutes my sidewalks were cleared.

It's hard to believe that a lapse of memory can develop into a successful future. But such was the experience of Lou Costello, other half of the famous comedy team Abbot and Costello.

Before his appearance on a motion picture screen, Lou appeared under bright lights as a prizefighter. In his last fight with Johnny O'Keefe, a punch Lou received in the first round put him out on his feet. He finished the contest but took a terrific licking and for a few days his mind went blank. When his thoughts returned to normal he found himself on his way to Hollywood where he lingered to become a motion picture star.

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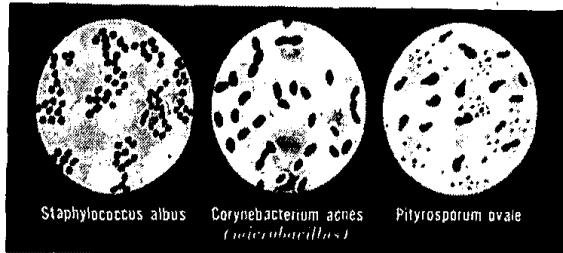
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NEW MEDICAL EVIDENCE SHOWS HAIR CAN BE SAVED!

Hair-Destroying Germs Disclosed



Staphylococcus albus Corynebacterium acnes (microbacillus) Pityrosporum ovale

Shown above are germ organisms believed by many leading medical authorities to cause seborrhea and dandruff that may result in hair loss and eventual baldness.

"Kill these scalp germs," say these doctors, "and you remove this cause of itchy scalp, dandruff and seborrhea, ugly head scales and unpleasant head odors — and stop the hair loss they cause."

LABORATORY TESTS PROVE GERMS KILLED BY SEBACIN

Exhaustive tests* made by a nationally-known impartial testing laboratory prove conclusively that Sebacin KILLS ON CONTACT all of the hair-destroying bacteria named by leading medical authorities as a significant cause of baldness.

Sebacin was tested on cultures of staphylococcus albus, corynebacterium acnes and pityrosporum ovale on 1-minute exposures. The test method was the F.D.A. wet filter paper method described by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sebacin killed the test cultures on contact.

*Report No. 6967, May 31, 1949

MEDICAL AUTHORITIES BLAME GERM INFECTIONS FOR COMMON BALDNESS

TESTED AND PROVED by men and women all over the U. S.

"Like many others, I had very little faith in your product, but after using it I can earnestly say I was amazed, for it has done wonders for me and I assuredly recommend your product to anyone with falling hair."

A.A.—Oakland, Calif.

"My husband has used a bottle of your formula and it's done wonderful results for his scalp and hair. So I'm sending for the treatment for myself."

Mrs. V.A.—Hannibal, Mo.

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R.S.—Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Have tried many hair tonics, but your treatment is the only one that has proven satisfactory."

C.E.W.—Lyndburg, Va.

"Got rid of my dandruff."

R.H.McD.—N. Kansas City, Mo.

"Had despaired of ever having normal head of hair again. Getting wonderful results from your treatment."

Mrs. M.B.—McKean, Pa.

"Stopped my scalp itch and been wonderful for my scalp."

A.R.—Belle Fourche, S. D.

"Received great relief from itchy scalp and dandruff from your treatment; I find it has stopped my falling hair."

A.K.—Randolph Field, Texas

"My hair seems to be growing since I started using the treatment. People around here have noticed the recent results. I'll tell you it's wonderful."

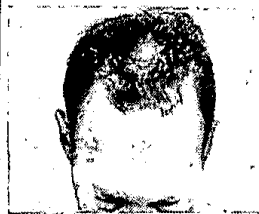
Mrs. J.R.—Jacksonville, Texas

"I am sure delighted and really satisfied with the results. My dandruff and falling hair have stopped altogether."

J.T.—Stockton, Calif.

Washington, D. C.—New hope was offered to men and women suffering from the age-old problem of baldness, in recent testimony here by leading dermatologists.

Beware of these 5 danger signs Neglect May Lead to Baldness



1. Over-dryness of hair and scalp
2. Scalp Itch
3. Hair loss
4. Dandruff or seborrhea
5. Excessive oiliness of hair and scalp

Most people lose a few hairs daily. This is no cause for alarm as they are immediately replaced by the normal, healthy scalp. However, when you see any or all of the danger signs listed above, it is often a warning of scalp infection and approaching baldness.

Grateful users of Sebacin Basic Formula write that a single treatment will often eliminate annoying symptoms. By keeping the scalp clear and free of germ infection, you give nature a chance to replace hair loss.

In revealing statements, it was disclosed that specific bacteria are invariably found in seborrhea and dandruff, and may be the cause of these scalp conditions which result in baldness! The dangerous scalp bacteria named were the staphylococcus albus, the microbacillus or corynebacterium acnes, and pityrosporum ovale.

In reply to direct questions, the medical authorities agreed that:

1. At least 50% of doctors and dermatologists experienced in treating hair and scalp disorders are convinced that seborrhea and dandruff are an important cause of baldness.
2. This baldness may be prevented if seborrhea and dandruff are controlled.
3. The bacteria staphylococcus albus, the microbacillus or corynebacterium acnes, and pityrosporum ovale are invariably found when seborrhea is present and are considered to be its cause.
4. An antiseptic containing b-hydroxynaphtholene, sodium phenosulphonate, cinnamic acid and other specialized drugs can and will kill these germs.

This impressive testimony by competent medical doctors now made public for the first time, offers renewed hope for the treatment of sick scalps and the prevention of baldness.

Absolutely Nothing Known to Medical Science Can Do More To Save Your Hair!

At last offered to YOU is a revolutionary formula series based on the most recent medical knowledge of hair and scalp problems.

It's great news for those who are impatiently waiting for a treatment to help eliminate dandruff and seborrhea, scalp itch, dry hair, and to stop the hair loss they cause.

Read the facts on this page, the medical testimony, the laboratory report on how Sebacin kills



the hair destroyers—the microbacillus, the pityrosporum ovale, the staphylococcus albus —on contact! Read what grate-

ful users from all over the United States write about the Sebacin treatment.

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(Clinical samples of Sebacin formulae are available without charge to medical doctors, clinics and hospitals upon request.)

SMOKING BURNS UP YOUR HEALTH (Continued from page 7)

greater protection against the dangers of smoking than the normal cigaret. On the contrary. They are worse for your health. The longer the cigaret the harsher and stronger the concentrate of elements built up in the butt.

As a result, cigaret companies are forbidden by Uncle Sam to advertise that they are soothing, restful or comforting to the nerves, or that they protect against nerve strain.

Misleading Claims

The inuendos of advertising today lead the average person to believe that smoking is good for the athlete.

Gene Tunney, undefeated world heavyweight champion, offered to prove his denunciation of smoking: "If Joe Louis will smoke a couple of packs of cigarets a day for six months, I'll guarantee to lick him now despite the age difference."

Ty Cobb, the Georgia Peach of baseball, simply said: "Smoking stupefies the brain, saps vitality and weakens moral fiber."

One of the most deadly diseases known in the world today, fortunately not common, is Buerger's disease, which consists of a painful blocking and tightening of the blood vessels in the body extremities, necessitating amputation in many cases.

In recent years 1,400 persons suffering from Buerger's disease were questioned. All 1,400 were smokers. Out of 100 patients at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York who were cut off tobacco, all 100 were saved. Out of a further 100, only 97 were saved — the other three had refused to quit smoking and died.

There is no medical proof, as such, in the hands of the Medical Association that smoking causes heart disease. But there is evidence that heart disease and heart conditions are found more often among smokers than non-smokers and that smoking aggravates the heart ailments.

In men under forty, five times as many smokers have coronary artery trouble as non-smokers.

Dr. Everts Graham, of Washington University, St. Louis, has conducted experiments into lung cancer.

"I can't say definitely that smoking causes lung cancer," says Dr. Graham. "All I can say is that it is a remarkable coincidence that of those suffering from this disease only one-half of one percent are non-smokers while 95 percent are heavy smokers."

Doctor Graham states that cancer of the lungs has increased in the past 35 years. "The only element in our modern way of living that has increased to such an extent is cigaret smoking. We must look for a connection there."

Furthermore, many cases of lip and tongue cancer are attributed to smoking.

Shortens Life Span

There seems to be almost definite proof, based on research, that smoking shortens your life.

The late Dr. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins, studied the life and smoking habits of American males and drew up carefully tabulated statistics. Taking a cross-section aged 30, he found:

Of the 100 non-smokers, 66 lived to 60.

Of the 100 light smokers, 61 lived to 60.

Of the 100 heavy smokers, only 46 lived to 60.

Incidentally, drinking or the occasional cocktail does not nullify the effect of smoking, says the American Association Journal. Alcohol loosens the veins; nicotine constricts them.

An old-time cigaret advertisement told the unwitting truth when it read:

"Not a cough in a carload."

That's quite true. All the coughs will be in your throat and not in their carloads. THE END.

HOT TEMPER ON ICE!

(Continued from page 13)

pounds but possesses great strength, and, as some of the other players look at it, his thick, jet-black hair, à la Sampson, is the key to his power.

Lindsay recalled a night several years ago when Richard's path happened to cross Gordie Howe's. Gordie was then a rising young prospect. Now he rates perhaps even higher than Richard in all-around prowess. He is bigger than Richard, probably stronger, but not nearly as belligerent.

"Richard made the mistake of picking on Gordie," Lindsay said in the presence of a blushing Howe. "Gordie did a real paint job on Richard. Knocked him down and worked over him."

Richard has vented his spleen on referees and fans as well as other players. Two seasons ago the Rocket was incensed by what he thought was a raw job of officiating by Hugh McLean in a 2-1 loss to Detroit. He was sweeping in on goal when Sid Abel grabbed him by the chin and dumped him. Richard pointed out the alleged infraction, but McLean, according to the Rocket, merely laughed in his face.

"I didn't sleep that night," Richard said. "The next morning I was still angry. And then, in a New York

hotel lobby, I see this McLean."

Richard reached for the referee's throat. He was ready to commit serious mayhem. Only prompt intervention by other lobby sitters, including Jim Primeau, another hockey official, restrained the Rocket. For this, he drew a \$500 fine, highest ever imposed by the National Hockey League on a player.

The Case of Laprade

It is next to impossible even for the most gentlemanly of players to avoid going through a career without at least one fight. Edgar Laprade, who in seven years with the Rangers earned a reputation as an indefatigable worker and clever stylist, spent exactly 38 minutes in the penalty box, hardly more than five minutes a season.

Yet last year Edgar blew his top against ex-team mate Gus Kyle and suddenly struck out viciously with both fists. Gus was so taken aback he never retaliated.

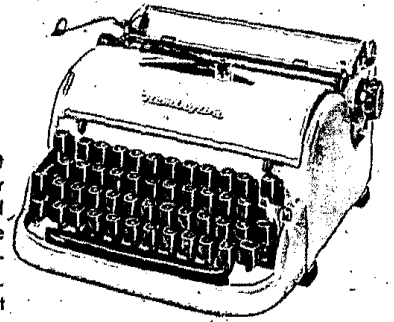
Asked to explain his sudden fury, Laprade shrugged: "I hate fighting. It doesn't belong in hockey. But this guy Kyle, holds and hooks and plays so dirty, I could stand it no longer. I am glad I got it out of my system."

That's the way hockey is! THE END.

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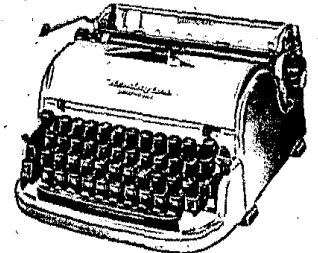
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KETCHEL-THOMAS
(Continued from page 18)

to head and body, but still Stanley kept coming.

"It was not until the ninth round that the first knockdown was scored, despite the fact that each boy had punished the other severely. In this ninth Ketchel ripped a terrific hook to the head. It missed the jaw and landed on the cheek bone, but it floored Thomas. Joe wasn't badly hurt, but he was wary and wisely took a count of nine. His head was clear when he arose and stood Ketchel off.

"The fight went on round after round with Ketchel crowding Thomas around the ring and Joe pumping in his clean, snappy punches on his charging opponent. The pair were in wonderful trim and kept fighting at a lightning clip. Thomas was a better ring general, and was fortunately and wisely saving himself, while Stanley kept fighting like a wildcat all the time. From bell to bell and round to round the boys kept at it, and we all marvelled at their stamina, endurance and courage.

Even at Twenty-fifth Round

"It was an even thing at twenty-five rounds, and I kept asking myself, 'Who is winning the fight, anyway?' Ketchel's bulldog aggressiveness was offset by Thomas' science and cleverness. Each landed hard and often. Each frequently jarred and jolted, and as regularly, each refused to flop.

"As Ketchel came charging at Thomas in the twenty-ninth Joe set himself and put all his weight behind a right-arm smash flush to the jaw. It knocked Ketchel flat. It looked all over. At the count of seven, however, Stanley crawled up on one knee and tottered to his feet just before the timekeeper reached ten. In those days on the coast the timekeeper, and not the referee, did the counting.

"Ketchel pulled himself together and finished the round fighting toe to toe with Thomas. It was a gallant recovery, and one that astounded every man at the ringside.

"Thomas at that stage appeared to be the winner. He had been saving himself a little, and had not been wasting his blows and energy the way Ketchel had. But Joe lost confidence after he had seen the Pole recover from the graveyard into which Thomas was sure he had placed his antagonist — and in seven seconds.

"Joe continued to slightly outpoint Ketchel in the thirtieth and thirty-first, but Joe was all in and sticking on his nerve and ring generalship. Ketchel kept crowding in, but with apparently decreased vigor. I remember leaning over the ropes between rounds and remarking to a friend, 'This man Ketchel isn't a man. He's a fighting devil.'

"As stated, there was nothing to choose between the men when the thirty-second round started. Thomas

had been down in the sixteenth round from a fusillade of blows, and the bout at this stage appeared on the verge of ending in the Montana man's favor. Joe had weathered the storm, and by careful work had gotten on even terms with his aggressive adversary.

"In the twenty-seventh round Ketchel was sent to his haunches by a jarring right-hander on the point of the chin. Both men's faces were covered with raw bruises and their lips were swollen. Their bodies were scraped from contact with the ropes, and there were times when the fast pace had told on the condition of each.

"Therefore, things were about even between the two when that eventful and famous thirty-second round began. It was a three-minute period that I will never forget, and I don't think anyone who saw it could forget it.

"As soon as it began, Ketchel, still tearing in like a runaway cyclone and blazing away with both hands, hooked a wicked left to the stomach. With his right he landed on the jaw with a swing. The twin punches sent Thomas reeling to the ropes, where he hung suspended, limp as a rag, mouth open, eyes glazed and dead to the world.

"Thomas's seconds saw Joe's condition and into the ring came the saving towel. It only stopped the trouble and formality of the count, for Thomas was out on his feet, and a hundred could have been counted over him and he wouldn't have known what it was all about.

Roche's Ungrudging Tribute

"Never in my ring experience have I seen two men fight at so terrific a clip and especially over so long a distance, and never before or since have I seen a man able to hit as hard a blow as those two Ketchel landed after thirty-two rounds of cyclonic milling. Ketchel carried his punch longer than any man who ever breathed.

"He's the next middleweight champion of the world," I remarked to Coffroth after the fight, "there's no middleweight living who can beat Ketchel in a long bout."

Roche's prophecy came true. Many students of boxing considered Ketchel the rightful heir to the middleweight throne, succeeding Tommy Ryan, because of this wonderful showing. Later Ketchel was knocked out by Billy Papke, but a couple of months after, however, Ketchel knocked out Papke and then he became the unquestioned middleweight champion of the world.

The boy who had been dishing out beer and highballs in the Miner's Rest fought his way to the throne but he never fought a harder fight than Joe Thomas gave him at San Francisco, on Labor Day, 1907.

THE END.

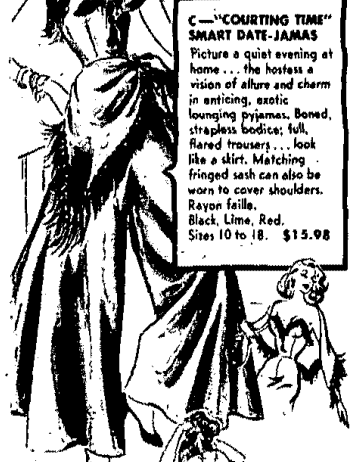


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FRANK STORY ABOUT CHARLIE CHAPLIN

(Continued from page 5)

husband's fortune was \$12,000,000; of this, \$7,500,000 could be classified as joint property to which, under Californian law, the wife was entitled to an equal share. Chaplin disputed her estimate, claiming that even \$2,000,000 would be an exaggeration.

When the Chaplin divorce case reached the courts, copies of Lita Grey's petition sold by the thousand for 25 cents each. Chaplin's counter-charges accused his wife and her family of "a money plot." He attributed his love for young girls to a "parental feeling" they inspired in him. He explained that "you can have the same companionship and love for them as for your children . . . I don't think anyone can be deeply intellectual at their age. But I love many people, and there are some friends whom I love deeply. I love some men friends, for example, as dearly as my women friends." But his protests were largely in vain and women's clubs began to agitate, and Chaplin's films were banned in a number of states. Chaplin himself collapsed and was confined to his bed. Published reports that the comedian was under guard against suicide attempts were denied with: "There is nothing in Mr. Chaplin's condition to warrant such a report. He is a highly strung man . . . He will remain in bed for a week." Before long he was fit again.

Won Press Over

Chaplin feared the case would cost him his public and his career. He fled to New York, and here he waited for a verdict. Suddenly the tide turned. At the annual Old Timers' Night of the New York Newspaper Club, he received an ovation for one of his famous skits. "A great hush fell over the audience," one paper reported, "as the master pantomimist squared his shoulders and, flinging back an imaginary cloak, stepped into a phantom arena and created a throbbing, vibrant image of an unlucky toreador outwitted by a vile trick on the part of the bull." For a time, the Press had been won over.

Eventually, on August 22, 1927, the divorce was granted on the grounds of cruelty, and Chaplin's cross-complaint was dismissed. Lita received a \$450,000 settlement, the custody of the children and a \$150,000 trust-fund for them. Chaplin was given permission to see his sons.

Lita Marries Again

After European trips with the children, Lita made appearances in variety and night clubs billed as Lita Grey-Chaplin. At various times she was reported engaged to Roy D'Arcy, Phil Baker and Georges Carpentier. In 1936 she married Henry Aguirre, Junior, and two years later, Arthur F. Day. There were further court skirmishes over the handling of the children's trust-fund, and, in 1932, Chaplin sent the two boys to a military academy to "learn to hate war." They were in uniform in the second World War, and later both of them appeared in their father's current film, "Limelight."

It was after the 1931 tour on which he accompanied *City Lights* around the world, that Hollywood rumors began to surround Chaplin and Paulette Goddard. She had been born Pauline Levy in 1911, and had



CHARLIE CHAPLIN leaving a Soviet ship in Long Beach, Calif., harbor after attending the screening of a Russian movie. Charlie is reported to have referred to U.S. Customs men, who boarded the vessel, as "the American Gestapo."

divorced Edgar James, a wealthy playboy, in 1931, four years after their marriage. Although she had signed for another studio, Chaplin bought up her contract, had her change her platinum-blond hair back to its original brown, engaged voice and dancing teachers for her and at times coached her in acting himself.

More mature and understanding at 21 than most of Chaplin's other loves, and yet possessing youthful zest, Paulette, for some years, seemed to be the perfect companion for him. It was always a matter of speculation when, where and if they were married, since they were living together without concealment in the home Chaplin had built at Beverly Hills, California.

Paulette and Charlie

When they first met there was much about the young girl that attracted him. She had beauty and intelligence, and also a kind of witty malice that seemed to intrigue the actor. Her vanity, in turn, was undoubtedly bolstered by the attentions she received from one of the world's most brilliant and famous men.

One story was that they had been married aboard Chaplin's yacht in 1932; another was that they had been married in Singapore during their later trip to the Orient, following the appearance of their movie, *Modern Times*. "But it was not until as late as 1940, at the premiere of *The Great Dictator*, that Chaplin referred publicly to Paulette as his wife.

Paulette's unwillingness to define her status publicly cost her one of the film plums of the decade. At one time she was cast as Scarlett O'Hara in *Gone With The Wind*. But women and women's clubs all over the country barraged the studio with their objections because of her equivocal relations with Chaplin—although, considering the character of Scarlett, an objection on this ground seemed ridiculous.

In their early years together, Paulette and Charlie were rapturously happy. But for a third time failure came in Chaplin's married life. For nearly ten years, Paulette and he had enjoyed each other's companionship.

But Paulette was headstrong. She was a strong individualist, just as was Chaplin. The sequel to their rapturous beginning was a clash between two vigorous personalities. This, and the fact that Chaplin had never been one to remain constantly interested in a woman who attracted him, led to the slow disintegration of their love.

This had, nevertheless, been one of the most satisfying periods in Chaplin's life. With his third wife he could talk frankly, debate his ideas, find pleasure in their jokes. He was 42 when they came together, yet this was the first time he had shared his life with such a companion. For a long time both he and the world thought he had found a permanent mate. Then the illusion blew up in his face.

There was not about their parting, however, the glare of publicity that had signalled failure in Chaplin's two previous marriages—although at one time there was gossip that they had married only before separating in order that they might go through with a legal divorce.

Mexican Divorce

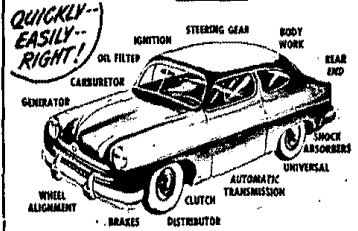
The divorce itself was obtained by Paulette in Mexico in 1942, and the *New York Times* reported that "so secretive was the action that an entry of the decree has been ordered removed from the record by the jurist who issued it." Paulette was given a settlement of \$750,000, largely in jewelry, for which she had a great love. Now an established actress, she continued her film career successfully, the only one of Chaplin's wives who did so. Before long she was to marry Burgess Meredith.

The 1940s brought Charlie Chaplin law suits, violent press attacks, general unfavorable publicity and failure for his only movie of the decade—*Monsieur Verdoux*, which flopped badly in nearly all countries.

It has always remained a mystery why Charlie Chaplin, the man who would do nothing to help his own or his adopted country in World War I, who publicly hated war, suddenly threw the weight of his personality on the side of Russia in World War II.

(Continued on next page)

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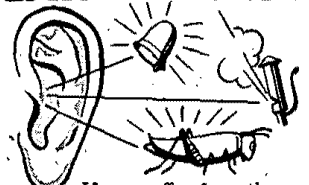
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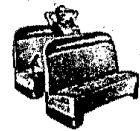
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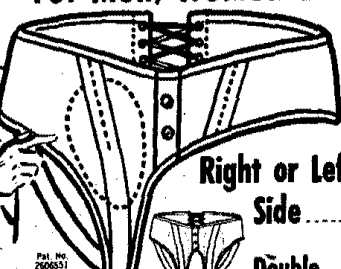


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(Continued from page 25)

In July, 1942, Chaplin first made his premature demand for a second front: "On the battlefield of Russia, democracy will live or die," he shouted.

In October, at Carnegie Hall in New York he renewed his demand. "This is the time for action and I want to do what I can. Right now is the best time for a second front while Hitler is so busy in Russia."

The Joan Barry Scandal

Throughout 1943 and 1944, Joan Barry, the young screen-struck girl from Brooklyn, N. Y., made headlines with her paternity suit against the actor. Even Chaplin's closest friends were puzzled by his "blowing hot and cold" over Joan. For more than a year, even before his divorce from Paulette Goddard, he was closely interested in Joan Barry. In October 1942 he tired of her, cut her salary to \$25 weekly but when she threatened to shoot him and commit suicide in his own home, he wooed and won her again. A week later she made another scene and Chaplin called the police.

Ordered to leave town, Chaplin handed Joan a railroad ticket and \$100. When she returned in May 1943, was caught crawling into his home through a window, Chaplin again called police but got her into a sanitarium instead of jail.

While press photographers were flashing Chaplin being finger-printed and the papers seethed with lurid details of the paternity suit—the jury found: Chaplin could not be the father yet brought in a guilty verdict—a Chaplin festival was ordered in Russia. Solomon Mikhoels, director of the Moscow Jewish Art Theatre, pinned Chaplin's troubles on the Trotsky-ites "Who are these... mercenary tricksters of the Hearst and McCormick tabloid press... who started slinging mud... morally to discredit Chaplin's name so as to weaken the force of his ideology? Trotsky-ites?"

Chaplin issued statements which solved no issues:

"I am not a Jew. I am a citizen of the world. I am an internationalist, not a nationalist and that is why I do not take out citizenship."

When informed that he might be called to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he asserted "I am not a Communist. I am a peacemaker."

Yet Chaplin introduced Henry Wallace to a Los Angeles rally and cabled Pablo Picasso, the French artist and an avowed Communist, to head a Committee to protest the deportation of Hans Eisler, Viennese-born composer and acknowledged former Communist.

Attacked in Congress

1947 seems to have been the lowest point in Chaplin's popularity. He was even attacked in Congress, when Representative John E. Rankin demanded his deportation, asserting that the actor's Hollywood life was "detrimental to the moral fabric of America."

Chaplin was bitter. For an English publication he wrote: "Before long I shall perhaps leave the United States, although it has given me so many moral and material satisfactions. I, Charlie Chaplin, declare that Hollywood is dying."

Chaplin has been under frequent

attack on political grounds although his political views have never been clearly expressed and remain a source of bewilderment.

His classic reply to reporters in 1921, when he was first accused of being a Bolshevik was "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new phase of life. I must be interested in it."

Again, when asked about becoming a citizen of the United States he replied: "If I were ever to take out citizenship papers it would be in Andorra, the smallest and most insignificant country in the world."

Following his ill-timed plea for a second front to help Russia, his support of Henry Wallace and the production of his controversial *M. Verdoux*, Chaplin was openly referred to as a Communist. To a direct question he replied: "No". Asked whether he was a sympathizer, he replied "During the war I was sympathetic to the Russians who are holding the front. I believe we owe her thanks and in that sense I was sympathetic."

Whether Chaplin is sincere when he discusses certain phases of socialism is dubious. He long has had the reputation of being a parlor pink... but the years and responsibilities of wealth have made him more conservative, seems the opinion of his friends.

Meets Oona O'Neill

During the Joan Barry scandal, Chaplin had become attracted to the young daughter of Eugene O'Neill, the playwright. A tall, slim, dark-haired girl of eighteen, Oona O'Neill began to be seen frequently in his company. And on June 16, 1943, Chaplin, then 54, married his fourth bride.

Oona, too, had studied drama with Chaplin and had been given a film part which she now abandoned, surrendering her acting ambitions entirely. She was determined from the start to make a lasting success of the marriage, and alone among Chaplin's four wives she had, it seemed after a time, the ability to do so.

His Fourth Wife

Already, three times, Chaplin's liking for young girls had led him to ill-fated marriages. But the eighteen-year-old Oona seemed capable of giving him contentment. Right at the start, on her wedding day, she gave evidence of the quality she was to bring to her union with the star. Why, she was asked by a reporter, had she linked herself with a man three times her age who had been married three times before? She replied firmly and quickly. Hers was, she said, with a smile, an esoteric union. The reporter was baffled.

For nearly ten years she and Chaplin have lived happily together. Oona O'Neill has borne him a son and three daughters. Young though she was when they were married, her intelligence has made her a real companion for him. At first, Hollywood waited complacently for her failure. Gossips said it was a matter of days, altered their forecast after the first year to a matter of months, and then, rather lamely, fell quiet. Hollywood columnists, too, ever on the lookout for signs of strife in the film city's marriages, have kept an extra-close watch on the Chaplin household. To date Oona O'Neill has confounded them all. THE END

prediction of German treachery was on Hoover's desk a month before they sprang. And here, a curious circumstance. Naturally, the F.B.I. was closely watching all Germans in Washington; within an hour after Soviet officials were told what we had learned, the Ambassador, Constantin Oumansky, rang the doorbell of the German Embassy. One must wonder why! What could Oumansky have hoped to gain by confronting the Germans with his new knowledge? Certainly Dr. Hans Thomsen, Charge d'Affaires for the Reich, could not have been expected to confess.

Meanwhile, Stanley was traveling back and forth over the ice-packed Baltic sea, draining information from Finnish and German travelers. Flying from secret airfields in Finland, he talked with German fighter pilots at Abo and Konigsberg; he watched the embarkation of Nazi troops at Stralsund for Norway, and sent home constant reports of the Nazi strength. On June 21 he counted dozens of long trains carrying troops with light artillery up to the Soviet border. Then he knew! The attack on Lenin-grad was only a matter of hours! His report to that effect actually reached F.B.I. offices two hours before the onslaught.

Back to Berlin

Most people would have been tempted to call it a day. But Stanley went back into Germany. In the next few months he learned valuable details about Berlin's director of espionage in America, Walter Krappe.

As 1941 wore on and all Americans began to be hated in Berlin, Stanley's food coupons were taken away from him; he was arrested and given the third degree; the sidewalks of Berlin were too hot for his O'Sullivan heels. The last item he picked up was the hint of a plan to send out saboteurs by submarine. That tip, too, reached U.S. officials in time.

While Stanley could still travel, he flew to South America. Before he got back to Washington he was to visit every South American country. In one capital he studied English from a juggler in a vaudeville show who was the chief Gestapo agent in the area. With his new proficiency, he then composed a letter to the President of the United States, signed by a whole group of German sympathizers, urging Mr. Roosevelt to support the Axis demands. By indirect means, he got a carbon of the letter to F.B.I. headquarters; the President was tipped off in advance and chuckled mightily when he got the letter.

In another South American country Stanley became head of a Communist party school. When a young radical was killed in a riot, Stanley was one of the guards of honor around the coffin. A local newspaper was about to take a picture of the casket sentries but a Communist leader yanked Stanley out of the line, crying:

"You are going to be a most valuable Communist agent! We don't want you to get your picture in the paper so that you can be identified by the F.B.I.!"

As things once more became too hot, Stanley started off from Recife, Brazil, in a two-motor Sikorsky sea-plane for Trinidad. Over the Atlantic the plane developed motor trouble

and came down on the sea. They drifted through a starless night until Stanley and his pilot heard a plane, their rocket pistols were seen, and they were rescued.

It was then that Hoover suggested Stanley come home for a rest. But by the time he reached Washington, there was a case waiting for him!

Eight German saboteur agents had just landed on the Atlantic coast, by submarine. As you remember, they were promptly nabbed. One carried a handkerchief which, under chemical development, showed in secret writing the name and address of an ex-clergyman living in a slum rooming house in Newark. His name was Carl Emil Ludwig Krepper. Although the F.B.I. were sure that Krepper had been trained in espionage schools in Berlin and Barcelona, they did not know what job Walter Krappe had given him to do. It was up to Stanley to find that out.

At first Krepper proved to be a tough customer, principally because Stanley had been given the wrong password. Once that was rectified, Krepper accepted Stanley as an authentic Reich Agent just out of a submarine. But he contemptuously criticized the new arrival's technique.

"The cut of your clothes!" he wailed. "They are too obviously German to fool these Americans!"

"But," sputtered Stanley, "I bought dees suit in New York—in Macy's."

"Don't say 'dees' like dot! Don't say Macy's like dot!" cried the ex-asperated Krepper. "Your German accent givs you away. Say Macy's!"

Krepper devoutly believed that Stanley came to him straight from Walter Krappe; he was willing to help destroy United States military installations and build a secret radio transmitter for easier communication with Berlin. He disclosed that his assignment from Krappe was to provide hiding rooms for saboteurs arriving by submarine. These conversations were recorded and sealed Krepper's doom, but until the day of his trial, the spy refused to believe that Stanley had taken him in. When the facts came out in court, he stood up in the court room and screamed with rage. Soon he was doing 12 years in Leavenworth.

Stanley's New Assignment

Stanley came back to Washington, smiling and eager to go again to the ends of the earth. Instead, he was given a new job—revising the index cards in one of the top-floor files. Why? For one thing, he might well have become too well known to the enemy; for another, he had earned a little scholarly repose and quiet.

Often Hoover is asked how the astounding organization of the German spy system was defeated at every turn in the United States. And why was our own counter-intelligence so successful? The German cleverness came to nothing because everything they tried was blue-printed in advance; their agents followed instructions like robots. If things went wrong, and a change of plan was instantly necessary—when resourcefulness and initiative and self-reliance counted—they became confused. Our men were on their own. They were told what we wanted, and we left it to them how to get it! That is a difference that belongs to free men; to democracy!

THE END.

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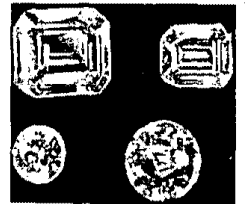
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CHUCK DAVEY—BRAINS ARE STRONGER THAN BRAWN

(Continued from page 17)

match between Davey and Vejar. Here were two young collegians with a record between them of only one loss and one draw in 74 pro fights!

Steve Ellis, Vejar's manager, took the lucrative but nightmarish assignment of broadcasting that bout. Steve practically choked on his sparse commentary as the boy embodying his title hopes was battered to the canvas four times. Still, Steve was gracious enough to say afterwards: "Davey is a wonderful boxer. He is deceptive, smooth and exceptionally fast. He does a lot of smart things, like feinting and keeping his right hand high at all times."

Vejar added, through puffed lips, "He discourages you with his style. His left hook to the body hurts the most. He doesn't give you a chance to think." That last is in tribute to Davey's latest style. When Chuck first turned pro, Kline told him to start each bout slowly and feel out his opponent. Now he has changed tactics, starting fast—on the theory that since his style is unusual, he wants to make it harder for the other fellow to try to solve him.

Davey's gravy-train was almost derailed last May 29 in Syracuse, when he dropped a split decision to an unknown named Carmen Basilio. However, a study of the referee's card, favoring Basilio, showed incomplete scoring, so Boxing Commissioner Bob Christenberry suspended the ref and ruled the bout officially a draw. His unbeaten record saved. Chuck gave Basilio a return match in Chicago and thumped him thoroughly. Between the two Basilio matches was sandwiched a return bout for Vejar, with Davey winning again in a Detroit scrap enlivened by a complete cheering section which had come down from Michigan State.

For all his heroics, Davey became

a 2-1 underdog against Rocky Graziano in Chicago last September. After all, The Rock had never lost to a welterweight or to a southpaw in his 82 pro bouts! And he also had an eight-pound pull over the youngster. In the end, Chuck's speed, class and youth convincingly beat his rough, wild-walloping foe, earning for Chuck his greatest payday to date: two-thirds of a purse totalling \$14,474.60.

After the fight, Rocky said, "I only hope he makes as much money out of



CHUCK DAVEY and his wife Patricia.

boxing as I did. I've got no excuses. He's a real beauty of a boxer. Real cute. Never gave me a chance. He didn't make a single mistake. If he had, I'd have had a chance to slip across a punch to knock him out. He has the fastest pair of hands in the ring today, and the fastest footwork of anybody but Ray Robinson."

Davey received another tribute to his "fast hands": a ringside statistician counted 679 blows he landed in that fight, 85 of them in a single round!

And now on to Kid Gavilan and the title!

What of Davey himself? How does he feel about brains vs. brute force? Here are some assorted quotes from the colorful contender for the 147-pound crown:

"Boxing requires science and skill rather than sheer strength. It's just as important not to get hit as to land on the other fellow. I know that sluggers seem to capture popular appeal, but the thousands of letters I've received from fans say they appreciate scientific boxing, too.

"I used to discourage publicity based on my college background. It made me sound like a freak.

"Scared? I never go into the ring against anyone I don't think I can lick. But I'd be keyed up for a fight even if it were my grandmother in the opposite corner. I'm always a bit nervous before the bell, but the only time I'm scared is when I sit in a dentist's chair."

"Good trainers stress roadwork, because an athlete's legs are the first to go. I like roadwork, so it's no chore. I must have covered a thousand miles around the track in the Michigan State field house."

"Being lefthanded gives me a definite advantage during a bout. It also gives me a psychological edge before a bout, because my opponent worries about it."

"I relax by playing bridge, and golf. My favorite reading is historical novels. For breakfast I prefer four raw eggs, broken and gulped one at a time. . . with orange juice as a chaser. Learned it in college."

"I don't intend to make a lifetime career of the ring. When I can't win any longer, or when it becomes too hard to box, I'll turn to teaching school full time. Fighting is only a way of earning a nest-egg for my future." THE END.

BONEFISH GO FOR FLIES

(Continued from page 20)

scarey fish and in thin water like that they are on the alert more than ever. You must stalk them quietly, drop the fly quietly, and then retrieve it so that it doesn't catch on the bottom. To overcome all of that, the first thing needed was smaller flies and lighter hooks. Several fly tyers arrived at that one at about the same time.

Jimmie Albright and his wife Frankee started tying a small white bucktail on a number 1 hook. Then Frankee and Belle Mathers of Miami got together and fashioned the Frankee-Belle flies, tied on Number 1 hooks.

The great ball player Ted Williams also designed a bucktail fly that really takes fish. He uses a Number 2 hook when he throws his fly to bonefish wallowing along the shore with their fins sticking out and in water up to a couple of feet in depth. This fly drops quietly, stays up enough to allow a retrieve without catching on things on the bottom, and it has the design that makes bonefish want to eat it. It is one of the best bonefish flies I have ever used, and I will remember one day when Ted took nine bonefish on it. Strikes were fast and furious and I was busy casting, striking and playing fish for the best part of five hours.

Harry Friedman of Miami Beach also fashioned some fine bonefish flies. Also on the smaller side, and on both Number 2 and Number 1 hooks. In the early days of fly fishing for bonefish, the spring of 1948 to be exact, Dick Splaine, who is now weatherman at Key West, tied up some white bucktails with a touch of blue on top, simulating very well indeed the color of the shallow water minnows found throughout the Keys area.

Retrieve is important with every type of bonefish fly, because bonefish have a habit of following a long way before striking. They hang in back of the lure, looking at it and trying to make up their minds whether or not to eat it. As a consequence, they will often follow the fly almost in to the boat before striking. Frequently this will bring them so close that they will see you and flush.

Generally speaking, the standard retrieve on bonefish flies is a series of foot-long jerks, but when the fish are following as just mentioned, then, to whet their appetites, I try a quick, six inch jerk to make the fish think that his prey is escaping. That often turns the tide and gets a hit.

Again, when retrieving fairly fast, a slowdown of the bringback and

even a dead stop will sometimes get a strike. It seems that you should mix your offerings, like a pitcher, showing them curves and fast ones and changes of pace. I remember fishing one day with Captain Buddy Smith. I spotted a bonefish coming our way and dropped the fly off to his right about five feet and several feet in back of him. Naturally, he didn't see that bad cast and to overcome it and get the fly where it would be in his line of vision, I gave a long, hard yank to my line and the fly shot forward past the fish. I gave another hard yank and this time he saw and came for the fly. He followed for about five feet and then, as he was getting dangerously close to the boat, I stopped the retrieve all together. The fly paused in its forward sweep and the bonefish gobbled it up as it floated still in the water, and away he went on one of those characteristic bonefish dashes for the deep.

That time the fish had surely thought he was in for a long chase after a fast moving prey and when he saw the chance to grab it at a standstill, he didn't waste any time. He took, and when he felt the hook he steamed out of there in that fabulous run that makes fly fishing for bonefish one of the greatest thrills in the angling scene. THE END.

POSTAGE DUE

RACING

(Continued from page 15)

buying the freshest vegetables on the counter.

The mere fact that HORSE ONE is being rushed right back so soon into a race carries the suggestion that his stable, too, senses his improving form and believes he can win a purse today with a bit of improvement.

The favorite is quite likely to be HORSE TWO because he won his last start.

There are some occasions when you also are obliged to string along with a horse who won his last. This is when the horse is sent right back within three, four or five days after a victory. In such a case, it's quite probable that the Racing Form's most recent evidence of good form will be credited to him, thereby pointing him out as the preferred selection.

However, when the entries don't contain any horses who have won within the last several days, try to keep your eye on the lookout for horses who've been knocking on the door within the last several days. Give them a preference over horses who won weeks ago. You'll find the average mutuel payoffs higher.

Picking the Winner

When you accentuate the recent, there are some instances where you have to "throw out" a horse's last race which may have been a rather poor one. Such a horse can become a reasonable selection for a wager if his second-last race was a good performance which took place on a more recent date than any good races shown by his rivals. Such cases often arise in maiden races.

To illustrate, let us line up three imaginary horses, indicating the last two performances of each:

HORSE X
3 days ago.....Finished 10th.
7 days ago.....Finished 2nd

HORSE XX
20 days ago.....Finished 2nd
30 days ago.....Finished 10th

HORSE XXX
4 days ago.....Finished 10th
30 days ago.....Finished 2nd

The public betting favorite probably would be HORSE XX because his last start was better than his rivals' last starts. He turned in a very respectable second-place effort in his last, just 20 days ago.

Notice, however, that each of the other horses has also turned in a very respectable second-place effort on some past occasion.

Throwing out the bad performances, you find that HORSE X ran a good race seven days ago, HORSE XX ran a good race 20 days ago and HORSE XXX 30 days ago.

You could therefore be justified in picking HORSE X to win today because he has displayed some good form on a more recent date than any of his opponents.

The fact that HORSE X's last outing was an exceedingly poor one in which he finished 10th need not condemn him. He may have been the victim of bad luck... a bad start... some bumping... a cut on the leg.

The question may arise in your mind as to what should be done when a choice must be made between two or three horses who have displayed somewhat similar good form on approximately the same dates.

This subject, among others, will be discussed in the next article in this series. **THE END.**

PIN-UP QUEEN

"After seeing your 'Date of the Month' Cheri Clark, our crew held a consultation and decided that her picture should adorn our B-29 on its missions over Korea. A copy of the picture is painted on the fuselage and we christened our ship 'Cheri'. We also voted Miss Clark 'The Girl We'd Rather Bail Out With.' Now if we could get some more 'pin ups' for our barracks every thing would be just great."—A/IC VINCENT CORBETT, Yokota Air Base, Japan

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"For myself, your issues struck a chord of rare coincidence. I refer to the fine articles on Hitler and Stalin.

"Like many, to believe that Hitler was dead without confirmation required by police and insurance companies, was to me decidedly unrealistic."—W. J. SKARDA, San Francisco, California.

ANY OLD BOOKS

"I would be grateful if you could find a little space in your esteemed paper to publish this appeal.

"I am an invalid, confined to bed most of the time, and as I am very fond of reading I wondered if any of your kind readers had any old books or magazines that they could possibly send me to help pass away some of the lonely hours."—JAMES FLEMING, St. Jude's, O'Moore Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin, Ireland.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

J. T. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.

The Belmont Stakes was first run in 1867. Ruthless was the winner.

Walter Wizner, Denver, Colo.

Lacrosse is the national game of Canada by legislative act. It is an adaptation of the Canadian Indian game of baggataway which white settlers to Canada improved upon and standardized. Lacrosse is played indoors, as well as outdoors.

George Hollings, Fort Worth, Texas

The first pugilistic bout in America was in 1816 when Jacob Hyer defeated Tom Beasley. John C. Morrissey claimed the American championship in 1852.

Thomas Brandt, Atlanta, Ga.

The first heavyweight championship fight under the Marquis of Queensberry rules was the John L. Sullivan-James J. Corbett battle. It was fought Sept. 7, 1892, at New Orleans. Corbett won in 21 rounds with regulation gloves.

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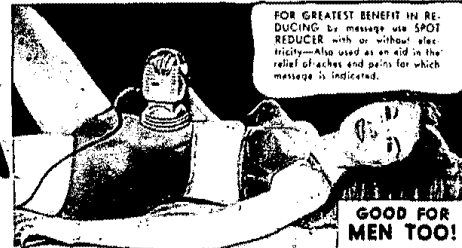
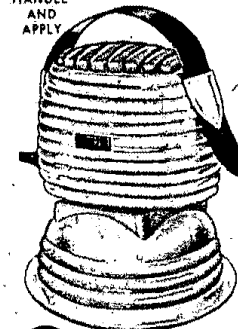
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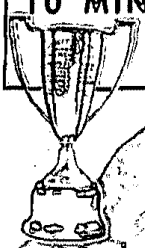
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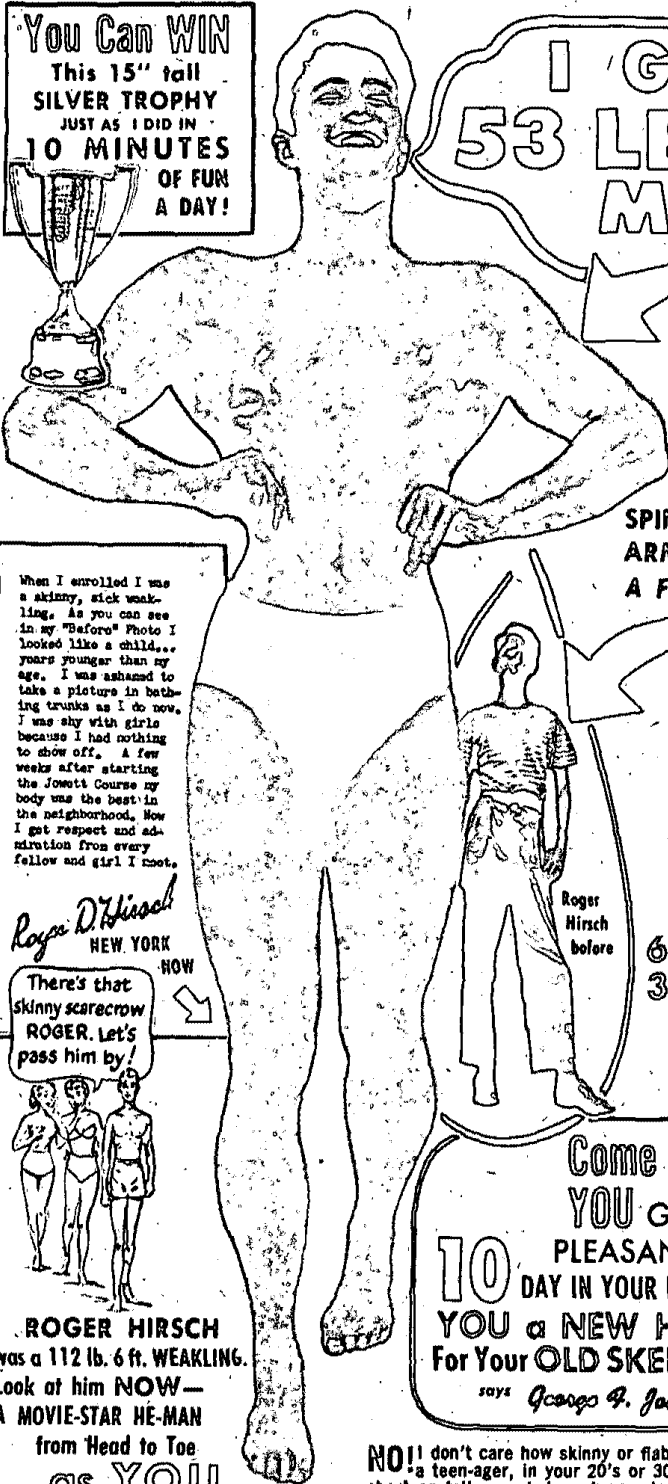
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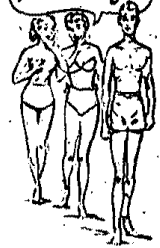
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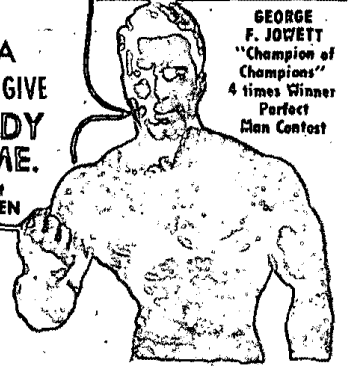
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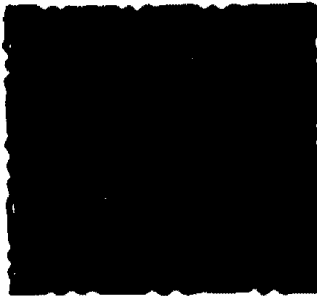
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COMMENTS:

Modern Justice Premiere 2-12-36

The Great Dictator started late 1938

Mosslem Verdoy released during 1947

10/9/52
4 PM
1 copy of Progress Report of 10/6/52
" " " " " " of 10/8/52
Statement of Bud Brand of 10/2/52
to Agent [redacted] at request
of Mr. [redacted] - statement to be returned.

(b)(7)(c)

115

Vassa work

Anton Laboratory

Art Director in the movie industry

Catherine Currey

Florence Mabel Currey

Raphael Svirano

Roswell Howard Annin

Anatoly W. Landovsky

Mary A. Jaffe

Mrs. Sherman of formerly Alexander Peterson

1/9/5

(b)(7)(c)

Dear Mr. [redacted]

I believe I gave the copy of the picture of Max Eastman etc. to Charlie Cane, Chairman, in American Artists Committee, American League for Howard, I hand you my story as [redacted] May - 1933 - 4 Issues. The picture [redacted] printed there.

Also, I'm enclosing some other photos all of which points to as I said - Socialism. Note in my story certain marked paragraphs -

Regarding any possible circumstances of abortion etc. try "Mazur Files" Los Angeles Newspapers - on death of Florence Deshon - Swadlow

Look-up Henry Elise, Artist, 700 Larch Street, Unit 1226 - just above Sunset

If I can help further, I'm gladly do so -

Carl [redacted]

WHAT DID CHAPLIN DO IN THE GREAT WAR?

Comedian's Secret. Incognito Trips. Sousa Mimic Wonders. Many Vaudeville Offers.



Mr. Robinson, Charlie's secretary, dealing with correspondence.



Miss Florence Burke, the girl who kissed Chaplin.

In immaculate attire at the hotel.

IN my very first article in this series I made the paradoxical remark that although Charlie Chaplin was the best known man in the world, very few people really knew him.

I said that he was a mystery, that he kept even his personal acquaintances asking questions. It was always "Why, this?" or "Why that?" "What will he do?" or "What did he do?"

In the wider circle of people who have never seen Chaplin some inquisitive persons have asked a question with which I will deal before I proceed with this week's instalment of Charlie's adventures. That question is: What did Charlie Chaplin do in the Great War?

I can best answer that question by reproducing a recent conversation between Mr. Charlie H. Robinson, Charlie's private secretary and close personal friend, and myself. After exchanging a few generalities I asked him if Charlie served during the War.

"APPEALS TO VAST CROWDS.

In his usual clear, crisp voice, Mr. Robinson answered my question very fully.

"He did serve," he commenced, "served well, and all the time. The all important thing during those terrible years of strife was to have the right man in the right job, to make sure that every man was serving in the capacity which gave the fullest scope to any special qualifications he possessed. Charlie sold Victory Bonds."

"I see you smile," the speaker added, "quickly," and are probably thinking of the hundreds and thousands of men in France and Flanders who would have been glad to change places with him."

"But was there one man among them who was half as well qualified for the job as Charlie Chaplin?"

"You or I might have gone out into the square and raised a little enthusiasm; perhaps sold a few hundred dollars worth of Bonds. But that is all. Because of his immense popularity Charlie was able to appeal successfully to vast multitudes."

"I wish you could have seen him at his War work. He addressed crowds of from twenty to fifty thousand people at a time."

"MONTHS OF SACRIFICE.

And because of his power of oratory and the love they bore him he was able to work the people up to a pitch of wild, patriotic enthusiasm that caused them to pour forth their money like water. And money was the blood of life to the struggling Allies."

"Could any other man have done so much? Could Chaplin have done more by shouldering a musket in France?"

"And it wasn't easy work, remember. It called for real sacrifice and physical suffering."

"I remember that on one occasion he gave up all his ordinary work to go



Charlie's smile wins him more admirers.

on a tour of the country selling Victory Bonds—and it lasted three solid months without a break.

"Day after day he held and swayed great crowds of men and women who often man-handled him in the enthusiasm which always marked the close of his meetings."

"At the end of that tour Charlie was on the verge of collapse, and had to go into hospital to recuperate."

"PROPAGANDA FILMS.

Again, he made propaganda films which were of inestimable value. And, above all, he was always

ready to forsake the platform for the trenches at any moment. Had the British War Office believed that Mr. Chaplin could have been of more use in France than America, he would have been there. Both officially and through the public press, he repeatedly expressed his willingness to make the change. British War officers in America to round up slackers, and as Charlie never hid his light, they could have found him without difficulty."

"But they didn't. They knew only too well that he was doing more with his tongue than any man, single-handed, could do with rifle and bayonet."

"Look," Mr. Robinson went on, pulling a heavy signet ring from his finger and laying it in the palm of my hand. "Charlie put that on my finger the day I joined up voluntarily. It is inscribed—"

"From Charlie Chaplin to Carlyle K. Robinson. Good Luck."

"Do you think a man would have the hard face to do that if he himself were a slacker? And do you think it would mean anything to me if it had come from a man who failed his country in his hour of need?"

TRUE TO THE BAKBONE.

"But there, all this explanation is unnecessary. The great British public knows the truth. Would they swarm in their thousands to cheer him at Waterloo Station or wait in the rain for a glimpse of his smile if they thought him a slacker? Of course they wouldn't."

"And, should poor, uninformed people accuse Mr. Chaplin of being untrue to the country of his birth, he was

has been in America for ten years without even filing up the first section of his papers. Surely, that is proof enough. He is English to the backbone, you know."

Mr. Robinson, concluded, "that I and a good many other people in America regard Charlie Chaplin as the greatest man this country has ever produced."

"I stood with him in a little tumble-down attic off the Kennington-road last night—his birth-place. Knowing the names and the now-faded revelation of the hardships under which he started life convinced me, at all events, that he is the greatest man England has produced."

"Mr. Robinson's arguments were too powerful to admit of any discussion, so I remained silent."

CHARLIE'S ADVENTURES.

And now to resume with my narrative. After his child's death Chaplin became an avowed bachelor, outside his work, few saw very much except his intimate friends. These, of course, were Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and Dick Dugansey.

Fairbanks has a funny yarn to tell of Chaplin at this period. "The big boy made built himself an ideal home no other from Hollywood, which carried out an ideal he had held from his boyhood of what a bedroom ought to be."

"I meant," he said, "to have a bedroom with windows looking out to four points of the compass. From one window I desired a view of the sea, and from another a view of great mountains. A third window must show the sunrise and prosperous agricultural country, all divided into farms, green and fertile. From the fourth window I wanted to look out upon the many cities of a great city."

"Well, after years of ups and downs, I struck out in the film business, and set to work to build me the house which should contain the sleeping-room of my dreams. When the house was finished and I thought I had got me all I wished, I went home to it. And what did I find?"

"A little runt named Charlie Chaplin had worked his way in before me, and taken possession of the sleeping-room. I had to go and find quarters in a guest-room—and I suppose I was lucky to be allowed there."

"REVEALED AT HOTEL."

Many of Chaplin's most amusing experiences have arisen from the inability of the public to conceive that he is, in private life, any different from the tramp with the big boots and the little cane. On one of his early visits to New York, after he had won film fame, Chaplin had the idea of going incognito. He registered at the Hotel Astor as "Mr. Spencer."

"The hotel was very full at the time, and included some people who recognized the real Chaplin at a glance. Very soon the whisper went round that the handsome and pleasant young "Mr. Spencer" was no other than the Charlie of so many film adventures. The result was that many appeals were made to Chaplin himself by incredulous people, mostly young ladies, who found the two personalities hard to recognize."

It was curious to note, however, that as his incognito was dispelled, Chaplin's almost boyish pleasure in the adventure disappeared, and he became the worried avoider of notoriety familiar to his too enthusiastic worshippers of the West. In a few days he had become practically invisible, and the trip, which looked like doing him so much good, ended rather uneventfully.

On another visit to New York he was

persuaded to conduct the Sousa orchestra in aid of some war charity. It was characteristic of him that during the two sides of his nature came out very strongly. The Chaplin which desires to be taken seriously was prominent for a time. He has a real flair for music, and the orchestra had been rehearsed in a little original and unusual composition which was entirely his own.

WONDERFUL MIMICRY.

His quick instinct enabled him to see that the audience, though interested at the mastery he displayed over the band, and the careful correctness of his rhythms, was really disappointed. "It was not what they had come to see. A whispered question to Sousa, and a general permission from the music-master to go the limit, set Charlie clapping at once."

And what clapping it was! He had made no special study of Sousa and his methods, although as everybody who has seen Sousa conduct will remember, they lay themselves open to broad, farcical effects in mimicry. Chaplin, however, without offence and extravagances of elaboration which the whole house roaring and kept rocking in their chairs until he was through.

After long experiences of minutes, in professional life and in the ordi amateur way, I indignantly clapped down as the most wonderful mimic alive.

It will be remembered that among many English visitors at Los Angeles was Sir Herbert Tree, the acknowledged head of the theatrical profession in England. He had visited film largely for the experience, but he had also been a serious promoter, and he and Chaplin should collaborate one or two films.

The two did actually discuss the making of "Oliver Twist" with Tree, Fagin and Chaplin as the Art Dodger. Chaplin's own version of the interview was that they agreed to make a film, could not possibly "Oliver Twist." It would mean the selection of certain incidents, the making of a drama, better description of the title of "Fagin."

"VAUDEVILLE OFFERS.

In any case, Chaplin's contracts Sir Herbert's arrangements were all prohibitive of any arrangement such as had been suggested. On rare occasions, however, when recalling his experience, Chaplin used to mimic Sir Herbert Tree in a manner which was exquisite in its absurdity. There was no ill nature in the performance, of course; it was the sheer perfection of the mimic's art.

Among the countless offers which have poured in upon Chaplin are many for vaudeville engagements in England. They have always had a fascination for the little man, apart from the generous sums of money proposed as inducement. He is almost wistful whenever one of these offers comes along and keeps referring back to it, and even sketching the sort of entertainment he could put on, if ever the arrangement could be made.

For that reason I am inclined to think, whatever his business may be, that he will not leave England without appearing in public if it be only a single performance for some charitable object. I am certain that he could do so without in any way risking his exalted reputation as the world's great fun-maker. That is a good deal to say; but his gift of provoking laughter by mimicry and conscious absurdities is something uncanny.

The price, then, rather than the theatre is Charlie's idea of recreation a

a spectator. One of the places where he could be studied in the real spirit was the big boxing hall at Los Angeles.

At the weekly entertainment there he had a seat always booked, with Douglas Fairbanks on one side of him, and Jack Deasler, the world's champion, on the other. There he would sit, so engrossed in the movements of the men in the ring that he lost the self-consciousness which nearly always afflicts him in public since he became so famous.

His face works with the emotions of the fight, and his hands move in sympathy with his interest. It can be seen that his quick mind is anticipating the movement of the boxer he wishes to win. He executes imaginary jolts and operations in miniature, sometimes being a fraction of a second before the actual blow he can see coming.

A CLEVER LIGHT-WEIGHT.

One gets the idea that he might have made a very clever light-weight, if he had not been a good many other things far more profitable.

There is method in nearly everything Chaplin does, in spite of the apparent madness of some of his exploits. His passion for "spectacular boxing," for instance, is applied over and over again, in the production of the most telling incidents in his films.

In film fights, of course, he is always the little man who dodges the murderous blows of some herculean opponent, and retorts with a brickbat and an adroit kick or two.

No escape from a blow is ever overlooked by Chaplin's keen eyes. He is constantly on the look-out for some unexpected trick in defence which can be distorted into a ludicrous posture in one of his exaggerated film fights.

Any boxing expert will tell you that his technique, the placing of his feet and the recovery after a swift "duck" are invariably perfect. That is just one instance of the thoroughness of his methods, which he applies along the whole line of film comedy.

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WHITE WASHING THE "REDS" * * *

Louis B. Mayer recently "startled" a number of business and financial men in San Francisco because of what he had to say about communists among Hollywood's writing corps.

The big power of MGM, it is reported, made no secret of the fact that some of the "Reds" are paid as high as \$2,500 weekly and that the identity of each is known.

Now arises the question that if what Mr. Mayer states is true, why does he not as the guiding genius of one of THE Major producing organizations in the industry, uproot those undesirable and as he suggests, "pask them out of Hollywood, bag and baggage"!

Certainly if communism is thriving within the ranks of the studios, there must be a percentage of them in Culver City. Veiled suggestions will never rid the industry of such a cancer. Action will!

Neither is it altogether fair nor reasonable to believe that such a condition exists only among the writing corps. That branch of the daily routine in any plant is greatly in the minority.

A studio with a roster of two to three thousand employees, where communistic tendencies prevail will have to delve in every department when the "Red" uprooting begins.

Communism is generally practiced among the disgruntled and not the satisfied. It is more likely that these offending citizens will be found among the under-paid and over-worked; rather than where fabulous salaries are paid for a minimum of effort.

At any rate what Louis B. has to say is most interesting.

Follow the speech up, Mr. Mayer by putting your finger on some of those high-salaried agitators and be the first to put into practice what you preach.

And you can't start too soon!

★ ★ ★ WHILE THE IRON'S HOT * * *

A sensible plan to help Hollywood's own unfortunates has just been outlined by Director George Cukor.

Mr. Cukor's idea has considerable merit to it and should be launched with the greatest possible speed.

There are thousands of young men and young women and thousands of old men and old women who turned to Hollywood for a livelihood. Of this great army of humanity the need is founding.

During the hey days of silent pictures, hundreds of the profession never realized that with the advent of the talking picture, their pot of gold would disappear.

Many of the men and women who now find themselves in dire circumstances have in the past given freely from their purse and from their talent, to assist someone less fortunate.

They were the people who helped to build this industry to what it is today.

These are not the people to be placed on charity. Possibly there is a chance just around the corner, still open to them.

Director Cukor's plan is a fine one. It must not be allowed to grow cold. Help for the unfortunate is immediate and if there is a Savior for them, may Heaven Bless the Motion Picture Industry.

* * * CARARO STACCATO * * *



Claudette Colbert

CLAUDETTE COLBERT... has... her fingers... in... a pie... factory * * * LOUISE LATIMER... redecorated... her... Toluca Lake... menage * * * TOMMY BECK... week-ending... at Bakerfield... and... hot too * * * EDITH FELLOWS... studying... Latin... at... Columbia's private... studio school * * * BUDDY ROGERS... being... mugged... from every... angle... publicity portraits * * * ALICE FAYE... reducing... four pounds... per week... by... playing... ping-pong... sounds... silly * * * DAVID BUTLER... proudly displaying... life pass... -USC football... games... and... to think... we pay * * * HELEN WOOD... turning... camera woman... with new... candid gadget... awarded her... by... News... photographers * * * HENRY LEHRMANN... searching... Bevhills... for... new home... tired... of apartment... life * * * ELEANOR POWELL... plays... tap-tap... not... knock-knock * * * JEAN PARKER... taking... possession... Buddy Ebsco's... apartment... and... ASTRID ALLWYN... taking... Jean's... home * * * EDMUND LOWE... now... on his... annual... one month... broccoli... 'diet * * * FRANCES LANGFORD... buying... lots of little... toy boats... to... entertain... guests on... windy days * * * ELISSA LANDI... editing... her manuscript... "Today the Rebels"... which... goes... to press... next month * * * JOHN HOWARD... keeping... neighbors awake... with... his... clarinet * * * KENNETH HARLAN... gets... a break... at... Paramount... good * * * GLADYS GEORGE... refuses... meat * * * SKEETS GALLAGHER... getting... exercise... pumping... slot machine... handle... Clover Club * * * BORIS KARLOFF's pig... Mary... has... quintuplets... what... a lot... pork chops * * * ALLAN LANE... has... telephonists... New Yorking... Betty Furness... daily * * * CARY GRANT... and... Maye Brian... are... still... that way... about... each other... * * * HOWARD STRICKLING... very much... in... evidence... Trec * * * HARRY JOE BROWN... doing... solo... night spot * * * MARSHA HUNT... will not... allow... anyone... to manicure... her nails... or wash... her hair... enjoys it... herself * * * CAROLE LOMBARD... preparing... for Christmas... by... ordering... thirty-five hundred... swell... cards * * * STUART ERWIN... gulping... all because... he must... have... his tonsils... uprooted * * * UNA MERKEL and MADGE EVANS... having... swell time... showing... Eastern friends... through... Chinatown * * * MYRNA LOY... doing... research work... farmhouse... interiors... for her... new home * * * JEAN HARLOW... going in... for... numerous... fall hats * * * SONJA HENE... teaching... college... hockey players... tricks... on skates * * * GLORIA STUART... playing... exceptional... tennis... cops... fourth place... field... of thirty * * * DIXIE DUNBAR... has... specially constructed... tap panel... in... her... play room... at home * * * NORMAN TAUROG... has... just collected... his... 296th... pipe * * * ASTRID ALLWYN... is... her own... domestic help... and... loves it * * * JAMES BLAKELEY... escorting... his mamma... Mrs. Grace Hyde... of... New York's... 400... places * * * CUBANOLA... seriously... contemplating... installation of... dance floor * * * LEO CARILLO... trying... to make... time... with... high-powered... roadster... through strip... no can do * * * ELEANORE WHITNEY... window... shopping... flanked by... escorts... safety... in... numbers * * * ADIOS... CARARO.



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Vol. 1. No. 5

Hollywood, Calif., Sat., Oct. 17, 1936

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DORIS NOLAN
(Universal Star)

Photo—Ray Jones

~~Harold~~
Mia
H.C.C.
↓

Check P.B. & P.
to Gene Friend of Co
D. in. in. Co. =
10/8/52

This was the beginning of the
"intellectuals" - Prof. Wagner &
Naylor Sinclair - Wagner -
Rapid ascent - Sinclair - Hon
for Gov. Cal - Cheplie -
Subscribed - Government
Agent August Wagner Baggage on
3rd Liberty Loan - War bond dealer.





Conrad Bercovic -

True Friend of

Bolshevik Russia

Later died Chapman for \$1,000,000,
studying the story of the secret Decretes

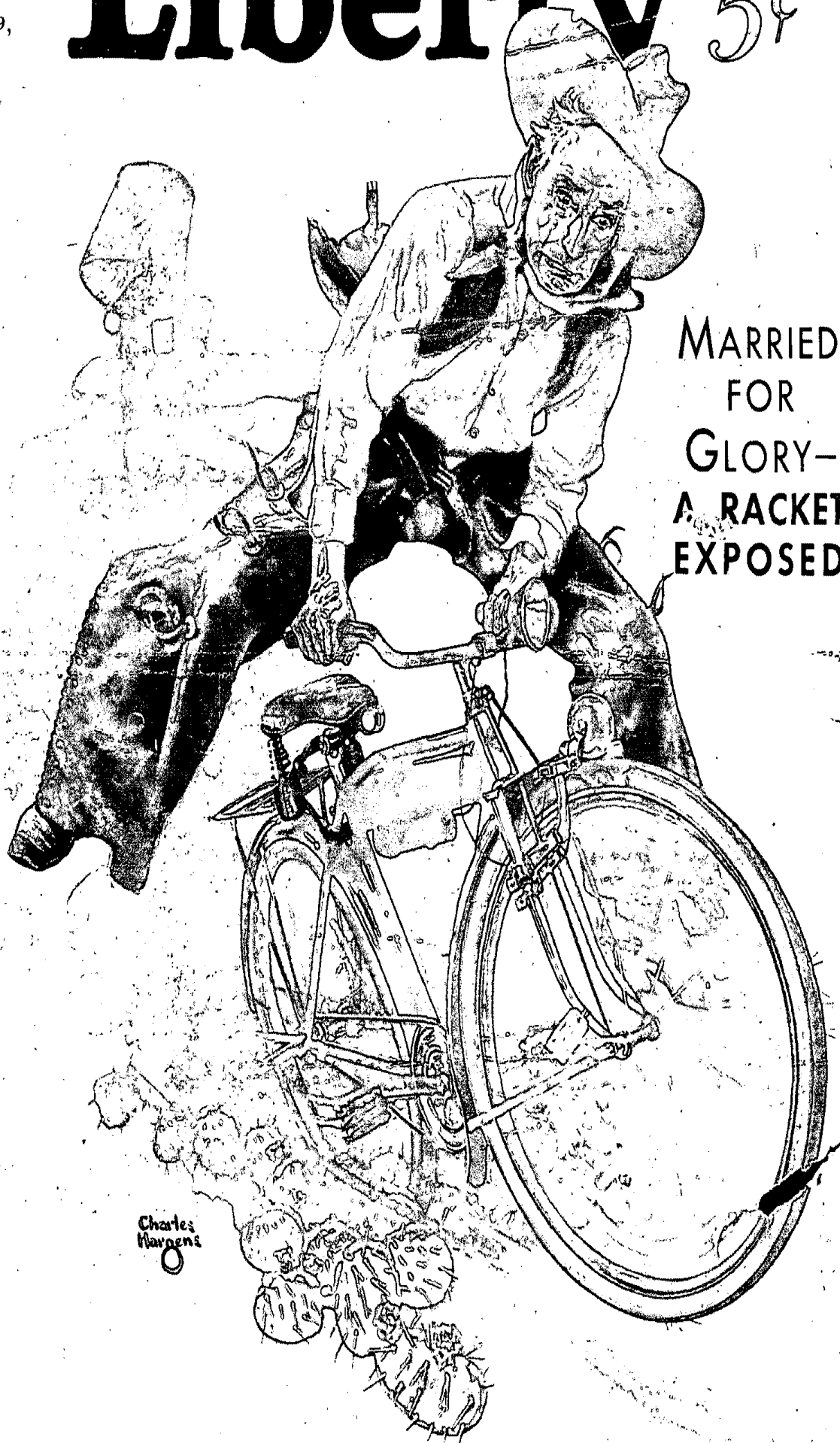




THE PRIVATE LIFE OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN

JULY 29,
1933

Liberty 5¢



MARRIED
FOR
GLORY—
A RACKET
EXPOSED

Charles
Magrens

Don't **T**rumph your Partner's Ace

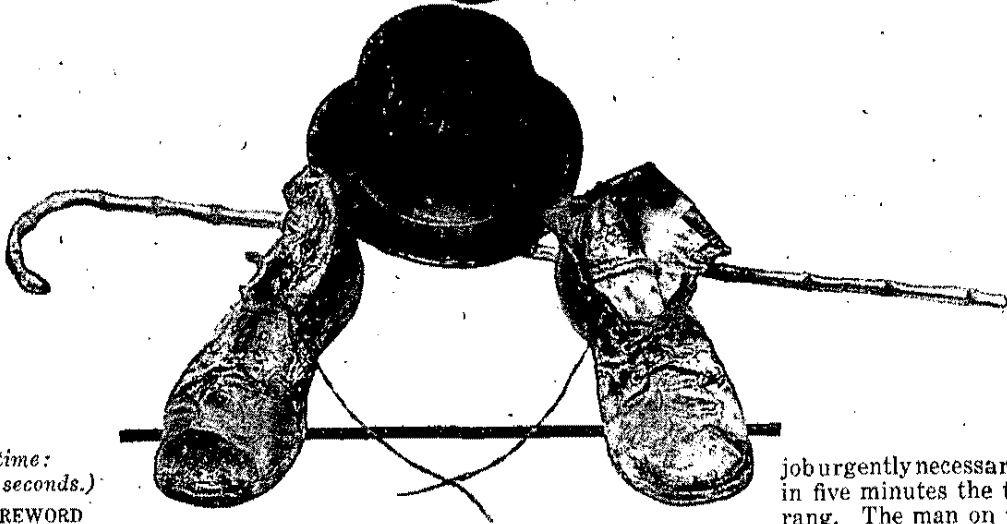
A drowsy yawn has blasted many a social career. At play as at work, you need to be alert. Snap back to normal with a sparkling, ice-cold Coca-Cola, and be yourself. It's more than just a drink. It's a very particular kind of drink—combining those pleasant, wholesome substances which foremost scientists say do most in restoring you to your normal self. Really delicious, it invites a pause, *the pause that refreshes.*

Refresh yourself and be alert . . .
Snap back to normal



Beginning—

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF Charlie Chaplin



(Reading time:
26 minutes 20 seconds.)

AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

MUCH has been written about Charlie Chaplin. Yet little has been told.

For the real Chaplin is not easy to know. Not infrequently I have had occasion to wonder if he knows himself.

My knowledge of him has been acquired through sixteen years of close personal contact. I have worked side by side with Charlie day and night. We have traveled together, we have played together, we have lived together.

He is a man of great physical courage and endurance. There is no sentiment in him. Yet he is so sensitive as to avoid at any cost inflicting pain on others—in their presence.

He has few friends. He has had scores.

He does not count it a loss!

There has been much talk about Chaplin's being "misunderstood." Actually he has fostered the idea. His "loneliness" is of his own choosing. He spends those hours alone—*rehearsing!*

As everyone knows, he was born in London, April 16, 1889. The poverty of his early years is also common knowledge. It was not until 1914 that his name flashed around the world. From that day to this it has been spread across the front pages of the world's newspapers. Every move he makes is of interest to the public. Now that the talkies have arrived, with their language limitations, he is the one man in all filmdom who—with his still silent films—has in his grasp a world audience.

PART ONE—THE LONDONER GOES HOME

A LITTLE more than sixteen years ago an invitation for me to become identified with a motion-picture company in Hollywood seemed to me to be the answer to a prayer.

During the preceding two years I had been doing in-and-out jobs in the film industry, as a press agent. At this time, abruptly, I found myself jobless, with another

A Revelation of Things That Have Never Before Been Told

By CARLYLE R.
ROBINSON

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS (C) KATHLYN HAYDEN

job urgently necessary. Within five minutes the telephone rang. The man on the other end of the wire was John Jasper. He said something like this:

"Listen. I've just had a telephone call from Mr. Freuler, president of Mutual Film. You know, they own the Lone Star Company—the outfit where Chaplin works. Mr. Freuler's got ideas about Chaplin. What are you doing?"

"Looking for a job."

"Well, that's fine! Nine o'clock tomorrow morning you start as press agent. Good-by."

I didn't know Chaplin. Few people in Hollywood did. We knew his salary was supposed to be \$667,000 a year—and guessed it was actually one quarter of that figure. (Our guess was wrong; the announced figure was right.)

I assumed I had passed Charlie on Broadway in Los Angeles a score of times. Even had I been aware of his identity I am afraid I should have paid *him* scant attention. For in those days his arm was almost always linked with that of the most beautiful blonde I have ever seen—the divine Edna Purviance.

Keen disappointment smote me the following morning when I went to work. Charlie Chaplin would not appear on the lot until the end of the week. However, this gave me a chance to get my bearings. One of my early discoveries was that the star disliked newspaper men and had no desire to be annoyed by "old friends."

I discovered he liked to be called Charlie—hated "Mister." That his hours were irregular and many of his demands impossible. That he had strong likes and stronger dislikes. That he had no idea of time.

And then at last I got my first close-up of Charlie.

I saw a young man in the studio yard playing with the company mascot, a goat. The animal would charge at Charlie—Charlie side-stepping the rush in toreador fashion. Then he would grasp the animal by the horns and pin it to the ground. This first sight of him did not impress me particularly. There were two things about

him that did stamp him as being different: the smallness of his feet and his almost feminine hands. Generally, however, he was an unimpressive-looking person, although he looked much younger than his twenty-seven years.

Arriving at the studio the next morning, I had a conference with Jasper. On my way back to my office I heard a voice shouting, "He's here! He's here!" Everybody in sight stopped short in whatever they were doing—actors, carpenters, electricians, everybody! Then Chaplin came through the gate.

The whole performance struck me as ridiculous. I wondered vaguely why they didn't blow a bugle or fire a salute. (Subsequently I learned the announcer was Rollie Totheroh—one of his many unofficial jobs!).

The star arrived in a large expensive black sports car. Two men occupied the front seat. One was tall and thin. He alighted first. The other, the chauffeur, was a Japanese. The thin man scurried around the car and opened the door of the tonneau. Out stepped Chaplin, wearing a long black broadcloth overcoat with upturned collar of astrakhan. He was hatless. Slowly he strolled across the studio yard, Tall-and-Thin following.

Bewildered, I sought enlightenment.

"Miss Roberts," I ventured, "is this an everyday occurrence? All this ceremony when Mr. Chaplin arrives?"

"Yes indeed," replied the studio stenographer. "Rollie has to do it every day. Charlie loves it!"

It did not take me long at the Lone Star studio to get the impression that on this lot everything was done *backward!* And in one respect at least I found that this was true.

I asked several executives to enlighten me as to the story of *The Immigrant*. None of them could. Only one person knew the story. That person was Mr. Chaplin!

(I know now that even *he* hadn't the least idea what the story might turn out to be!)

The last thing to be done at the Lone Star studio was to write the story of the film—after the film was finished. And writing the story was one of my jobs.

That evening Mr. Chaplin summoned me to his dressing room. As I came in he was pulling the fake mustache from his lip. He greeted me with a smile and asked me a few questions about myself. Then he bundled an overcoat about him and pulled a cap down over his eyes.

"Guess I'll go to the club," he said. "Good night. See you tomorrow, Mr. Johnson."

"Robinson," I interjected.

"Oh—oh, yes. What's your first name?"

"They call me Carl."

"All right, I'll call you Carl. And you call me Charlie. Good night. See you tomorrow." And off he scampered.

In the succeeding sixteen years Chaplin seldom addressed me orally as either Carl or Robinson. Generally he called me Buddy.

I DIDN'T fully appreciate the energy of the little man until the last scene of *The Immigrant* had been completed and the elimination of excess footage was begun.

The *Immigrant* had to be cut down to sixteen hundred feet of film. Forty thousand feet had been shot. For four days and nights, without rest or sleep, Chaplin milled in the film. When finally it had been cut his closest friend would not have recognized him. His beard had grown a good part of an inch. His hair was a matted mass. Colorless, haggard, and dirty. But his picture was finished!

Chaplin at this time was nearing the end of his contract with the Mutual Film Corporation. Every company in the industry was bidding for his services. Telegrams containing offer after offer whizzed across the United States, each succeeding one better than the others. He signed his name to a document that guaranteed him a million dollars for eight two-reel pictures to be completed within eighteen months. His last film for the Mutual people was *The Adventurer*.

He now chose a site for his very own film plant: a piece of ground on the outskirts of Hollywood, five acres in the

midst of cornfields. The choice was really made by John Jasper, his astute manager. How good the Jasper judgment was has since become abundantly clear. For that acreage, which cost Chaplin \$34,000, is today in the very heart of Hollywood, and only recently the comedian turned down an offer of \$1,250,000 for it.

In his new venture Charlie retained Jasper as his manager. In his company of actors Edna Purviance continued as his leading woman. But Edna never had a written contract. Chaplin knew, so far as she was concerned, a contract was unnecessary. Flattering offers were made to her by other companies; she chose to remain with Charlie at \$100 a week.

Eric Campbell, a towering Scot, continued on as the heavy. Albert Austin remained as one of the chief foils. And I stayed on as press agent.

Chaplin had moved out of his room in the Los Angeles Athletic Club to a house on a hill behind Hollywood. In this ten-room mansion he dwelt alone, his entourage including the valet and three Japanese servants—Kono, the chauffeur, and a cook and a butler.



Rollie Totheroh, Charlie Chaplin's able cameraman.

ENSCONCED in his new home Charlie now embarked on his first social whirl. But he steered clear of film folk. Among his guests were Max Eastman, student of socialism, Claire Sheridan, sculptress, Dudley Field Malone, lawyer, Upton Sinclair, author. From his association with this group a new Chaplin began to emerge.

At this stage of his career there were no love affairs to cause Hollywood whispering. To see Charlie and Edna arm in arm had become a commonplace. Otherwise he evinced no interest in feminine companionship, preferring heavy reading. Politics and world affairs intrigued him.

Miss Sheridan's arrival in Hollywood, and her inclusion in the list of house guests at the Chaplin mansion, gave the Los Angeles newspapers a grand idea. They would start a romance. When the reporters swooped down upon Charlie he made the mistake of running away.

Of course they tracked him down. They found him enjoying the quiet and beauty of the countryside with Miss Sheridan and her son. This was quite enough for the reporters: That imaginary romance now burst forth!

One reporter, an old-time pal, came to see me for the low-down. After I had denied a dozen times that there was any romance, I became a little impatient.

"Good heavens," I finally said, "don't you realize Claire Sheridan is old enough to be Charlie's mother?"

Of course I didn't mean him to take it literally. It was a hasty exaggeration for emphasis, a phrase picked out of the air to scotch the idea that there might be a marriage. It was not said for publication, and it was most certainly not to be attributed to Chaplin.

But next morning this headline hit my eyes:

NO CHAPLIN-SHERIDAN MARRIAGE! COMEDIAN SAYS SCULPTRESS OLD ENOUGH TO BE HIS MOTHER!

I knew that at that moment Chaplin was reading the story. That Miss Sheridan was reading it. *And that they were together!*

The next thing I knew was that Miss Sheridan had quit the Chaplin home as a house guest and was domiciled in a hotel.

Then a roaring Chaplin thundered into the studio. Nothing I could say pacified him. For an hour he stormed. Then he allowed me to tell him the true story, and calmed down. Presently he was himself.

To this day I do not know whether I did break up a romance.

With the coming of 1917 and America's entrance into the World War thousands of letters began to pour into the studio, their indignant writers demanding that Chaplin lay aside his film work and take up arms as a soldier. His countrymen were the most insistent of these letter writers. But hundreds were from United States citizens.

It was clear that something must be done, and done

quickly. Many of the letters contained definite threats.

First Chaplin underwent a private examination. His weight was one hundred and sixteen pounds—below the minimum so far as the United States draft law was concerned.

Chaplin returned to his grease paint.

But now a powerful newspaper organization flayed him mercilessly. At last he approved a public statement beginning as follows:

Regardless of the passage of . . . any bill which has to do with the drafting of men for military service, I can only state that my attitude would be the same as it was at the beginning of hostilities. And that is that I will willingly go when called.

In my present capacity in the motion-picture industry and also in private life I have always considered that I have been doing my "bit" despite the fact that I am not in the trenches with a gun on my shoulder. . . . Knowing myself as others do not, I am certain that until it is absolutely imperative that I join the ranks my efforts will serve the country in a more effective and valuable manner than if I was included among those now on the firing line.

What I have done, what I am doing, and what I want to do to prove my loyalty to the cause of Democracy has not and will not be publicly exploited. . . . I have not neglected my duty in any direction, whether it be for the Red Cross, Bond Issue, or any cause to defeat Prussianism, and I intend to continue. I am one of millions of individuals who are also ready to respond to the request of the government.

THE statement was widely printed. The clamor subsided. But now Chaplin was determined to do everything possible to prove his patriotism. He started by making propaganda films. Then he accepted an invitation from the United States government to stimulate interest in the sale of bonds for the Third Liberty Loan. Mary Pickford was covering the Eastern states. Douglas Fairbanks was active in the Middle West. To Chaplin was assigned the territory of the Southern states. Off we went to Washington, where Charlie was received by President Wilson at the White House, and then launched his Liberty Loan drive from the steps of a near-by building before a crowd of 75,000 wildly enthusiastic Washingtonians.

Chaplin's physical courage and endurance were tested to the limit on that Liberty Loan tour.

Not one of the thousands of bond salesmen throughout the country created as big a demand as he did. Not that he was a good salesman. He was not. But he was a mighty magnet.

For the first week Charlie was thrilled. In the middle of the campaign, however, something happened. Perhaps the man was tired. At any rate he abruptly canceled the rest of his tour, returning to Hollywood.

Surely nobody today will question the statement that Chaplin did more for the Allied nations during the World War than he could possibly have done by enlisting. All of the hostile criticism of him was based on ignorance.

After our return to Hollywood I discovered that Charlie had derived practical good from the tour. His experiences had given him the germ of the idea of *Shoulder Arms*.

It was while making this film that Chaplin took his first dip in the sea of matrimony. Until then it had been generally supposed that if there were ever to be a Mrs. Charles Spencer Chaplin it would be Edna Purviance.

It is true Charlie had often spoken of his one and only love—Hetty Kelly, an English girl; the girl of his dreams during his music-hall days. He told me how he had wooed and hoped to win Hetty. Told me how, often in a secluded corner of a tea shop, over a lemonade, he had painted



Caricature by Paderewski

dream pictures of the love nest to be. How the bus rides were always too short as he poured into Hetty's ear the glories of their future together. How beneath the glow of a flickering gas lamp on a park bench in the East End he pressed his suit.

Eventually he formally proposed—and Hetty rejected him.

"It was a great blow," Charlie told me. "She did not take me seriously. There was nothing I could do. But I remember saying to her, 'You'll be sorry, Hetty; one day I may be famous.'"

Not long after being flouted by her, Charlie went to America as a member of Fred Karno's repertoire company. It was a different Charlie who returned to London. Now he was groomed. Gone were the patched trousers, the worn-down heels. How he thrilled in anticipation of that reunion with Hetty!

They met. But it was a different Hetty. She too had prospered. Wealth had come to her family.

Charlie found himself wondering which of them had become the more successful. Could he again ask her to be his wife? He didn't. He went his way and she went hers. She has since been laid to rest.

Mac
Baker
1918

A startled world awakened one morning to learn that Charlie had married Mildred Harris, a girl in her teens.

There had been no courtship. To Hollywood Mildred had seemed to be just another girl. She had played bits and was being developed by Universal for better parts when she came under the gaze of Charlie. They had been seen together once or twice—at the theater, dancing afterward. Nobody gave it a moment of serious thought—not even Charlie's intimates or Mildred's closest friends.

Yet their marriage was an accomplished fact. Then began the wagging of many tongues. Predictions were in order. Most of them came true.

There was no home life for this couple. The novelty soon wore off. They had nothing in common.

Then a son was born to them. There was rejoicing. Then grief.

In a Hollywood cemetery there is a simple headstone inscribed, "The Little Mouse."

It marks the final resting place of the first Chaplin heir. The infant had scarcely opened his eyes before they closed again forever.

Had this child lived Mildred and Charlie might still be together. As it was, the next step was the divorce court. Mildred's prayer for relief from the bonds of matrimony bristled with many charges against Charlie. He said nothing. Mildred accepted \$300,000 as compensation for her brief experience as his wife.

Today Hollywood has forgotten her name.

I fancy Chaplin would have difficulty in placing her, were they to come face to face.

Those of us who thought we knew him were sure he had got the matrimonial bee out of his bonnet for all time. Then—another girl in her teens, trying to crash the gates of filmdom! Again the Chaplin eye was focused on alluring youthful femininity.

Yet Charlie showed symptoms of caution. At any rate something prevented his proposing to and marrying May Collins. He made it a point to be accompanied by a third person during the later stages of their romance.

IT was not long after her departure for the East that, at supper in a Hollywood restaurant, he suddenly became dazzled by the smiles of a beautiful blonde. It was I who introduced them.

This beauty was not an unsophisticated girl. She was the mother of a young son. A divorcee. She had come to Hollywood for a film career, and under the capable tutelage of Lois Weber, one of filmdom's few successful women directors, she was being developed into star timber.



Charlie Chaplin with Claire Sheridan, sculptor and writer.

All she needed was publicity. And what could be lovelier than a romance with Charlie Chaplin?

One August evening newsboys startled the community yelling the news of the kidnaping of the blonde beauty! To quote from the police records:

At two o'clock in the afternoon a young woman arrived at the Hollywood Riding Academy. She parked her car at the curb and entered the establishment and hired a horse. [A description of her follows.] Ten minutes after engaging her horse she rode away. Three hours later the riderless horse returned to the academy. The doors of the car were locked. On the driving seat were a purse and three books. The owner was shown to be . . .

The police sent the alarm throughout California and into Mexico. Chaplin was frantic. Vowed he would wreak dire vengeance on the abductors.

Offered a reward of \$1,000 for information leading to their capture or the recovery of their victim.

The newspapers gushed forth with screaming headlines:

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S SWEETHEART KIDNAPED!

Hollywood rose up in arms. A mob milled about the Hollywood police station. Telephone reports, all imaginative, came in from miles around. Through the night hundreds of men and women searched the wooded countryside.

Charlie was prostrated. His physician ordered him to bed. But the next day he was astride a horse, joining in the search in the hills behind Hollywood.

For forty-eight hours the search continued. At last the police called Chaplin to the station. Information had arrived that the young woman was held captive outside of San Diego. The police captain had a high-powered motor car ready.

Just as we were about to enter it, word came from headquarters that she had been found! In those very hills where thousands of people had been searching! She was now being rushed in an ambulance the sixteen miles to a Los Angeles hospital.

Charlie and I made a dash for that hospital. But when we got there we learned that she was in a private room and no one might see her.

Chaplin paced back and forth awaiting word from the sick room. But none came. He went back to his home. Her first statement reached us through the newspapers. It told of her having fallen from her horse. Becoming dazed by the fall, she had wandered through the hills. A physician stated that she was suffering from shock, exposure, and malnutrition.

Two days later she was removed to her home. There was a great reunion with her son and her mother. Chaplin arrived. Listened sympathetically as she told him of the terrible experience.

The following day a young man and a young woman put in a claim for the thousand-dollar reward. They were brother and sister. It was in front of their home that she had been found. Chaplin wished them to be paid.

I interviewed the beauty herself. She was a sorry sight. Her complexion was sallow. There were dark circles under her eyes. Her voice had lost its accustomed firmness.

As she unfolded her story I began to be suspi-

Carlyle Robinson with Kono, the Jap chauffeur.



Mildred Harris as she appeared when Charlie Chaplin wed her.

cious. Some of her statements did not tally with those she had made earlier. I had covered practically the entire area on foot for two days. I could not believe—if she had really been wandering about—that we should not have seen her. I had carried powerful binoculars.

As I chatted with her I noticed the boots she had worn. Not a scratch on them!

I took a close look at her. Saw that that complexion and those dark circles were make-up! Suggested that it might be a good idea if she told me the facts.

At once she admitted that the whole thing had been a hoax, a publicity stunt. She had hired the horse and ridden to the house on the hill. She had insisted on having an animal that knew the trails. She gave it its head, confident her disappearance would soon be noted. I now sent for the brother and sister and obtained written waivers disposing of their claim.

This is the first time the truth about the "kidnaping" has ever had general circulation.

Charlie Chaplin was overcome. But after an understandable period of painful brooding he came back to work.

Charlie's contract with the First National outfit called for his keeping his productions within two reels. But now, unexpectedly, a story idea hit him—a story that could not possibly be told on two thousand feet of film.

The idea flashed into the comedian's brain following his meeting the tiny Jackie Coogan. The child appealed to him tremendously. He decided to ignore the contract and carry on until he was satisfied he had rounded out an artistic triumph.

The story of *The Kid* is in reality a chapter from the life of Charles Spencer Chaplin. I have Charlie's own word for this. And to the best of my knowledge it is a thing he has never confided in anyone else.

The action in the attic where he hides with the boy is no brain creation of Chaplin's. That episode actually happened—to him. In an attic of the old house in London. The only difference is that when Chaplin was dragged off to the poorhouse it was from his mother's arms that he was torn. In the film the child is forcibly taken from his foster father.

The nucleus of almost every comedy that Chaplin made during my association with him was a situation in which, at one time or another, he had actually figured in real life.

THE KID was undoubtedly the greatest film in the entire Chaplin repertoire. The world has given it that rating. Much of Charlie's energy had been expended during the months of hard work on it. When everything had been adjusted, his one idea was to get away and rest. But after a brief fishing trip he came back to the studio and plunged into planning for his next comedy.

Three months were consumed in preparing a story, another in the construction of sets. Finally, everything in readiness, the cast was engaged, and the word given to begin filming on the morrow.

The time was August, 1921.

The first scene was a costume ball. One hundred extra people had been ordered to report for the first day's work. They arrived in costume. The cameras and lights were set. All that was needed for the production to get under way was Chaplin.

Charlie and Mildred Harris on their honeymoon.



From eight o'clock until midday we waited. Then, at last, he arrived.

It was at this point that I heard the voice of Sidney Chaplin calling, "Carl! Come here."

I left my desk and went to the star's dressing room. Charlie was pacing up and down the room. He stopped and faced me.

"Can you go to Europe?" he asked.

I tried to conceal my surprise as I replied, "I can go anywhere you want to send me."

"All right, then," said Charlie. "Get your hat. Don't tell a soul. Have Kono bring my car around to the side entrance and we'll sneak away to England."

FOR a moment I thought the man had gone out of his mind. I thought of the extras on the set, the four months of preliminary work, the money represented in those sets that had been erected. But out the side door we went. To a bank. To the passport office.

As the train sped eastward Chaplin seemed perfectly content. The cost of what he was doing bothered him not at all. He was homeward bound—after eight years!

The start across the ocean was a new thrill for him. He had made the passage several times, but never on a ship like the *Olympic*. And never first-class.

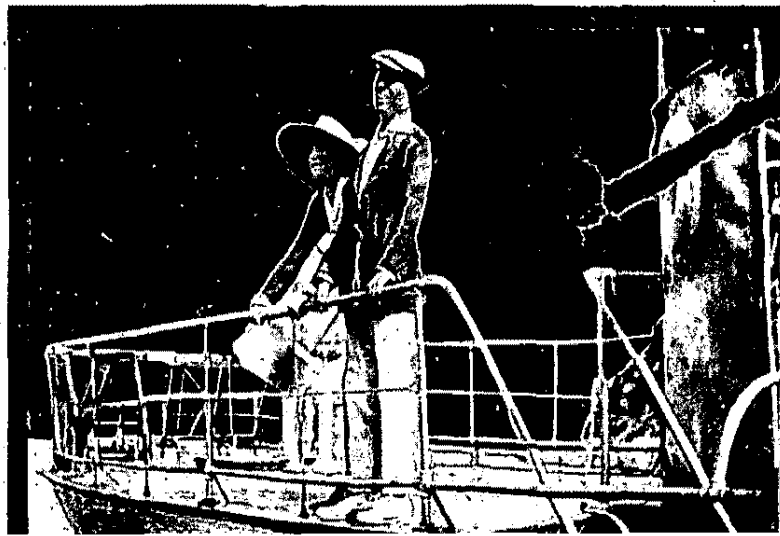
Before we were in mid-ocean it was evident that England knew the great comedian was returning to his native land. Every minute of every day brought wireless messages to him. He would send no replies. He was in a blue funk. Scared stiff!

As the ship neared Cherbourg he became increasingly nervous. I had told him that the French and some British newspaper men would board the ship there. He rebelled at the idea of seeing them. Likewise I knew that the Lord Mayor of Southampton would be on hand to greet Charlie upon his arrival there—and that Charlie would have to say something in response to that formal greeting.

Finally we dropped anchor at Cherbourg. A tender came alongside, her decks packed with men. Chaplin looked down over the rail. His knees began to shake. Up to the boat deck we ran. Behind us swarmed the newspaper men.

The mass interview lasted about ten minutes and went smoothly, one correspondent acting as interpreter. But on the fringe of the crowd was a short heavy-set man with uncombed black hair, fiery dark eyes, and a determined jaw. I could see he was bursting with some big question. Finally his chance came.

Shouldering his way through the crowd, he came to a stop with his face a bare two inches from Charlie's.





The moment he spoke I distinguished the unmistakable accent of the Russian.

"What," he growled, "do you think of Lenin and Lloyd George? Which is the greatest man?"

Charlie's comeback was lightning fast. You would have thought the scene had been rehearsed.

"One question and the other plays," he said.

The questioner seemed satisfied and rushed off with his "news."

When we were once more under way and it was safe for Charlie to appear on deck again, he let me know how well pleased with himself he was over that reply to the Russian's question. But he did not attempt to explain its meaning.

Shortly before midnight the Olympic was made fast alongside the dock at Southampton. Most of the passengers were asleep. Few were on deck. But Chaplin and I were, until I suggested that we turn in for what remained of the night.

We went below. He accompanied me to my cabin. Opened one of the ports and stared down into the blackness.

Suddenly he wheeled about and faced me. He had hit upon a way to escape from the coming ordeal. We would take pillow slips and pack them with his clothing, get overalls and caps from the engine room, and together steal away from the ship! Thus we could arrive in London unannounced and unobserved. He was actually serious!

I TOLD him it would never do. Too many people would be disappointed. (I did not add, in my pleading with him, that he would be disappointed too!)

I could not get him to go to bed. He decided to prepare a speech—one that would be responsive to anything the Mayor of Southampton might have to say. I suggested he set it down and memorize it. Thus I got him to his suite.

An hour passed. Then I was startled to hear his voice.

I hurried to the door of the

Charlie and Edna Purviance, long his leading lady.



This picture of Charlie was taken after he finished cutting the film of The Immigrant.

suite. I heard him saying: "Mr. Mayor, Honorable Mayor, Honorable Sir, Your Excellency." Over and over he kept repeating the words. I realized he was rehearsing his speech. So back to my cabin I went.

Hardly had I got between the bedclothes before he burst into the room, a piece of paper in his hand, eyes alight with inspiration.

"Listen," he said. He looked at the paper. "Mr. Mayor," he began. Then he looked at me. "Do you think that is the way I should address him?"

I had to admit my ignorance. Being an untraveled American at that time, I did not know how an English mayor should be addressed. At length we decided that it might be best not to call the mayor anything, but to start off with "I thank you, sir."

I thought he would never finish trying to write that speech. He stood in front of the mirror, gesticulating to an imaginary mayor. The day was breaking and I was dead for sleep. At last he went to bed.

AT seven o'clock I was out on deck again. Great masses of people were jammed behind the police lines. As far as the eye could see along the dock they stretched—men, women, and children. Some carried flowers, others flags. Almost all had autograph books.

I hurried below to the suite. Charlie was slumbering peacefully. On the floor beside the bed were fifty sheets of paper, a few words scrawled on each. I picked up the papers and tried to piece them together, but they made no sense. I had hoped to be able to type the speech in order to give the newspaper men copies of it.

At that moment my steward called me. Told me two couriers from "his Lordship" wanted to see me. They informed me that "his Lordship" would be on C deck to welcome Mr. Chaplin on behalf of the people of Southampton—at eight thirty! I thanked them—afraid to tell them how greatly this announcement troubled me. Obviously the Lord Mayor couldn't be expected to know the enormity of my task—to get my principal on deck at such an ungodly hour!

But I had no choice. I made for the suite and yanked Charlie out of bed, telling him he had less than an hour in which to present himself before the Lord Mayor and deliver that speech.

He dressed hurriedly, his hands trembling. While he was tying his cravat I looked out of the porthole and saw a tall gray-haired gentleman mounting the gangplank. It was the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a committee.

In the corridor outside the suite were scores of newspaper men and cameramen. As Charlie pulled open the door they poured in. Most of them did not know him. They seemed to be looking for a man with a mustache.

To my surprise and delight, Charlie was patience personified as he answered their questions. His nervousness was gone. He might be standing there yet had I not seized his arm and pushed him out on to the deck. It was up to us to get that official greeting over and done with.

The ordeal on deck was not so much of an ordeal, after all. In fact Charlie was cooler than the perspiring Lord Mayor, and expressed his thanks neatly. He had forgotten his speech—if indeed he had memorized one.

So now Charlie was in his homeland. As he descended the gangplank the crowd pressed forward, screaming words of welcome and very nearly bursting through the police lines. The cavernous customs shed resounded with cries of "Good old Charlie!" "Welcome, Charlie

Unrest Bryan - Song Water - "Hop-Hoo" lie
 associated with Chaplin. Some rise to the idea C.C. was
 a typo - But no - ekk.

boy!" and the like.
 Finally we were in the comparative-clusion of a compartment in the boat train. The door was closed by a smiling attendant. The toot of the engine whistle.

Next to Charlie in this group is Max Eastman, and at the extreme right is Rob Wagner.



Charlie Chaplin was rolling away in the direction of his native London. Now that we were aboard the train it was evident that those fifteen minutes at Southampton had exhausted him. There were five of us in the compartment, and four were solicitous nurses. Charlie stretched out at full length, face buried in his arm. We bundled coats about him. But he could not keep still. In a minute or two he bobbed up off the seat and stood peering out of the window at the passing countryside.

SOMEBODY mentioned the crowds awaiting him at Waterloo Station. It was a well meant attempt to cheer him up but it only served to add to his nervousness.

One of the greeters who accompanied us was Arthur Kelly, a brother of Hetty. Gradually he succeeded in interesting Charlie in anecdotes of the old days in the East End. Under his calming influence Chaplin quieted down. Finally he put a question to Kelly.

"And how is Hetty?" he asked.

"Hetty died two years ago," replied Kelly.

It was a terrible shock. But the train—like life—sped on. And as it passed the little stations Charlie leaned out of the window and waved to the people on the platforms. I know he did not see them; just went through the mechanical motions. But presently this mood passed. The train was nearing London. Landmarks associated with Charlie's boyhood began to appear. He rattled off their names.

A missing one would lead him to speculate as to what had happened to it.



Between Clapham Junction and Waterloo we mapped out a hurried campaign. We knew we had a job on our hands, bucking that crowd. But in our wildest imaginings we never foresaw what we were about to run up against.

There were tens of thousands of people shouting and cheering. As our train came to a slow stop they surged forward irresistibly. The next moment eager hands had seized Charlie and literally dragged him out of the train. Then they "chaired" him on their shoulders!

The police were helpless. The last we saw of Charlie he was being tossed into a taxicab which started off with a jerk. Beside him sat a complete stranger!

His entourage had disappeared. He never gave that fact a thought. Began to talk animatedly to the man

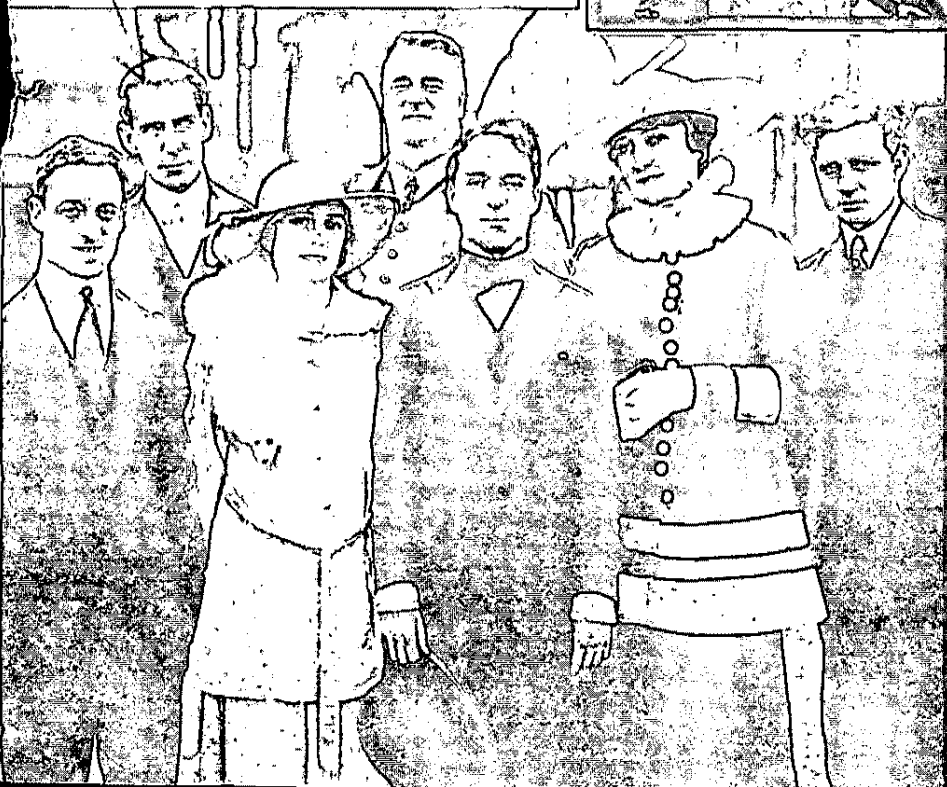
The parting scene in The Kid. Charlie and Jackie Coogan.

at his side. At last the stranger explained that it was all a mistake, his being in the cab. He had been bundled in by the mob! Apologized. Charlie assured him that he was glad to have company!

We had made room reservations at the Ritz Hotel and apparently all London knew it, including the taxi driver. For straight to the Ritz he drove without instructions. I am sure Charlie hadn't the slightest idea of his destination.

Charlie's reaction to his triumph in London; his visit to the East End tenement room where as a kid he had been separated from his mother, and his wife's romantic experiences in Berlin and Paris, will be told in next week's installment.

So will the real story of the infatuation that led to his second marriage, to Lita Grey.



Cash AND Carr

(Reading time: 26 minutes 15 seconds.)

THE little river junk appeared to be gliding silently uphill. That was because the dark farther bank was lending itself to a tricky panorama. Nobody was visible aboard this wind scow.

But there came from somewhere aboard her a petulant whining in a minor cadence. Any real mother would have been quick to recognize the character of its complaint.

"That tub is our best bet," Piers said.

"But it's going the wrong way." This objection came from a bundle on a flat slab of black granite.

"Then I'll make it go the right way—and don't speak so loud."

"Who is there to hear?"

"All China. There's nothing in it as much alive as your voice. Make it whiny—like that chow-dog puppy out there on the junk."

"Can't I get back to the mission?"

"No. H'su's rabble has occupied the village, and you're in all wrong."

He hailed the river boat. Piers had a fair vocabulary of Chinese current names for things.

There came a clatter as of somebody aboard the junk getting into a small sampan in obedience to the order for a boat. The river cargo freighters had got used to this sort of thing. The best they could do in a region where one never knew from one day to the next who might dominate it was to obey.

Nevertheless the melon pip of a small boat hovered off the bank until Piers had said a few more words and chinked some coins. That was a reassuring sound in any country and in any coin. It lured the boat in to the bank.

"Come along," Piers said, and they got into the little bowl. The man sculling them was the junk's captain, because he wore a shirt. When they got alongside there was another brief harangue, and more clinking of money.

The tide was turning to ebb and the junk began to swing. Her captain and his coolie swept her round with the jointed sculling oar. Piers and the girl went into the tiny cabin. The dim glare of its oil-dip standing light showed a bare interior.

The girl sank down on a grass mat spread on a low bunk.

She asked, "What about these boatmen?"

"Safe enough, unless somebody hails them to report there's a big reward offered for a lovely Manchu girl spy."

"The general must know I'm an American mission teacher."

"He's not going to publish that. By this time the mission has reported your absence and asked him to order a search for you. He probably knows also that a girl in



Manchu dress was with the group of villagers watching his advance column crossing on the pontoon bridge, and was then caught in the act of taking some snapshots. He has probably got the camera that the Chinese sergeant took away from you."

"How did you manage to keep me from being arrested?"

"A little money goes a good way with such a semi-bandit outfit."

She said in a sort of wail, "It will be terrible for you if we're caught together now."

"It wouldn't be so good for either of us," he admitted. "I don't think anybody saw us when I overtook you on the road. You'd never have got to the mission. The village was occupied while you were away."

She said bitterly, "I was a fool to think I could get away with going Manchu."

"No, for taking photographs. That was asking for it. You look Manchu enough. How is that?"

"My type, I suppose. A little make-up helped. I didn't think I'd be noticed. I kept the camera under my Manchu coat."

"Even worse. The general may know that you are from the mission, but he's got the goods on you as a spy. Why did you take such a chance?"

"That was because a free-lance American corre-

A Look into the Heart of the World's
Greatest Clown, Through the Eyes of
One Who Was His Aide for Sixteen Years

By
CARLYLE R.
ROBINSON

The PRIVATE Charlie

(Reading time: 23 minutes 20 seconds.)

SIXTEEN years as Charlie Chaplin's press agent, working with him day and night, playing with him, living with him, companionship on his travels, have qualified Mr. Robinson to dispel the mists of legend and gossip and to disclose the man himself.

In Liberty last week he vehemently denied the old wartime charge that the world-famous clown was a slacker. He gave a humorous glimpse into Charlie's acquaintance with Clare Sheridan, and a touching one of his memories of his long-lost dream girl, Hetty Kelly. He told the inside story of a sensational Hollywood "kidnaping" that agitated Charlie. Then he told how, in 1921, with all in readiness to film a new picture, Charlie abruptly slipped away to revisit his native land, and was royally received at Southampton and riotously, overwhelmingly welcomed in London at the railway station. There the crowd seized him and "chaired" him to a taxi. Its driver, without instructions, took him to the Ritz.



D. W. Griffith, Mary Pickford, Chaplin, and Douglas Fairbanks sign the United Artists Corporation pact.

PART TWO—ENTER LITA GREY

AGAIN a cheering mob swarmed about Chaplin as the cab came to a stop at the Ritz. Again the homecoming celebrity had to muster all his courage to face another crowd. How he ever managed to extricate himself from their clutches I have never understood. But finally he was in his suite, the street outside was cleared, the roar subsided, and he was free to devote himself to his friends.

It had been a great home-coming.

He declared he wanted no luncheon, but insisted that everyone else eat. Then he stole away through a rear entrance and started out to see his London alone. Within ten minutes he was the center of another mob of idolaters and with difficulty was rescued by the police.

Meanwhile at the Ritz I was taking a bird's-eye view of the mountain of mail which had already arrived for

Chaplin. He had every opportunity to bask in the smiles of alluring femininity had he so desired. His correspondence included perfumed missives from scores of admirers of the opposite sex. But he would have ignored these letters even if they had been brought to his attention.

Invitations to tea and for week-ends poured in. None of them interested him. He was too eager to visit the haunts of his childhood and music-hall days.

After dinner he expressed a desire to "take a ride." Four of us crowded into a taxicab. Charlie gave his instructions to the driver in a whisper. Presently we found ourselves in the East End.

He pointed to a tall brick dwelling, one of a row. We looked up at the top floor where the slanting roof formed what was undoubtedly the attic.

"That's the room where I lived as a boy," said Charlie. "How I would love to go into it once again! I wonder if it is still the same."

I suggested we go and see. So up the staircase the four of us went. Somebody lit a match to help me find the door on the top landing. I knocked.

After a brief wait a woman's voice answered. "I am with Charlie Chaplin, who once lived here," I said. "May we come in?"

"You'll have to wait till I get on me pinafore."

When she opened the door we entered a small room lighted by an oil lamp. We had to stoop as we moved about to avoid bumping our heads against the slanting ceiling. At one end of the room was a fireplace. On the hob beside it, an iron kettle. A bed was pushed against the wall, and there were two straight-backed chairs, their cane seats worn through, and a chest containing dishes and a few old books.

Our hostess apologized for the humble surroundings. She was a Mrs. Reynolds; her husband had been killed in the war. She did not have to tell us she was destitute. Here was the veritable abode of destitution. The selfsame squalor



Charlie's farewell to Pola Negri in Berlin. Pola is in the center, smiling; Charlie, at the right with a cane.

When Hargreaves came into the office the next morning the Chief was already there.

"They liked that piece of yours in New York," he remarked out of the corner of his mouth. "The whole cable desk probably burst into loud sobs. Anyway, they wired congratulations on it. How much you getting now, kid?"

"Five hundred a week," said Hargreaves. He knew that the Chief knew exactly what he was getting, but this periodic inquiry was a tradition in the office.

"I think we can let you have an extra five hundred bonus on that piece," said the Chief, reaching for an order blank.

Hargreaves stared at the white blank with its scribbled legend. Five hundred francs—twenty whole dollars. There would be no "quiet evening with mother" for him and Lola tonight. He could send flowers—two orchids or three camellias—and they could dine in a place where there was music, and they would dance many times, for they were young, and the princess had said that these things were continuous, renewable. There were things he could tell Lola tonight that he could not have told her yesterday. Five hundred francs went a long way in Paris. There would be enough to give the orchestra something so that they would play the old waltz of forty years ago—the Berini waltz.

THE END

TWENTY QUESTIONS

Liberty will pay \$1 for any question accepted and published. If the same question is suggested by more than one person the first suggestion received will be the one considered. Address, Twenty Questions, P. O. Box 380, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y.

- 1—Who are the Dukhobors?
- 2—When was the East India Company chartered?
- 3—Who discovered Cuba?
- 4—What famous pianist became a premier?
- 5—Who was the first United States Secretary of War?
- 6—What are terminal moraines?
- 7—From what does the state of Nevada take its name?
- 8—Who was Pomona?
- 9—What was the Sublime Porte?
- 10—What is the meaning of the phrase *Sturm und Drang*?
- 11—Who was the composer of the opera *Lohengrin*?
- 12—Who commanded the Spanish fleet against Admiral Dewey at the Battle of Manila Bay?
- 13—What is the name of the capital of Monaco?
- 14—What cities composed the Hanoan League?
- 15—What is peonage?
- 16—Who is David Jayne Hill?
- 17—What is the North Pacific Fisheries Treaty?
- 18—What is the meaning of the word *giallar*?
- 19—How high is Bunker Hill Monument?
- 20—Who painted the Blue Boy?

(Answers will be found on page 50)



7 kinds of stains discolor teeth—COLGATE'S REMOVES ALL SEVEN!

PERHAPS, like many women, you have noticed that sometimes your teeth remain dull—cloudy . . . even after brushing.

Here's why! The things you eat and drink leave *seven kinds* of stains on teeth. And *all* are a menace to the beauty of teeth unless removed daily.

Two cleaning actions needed

Most toothpastes have only one way of attacking *all* stains. But all stains will not yield to *any one* way.

Some stains can be removed by *emulsive* action. Others respond only to *polishing* action.

Colgate's does a *complete* job because it gives you both actions. As you brush it

over your teeth it foams. The emulsive action of this foam loosens most of the stains, dissolves them, washes them away.

The polishing ingredient in Colgate's—a safe powder such as dentists recommend—completes the job of removing the stains; leaving your teeth *thoroughly clean—lustrous!*

Notice the difference!

Stop trying to get your teeth clean with a toothpaste that does only *half* the job. Get a tube of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. Use it for 10 days. Notice how much cleaner it gets your teeth—what a difference it makes in your appearance. The large-size tube is only 25c.

For beautiful, stain-free teeth—use Colgate's after every meal. See your dentist regularly

The 7 causes of stains that discolor teeth

Group No. 1—Starchy foods, Group No. 2—Sugar foods, Group No. 3—Protein foods; Group No. 4—Fatty foods, Group No. 5—Minerals, Group No. 6—Fruits, Group No. 7—Beverages—and tobacco.



L I F E O F Chaplin

Charlie in The Idle Class, in one of his experiments as a Beau Brummell of the screen.

All photos ©
Kathlyn Hayden



that Charlie had known in that very room. What an echo of the past!

Hers was no sob story, however. She brought forth a tin box and produced some papers.

"This is my husband's war record," she said. Then she handed Charlie a second document. "But *that* is what he valued most—a letter from his Majesty the King."

Charlie pretended to read the letter, but I knew his eyes were blinded with tears. Geraghty was reaching for his handkerchief. There was not light enough where Crisp stood to show his face. I know my cheeks were wet.

Now Mrs. Reynolds wanted to make tea for us. But Charlie protested. She was plainly disappointed, but she was too much the perfect hostess to press the point. Instead she took the documents back from Charlie and reverently replaced them in the tin box.

AS she did so Chaplin whispered to us to look for a knot hole in a corner of the floor. We looked but there was no hole. Charlie grinned.

"It must have been plugged up," he whispered. "But Sid and I used to lie on our stomachs there and take turns at peeping at the woman underneath as she went to bed!"

Tears and laughter—the old Chaplin formula!

As we took our departure Mrs. Reynolds begged us to call again. Charlie extended his hand. The old lady carefully wiped hers on her pinafore. As their hands met I heard the faint crackle of a bank note.

We made our way down the rickety stairs to the street.

"Well, boys," said Charlie, "we've been in the room where Sid and I were separated from our mother."

Nobody spoke. We were all slobbering.

In the ensuing days Chaplin enjoyed himself to the full. Yet it was with relief I learned that he had decided to cut short his stay in London. Now, after all these years, I can reveal the fact that at that time there was undercurrent in England a strong feeling against Chaplin—on the part of men who had served their king and



Charlie and the members of his company in Casey's Court. He is seated, in the second row, fourth from the right.

country in France. Many threats had come. As in the United States, the threateners did not know what Chaplin had done for the Allied cause. Some of the writers made it plain they wanted only an opportunity to do him physical injury.

The little fellow was on holiday. It seemed to me the part of wisdom to withhold from him all knowledge of these letters: At any rate I did.

A quiet evening concluded this visit to London. Just a little group of friends congregated in the suite. Charlie clowned for them. He was never in higher spirits—or funnier.

A few hours later we were off to Berlin, boarding the small Channel steamer at Folkestone. There was no crowd awaiting us at the Hook of Holland, and then the train crew, Germans, never seemed to have heard of Charlie Chaplin. Throughout the war none of his films had entered Germany.

It was early evening when we rolled into the station at Berlin. Again there were no welcoming throngs. Charlie expressed gratification that this should be so.

I had made no reservations at the Hotel Adlon. In the United States, when you are acting as pilot for a Charlie Chaplin, reservations are unnecessary. Not so in Germany. The clerk at the desk regretted in perfect English that he could not accommodate us. Just as I started to tell Charlie we would have to seek shelter elsewhere, Karl von Wiegand, the newspaper correspondent, stepped up to us. At last somebody had recognized Chaplin!

He insisted on placing his suite in the hotel at our disposal, and hurried off in search of the proprietor, Herr Adlon. Before we had finished washing our hands in came a full dozen managers and undermanagers, headed by Herr Adlon in person! Their combined apologies almost floored Charlie with embarrassment.

Five minutes later we were ensconced in what had been, before the revolution, the imperial suite.

Throughout the evening we wandered about the streets. At length we dined in an obscure little café. Charlie was becoming more and more fidgety. I knew the symptoms. He wanted to get into a crowd—even as an unimportant part of it.

A taxicab driver drove us to one of the most fashionable night clubs. Two liveried flunkeys opened the door of our taxi. The men and women who were flocking into the house were immaculately turned out in full evening dress. Charlie and I were wearing the clothes in which we had left London!

A POMPOUS lackey confronted us at the door. He was distinctly supercilious as he led the way through the enormous main room, Charlie and I following meekly. The revelers paid no attention to us as the major-domo conducted us to a little table in a remote corner. There was only one chair. Charlie slumped down onto it. Then a waiter brought a second chair for me.

My heart bled for Charlie. The best known man in the world—shoved into a corner!

But again recognition. A voice rang out: "Charlie! Charlie!"

From the dance floor, literally running toward us, came Al Kaufman, Berlin representative of Paramount. Straight through the

Charlie, with Lita Grey's mother, signs the contract making Lita his leading lady.



Charlie's mother, Mrs. Hannah Harley Chaplin, as she appeared in her last years, in California.

indignant dancers he plowed his way. And then Chaplin was recognized in another corner. The band were waving at him and grinning!—a group of American doughboys who had remained behind after the Armistice and were making their living as jazz players.

The pompous one reappeared. Now he was mine host plus. Superciliousness had given place to obsequiousness. We must move to the most conspicuous table in the room. Kaufman was excitedly introducing Charlie to Pola Negri.

MISS NEGRI murmured that she knew the name! It was sun-clear she hadn't an idea of the honor that was hers. As for Charlie, he was equally ignorant of Pola Negri's status as an artist. He had seen her in one German-made picture that had found its way to Hollywood.

From the outset it was evident enough that Charlie was tremendously interested. She was certainly beautiful. Yet she knew not one word of English, nor Charlie one of German. However, Kaufman, acting as interpreter, got the couple over the language hurdle.

In spite of the handicap Pola and Charlie got along famously. After all, they were artists. Knew how to convey—delicately and provocatively—thoughts with their eyes!

For a week they were inseparable. Charlie made no secret of his fascination. Raved about the softness of Pola's voice, the beauty of her skin. Bewailed the fact that the limitations of the motion-picture camera made it impossible to mirror her loveliness upon the screen.

I am sure it was with heavy regret that Charlie finally left Pola and Berlin. Yet he was pleased that his departure created something akin to a stir. In a few days Berlin had awakened to the fact that he was there.

His farewell to Pola was no secret farewell. It took place in the inner court of the Adlon—with a battery of newsreel cameras shooting it!

His arrival in Paris was greeted by a mob that was as big and as demonstrative as the crowd at Waterloo Station. Here the shouts of "Good old Charlie!" became "Vive le Charlot!"

During his music-hall days he had played at the Folies Bergère. He announced that we should attend the evening performance there.

At first no one recognized him. As yet the newspapers had not told of his arrival. It was not until the intermission at the music hall that he was spotted by an American tourist. In no time the French audience was yelling and cheering.

After the performance we went to the Rat Mort. Here another affair of the heart developed. We had entered the place unrecognized. Charlie called my attention to two girls at a ringside table near ours. They did not appear to be French. They certainly were not Americans. They were beautiful!

The beauty of one of them intrigued Charlie. He began to romance about her—as a princess inognito!

I asked the waiter if he knew who the girls were. He did! They were a sister act employed in the place as entertainers!

At this juncture the music struck up. Charlie's dream princess began to sing. Her personality fascinated him. Her voice held him spellbound. She really



THE "Kill" - # 1640,000.00

A great crowd of Berliners giving Charlie an ovation.



A little penciled note: "You were wonderful. I love you."

That was all. But it was enough. The man of the hour, the object of hero worship, the great Charlie Chaplin, forgot everything except Moussi. Off he went to the obscure singer of the Rat Mort!

CHAPLIN was thwarted in his attempts to bring Moussi to America, but he did not forget her. He was tremendously happy, years afterward, to learn of her marriage to a member of the English peerage.

Meanwhile Charlie now

wanted to return to England to spend a week-end at the country home of H. G. Wells. He decided to fly. So we flew, from Le Bourget airdrome.

At Croydon a smartly uniformed chauffeur led the way for us to a waiting saloon car. We took it for granted the Ritz Hotel had sent it to pick us up. The driver was apparently a foreigner, judging from his broken English. As we rolled along in the general direction of London, Charlie decided that he didn't know his job; was taking us by a roundabout route.

Of a sudden the car came to a grinding stop. But before we could move, the chauffeur was pulling open the door. Leaning close to Charlie, he pulled off his cap, dark glasses, and false mustache, and exclaimed dramatically in perfectly good cockney:

"Nah, then, Charlie Chaplin, you're kidnaped!"

Our driver was the manager of a cinema on the outskirts of London. During our earlier visit he had presented Chaplin with a handsomely bound volume containing the autographs of the people who attended his cinema. In return he had asked Charlie to make a personal appearance there. Charlie had had to refuse. This, then, was the manager's way of compelling Chaplin to fall in with his wishes.

I fully expected Charlie to be furious. But, as he so often did, he fooled me. He burst out laughing. Complimented the manager on his resourcefulness, on his carrying out the trick so cleverly. And then he actually left the car, entered the cinema, and took a bow!

From that cinema to the Ritz we fairly burned up the roads. But we were not as fast as that energetic cinema manager: He had phoned to Fleet Street, and screeching headlines, "Charlie Chaplin Kidnaped!" advised London of our return.

As fast as it could be done we changed our clothes, packed bags, and set forth for the Wells country home. This, to Charlie, was the crowning joy of his trip—these hours of communing with his favorite author. Now he was content to turn his footsteps in the direction of Hollywood and work.

But it was obviously difficult for him to get down to work again. For more than a month he stayed away from the studio. But when finally he did take the plunge he displayed more vitality than ever before.

For a time he nursed the idea of—becoming the Beau Brummell of the screen! The foolishness of it even.

was a surprisingly good artist to be working there. It is surely unnecessary to say that when we left the Rat Mort we did not leave alone.

It was daybreak when we got back to the Claridge. She had captured Charlie's heart. He admitted it—zestfully.

She had told him how she had had to flee from her native Russia. A most pitiful story. She called herself Moussi Sodtskaya.

A refugee!

Charlie assured me he could make her a sensation in America. Even after ten hours of sleep he was as enthusiastic as ever. Wherefore my job was to make inquiries as to the possibility of getting Moussi into the United States. Eventually I discovered she was a woman without a country, and there was no way for her to get a passport that would admit her to the United States.

Not the least piquant part of it was that Moussi hadn't the faintest idea of Chaplin's identity. Her awakening came when *The Kid* was shown at a benefit performance in the Trocadéro cinema. This was the only occasion during the trip that Charlie consented to make a personal appearance—to aid in raising funds to carry on the work of restoring the devastated regions of northern France.

THIS was undoubtedly the most brilliant gathering of notables he ever addressed. His services were recognized by the French government and brought him a decoration at the hands of the Minister of Education. But in his heart of hearts the glory and the acclaim meant less than his knowledge that at last Moussi was discovering who her admirer was.

He had seen to it that she had a seat, high up in the gallery. There sat the beautiful Moussi gazing with unbelieving eyes at the little figure on the stage. Slowly the stunning truth dawned on her. She held the affection of this great world figure!

Later she told me she was afraid ever to see Charlie again.

Following the performance in the cinema Charlie was the guest of honor in the home of a great statesman. Beautiful women showered compliments upon him. The élite of the French capital paid court to him. Yet it counted for less than nothing compared with a fragment of a theater program which Charlie found upon his return to the Claridge.



Alfred Reeves, Charlie Chaplin's general manager.

tually dawned on him—but not until he had spent thousands of dollars toying with it. At that, he did not discard it altogether. In *The Idle Class*, for example, he played a dual rôle that allowed him to dress up. So also with the final sequences of *The Gold Rush*.

The Pilgrim wound up the First National contract. It was during the making of this film that Charlie brought his mother to California. To attend to this none too easy task Chaplin sent Tom Harrington to London. The valet accompanied Mrs. Chaplin to New York.

It was whispered—and the rumor gained wide credence—that Chaplin had begrudged the cost of transporting his mother from London to Hollywood. That he had forced her to cross *in the steerage!* That consequently the officials at the port of New York treated her as an immigrant and came within an ace of deporting her back to England! That only when Nathan Burkan frantically wired Charlie did he reluctantly spend the money necessary to keep his mother off Ellis Island!

Of my own knowledge I stamp that wicked tale as untrue. Chaplin was truly fond of his mother. Did everything in his power to insure her happiness and well-being.

What actually happened when Mrs. Chaplin came under the scrutiny of the immigration officials was no more Chaplin's fault than it was yours. The inspector, after his oral examination, passed the gentle-voiced old lady. She was as good as admitted. But then she let slip an utterance that completely altered her status.

Although Harrington had prepared Mrs. Chaplin for the examination, she was hopping mad by the time it was at an end. Also she was Irish, having been born Hannah Harley. And now her Irish was up.

As she left the inspector's desk she put a question to a fellow voyager.

"And who does he think he is, then?" she demanded hotly. And added the name of the Deity.

In jig time medical examiners adjudged her mentally unsound.

Eventually Chaplin smoothed out matters by posting a bond with the United States government to insure his mother's never becoming a burden upon the community. Also he guaranteed that she should have expert medical attention during her stay in Hollywood.

The meeting of mother and son was pathetic. She had not the slightest idea of the great place her boy occupied. Until the day of her passing away she never knew what the words Charlie Chaplin meant to the cinema-goers of the world. It was enough for Hannah Harley to know what they meant to her!

Ensconcing her in a lovely home on the ocean front at Santa Monica, Charlie engaged a companion and a nurse for her. He continued to live in his own home.

A GAIN the gossips' tongues were loosed. Did Chaplin consider himself too good to live under the same roof with his mother?

In fact it was hitting a man when he was down. For Charlie was grief-stricken. His mother's mental state caused him intense sorrow. All he could do was to provide every possible creature comfort. And this he did.

With the First National contract a thing of the past, Chaplin now blossomed forth as a full-fledged independent producer. His determination to make ever better contributions to the literature of the screen had much to do with his joining Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, and D. W. Griffith in their issuance of the famous ulti-

matum to the motion-picture industry of America. It was to put an end to the slipshod mediocre productions of the film factories that he agreed to become a founder member of the United Artists Corporation.

The other partners took it for granted that Chaplin would turn out two feature-length films each year. But Charlie was beginning to realize that the more often he made a film the more difficult it would be for him to top it with a better one. Plot after plot was evolved, but Charlie scrapped them all. Once again he turned to play.

And then along came Peggy Hopkins Joyce! I recall their meeting as if it had happened yesterday. It was a drowsy summer afternoon, anything but conducive to work. Chaplin told us funny stories. Reminiscenced. Brought out his violin and played for us. Then he absented himself in his tiny anteroom, playing an eerie melody over and over again. We knew it was his way of calling it a day. So one by one his co-workers stole away and I was left alone.

BUT not for long. For now in burst Marshall "Mickey" Neilan. He was in high spirits. Chaplin came out, registering pleasure at sight of him, and Mickey began raving over the beautiful lady waiting outside in his saloon car. She was none other than Peggy. Charlie said he would love to meet her.

A few minutes later Mickey's car drew in to the studio grounds and out she stepped. Strings of diamonds and emeralds dangled from her wrists. One look at her and the ordinary man would gasp.

But in her meeting with Charlie she was the personification of correct formality. Her accent was ultra-refined. It was as if she meant seriously to impress Chaplin as a very great lady. At that, she might have got away with it but for Mickey and his monkeyshines!

Charlie invited her to enter his dressing room and partake of liquid refreshment. With them went Mickey. I brought up the rear to do my bit as bartender.

As the bubbles began to take effect, Peggy began to come down to earth. But each time she would catch herself up and become more than ever "refined." Presently Mickey decided it was time he took a hand in the proceedings—and gave Peggy such a whack as children get by way of discipline.

Instantly Peggy wheeled on the grinning mischief-maker and completely forgot her rôle of *grande dame!*

For the next fortnight Charlie and Peggy were inseparable. The Boulevard buzzed. The gossips were sure they would marry.

But, as unexpectedly as she had arrived in Hollywood, Peggy departed for New York. The stage was calling her. So that romance ended.

Now, however, Chaplin had a story—a story of a glamorous woman of the world!

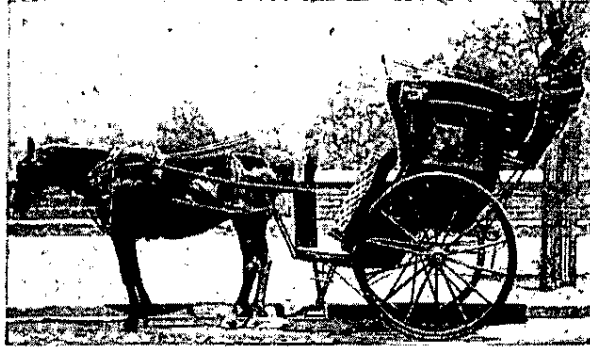
Upon his return to the studio he let us know that all thought of a comedy must be set aside. For the time being he meant to devote his attention to drama! But he would not appear in the film. He would function merely as the creator of the story and as the director. The result was *A Woman of Paris*.

While the industry acclaimed the film as the outstanding picture of the year, it was most disappointing from a financial standpoint. That didn't bother Charlie. The added prestige it gave him more than offset the loss.

This was all very well, but the hard fact remained that it was up to Chaplin to get busy and give an impatient world a new comedy. He decided on the idea out of which grew the story of *The Gold Rush*.

VANISHING AMERICA

The Hansom Cab



"Hansom is that hansom does," and they're not doing so very well these days. Invented by John A. Hansom, an Englishman, they reached the height of their popularity in the closing days of the last century. But now there's only a few of them left. Look around and see what good example YOU can find of Vanishing America. Liberty will pay \$10 for every photograph published. Photographs will be returned provided a self-addressed and stamped envelope is inclosed. Send your photograph to Vanishing America, Box 380, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y.

Our toughest job was finding a new leading woman. Then Lita Grey appeared! Not as Lita Grey, however. Then she was Miss Lolita McMurray.

Charlie gazed at her eagerly when she arrived with her mother at the studio. He remembered her vaguely. She had played an angel in the heaven sequence in *The Kid*. Her mother reminded him that in *The Idle Class* also Lolita, as a girl of fourteen, had played a tiny bit, the mother working as an extra in the film.

During both productions Chaplin had skylarked with Lolita, as he had done with the other youngsters on the set. But this, thanks to the intervening years, was an entirely different Lolita. The longer Charlie talked with her, the more desirable she became as the ideal leading woman. Impulsively he decided his search was at an end.

At his orders a test was made at once. He raved over the result. Lolita was the answer to his prayer!

Followed the signing of the contract that foreshadowed Lolita's queendom. The business of creating an illusion was our next job. First she became Lita Grey. The name was Charlie's own choice, and it was flashed to the ends of the earth. Overnight she was world-famous.

Next came a statement for the newspapers of the world. It was a vivid display of the star's power to make the world accept a chit of a girl, a tyro, at his valuation. It depicted her, her mother, and their background in the most dazzling colors that language affords. In short, Charlie was head over heels in love again!

Hardly had Lita signed the contract when her mother made it plain that henceforward she and "the beautiful young lady" of the publicity department's ecstatic ravings would hold the reins in the studio. The dressing room that had so long been Edna Purviance's was now refurnished to meet the requirements of Mrs. McMurray.

Charlie let it be known that their every wish was to be gratified.

As extras in *The Idle Class* and *The Kid*, mother and daughter had frequently suffered that kind of humiliation which is the lot of the mob at every studio. Now everything was sweetly different. Now Lita took her place in the foreground—or behind the camera, side by side with Chaplin. Now it was her privilege to approve or disapprove of every scene before it was shot. It is surely unnecessary to add that at this stage of the proceedings Mrs. McMurray and Lita never failed to agree with Charlie.

A romance was in the budding. And budding fast!

The real story of the Chaplin-Grey marriage and divorce, with Charlie's ensuing all-but-fatal illness, will be told in next week's installment by Mr. Robinson.

It's utterly NEW!

Equalizer KOTEX

(Patent No. 1,863,333)

gives 20 to 30%
greater protection—gives new
comfort and safety

KOTEX, with the New Patented* Equalizer, brings 20 to 30% greater protection in its downy cellulose filler. Protection is more adequate but less bulky. It has Phantomized ends, concealing completely all presence of protection. Mere rounded ends are not enough, they must be flattened and tapered.

An intimate explanation of the new Equalizer is given you on the direction sheet inside the package.

Old advantages remain

You wonder: will this give the same softness, the same absorbency as the Kotex I already trust and like so well? Yes! And the same disposability. It can be worn on either side with equal protection. And you get these features, in Kotex, today, at a lower price than ever before.

For extra safety

During certain hours—in some cases even for two days—extra precautions are necessary. At such times, use Kotex Super Size. Have a box of both on your shelf.

You will want to try the *Kotex narrow adjustable belt*... the final perfection in sanitary comfort... designed to give wearing ease such as has never before been possible.

Why no sanitary pad can be "just like the new Equalizer Kotex"

Yes, it looks simple, but this device took 2½ years to perfect. Imitations can be made, they will be made, but it cannot truthfully be said of any other pad that it is like the New Kotex with Patented Equalizer... and this is why:

- 1—it took two and one-half years to perfect.
- 2—a board of three hundred women tested it.
- 3—medical authority of high repute checked their findings.
- 4—★AND, the United States Government granted Patent No. 1,863,333 to protect it for use of Kotex, exclusively.

Illustrations and text copr. 1933, Kotex Co.



SOULMATES, PLAYMATES, PALS

Warren William in a Hilarious Comedy,
An Exuberant Elissa Landi, Richard Dix as
an Alcoholic Reporter, and Marlene Dietrich
in Petticoats Featured in the New Films

By ROB WAGNER

- 1 star means fairly good.
- 2 stars, good.
- 3 stars, excellent.
- 4 stars, extraordinary.

★★★ GOODBYE AGAIN

CAST: Kenneth Bixby, Warren William; Anne, Joan Blondell; Julie, Genevieve Tobin; Elizabeth, Helen Chandler; Maid, Ruth Donnelly; Arthur Westlake, Wallace Ford; Harvey Wilson, Hugh Herbert; Mr. Clayton, Hobart Cavanaugh; Theodore, Jay Ward; the Hotel Manager, Ferdinand Gottschalk; the Bell Boy, Ray Cooke. Directed by Michael Curtiz.

A PLAY full of goofy situations and acted with high humor. In college Warren William, class poet, and Genevieve Tobin, romantic co-ed, met and loved. That is, their oversouls met and loved. Years passed. Genevieve married Hugh Herbert, a kindly Babbitt. Warren became a famous author of best sex-sellers.

Warren, on a "personal appearance," arrives in Genevieve's town and all her suppressed romanticism is aroused. She calls. Warren tries hard to remember who she is. She throws herself at him and he recalls her kisses.

Joan Blondell, Warren's secretary, is jealous of this flaming revival of youth. Genevieve's sister, Helen Chandler, and brother-in-law, Wallace Ford, are worried. Hugh Herbert is interested but delightfully casual about his wife's lapses. Ridiculous developments, culminating in a hotel conference to free Genevieve so that she can go to her soulmate.

But Warren's elastic soul is now in Joan's keeping, and Joan, wishing to disillusion the love-lady, with barginister purpose rings in a fake son. Genevieve's oversoul goes boom! and she leaves with her unperturbed and genial husband.

This is the jolliest thing William has done. Miss



Genevieve Tobin with Warren William as college-days sweethearts reunited, in *Goodbye Again*.

Tobin oversouls delightfully and Joan Blondell was never better. The lesser characters—right down to Ray Cooke, the bell hop—act with life and spirit. Hugh Herbert, the inconsequential husband, just about steals the show. Altogether hilariously amusing.

★★★ I LOVED YOU WEDNESDAY

CAST: Philip Fletcher, Warner Baxter; Vicki Meredith, Elissa Landi; Randall Williams, Victor Jory; Cynthia Williams, Miriam Jordan; "Doc Mary" Hanson, Laura Hope Crews. Directed by Henry King and William Cameron Menzies.

Elissa Landi had her days of love. On Wednesday she loved Victor Jory, on Thursday Warner Baxter. Meeting both together "of a Chooseday," she had to choose.

Paris. Dancing academy. Elissa studying. Victor Jory, her handsome American sweetheart, is about to take



One of the Thursdays on which Elissa Landi eyes Warner Baxter this way in *I Loved You Wednesday*.

her on a romantic vacation to Brittany when he gets news his wife is arriving. Wife! Horrors! Elissa, shocked, goes to South America. Here she meets Warner Baxter, engineer on harbor construction. Love. Back to New York. Warner goes out to build Boulder Dam (swell shots of big project). Elissa goes to Paris and makes hit as a dancer. Years pass. Back in New York. Warner finds her. Love again.

Warner invites her off on his yacht. She accepts. But—up turns Victor and asks her to go to Paris with him. The rival lovers meet. No punching, but an amusing duel in dialogue between civilized gentlemen. Elissa meets Miriam Jordan, Victor's wife. Another amusing duel of wits. Miriam says in effect, "Go along with him; he'll come back. He's a good husband, but I have to give him his Wednesdays off." Elissa struggles between the two invitations, finally deciding to go with Victor. While shaving, Victor gabbles and in trying to



Charlie Chaplin and Lita Grey, before their ill-starred marriage, on location in *The Gold Rush*.



Charlie with Ramsay MacDonald, followed by the Premier's son and daughter, Alistair and Isbbel.

Pagliacci Pays and Pays— A Weary Mother Finds Rest—England Again

(Reading time: 24 minutes 35 seconds.)

"MUCH has been written about Chaplin. But little has been told," says Mr. Robinson, who was Charlie's press agent and personal aide sixteen years. In this series he divests him of traditions, including slanders, and reveals the altogether human being whom so few have ever known. Last week's installment followed Charlie through his first return in triumph to his native London and his subsequent visits to Berlin and Paris. Pola Negri flashed into the narrative and vanished, as did Peggy Hopkins Joyce. Mr. Robinson told the true and touching story of the coming of Charlie's mother, aged and mentally enfeebled, to California. Toward the installment's close the youthful Lita Grey turned up. To Charlie's mind and susceptibilities, she was the answer to his prayer for a leading woman for *The Gold Rush*. He gave her and her mother the whip hand at the studio. He was head over heels in love.

PART THREE—HE LEARNS ABOUT WOMEN

PRESENTLY Charlie awoke to the fact that love and business don't mix. So he decided to cut out business.

He kept this decision to himself, however. He announced a shift of locale of his picture. We must move from the deep snow of the high Sierras to the tropical heat of a tiny Mexican hamlet. Nobody had to tell us that this was an impossible location for *The Gold Rush*.

A few of us smelled a mouse. Hooked up Lita's ancestry with this trek to Mexico! But of course we said nothing. Orders are orders.

Had Chaplin told the world of his intention to remarry, had he staged the wedding ceremony in his Beverly Hills mansion, there would have been no unpleasant publicity. How badly he had been advised became swiftly apparent. The secret had leaked out. Even before Chaplin and his company reached the little town it was overrun with newspaper correspondents. The place was swarming with

them as Charlie and his bride elect entered the village.

The wedding was solemnized—if, in view of what was speedily to follow, one may be forgiven for using that word—in an adobe hut. The town boasted the usual Mexican cathedral, but it did not appeal to Charlie as an appropriate setting. Not even though the interior of the shack looked like a prison cell!

Lita's mother and other members of her immediate family were the chief witnesses of the marriage.

Homeward bound went the "happy" pair. On the train, besides the members of the *Gold Rush* company and Lita's numerous relatives, were at least fifty reporters and newspaper photographers. The story hadn't ended in that adobe hut—not by a whole lot.

The wedding supper in the Pullman dining car was a painful business. But after Charlie and his bride retired to their compartment the guests began to make merry. Their gayety was only slightly abated when Lita returned to the table—less than a minute after having left it. What had happened no one seemed to care.

During the remainder of the train journey Charlie remained in his compartment, alone. Lita's mother and grandmother and the other relatives continued to celebrate in the dining car.

Chaplin had cherished the fond hope that he could keep the world in ignorance of the marriage. Now in desperation he dispatched a telegram that would insure the presence of his motor car at a prearranged point on the highway on the outskirts of Los Angeles. Indeed the conductor to have the train slow down there.

When the train did slow down, Chaplin leaped to the ground and started to run at top speed through a cornfield. Lita did likewise, at some considerable distance

The PRIVATE Charlie

By CARLYLE R.

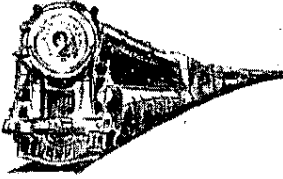
H A P P Y D A Y S

By ANNA ROOSEVELT DALL

ENJOYING LIFE INCOGNITO—A WAY TO OPPOSE SWEATSHOPS

(Reading time: 4 minutes 20 seconds.)

SO often I am asked, "What do you enjoy most among the great variety of things you are now doing?" Strange as it may seem, I enjoy almost everything, but perhaps the most lasting satisfaction comes from the many chances I get to meet all types of people. Sometimes during one week I find myself spending from fifteen to twenty hours on a train, often in the day coach. I am lucky enough to feel absolutely at home on a train, and I either read, sleep, or talk. I've had many incognito conversations which are, of course, ten times more amusing than if I had been recognized. As my interests seem to lie in the field of human activities, I'm ever surprised at the life saga which every individual lives. Without being too inquisitive, I like to try to get a panorama of that story and, I suppose being human, to compare my own experiences with it. Probably what I enjoy next best to the contacts I have just described is—going to the opposite extreme—absolute quiet and relaxation in the country, where I can play with my children without interruption, fall asleep for hours in the sun, and ride, swim, or play tennis to my heart's content.

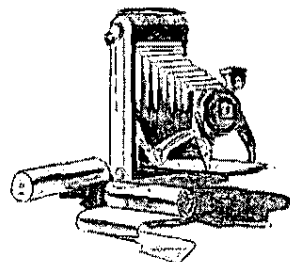


WE'VE all been reading much propaganda against the sweatshops, and it seems sometimes that we've actually returned in some measure to the old days of improperly lighted and ventilated workrooms. I've been interested in Mrs. Gifford Pinchot's valiant crusade



against these intolerable working conditions. Now, what can you and I do about this problem? I think one thing is this: When we buy merchandise, we should not fail to ask such questions as, "Was this manufactured in a sanitary, light workroom?" Often a union label is a guaranty of the proper background for merchandise. I know that many stores require sales people to hand in daily reports of what customers ask, complain of, and comment about; so, you see, our observations will not all be lost.

I DESCRIBED our short visit to Campobello, New Brunswick, this summer, and now you might be interested to hear a little about Hyde Park, which is really my grandmother's home, but, as my father is an only child, we have all spent a great amount of time with her there. Our place is high



RELAXATION AT HYDE PARK—WHITE HOUSE HAMBURG STEAK

above the Hudson River, about five miles north of Poughkeepsie. Here we learned to ride and swim, and now my grandmother's great-grandchildren are enjoying our same early experiences. Of course my father is not as free here as we are; almost every day he works in his study, seeing countless people until four thirty or five in the afternoon. At that time we try to plan a period of relaxation for him, and all of us go two miles east to "The Cottage," where my mother and Miss Nancy Cook, Miss Marion Dickerman, and Mrs. Caroline O'Day make reproductions of early American furniture. The site of the cottage was originally a favorite picnic spot. We go



there now to canoe, swim, and play outdoor games. As it is off the beaten track, comparatively few people know about it and we can be alone with our friends for at least a couple of hours a day.

Last year, during the campaign, air photographs were taken of the "big house," meaning my grandmother's home. Much to our amusement, one of the hayfields was designated as a polo field! Right in front of this house is a very tall old spruce tree. As children, it was our favorite hiding place. Hyde Park has grown in our minds to symbolize the gathering of our particular and very large clan. That's why I think it will continue to be the summer White House.

HERE'S a dressed-up family stand-by, Hamburg Steak, taken to Spain for atmosphere. Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt sent it to me this week from the White House.

HAMBURG STEAK WITH SPANISH SAUCE

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 pound Hamburg | 8 good-sized onions |
| 1 can or equivalent of tomatoes | 1 or 2 green peppers |
| | ½ teaspoon paprika |
| | 2 teaspoons salt, or to taste |

Peel onions and slice crosswise, place in frying pan with a tablespoon of bacon fat; fry slowly until wilted. Add tomatoes and sliced green peppers, seeds included; add seasonings and simmer for the forenoon. It is best to taste and add seasonings as desired, as tomatoes and onions vary in flavor. This is really better the following day and may be set aside in the ice box for future use. Form hamburger into eight balls and press together well and then pat into flat cakes of the desired size and fry in dry pan either well done or rare, but not quite as well done as desired, as they continue to cook as long as hot. Pour the Spanish sauce around the cakes or serve separately. The sauce should be very thick, like mush.

THE world is so full of a number of photographers, amateur and professional! They lurk behind every bush and in every airplane, at least so it sometimes seems. The old advice, "When in doubt, be aggressive," doesn't hold, for the results are horrible pictures. So we grin and like it, and trust the public won't get tired of seeing our pictures so often.



With his two sons, Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr., and Sydney Earle Chaplin, in their nursery days.



Left to right, Amy Johnson, the aviatrix, Charlie, Lady Astor, and Bernard Shaw.

All photos © Kathleen Hayden

LIFE OF

Chaplin

behind the sprinting bridegroom. Then there was a veritable cascade of reporters and photographers out of car doors and windows. The pursuit was on!

Finally the couple reached the safety of the Chaplin mansion. Now began Charlie's second matrimonial venture.

It was the first time this pretentious Beverly Hills home had had a mistress. Mrs. McMurray let Charlie understand that she had no intention of giving up her active interest in her child's home life. After all, as she pointed out to him, Lita was still a mere child in her early teens. (That "nineteen" of the studio statement was eyewash.) Lita, moreover, knew nothing of housekeeping. Now more than ever she needed a mother's loving care and guidance.

SO Charlie shunned the house, seeking forgetfulness in the companionship of his tried and trusted men friends. Lita made merry in the Chaplin home—her guests chosen indiscriminately from among her acquaintances of the days when she had been an extra.

Obviously it was a situation that could not go on for long. It was Chaplin who ended it.

To those who knew him, Charlie's announcement that Lita Grey had withdrawn from the cast of *The Gold Rush* came as no surprise. Yet it entailed the scrapping of tens of thousands of feet of finished film—priceless scenes in which she had figured with Chaplin. Of course the world was led to believe that it was the marriage which had made it desirable for her to retire from the screen. That was the truth. But not as it was laded out to the public! Actually Chaplin fired Lita—threw her off the lot and into oblivion so far as filmdom is concerned.

With romance dead, Chaplin was ready to get back to work. The first thing to be done was find a new leading lady. This did not take long.

Another beauty entered Charlie's life. Another dazzling brunette! A girl he recalled having admired for her performance in *Salvation Hunters*—one Georgia Hale. He had met her; and then he had forgotten her. Fired with renewed zest, he quickly completed the revamped scenes. Presently *The Gold Rush* was "in the can."

The film won universal acclaim. Chaplin was satisfied. His net profits exceeded \$2,000,000. But during long lonesome nights he prowled about the back streets of Hollywood, trying to fathom the future—the while Lita and her friends held high carnival in the Beverly Hills mansion.

To add to his wretchedness, word came to him from his mother-in-law that in the not too distant future he would become a father.

In the spring of 1925 Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr., arrived in this world. The young mother, the grandmother, and the great-grandmother rejoiced. The father maintained a stony silence. The event was shrouded in secrecy, but again the alert news hounds were not to be put off the scent. Congratulatory messages came pouring in from the farthest corners of the earth. They went unanswered.

For years Charlie had cherished the idea of extracting new pathos from a *Pagliacci* rôle. He now decided that while his own heart was breaking he would outdo all his former efforts as the world's prime clown. Thus would he be a real-life *Pagliacci*.

He engaged Harry Crocker as the mainstay of his story staff, and off they went together to evolve the story of the *Pagliacci* film. They returned after a few weeks with a well-worked-out outline. Once again Chaplin was on fire with enthusiasm. Work must begin at once on *The Circus*.

Again the quest for a leading lady. The studio overrun with lovely young aspirants. But this time Charlie hadn't a free hand in dealing with these darlings. Lita and mommer were still very much on the job!

Of course Lita, in her rôle of nursing mother, was

ROBINSON



Left to right, Kathlyn Hayden, Vivian Gaye, Hayden Talbot (back to camera), Dr. Hyatt, Sari Maritza, and Carlyle Robinson.

necessarily confined to the house. But there isn't the slightest question about her having selected Chaplin's leading lady for this production. The plum was handed to Merna Kennedy, one of Lita's girlhood playmates.

We had hoped *The Circus* would be made within schedule time. But Chaplin fiddled about worse than ever. It became daily more evident that domestic discord was making it impossible for him to concentrate.

Then, after the arrival of a second son, christened Sydney Earle Chaplin, upon that hopelessly mismatched couple the final-act curtain came down with a bang!

Yet the actual incident which ended the marriage pretense had happened many times before.

Charlie had come home mentally and physically worn out. He wanted quiet, needed rest. But he found his home in the possession of a score of men and women in a state of convivial hilarity—Lita's guests. He remonstrated emphatically, pointedly. The scene came to an end with the precipitate departure of the guests—followed by Lita and the two infant sons.

Lita's divorce complaint contained many charges. Once again Chaplin remained silent. Fled. Hid in Sidney's home, pacing the floor day and night. Those charges were a part of the court record and thus everlastingly recorded against him. His brain was numb; he was on the verge of a complete collapse.

With the precision of a division of shock troops, Lita's array of legal advisers swooped down upon the Chaplin holdings. In no time at all they had seized his home, captured his studio. The doors of both were closed to him: He was a beaten man.

Of course this aspect of the nasty mess was never known by the public in general. The newspapers were abundantly filled with sensational "copy." In view of the defendant's silence it began to look as if he might presently find himself forever banned from the screen.

It was a shadow of the real Charlie Chaplin who now put the width of the continent between him and his relentless foes—rushing madly to the one haven in which he could find surcease from these assaults, the home of a man who loved him as much as if he had been his own

Nathan Burkan, New York lawyer. One look was enough for Burkan. He called in physicians. For days they worked like Trojans to save the little man's life.

Gradually Chaplin regained his health. In the solitude of the Burkan home, with all news from Los Angeles kept from him, his shattered nerves were soothed.

Meanwhile the machinery of the Los Angeles courts kept relentlessly turning. Lita's demands were many. And heavy: Most of them were satisfied. Again Chaplin remained mute. Let his money do the talking. And

it talked—to the tune of more than one million dollars! And then he came back to the studio and finished *The Circus*. I don't know how he did it. I am sure he doesn't. But what a Pagliacci he was!

Naturally enough, Charlie never considered *The Circus* one of his best films. Yet it was a money-maker. Also Charlie actually made professional use of his miserable experience by weaving it into the story!

His feeling that it was definitely inferior to his first United Artists film only fired him with ambition to make another. In less than a month after *The Circus* was finished we were juggling ideas. The one definite one Charlie had was that the heroine in this next film must be a blind girl. With that for a foundation he set out with his staff of collaborators to write the story of *City Lights*.

As we began our labors Charlie added a new member to the staff—Henry Clive, an Australian with a world of knowledge. We were thus five: Chaplin, Crocker, Clive, Henry Bergman, and I. We were the cabinet. Rollie Totheroh christened us the "Brains Department."

For months we struggled. Finally the panic hit Hollywood.

The talkie panic! What would Chaplin do now?

We had not long to wait for his answer. He himself would never talk into a microphone. Nor would any character in any film of his!

IT is not that Chaplin can't "read" lines. That is ridiculous. But he held he was primarily a pantomimist. Considered his an infinitely higher form of art than declamation. Also he swiftly put his finger on the weak spot of the talking pictures—the limitation of its markets. From a business viewpoint it would be suicidal for him to confine his audiences to the English-speaking world. His was a world audience.

So *City Lights* went into production as a silent film.

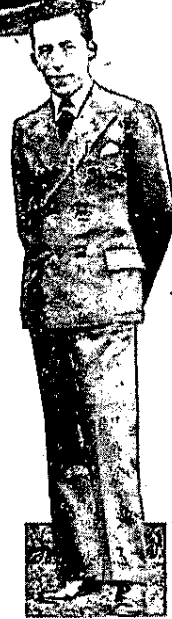
But not quite that easily! We had yet to find a girl who could be convincing in that sightless rôle: Charlie found her sitting opposite to him in a prize-fight arena!

The following day she arrived at the studio. A few minutes later she joined the company as leading woman. Her name was Virginia Cherrill.

Virginia had had absolutely no screen or stage experience. She had come to California after a try-



Charlie with Merna Kennedy in *The Circus*.



The late Ralph Barton, caricaturist and writer. Charlie was his friend.

Below, Charlie with Virginia Cherrill in a scene from *City Lights*.



ing time in a Chicago divorce court. What a bond between them!

Charlie's jubilation was cruelly cut short by the greatest tragedy of his life. And no matter what defamers have said, the death of his mother was just that.

The aged woman was suddenly stricken with a malady requiring her immediate removal to a Glendale hospital. Charlie was sent for posthaste. After more than an hour he came out of the hospital and took his place in the car beside me. He was overcome with emotion.

He told me he had decided not to enter the sick room. He wanted to remember his mother as he had last seen her, when illness had not changed her.

"I think you're making a great mistake, Charlie," I said. "There may be a chance yet for your mother. If there is, it's your presence at her bedside."

By this time we were some distance from the hospital. Charlie pondered over my remarks. Then he nudged me.

"Tell him"—the chauffeur—"to go back," he said.

For the next two hours I waited in the car outside the hospital. When he rejoined me his eyes were red.

"You were right," he said at length. "She did recognize me, and took my hand, muttering, 'My boy.' Then she lapsed into unconsciousness again."

Not many hours later a telephone call advised me of her death. I told him. He took personal charge of the funeral arrangements, assisted by Reeves. My job was to keep the reporters away. Success demanded lying. I told them all that the funeral was to be at two o'clock in the afternoon and the burial immediately thereafter.

Actually the brief Episcopal ceremony was conducted at nine thirty in the morning. Only Charlie's closest friends and the studio staff attended. But this was not for lack of trying on the part of two others.

In the midst of the services there was a commotion at the door at the rear of the little chapel. Lita and her mother were demanding that they be admitted! They were turned away.

Chaplin rode alone behind the hearse. At the cemetery a grave was open near a lily pond. Near by was the grave of the Little Mouse.

Bareheaded and bowed, Charlie sat alone. What made me turn my head during the benediction I shall never know. But I did. To my amazement and horror I saw Lita and her mother. They were attired in deep mourning—Lita effectively making use of a black-bordered handkerchief.

There remained the danger of Charlie's seeing them. No one could say what he might not do. We hid them from him by crowding about him as he walked with downcast eyes to the waiting motor car.

Months elapsed before I told him of what had happened. His reaction

made me more than ever glad that I had turned my head when I did.

So Hannah Harley passed to the Great Beyond without ever knowing the world importance of her youngest boy. She had seen him on the screen on two occasions—but through fogged eyes. She seemed to enjoy *The Circus*, but made only one comment as the film unfolded itself.

"They're working the lad too hard," she said. "He must be tired."

The applause and the laughter meant nothing to her. She hadn't the faintest idea it was her son who was winning this acclaim!

How nearly Virginia Cherrill missed making her screen debut in *City Lights* she will never realize—unless her attention is called to this recital of the facts.

Already a half million feet of film had been shot, with Virginia in almost every foot. Charlie instructed me to tell her that she would not be needed at the studio for a few days, that she might have a brief holiday. She never dreamed that this was a preliminary step in easing her out of the film.

At the time Charlie was deep in a renewed romance with one of his former leading women, Georgia Hale, heroine of *The Gold Rush*.

As soon as Virginia was safely out of the way the dashing Georgia appeared at the studio. Followed tests, under the guiding hand of the star. When the lights came on he sought our opinions. One by one we gave them.

Naturally we knew Charlie hoped we would say "O. K., chief." And everyone did, with reservations—except me.

"And what do you think?" he asked.

"I think she's lousy," I replied.

He gazed at me without changing his expression of inquiry. I had expected him to hit the ceiling.

"If you're serious in your determination to replace Miss Cherrill," I said, "anybody would be better than Georgia. I don't say she hasn't ability. I know she is familiar with your methods. But she could never make me believe that she was that blind girl."

He let me see I had offended him, but presently he proved he did not hold it against me. More important—Georgia Hale was out.

Chaplin's quest for a new leading woman continued, however. At last, in Marilyn Morgan, a beautiful sixteen-year-old, he was sure he had discovered the perfect girl for the part. Even I had to admit that she was unquestionably intelligent.

Charlie rehearsed the child for hours; played scenes galore with her before the grinding camera. I never knew him to be more enthusiastic.

Miss Morgan's mother did the talking for her daughter. Chaplin sent for me and ordered me to have the contract drawn up immediately.

Another child! Another mother! I hurried off to consult Reeves. He

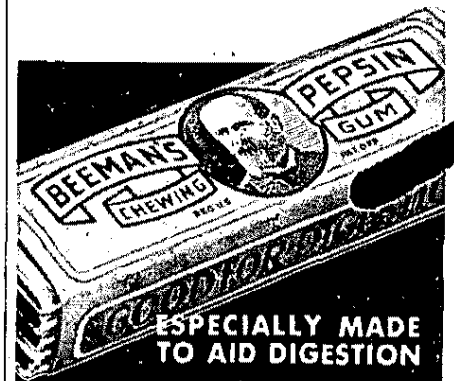


fun!

Bring on your dishes! Daughter is ready for anything. Happy, healthy, helpful—that's the way young folks are when their digestion is good.

It's sad that mothers don't always know what's wrong. Don't realize that just a bit of indigestion is a handicap. Lots of girls chew Beeman's regularly just to be sure that they won't be troubled. They know it helps. And they love the Beeman's flavor.

Chew
**BEEMAN'S
PEPSIN GUM**



PLAIN ICE CREAM



BECOMES A SUNDAE



WHEN YOU POUR ON



LOG CABIN SYRUP

SO simple—but just try it! How the children love it. And this delicious syrup has just the right body to transform waffles and pancakes into a tender breakfast treat. Blended from three different sugars—Vermont and Canadian maple and choice cane. Children love the quaint Log Cabin tin. A product of General Foods.



142 RECIPES
for Easy Summer Meals

HOT weather meals call for new dishes, balanced menus—with very little work! The Liberty book, "Hot Weather Recipes," gives 142 suggestions for delicious, healthful, cooling, easily and quickly prepared summer foods. Tells how to plan your cooking so as to be out of your kitchen as much as possible. Simplified baking and concentrated cooking do the trick. This book tells you how. Thousands of women use and praise it. Offered as a service to Liberty readers at a low price barely covers printing and mailing. Send ten cents today—stamps or coin pay your meals this summer.

LIBERTY COOKBOOKS 8/12/33
Liberty Weekly—Lintoln Square—New York, N. Y.
Send me a copy of "Hot Weather Recipes." I enclose 10c.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

was as dithery as I was. All we could do was stall. Happily it was late.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Chaplin," I announced; "but all our stenographers have gone home. I know you want this contract drawn up neatly, and I'm afraid I'd make a botch of it."

I knew there was every chance of his calling my bluff. Realized he might order me to send for a public stenographer. But the Fates were kind. He smilingly assured the lovely child that the contract would be ready for her in the morning.

So off went mother and daughter, radiantly happy, while Charlie went his way no less radiant.

The next morning my telephone rang. It was Charlie.

"Has the young lady appeared?"

I told him she was in the front office.

"Well, tell her *nice*ly that I've changed my mind. Say I'll keep her in mind and give her a part in some later picture." Then he hung up.

Miss Morgan and her mother took it well. Today she has already climbed to a position of infinitely greater importance than any of Chaplin's leading women have ever reached. Moviegoers of the English-speaking world know her as Marian Marsh.

While City Lights was in the making Charlie became interested in a young woman, an extra. The peculiar color of her hair attracted him. She was provocatively alluring.

At the same table at which this extra girl was seated was an older woman. I learned they were mother and daughter. He instructed me to have the older woman promoted! She should play the bit of the indignant matron who sits upon the burning cigar in that sequence. It was only when he discovered that the woman had her hair cut in a boyish bob that he changed his mind.

At the time I made a note that the name of the mother and daughter was Pope—a Mrs. Pope and Jean Pope.

Later I discovered that the girl had blossomed forth—in Hell's Angels—as Jean Harlow! The mother was now Mrs. Marino Bello.

CHARLIE'S change of mind regarding Miss Morgan resulted in the abrupt termination of Virginia Cherrill's holiday. She would go on in the lead, after all.

City Lights could not be released as an absolutely silent film. The new order of things demanded that at least it have a musical background.

Chaplin decided to attend to the music himself! For three months he worked in his new rôle as a composer. Patiently he toiled at a piano. With only a few exceptions, every note in the musical score of City Lights is Charlie's. He also insisted on conducting the symphony orchestra that played the score! The result was that the business of recording the music on the film went on for days! The bill for that synchronizing exceeded \$40,000.

City Lights was not a success in Los Angeles, where it had its world

première. Charlie decided to attend the opening of the film in London.

Reporters and cameramen galore met us upon our arrival at the Grand Central Station in New York. While I was attending to our baggage I learned of a serious danger threatening Chaplin. The information reached me from a source that could not be doubted. *There was a plot afoot to kidnap him and hold him for ransom!*

Had I let the newspapers get wind of it we should have reaped front pages of publicity, of course. But it would have spoiled Charlie's trip.

Now perhaps he will realize that the two husky men who he thought were friends of mine and who were forever at his heels were in fact private detectives. Now he may understand why two of us were so eager to get him aboard the ship.

PRESSING business matters, however, entailed his staying in New York ten days. He took his film to Ossining and showed the picture to the inmates of Sing Sing Prison. It was one of the few times that Charlie ever consented to make a speech from the stage.

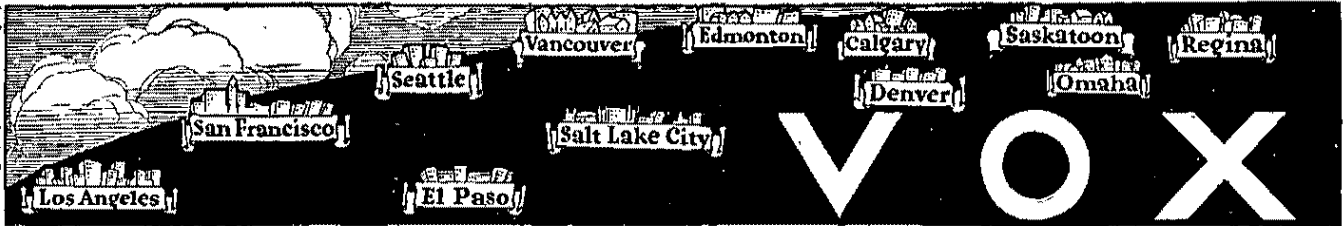
In New York his social engagements took him the length of Park Avenue. It was really his first experience in "high society." He seemed to like it. He had another new experience when, before fifty reporters, he submitted to a newspaper interview over the transoceanic telephone. At the finish of it he was ashen white and trembling. Later, when a similar arrangement had been concluded for him to talk to Australia, he flatly refused.

A bare quarter of an hour before we must leave the hotel for the dock, Charlie announced he was taking along a guest! Every cabin of the Mauretania had been sold. Happily an official of the line consented to let me bunk in his cabin with him. The guest, Ralph Barton, could thus have my place in the Chaplin suite.

As in 1921, Charlie kept to himself during this crossing. Barton and he were great pals and spent most of the time in the privacy of the suite. This was not a pose on Charlie's part. He was worn out.

Almost immediately the Mauretania's aerial began to crackle with wireless messages from abroad. There were exactly three which interested Charlie at all. They were from Lady Astor, Sir Philip Sassoon, and Alistair MacDonald, the son of the Prime Minister. Young MacDonald had met Chaplin in Hollywood several months earlier. He wanted now, it seemed, to arrange a meeting at 10, Downing Street between his father and the comedian. Charlie considered for a few moments, and then instructed me to send a reply thanking Alistair without definitely accepting the invitation.

As before, the nearer we got to our destination the more nervous Chaplin became. The newspaper men came aboard as the Mauretania dropped anchor in Plymouth harbor. Every-



A Few Words of Praise on That Back-to-the-Farm Editorial

WILMINGTON, N. C.—I have read with great interest your editorial in Liberty of June 24, Back to the Farm Our Only Salvation.

The case cited where one hundred families were placed on Georgia farms with success can be duplicated in certain other parts of the South, and I feel sure your deductions are sound.

Under the Public Works Bill the President is now in position to develop a practical plan which will meet the requirements over wide areas. Granted the need and the soundness of the proposal for subsistence farming, it seems now desirable to decide on the next step.

It seems to me that the only thing which stands in the way now is demonstrated success. Most of the people who oppose a movement of this kind, and there are many, point to innumerable failures, and while they are discussing the matter, time which is priceless is being lost.

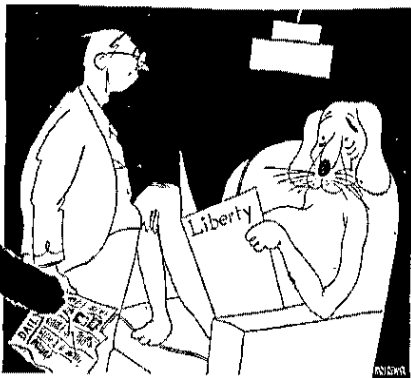
I agree with your conclusion: "this nation is doomed to destruction if so large a part of our population is compelled to subsist on charity." May I add to this that the proportion which will be compelled to subsist on charity will not be lessened unless we develop a proper balance between rural and urban life?—*Hugh MacRae.*

A Run for Cohen

TAYLOR, TEX.—Scarlet Woman, by Octavus Roy Cohen, certainly was a four-base hit.—*Ray Lightner.*

We'll See You Get 'Em

WAYNE, PA.—I think you have a fine magazine. I have a dog named Lad who goes to the news stand every Wednesday and brings home my copy in his mouth. He knows a good thing when he sees it. The serial Scarlet Woman, by Octavus Roy Cohen, was a



fine story. Put some more stories like it in your magazine. I am an ex-convict (sad to say), but I have reformed.—*Just a Fellow Who Knows.*

A Noted Educator Who Has Seen the Communist Students Operate Liked the Red Spider Series

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—There have been sent to me copies of each of the articles by George Sylvester Viereck on Communistic propaganda in the United States under the general title The Web of the Red Spider. I wish to commend your magazine for this timely series and also to compliment you upon the interesting presentation. Anyone who has had contact with education in New York realizes the extent to which radical propaganda has been organized and carried forward in the schools and colleges.

I have no doubt that Mr. Viereck's presentation of this development in other fields is also accurate.—*Frederick B. Robinson.*

Just Naughty but Nice?

CHICAGO, ILL.—Give us another copy as good as the July 8 issue! Here is the way I catalogued it:

1. The cover—sporty and oh, so easy on the feminine eyes! 2. Still Alive—gruesome, horrible, and exciting. 3.



Alice Lorenz

Pretty Sadie McKee—anything Viña Delmar writes is darn' good. 4. Rob Wagner—just a case of good judgment in reviewing movies. 5. Platonic—not intense but quite real. 6. To the Ladies!—indispensable to both sexes. Nuff said!

Needless to say, anything written by Bob Benchley is welcomed second only to the awe-inspiring articles, The Outline of Love of the inimitable Groucho Marx.

But just because I think Liberty is swell please don't send me a brass halo, because, in the words of Mae West, "I'm no angel."—*Alice Lorenz.*

Sunstroke

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The Humane Society should stop Liberty from being printed.

I believe that a lot of our insanity cases would be cleared up if action were taken in that direction.

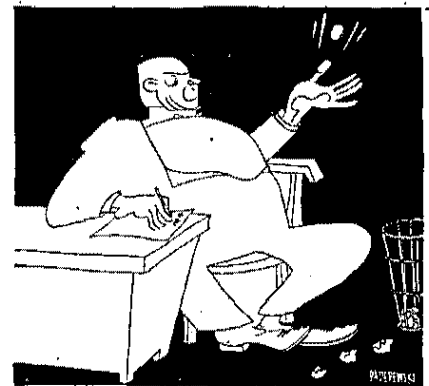
The people who edit Liberty must be fiends who play with the minds of the unsuspecting public.

If you have any sympathy at all for the poor public, you might at least print an antidote at the bottom of every page so that the reader, when he succumbs, will have a slim chance of surviving.

Also remind the public to carry their Liberties in plain sight, as they might be arrested for carrying concealed weapons.—*Ellis N. Palmer.*

At Last One of Life's Greatest Mysteries Is Solved

SANTA ANA, CALIF.—How does Rob Wagner arrive at his decisions for the movie reviews? Here is my idea of how he does it: He writes each movie title on a slip of paper, puts them all in a basket, and shakes it up. Some fall out. These he carefully gathers up and



awards four stars. Then he reaches in and grabs a handful, flips a nickel—heads, 3 stars; tails, 2 stars, and if it stands on end, 1 star. He does this until the basket is empty. Then he writes his page, collects the dough, but is too Scotch to use any of it to see the shows. Am I right?—*Mrs. C. L. Cornwell.*

That Was a Real Echo

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—I want to thank Liberty for giving me one of the happiest moments of my life.

It was through your magazine that I found my father. It has been twenty years (1913) since I have heard from or seen my father. In reading an article in the June 17 issue of Liberty entitled Tex O'Reilly Wakes Echoes, I saw a letter from W. H. Ball. The name was the same as mine and the initials were the same as my father's.

I wrote a letter to Mr. W. H. Ball and received an answer from him about a week later. This party turned out to be my father.—*Edward A. Ball.*

The Viewpoint of a Modern Mother

RAMSEY, ILL.—One of the best articles I've read in years comes from the pen of Arthur Garfield Hays, The Way of the Law with a Man, in the July 1 issue. I've two daughters and two sons and I am rather considered too modern for this day and age because I've instructed those children just what every child should know about sex. We teach our boys and girls how to raise prize-winning chickens and calves and hogs and horses, so why not teach them how to become fathers and mothers of prize-winning children?—*Carmen D. Welch.*

thing was going smoothly when a woman reporter broke the spell:

"Oh, Mr. Chaplin, is there any truth in the report that you are going to become reconciled with Lita?"

That ended that interview!

In the ten years between visits to London Chaplin had made many new acquaintances. As the favored house guest of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks his social background had expanded. Members of the British peerage were frequently entertained at Pickfair. Chaplin had met them all. Also he knew Elinor Glyn.

He found himself in a predicament. No fewer than three social factions were trying to monopolize his time. Besides these there were many personages whose invitations could scarcely be refused.

The toughest job had to do with the London premiere of *City Lights*. It was Chaplin's idea to follow the opening performance with a supper and dance at the Carlton—the guests to be only his intimate friends. His first list included twelve names.

Had it gone through that way everything would have been smooth sailing. But some of the original dozen took it upon themselves to invite guests. The day before the premiere I discovered that the twelve had become more than two hundred.

But that was nothing. Chaplin's decision to confine the number of his guests to the original twelve and their guests created a storm among those associated with him in business. There were exhibitors in the United Kingdom who must be included. At least, so declared Murray Silverstone, London manager of the United Artists Corporation. It would have been impossible to have done as Silverstone wished—even had Chaplin consented—unless we had taken the Albert Hall for the night!

Why, even the allotment of seats to Chaplin's guests at the premiere started a dozen rows! In the hour before the show began at the Dominion Theatre I had my hands full trying to pacify personages who insisted Charlie had promised that they should sit beside him! Actually it was Lady Astor and George Bernard Shaw who did so.

CHARLIE'S restlessness and nervousness had seemed to be increasing daily until I had begun to worry lest he collapse.

Then came the day—the long-awaited moment! The world's clown attended the premiere of a film of his in a London theater not far from the squalid quarter in which he had spent his boyhood. Then midnight found him the center of one of the most brilliant gatherings of the season.

In a secluded corner of the restaurant I sat with a few of my intimate friends. Among them were Kathlyn Hayden and Hayden Talbot, also Sari Maritza, who had her companion, Vivian Gaye, with her.

I had met Sari the previous evening at a party. She had consented to attend the premiere with me. As we

danced past Chaplin I saw he was more than a little interested in my new friend. I was not surprised therefore when presently he let me know he would like to dance with her. I knew he was dying to tango.

Everyone remained seated as Charlie and Sari took the floor. Tongues wagged. No one had an idea of her identity. But there was no question about Chaplin's infatuation. From that moment he ignored all of his other guests, devoting himself exclusively to Sari. Thereafter she was much in evidence in the Chaplin party.

The greatest honor that came Charlie's way during this visit to London was the invitation to be the guest of the Prime Minister at Chequers. Every precaution was taken to keep the matter a secret from the press. Unhappily a wide-awake reporter saw young MacDonold, with Chaplin in tow, slipping out of the side entrance of the Carlton. When they reached the country home of the Prime Minister they found the whole place overrun with newspaper men and photographers.

DURING the final days of our stay in London, Ralph Barton was getting restless. His mental attitude had undergone a complete change. Night after night I saw him pacing back and forth through the rooms of the suite. He was like a caged animal. It needed no alienist to see he was suffering from a grave mental disorder. Once I caught him gazing fixedly at a revolver in his hand.

Imagine my relief when Barton told me he wanted to go back to New York! He had kept an all-night vigil beside the telephone, after putting in a trans-Atlantic call. The "party" in New York could not be found.

I told Charlie. "He's lovesick," he said.

I hurried out and bought transportation for Barton aboard the *Europa*, sailing from Southampton the following day. That last night I stayed with the caricaturist and writer, never leaving him out of my sight, while he unfolded a pitiable tale of unrequited love. He had done everything a man can do to make a woman happy. Now he was penniless.

I saw him off at Waterloo. He did not bid Chaplin good-by. When we left the hotel Chaplin was asleep.

Had Barton delayed his sailing a few days he would have passed the woman of his heart in mid-ocean. For barely had his ship landed him in New York when she left that port, her destination Paris, her purpose matrimony. And upon her arrival in the French capital she did marry. But before that Barton was beyond caring. He had taken his own life.

And now for the reappearance of Sari Maritza.

In next week's, the concluding installment of *The Private Life of Charlie Chaplin*, a good deal will be seen of Sari—and even more, of that "mysterious Mary" who figured strikingly in the newspapers.

CORNS HURT?



Jane dear, I have a terrible corn! Tell me how you removed yours so quickly and easily?

JUST APPLY BLUE-JAY

With Blue-Jay, my dear. There was no pain at all. Just soak your foot ten minutes, then apply Blue-Jay, centering the pad over the corn.



PAIN STOPS AT ONCE

The pad relieves the pressure, stops the pain at once. After three days remove the plaster, soak the foot and lift out the corn! It's that simple.



CORN GONE IN 3 DAYS

GENTLE · SAFE · PAINLESS!

Blue-Jay, used by millions for 35 years, is the invention of a famous chemist. It is made for you by Bauer & Black, surgical dressing house whose scientific products are used by doctors and hospitals the world over. Be kind to your feet. When a corn appears remove it with Blue-Jay. 25c at all druggists. Special sizes for bunions, calluses

BLUE-JAY

BAUER & BLACK'S SCIENTIFIC
CORN REMOV

"For Better Feet!"—Free Booklet contains helpful information for foot sufferers. Also valuable foot exercises. Address Bauer & Black, 2500 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

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(Pasting this coupon on a government postcard will save postage)

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Betty Aman, the American girl whom Charlie admired in Berlin.

(Reading time: 26 min. 50 secs.)

PART FOUR—CONCLUSION

MY reason for ejecting Sari had had no personal animus behind it. My job was more often than not to keep things out of the newspapers. The trouble was that I hadn't Sari alone to battle. In no time at all she was back on the scene. I did the best I could in the circumstances. Tried to blush convincingly when envious reporters kidded me about her. Nevertheless I was glad when Chaplin suddenly announced his readiness to leave London for Berlin.

While Kono packed the trunks I got in touch with Fleet Street. Here was a harmless story for the press. By the time I had finished it was early afternoon. A thousand letters requiring Chaplin's attention had yet to be tackled.

Meanwhile Charlie was spending these last fleeting moments with Sari!

Alistair MacDonald now arrived. Had come to check up with me about Charlie's dinner engagement with his illustrious father the following night in the House of Commons. Took it for granted I knew all about it. Actually it was the first I had heard of it.

Here was a mess! To leave London under these conditions was unthinkable. Even a Chaplin doesn't flout a Prime Minister of England. On the other hand, there was Sari!

In the afternoon I had successfully spirited her out of the hotel through a back door—and then had led Charlie to his waiting car at the front entrance. Unfortunately—and characteristically—Charlie threw caution to the winds upon his return to the hotel. Drove up to the front entrance and solicitously helped Sari to alight! Arm in arm they strolled through the lobby.

What a time I had then with the grinning reporters!

THE PRIVATE Charlie

The Lady or the Premier?
Some Malicious



Charlie dressed for boar hunting as guest of the Duke of Westminster in France.

I lied faster than a nigger caught in a henhouse. Because I was so mad about Sari, I said, I had been chump enough to risk my job by falling for her final request—that I persuade my boss to take her for a ride in the park!

With this hurdle cleared, my next job was to straighten out that dinner engagement with the Prime Minister. Alistair was with Charlie as I entered his drawing-room. Charlie had already explained that matters of the most extreme urgency demanded his presence in Berlin in the morning. Alistair "quite understood." This was better than I had dared hope. All that Chaplin had to do now was get on the phone to 10, Downing Street, and explain the situation to the Prime Minister.

When I suggested this to Charlie, however, he shook his head. Even when Alistair offered to do the actual telephoning, Charlie still demurred. Insisted it would be more proper for him to express his regrets in writing.

But he never wrote that letter.

By this time there remained a bare half hour before our train was due to leave. And with Alistair gone Sari was once more in evidence. Charlie now began to express doubts about the advisability of leaving London just yet!

Once again I saw red. I ordered the girl to make herself scarce. Chaplin remained silent. She went.

Then I started on the star. Tried to make him realize what he was doing—snubbing the highest official of his own country! He made no effort to justify himself. Instead he said it was too cold to cross the Channel. He knew the excuse was thin. In another minute or two, I was confident, I'd have him back to earth.

But at this point young MacDonald returned—and in his wake came Sari! I threw up my hands, left the trio, and returned to the waiting reporters. With ten minutes left before train time I returned to the drawing-room. The sight that met my eyes dum-

By
CARLYLE R.
ROBINSON

VILMA BANKY, and ROBERT BENCHLEY

oice of Love Triumphant,
and the Front Page

WAGNER

Franchot sells his farm and moves away from temptation. Not much plot. Straight narrative and characterization in which Lionel Barrymore gives a notable performance of a cantankerous old bird, wise and roughly humorous. The others of the cast are all fine, especially Miss Hopkins, Stuart Erwin, and Grant Mitchell. The dialogue is witty and the photography superb.

★★ THE REBEL

THE PLAYERS: Luis Trenker, Vilma Banky, Victor Varconi. Directed by Edwin H. Knopf and Luis Trenker.

With the most gorgeous scenery in the world at hand American producers stick close to Hollywood and studio sets. The Europeans are not afraid to get out and around where cameras belong. In this German-made picture the Tirolean Alps is the setting for a grand old melodrama of the Napoleonic wars. And such scenery! And action! Men fight and roll down tremendous slides. They build huge crates made of logs and filled with rocks, and from precipitous heights drop them down the mountain sides to crush whole companies of soldiers. Some of these shots make our big punches look like squib firecrackers.

Luis Trenker, that handsome brute who starred in *The Doomed Battalion*, is again the central character, besides having co-authored the story and co-directed the picture. Handsome Victor Varconi also takes part. But best of all you will again see Vilma Banky, that beautiful blonde "Hungarian Rhapsody." We ought to get her back. The effort of all the characters to speak good English adds delicious piquancy to the dialogue.

★★ HEADLINE SHOOTER

THE PLAYERS: William Gargan, Frances Dee, Ralph Bellamy, Jack LaRue, Gregory Ratoff, Wallace Ford, Robert Benchley, Betty Furness, Hobart Cavanaugh, June Brewster, Franklin Pangborn, Dorothy Burgess, Purnell Pratt, Henry B. Walthall, Mary MacLaren. Directed by Otto Brewer.

To show the hectic activities of the newsreel cameraman, all the disasters of the past year have been run into this picture. Beginning gently with a bathing-beauty contest (we must get in the girl stuff!), William Gargan and his side kicks go from fires to floods to earthquakes. The Long Beach earthquake was too good to miss, so while the wreckers were at work pulling down walls, the studio got some swell shots.

Francis Dee is a sob-sister reporter. Bill Gargan falls hard for her in spite of the fact that she's engaged to



Luis Trenker and beautiful Vilma Banky in *The Rebel*.

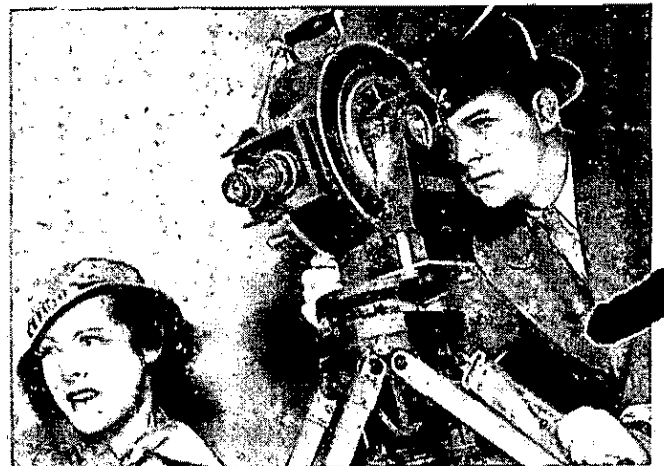
Ralph Bellamy, a Southern banker. She thinks she wants peace and security. But you know—in a pinch she's always the newspaper gal. So in the end Ralph beats it and permits the two news nuts to get together and muddle through their exciting lives together.

Gargan gives his usual good performance, but Frances Dee is the best thing in the show. Pretty as heck, and how that kid can act! All the smart parts—Jack LaRue (popular even in crime!), Wallace Ford, Gregory Ratoff, and Robert Benchley (very amusing)—are well done.

FOUR- AND THREE-STAR PICTURES OF THE LAST SIX MONTHS

★★★★—*Bed of Roses, Dinner at Eight, Noah's Ark, The Warrior's Husband, Thunder Over Mexico, Nothing Ever Happens, Topaze, Rasputin and the Empress, 42nd Street, Cavalcade.*

★★★—*The Stranger's Return, Pilgrimage, Good-by Again, I Loved You Wednesday, Voltaire, Peg o' My Heart, Gold Diggers of 1933, The Silver Cord, Looking Forward, I Cover the Waterfront, Never Give a Sucker a Break, The Barbarian, Reunion in Vienna, Zoo in Budapest, The Little Giant, A Bedtime Story, The Devil's Brother, Working Man, Hell Below, Picture Snatcher, Baby Face, The Masquerader, The White Sister, The Rome Express, King Kong, The Great Jasper, Be Mine Tonight, The Face in the Sky, State Fair, Luxury Liner, The Sign of the Cross, She Done Him Wrong.*



Headline Shooter portrays the life of a newsreel man. The photo shows Frances Dee and William Gargan.

SCREEN— PARSONS

only after he has approved the scripts. He believes the long-term contract has murdered the career of many an actor by forcing him to play rôles he

didn't like. Maurice has split with Paramount, the company which introduced him to American films, and will make *The Merry Widow* for M.-G.-M.

Just can't keep up with Jean Harlow these days. For a time she was interested in Ray Hallor, as reported in this column. Then she was seen nightly in the company of Hal Rosson. And recently she stepped out with Jay Whidden, the popular orchestra leader with the broad smile. Which recalls the one-time rumored romance between Jean and Whidden. Judging from the moon-struck expression in the orchestra sheik's eyes there's still interest on at least one side.

LIFE OF Chaplin

Exit Sari, Enter "Mary"— Misrepresentations

founded me. There sat the three of them, eating dinner! When Charlie saw my face he smiled sheepishly.

"We all think it's too cold to stir out of doors tonight," he said.

"Besides," said Sari, "the crossing would be dreadful."

By this time the reporters knew something was wrong. I repeated Charlie's transparent excuse about its being too cold to travel. Told them of his dread of seasickness, of his fears that the Channel would be on its worst behavior tonight.

Immediately the ever alert Kathlyn Hayden was on the telephone to her newspaper office. In a minute or two she handed me a weather report. It read: "Weather cold. Crossing very rough. Snow in Berlin." I thanked her and—typed out another weather bulletin.

BACK to Charlie I hurried, and handed him the one of my own concoction. He read it to his companions: "Warmer tonight. Channel moderate. Berlin fair."

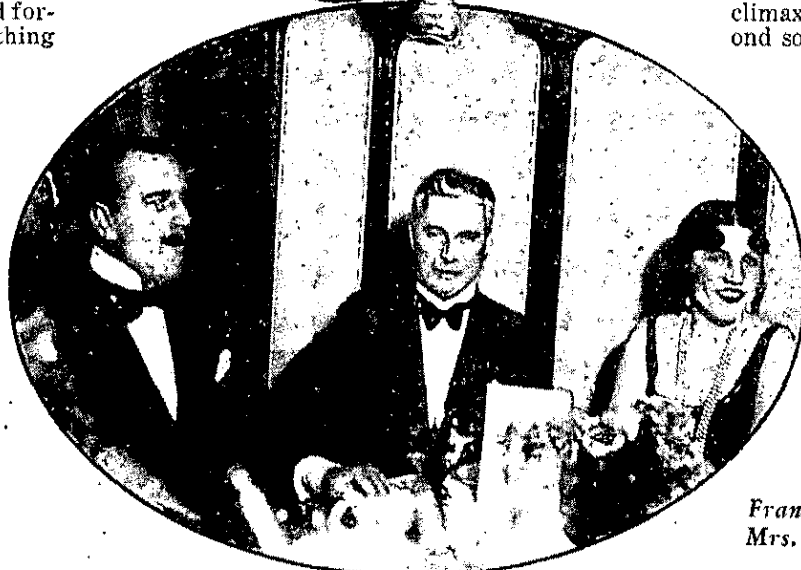
Already I had taken the precaution to telephone to the stationmaster at the Liverpool Street station and had his promise to hold the train fifteen minutes for us. It was as well, for now Charlie pleaded the lateness of the hour. It was impossible, he said, to catch the train. Telling him I'd get him aboard, I hustled him into an overcoat, jammed a cap down over his ears, and literally shoved him out of the room. An amazed young man and a furious young woman watched the performance dumbly.

The reporters surged forward. Chaplin had nothing to say. I hurried him away from them; my hand under his armpit as we ran down the stairs.

Over the span of ten years Berlin had come to know Chaplin. At the station a first-class riot met us. Marlene Dietrich was the first person to greet Charlie as he stepped from the train. He had met her when Josef von Sternberg had first brought her to Hollywood the year before. There was no chance of an exchange of



Charlie's half brother, Sidney Chaplin, with whom he had a reunion in Nice.



Frank Gould, Charlie Chaplin, and Mrs. Gould dining together.



All photographs © Kathlyn Hayden

May Reeves, "the mysterious Mary," with the author, Carlyle Robinson.

words now, however. He was caught in the swirl of his admirers and borne down the station steps.

Need I say it did not take Charlie long to discover that Berlin abounded in dazzling Teutonic beauties? Of these, the one who fairly swept him off his feet was Lajana, today the toast of the Fatherland—a great artist; an interpretative dancer of the first order.

Thereafter he centered his attentions on Betty Aman, a lovely young American girl from San Francisco trying to win fame in German-made films.

A visit to police headquarters as the guest of the chief of police gave Chaplin a great thrill. A second treat was an afternoon at the Pergamon Museum, where he spent hours enthusing over the art objects. The painted bust of Queen Nefret-ity intrigued him especially. He declared he could easily fall in love with it. Longed to possess a copy, and was elated when he learned there was one in the museum at Munich. When he learned that the sculptor who had made that copy had just finished a second perfect one his joy knew no bounds. It now adorns the drawing-room of his Beverly Hills home.

An hour with members of the German Cabinet was the climax of this, Charlie's second sojourn in Berlin.

Vienna gave Chaplin the greatest welcome that he enjoyed during his European tour. From the moment he started to get out of the railway carriage until finally he found himself inside the Imperial Hotel his feet never touched the ground!

Again we found ourselves in the immediate suite. These had been occupied

...since the fall of the monarchy. The thought awed to change his plans. He had in-
 ver a few hours in Vienna and then
 ...perial suite was not the only thing
 no to change his mind. There was an even
 reason for his remaining.
 No say it was a lady?

In Jenny Rothstein, an accomplished pianist and a ravishing beauty, Chaplin found a most interesting friend. Within an hour of his meeting her he was enthusing about her future—on the concert platform in the United States. At the end of another hour he had lost all interest in Budapest. Didn't care if he never saw the place!

The second evening of our stay Chaplin had a look at a musical comedy as the guest of the theater management. During the *entr'acte* he went backstage. He was particularly keen to meet the star of the troupe, Irene Palasty. He had already admired her ability as an artist; now he saw she was gorgeously endowed with natural charm.

Later in the evening we were sitting at an inconspicuous table in a prominent café. Charlie had not been recognized. Then entered Irene on the arm of a husky fellow who, I speedily learned, was her husband. Chaplin decided it was best not to attempt to leave the place lest the actress see him.

Unhappily, at the end of an anxious half hour she did. Shrieked the news to the entire room. Rushed across the dance floor and fairly flung herself upon the much embarrassed Chaplin. His struggles to extricate himself were futile. The crowd looked on and applauded.

Eventually we managed to get out of the place. As we hurried along to the hôtel Charlie cursed Budapest up hill and down dale. It seemed that Irene hailed from that city. If all Budapest ladies were as demonstrative as Frau Palasty, he growled, it was no place for him.

Vienna palled. Venice called. So off we went. The only one to whom Charlie said *auf wiedersehen* was Jenny the pianist. At the railway station I saw her on the outer edge of the crowd, gazing wistfully at him.

Venice gave Charlie another big reception but failed to interest him. Presently we were entrained for Paris.

BY this time we had become inured to those welcoming mobs. At least so I thought. But I didn't know my Paris! Before our train reached the city detectives boarded our carriage and told me of the very real danger attending Charlie's arrival. They urged that we leave the train before it pulled into the main station. Charlie refused to be alarmed and refused to leave the train.

Those French detectives had not been indulging in exaggerations. For minutes after the train came to a stop in the station we dared not budge out of our compartment. When we finally ventured forth, Charlie was hidden in the midst of twelve stalwart gendarmes. They in turn were surrounded by scores of brother policemen. Even so they could make hardly any progress through the throng.

When I found my footing on the platform I was helping in the mêlée I socked a police lieutenant on the jaw. He mistook me for a mere hero worshiper and had a tattoo with his baton on my back. When finally I was able to take my seat beside Chaplin in the waiting car, he drew himself up and saluted me. I didn't salute; I wanted to give him another sock! My stay in Paris would have been much shorter had Charlie accepted the Duke of Westminster's invita-

tion to take part in a boar hunt. When he arrived at the duke's hunting box he was prepared for anything except a boar hunt—sartorially speaking. However, his host's valets provided him with a costume belonging to their master. As for the result—well, the duke was probably twice Charlie's size—in every direction!

The hunt over, back to Paris came Charlie, mentally weary and bodily sore. His horsemanship hadn't helped a bit. He was reconciled to the idea of eating his meals off the mantelpiece for days to come. So far as he was concerned boar hunts were a bore.



Charlie backstage in Berlin. In the center is Irene Palasty.

For several days Charlie kept to his bed, a masseur in constant attendance. At last he decided to move on. Nice was our next objective.

At Nice Charlie was to be the house guest of Frank Jay Gould. He had never laid eyes on this gentleman but had consented to the arrangement. From the outset it was obvious to me that Gould was primarily a business man. Before we left Paris he had tele-

graphed instructions to his press agent, one Boris Evelyn-off. I could see that Chaplin's visit to the Gould home was to be commercialized. I wondered what Charlie would do when he awoke to this.

NICE turned out in droves to welcome Charlot. Hardly had we arrived unobtrusively at a rear entrance of the Hotel Majestic when Gould swooped down on the much embarrassed Chaplin, bundled him into a motor car, and paraded him through the main streets of Nice!

Gould controlled not only the Majestic: the Méditerranée Palace was also his. We were to sleep at the former, but the more lofty public rooms of the Palace were to be settings for Charlie's being placed on public exhibition.

The fact that the star would dine at the Palace that first night had been extensively advertised. His fellow diners paid through the nose for the privilege of getting so close to him. Besides the diners, a crowd of two to three thousand had places of vantage on the terraces—places paid for at a dollar a head.

It was in Nice that Charlie was reunited with his half brother. They had been separated for many years. During part of this time Sidney had been appearing in English-made films. Subsequently he had hied himself to Nice.

Whether Sidney tipped off Charlie to the way he was being exploited or whether Charlie discovered it for himself, I don't know. At any rate, only the charm and graciousness of Mrs. Gould prevented an open rupture between host and guest. Even so, most of the engagements which Gould had made for Charlie were canceled.

At the end of a week I found myself buried beneath the correspondence which flowed in with every post. It was necessary for me to have a secretary who knew German, Italian, and French. In my dilemma I turned to Sid. After his long residence in this melting pot of nations he might know of just the person I needed. He assured me that he did.

Thus entered the so-called "mysterious" May Reeves—incorrectly called Mary by the newspapers. May was a dashing brunette and a close friend of Sid's. It was at a baccarat table that I made her acquaintance, Sid acting as introducer.

"Here's your secretary," he announced. "She understands six languages perfectly."

It sounded all right to me, and I told the ravishing beauty to report in the morning at nine o'clock. She smilingly informed me that she would be on hand.

And so she was! To my further surprise—and delight—she plunged into the work of translating letters

with cool efficiency. She might look like a Riviera enchantress, but she was a worker. With her assistance we should go through that stack of letters in no time.

But now Charlie appeared. At sight of May he stopped short. I followed him into his part of the suite.

"Who is she?" he asked excitedly. "She's lovely! Does she tango?"

When I sounded her she told me she had won nine beauty contests in her native Czechoslovakia, and had captured prizes for ballroom dancing in Nice.

"My tango is my best," she added archly.

Although Miss Reeves had been working for me less than three hours I knew she was quite finished with mere secretarial duties. I explained that she was to knock off work and go home. Then she was to get into an evening dress and report back at six o'clock. She would then accompany Mr. Chaplin, Sid, and me to a quiet café.

She flashed a radiant smile on me and toddled off. Again she arrived on the stroke of the clock—a vision in pink. But Charlie had been waiting and fuming for a good fifteen minutes.

There was no need to introduce them. Chaplin burst into the room as though making a stage entrance.

"Well, well, well, well, doesn't she look lovely?" he raved, addressing no one in particular.

Next day, as I had anticipated, I was minus a secretary. Another queen was reigning!

I sat back and watched the show. The cast expanded. Of course Charlie and May were the principal actors. But Sid too had an important rôle, as did Minnie Chaplin, his wife. From my front-row seat it looked like a perfect set-up for a cracking good melodrama!

A tempest raged over May. From all sides thundered volleys of protest. Nobody, it seemed, approved of Charlie's new sweetheart—and he insisted on May's sharing with him all the fun that was going. To say that this infuriated the Goulds is to put it mildly.

Sid and Minnie were furious. Yet the more they scolded Charlie the higher his spirits rose.

To Charlie and his friend were opened even the doors of the grand Mrs. Wakefield's château—than which there was nothing than-whicher on the Riviera at the time. On that occasion Chaplin outdid himself as an impromptu entertainer. The gathering went mad over him. At the end of the performance he received from his hostess a diamond-studded watch.

PRESENTLY I detected signs that the Riviera was beginning to become accustomed to Charlie's presence. The novelty was wearing off. Mrs. Gould came to our suite one morning and presented Charlie with a most expensive set of diamond-and-platinum cuff links.

"We've loved to have you with us," she murmured.

Charlie decided to go to Algeria. The dazzling May was nowhere to be seen when we left Nice. This was according to plan. Once again the newspaper correspondents were watching Charlie's every move. His name had been coupled with that of "the mysterious Mary" much too frequently. So off we went, Sid accompanying us.

Not many days after our arrival at Algiers May appeared. Here, Sid and I had to admit, were no newspaper men. Charlie forgave Sid for his earlier disapproval. Back in the good graces of his half brother, Sid decided to become boss of the outfit. He started by pointing out that City Lights was not being properly distributed. Insisted that Charlie was not getting anywhere near as much money for certain territory as the film merited.

This resulted in my having to send many drastic orders to the New York office of the United Artists Corporation.

After one conference between the half brothers Charlie brusquely ordered me to cable to Arthur Kelly, firing him.

Next he ordered Sid and me to proceed to Paris immediately, there to investigate the bookings of City Lights throughout France.

Our mission was rudely interrupted almost before it began. Awaiting Sid at the hotel were a round dozen letters from Minnie in Nice. And they constituted

ROSE COLLINS



Summer sun is the enemy of soft lustrous hair

While you are so painstakingly, busily acquiring that flattering coat of tan, do you give a thought to what is happening to your hair? The hair actually sunburns, just as the skin does, but with more disastrous results: the natural oils are dried, it becomes brittle and lifeless. Smart women know that a very little 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic patted on the hair with the palms of the hands affords the necessary protection. Use the Tonic, too, before every shampoo, massaging well to stimulate the circulation, cleanse the scalp, counteract dryness. If you can leave the Tonic on the hair over night, so much the better.

Get a bottle at any drug or department store. Two sizes of shaker-top bottles.

BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE
Look for the trademark VASELINE
when you buy. If you don't see it you are not getting the genuine product of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Cons'd., 17 State St., New York.



Vaseline HAIR TONIC

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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underclouds if ever written words did. Minnie painted vividly a hideous doom overshadowing Charlie. The dark-eyed Czech would ruin him. Sid must rescue his half brother!

Sid slipped the job to me. His instructions were many and explicit. I must catch the first train for Marseilles, to be on the dock when Charlie and May disembarked from the ship that was bringing them from Algiers.

It was a gigantic undertaking. I genuinely doubted my ability to drag Charlie away from her.

I went out in the tender to meet the ship. Of course the newspaper correspondents were on hand in full force. Plied me with questions about Charlie and "the mysterious Mary." I insisted she was my secretary and had remained behind in Algiers to attend to Chaplin's voluminous correspondence. I prayed they'd fall for it!

Meanwhile, on the promenade deck of the ship, Charlie and May leaned over the rail, blissfully ignorant of what was about to happen to them. Only I spotted them. Luck had seen to it that none of the newspaper men aboard the tender had ever met Chaplin in the flesh.

The moment the gangplank was lowered on to the deck of the tender I made a dash for it. Charlie must have thought I had gone suddenly mad as I grabbed him and dragged him to his cabin. Then I tore back on deck and seized the beauty. No less savagely I gave her her orders. *She would do as I said, anyhow.*

Thus the news photographers awaiting us on the dock obtained excellent pictures of Charlie as he came down the gangplank *alone*. Also they caught the beautiful and still "mysterious" May as she disembarked—*on my arm!*

My job was far from done.

The last act of the drama had yet to be played. It was staged in a room in a Marseilles hotel—a scene I should not care to reenact. I used all the resourcefulness I possess in endeavoring to carry out Sid's instructions. But how can you be tactful when you have to tell a man that he must cut loose from a woman?

Chaplin went white. Then he exploded. It was a filthy lie! A trick!

So now I confronted the girl. But browbeating her would avail nothing. In the end I left them together. All I could do now was hope that the seed I had planted would bear the so-much-to-be-desired fruit.

SEVERAL hours passed. Then Charlie came to my room. He was calm. Had had a long talk with the girl. He asked me to repeat in detail what I had said. When I had finished he seemed convinced.

At midnight I was aboard the Paris express. With me was May Reeves. Charlie Chaplin spent the night—and what a night!—in his room in that Marseilles hotel.

Sid was jubilant when I told him I had succeeded. He asked me how I had accomplished the miracle. I reminded him that I had only carried out his orders. This squelched him.

A week later I was on my way to New York to take up Charlie's affairs, supplanting Arthur Kelly. Upon my arrival at quarantine the first newspaper I picked up told of Charlie's return to the Riviera, where he planned to remain for several months. It added that "the mysterious Mary" was with him!

Presently a letter came from Sid. He had thrown up his hands and was on the point of taking a long holiday.

When I had left Paris the understanding was that I should spend only ten days in New York and then rejoin the star, to remain with him throughout the round-the-

world trip. I was to acquaint Alfred Reeves with Charlie's wishes and leave their carrying out to the general manager; but Reeves dispatched a cable to Charlie at Juan les Pins urging that I be placed permanently in charge in New York. There was no answer. Reeves took silence to mean consent. In spite of my protests he insisted I remain in New York. Then he returned to Hollywood.

Charlie was especially keen about the sale of City Lights in Japan. For The Gold Rush and The Circus, Japan had paid approximately \$80,000. For City Lights Chaplin wanted \$100,000. It was now up to me to try to get it.



A multitude hails Charlie on his arrival in Berlin.

VERY shortly I was able to cable him a bonafide offer of \$100,000 for the showing of City Lights in Japan.

Days went by without a word from Juan les Pins. Then came the following cablegram:

CHIEF PREFERS WAITING
UNTIL HE VISITS JAPAN
ANTICIPATES GETTING
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND
REGARDS SIDNEY

I threw up my hands.

Charlie did visit Japan. With him went Sid. Between them they did everything they could do. But the best offer for the film was less than \$50,000. Charlie spurned it. Japan has yet to see City Lights.

Before Charlie left the Riviera I had cleaned up all the outstanding contracts for the showing of the film throughout the world—save Japan. City Lights had grossed about \$4,000,000. Charlie's profits exceeded the net receipts of any two other films of his.

But the depression was on! What that meant to me I was presently to discover. In a friendly letter from Reeves was a brief paragraph reading:

"Charlie is playing at St. Moritz. Sidney is with him. In connection with this I am attaching another letter."

This other was a formal one:

DEAR MR. ROBINSON:

Owing to the fact that all the contracts for City Lights have been made, and because Mr. Chaplin's plans for the future are so indefinite, you will terminate your office two weeks after the receipt of this communication.

Very truly yours,

ALFRED REEVES,
General Manager.

Well, I was fired. It was perfectly true that I had cleaned up the work. And oh, how true it was that "Mr. Chaplin's plans for the future" were "indefinite"!

The merry month of May, 1932, had just drawn to a fragrant close when he came home to Hollywood. I sent him a welcoming letter in the hope that he would realize I still harbored friendly feelings.

Not long thereafter I saw Charlie for the first time since bidding him good-by. I was having supper in a restaurant on the Boulevard. At sight of me he fumbled with his napkin and pretended he hadn't seen me. A moment later he hurried off to an anteroom in the rear.

After a few minutes he reappeared, waved his hands high above his head, and called my name the length of that Hollywood restaurant! Then he came hurrying to my table, his hand outstretched. I rose and clasped it.

"You're looking great, Charlie," I said.

He assured me he was in perfect health—and then scuttled out of the place into the street.

Few men in or out of the public eye have suffered from greater injustice than Charlie Chaplin. Time and again during my sixteen years with him he was the target for baseless accusations.

The mass attack (Continued on page thirty-eight)

(Continued from page thirty-six) on him by the British press when he "refused to take part in a command performance" at a London music hall is an outstanding example. It was *not* a command performance. It was a benefit performance at which their Majesties had consented to be present.

When Chaplin was asked to appear at this benefit performance—held on the evening of May 11, 1931, at the London Palladium—there was nothing in the invitation to suggest that it was to be a command performance. I speak authoritatively because the invitation, a telegram, came into my hands. At that moment Charlie was in Algiers. He knew nothing about that invitation. It read:

CHARLES CHAPLIN HOTEL CRILLON
PARIS

ON MAY THE ELEVENTH AT THE LONDON PALLADIUM IS THE PERFORMANCE IN AID OF VARIETY ARTISTS BENEVOLENT FUND OF ENGLAND AT WHICH THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN WILL BE PRESENT WILL YOU AGREE TO APPEAR IF NOT AS AN ACT STOP THEN TO MAKE AN APPEARANCE IN AID OF AGED BROTHER AND SISTER ARTISTS AWAITING YOUR REPLY FOR PUBLICATION

GEORGE BLACK DIRECTOR
LONDON PALLADIUM

I replied immediately, informing Mr. Black that I could not reach Mr. Chaplin, but I doubted if it would be possible for him to accept inasmuch as he was in Algiers and had no intention of returning to London. His plans, I explained, called for his making a tour of northern Africa and then proceeding to the Orient. So far as I could see, the invitation came from Mr. Black. I read no "command" into it. Certainly no *royal* command.

When the storm broke I felt sure I knew what was at the bottom of it. I am still convinced I know who started it, and why.

Not only did the London and provincial newspapers assail Chaplin, but the press of the dominions flayed him mercilessly for his "unforgivable insolence"!

His refusal to kowtow to the press was undoubtedly the reason why most of the London newspapers turned against him during that 1931 visit. The wife of a titled proprietor of one newspaper had set her heart on having Chaplin in her party at the opening of *City Lights* at the Dominion Theatre. He preferred to sit with Lady Astor and George Bernard Shaw.

From that moment the attacks began.

THE widely reported "snubbing" of the Duke of Connaught by Chaplin was the invention of a woman journalist. She represented a London daily newspaper in Nice. On the day of the opening of *City Lights* at Monte Carlo the Riviera correspondents of all newspapers were invited to the Chaplin suite in the Hotel Majestic. Each of them was invited to be the guest of the star at the opening performance.

It was several hours after the reception to the press that this gushing woman appeared. I told her I was sorry my supply of free tickets was exhausted, but in her absence telephoned to the cinema and had two seats set for her. Now she requested an exclusive interview with Chaplin immediately. This was utterly impossible. He was miles away, and had he been available I still could not have broken faith with the other correspondents.

Although all the correspondents saw everything that this disgruntled woman saw at that opening performance, only she sent off a distorted version of the actual occurrences. The facts are few and simple. Charlie was the guest of the Prince of Monaco. He dined with members

of the prince's suite preceding the première. The dinner was elaborate and endless. When he arrived at the cinema he was mortified to learn that the audience had been kept waiting a full hour. He was ushered into the royal box and presented to the prince. A few moments later he discovered in the audience below him the figure of the aged Duke of Connaught. Immediately he turned to the prince with a request that he be excused for a moment to pay his respects to the Duke. But even as the prince assented the house lights were lowered. *City Lights* was on the screen.

The moment the film ended Charlie again requested the prince to excuse him, and hastened to the Duke of Connaught.

It takes a pretty clever (and vengeful) journalist to build a defamatory story out of that!

In London Chaplin had been harshly criticized in the press for "inflicting himself" on the Prince of Wales at an ice carnival. The newspapers based their remarks upon a photograph in which Chaplin was sitting at the prince's right hand. Others in the photograph were the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Milbanke.



The bust of Queen Nefret-ity for which Charlie fell so hard in a German museum.

ACCORDING to printed captions that appeared beneath the published picture, the expression on the prince's face was one of "anger, dismay, and resentment"; the two titled ladies were described as looking "supremely bored"; and Charlie was accused of having forced a smile.

Had the comedian's presence not been welcome—and sought—he would not have been at the table!

These attacks didn't perturb Charlie. Only once during the trip did he have painful evidence of the newspapers' hostility. It happened after my departure.

The beginning of that mess dates back to 1921, when upon

our arrival at the Ritz a young woman applied for a job as typist. I engaged her. Paid her seven pounds a week. As a result, in the next ten years she acted as typist for numerous Hollywood stars in London.

Long before our start on the world trip this young woman wrote to me asking for her old job back when we reached London. She was on hand when we arrived. This time I never discussed salary with her. I left it to Silverstone as representative of the United Artists Corporation. It was not until weeks had elapsed that I discovered she had not been paid during her employment, having said she preferred to wait until the job was finished and then receive her pay in a lump sum.

For her services she received a weekly salary of twenty-five pounds. But she expressed dissatisfaction with it. After much bartering she accepted a check in full settlement, and signed a receipt to this effect. Thereafter she brought a legal action against Chaplin.

There was no earthly reason for Charlie to appear in court. But for some fantastic reason he decided to do battle in person.

The judge roundly slated him when he made the innocent mistake of taking a seat in the space reserved for counsel at the bar. (In a United States courtroom it would have been the proper place for a defendant to sit.) I do feel that Chaplin's humiliation might have been spared this piling on of the agony.

The young woman won her case. Had Chaplin settled a sum upon her big enough to make her independent for life it would have been less costly than the damage that trial did him. For, among other things, she spilled the beans about his having left London twenty-four hours before his dinner engagement with the Prime Minister!

THE END

peak FRENCH at Once!

(Spanish, German or Italian)

This EASY Way

FIRST: You Listen SECOND: You Speak

"Voulez Vous Faire Une Promenade Avec Moi,



Monsieur?"—invites the audacious "Mademoiselle" of the Champs Elysées—or, "Wollen Sie mit mir spazieren gehen?" from the flirtatious Mädchen of "Unter den Linden."

Paris, Berlin, Rome, Madrid—now these great fascinating centers of life and love, society, progress, business—are as much our neighbors as St. Louis, Cleveland, San Francisco, Philadelphia!

The NEW DEAL has so ordered it! Participation, comradeship, co-operation, mutual protection—are the effects of the edicts of our great president.

So, whether we like it or not—we've now got to know at least one neighbor's language, just as our English cousins who are geographically close to the European centers, need to know Spanish, French, German or Italian.

Chances of Advancement and Making Money Doubled

But one must not for an instant consider this necessity of knowing at least one other language an unpleasant

necessity! It is true that one's chances of advancement, of getting a job, of making money are actually doubled by knowing another language—but so also are one's social pleasure, happiness and appreciation of what other countries and people have to give us.

These things were of course true 51 years ago when the great Edison and Count Cortina worked together to develop the now world-renowned Cortinaphone Method of learning languages, and countless thousands the world over have benefited. But what was true of an isolated America half a century ago, is doubly true NOW of an America which leads the world and has become a neighbor to every nation on earth.

French, the diplomatic language of the world, with your English, will take you anywhere on the globe. And you learn to speak French at once—the very day you get your Cortinaphone course.

An Enjoyable Pastime From Which You LEARN

A Frenchman speaks to you—you repeat the words, phrases, sentences after him—and that's all there is to it. You speak French as the Frenchman speaks it. It's so easy and simple that a child of 7 grasps and follows the idea instantly.

For an adult, the learning of French, Spanish, Italian or German by the Cortinaphone Method is really an intriguing pastime. Each evening shut off the radio for 15 minutes, turn on Cortina, and believe it or not, in but a little while you understand and are speaking a foreign language! And without the usual grammar drudgery, memorizing, syntax or dry reading and study.

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For Limited Time Only! WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

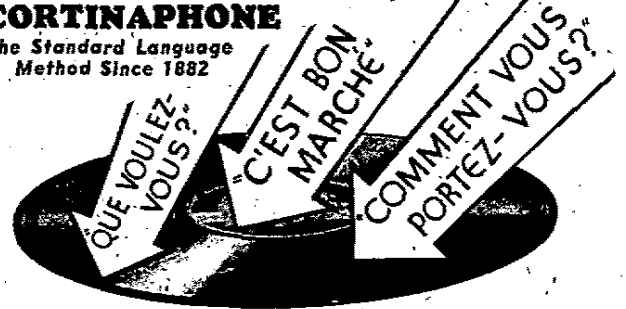
Absolutely FREE of extra charge. Not only plays Cortinaphone records, but is an ideal machine for all records, at home or to take on vacation, to camps, on trips.

Imported Swiss motor—precision made, built for long years of hard usage, reproducer of latest type. Attractively covered with best quality black waterproof "Leatherette". Contains artistically embossed album with ample capacity for carrying extra records.

Mail coupon at once for free book and full details. →

CORTINAPHONE

The Standard Language Method Since 1882



PROOF In Only 5 Days!

Right in your own home you test our method. WE GUARANTEE you will be delighted with the RESULTS in FIVE DAYS—or it costs you nothing! Full particulars in our Free Book.

The CORTINAPHONE Short-Cut Language Method Puts a Native Instructor Right in Your Home

Fascinating Cortinaphone Records—playable on any phonograph—bring a native instructor right into your home, to talk to you whenever and as often as you wish. Just like being abroad with a refined and witty native companion—conversing, visiting shops and points of interest, attending theatres and opera, arranging train, hotel accommodations—learning your new language naturally because you "live" every word!

And sparkling conversation books show you what records tell you. You learn to read and write the language as you learn to speak it.

Be a "two-language" person, with doubled social and cultural advantages. Do not travel abroad as a bewildered, overcharged "tourist"—but as a confident visitor who speaks the language! Or if you stay at home, knowing another language opens up new pleasures. Yes, of earnings too, if you apply it for business success.

You Can EARN More—and ENJOY More If You Know Another Language

New friendships! New pleasures! Foreign literature, once a "closed book", becomes a rich feast. Operas—bring double enjoyment!

Language ability means bigger business advantages. In every field, two-language Americans get the preference.

No matter what your ambitions may be—whether cultural progress, more friends, greater success, or all three—learning a language is a delightful and lastingly worthwhile way of realizing them.

You Must Be Delighted with the Cortinaphone Method—or You Pay Nothing

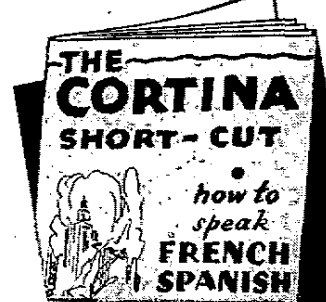
Now, in just a few spare minutes a day you can learn a language. Within 5 days you will be delighted with the Cortinaphone Method—or you pay nothing. Simply listen—imitate—repeat—and in about 6 weeks you are speaking perfectly—just like a native!

The New Deal



The "New Deal" ends America's policy of isolation. New opportunities for business advancement, money-making, social contacts, recreation, are immediately opened up by our great president's policy—if you know a foreign language. This is so easily done by the Cortinaphone Method that you will be simply amazed at your rapid daily progress.

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Without obligation, get the facts now. Our FREE Book, "The Cortina Short-Cut", tells you how you can learn a language, this quick, inexpensive, and fascinating way. We'll also send full details of our 5-Day Money-Back Offer, and about FREE Phonograph given to Cortina students. Mail coupon NOW.

Economy Educational League, 1926 Broadway, Dept. L 819, New York, N. Y. (Sales representatives for Cortina Academy).

Economy Educational League, 1926 Broadway, Dept. L 819, New York, N. Y. (Sales representatives for Cortina Academy).

Send me—without obligation—your booklet, "The Cortina Short-Cut," full facts about your special "PROOF-IN-5-DAYS" Offer, and about the offer of Phonograph FREE of extra charge.

(Check language in which you are interested)

French Spanish Italian German

Name

Address

City

State

(Address your reply to Economy Educational League, 1926 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

YOU KNOW HOW CRAZY I'VE BEEN ABOUT GRACE, UNCLE. SHE SEEMED TO LIKE ME, TOO. THEN SHE CHANGED — SNUBS ME POLITELY-NOW. TURNS DOWN MY DATES — AND WON'T GIVE A REASON



I WAS LOVING YOUR AUNT — MARRIED, TOO



GETTING A LITTLE CARELESS ABOUT "B.O."

SAY, ARE YOU HINTING THAT I....?



FORTUNATELY, I COULD GET LIFEBOUY EVEN IN THOSE DAYS. I DIDN'T TAKE ANY MORE CHANCES AFTER THAT

ENOUGH SAID, UNCLE! I'M GETTING LIFEBOUY NOW!



"B.O." GONE —
Uncle prepares to say —
"BLESS YOU, MY CHILDREN"

LOOKS LIKE I'LL BE HAVING A NEW NIECE SOON. I THOUGHT GRACE WOULD TAKE HIM AFTER LIFEBOUY PUT AN END TO THAT "B.O."



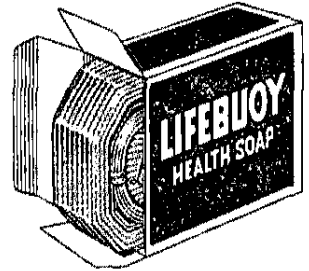
"B.O." has ALWAYS been an unforgivable fault!

IN LOVE—in social or business relations—"B.O." (body odor) is a handicap *no one* can afford to risk! It's easy to offend unknowingly, for pores give off a *quart* of odor-causing waste daily. Warmer weather makes us perspire even more freely—increases "B.O." danger. Play safe—bathe regularly with Lifebuoy. Its clean, fresh, quickly-vanishing scent tells you Lifebuoy is *different* from ordinary toilet soaps—gives *extra* protection. Its rich, penetrating lather purifies and *deodorizes* pores—stops "B.O."

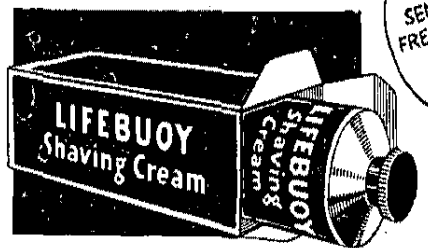
Dull skins freshen

Make Lifebuoy your complexion soap—watch your skin improve! For Lifebuoy *deep-cleanses*—its creamy, searching lather rids pores of clogged impurities—makes dull complexions glow with health.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS CO.



He learned about shaving from her! by J.F. HART



TRY IT! SEND FOR A FREE 12-DAY TUBE



Use this extra-moist lather that soaks beards soft — soothes skin

Holds 52% more moisture

FOR a clean, snappy, long-lasting shave—there's nothing like Lifebuoy Shaving Cream. Because it holds 52% more moisture, Lifebuoy lather does what ordinary thin, quick-drying lathers never can do. It soaks stubborn stubble soft — extra soft.

Tough whiskers come off quicker, cleaner, easier. It's kind to the skin too—leaves it soft, relaxed, refreshed. Try it. Get the big cheerful red tube at your druggist's. Or write to Lever Bros. Co., Dept. A-127, Cambridge Mass., for a free trial tube. (This offer good in U. S. and Canada only.)



*Ready for
most anything*

just having a good time
swinging and smoking.

Well yes, Chesterfield—

They Satisfy

... all you could ask for



THE CIGARETTE THAT'S Milder
THE CIGARETTE THAT TASTES BETTER

© 1935, LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

October 9, 1952

The following information was obtained from the Paramount Studios, this date:

PAULETTE GODDARD will leave Europe on October 7 or October 8, 1952. She will arrive on or about October 15, 1952 at New York City. While there, she will reside at the Langdon Hotel, 2 East 56th St., New York City.

Loyd Wright, Chaplin Studios, called Paramount Studios during the time that I was obtaining this information. He asked for the same information as was furnished this service, but did not receive it; however a Paramount official expressed the opinion that he could and would obtain the information through Paulette Goddard's agent.

(b)(7)(c)

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October 9, 1952

Mr. HUNTER, Personnell Manager, Paramount Pcitures, was contacted for information, this date. He was very co-operative. He indicated that if further information was wished that he might be contacted by telephone.

Paramount Pictures are located at 5451 Marathon, Los Angeles.
Phone: HOLlywood 9-2411




(b)(7)(c)

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1. Rott Montgomery - IV - NY

2. James Cagney - ~~James~~ - Agent - None. No Contract - ^{NY} 6/19/1982

3. Odolphe Menjou CP 14756 France


(b)(6)

Wm Morris Agency

NO 97311 Ser Actors Guild - Has Cagney's address but will not give. Will forward communication to him.

Ronald Ryan
Mather

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, rendered in a stylized, cursive script. The text is oriented horizontally across the middle of the page.

DIGITALPHONE © MEMO

October 8, 1952

The following are excerpts from the files of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES under the various dates as listed regarding CHARLES CHAPLIN:

11-10-36: PAULETTE GODDARD has been the wife of CHARLES CHAPLIN for more than one year. The above was quoted by RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, son of Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer on this date. Both MISS GODDARD and CHAPLIN have consistently refused to affirm or deny report that they were married aboard the Canadian yacht PANACEA on June 23, 1934.

3-18-36: Headline, "Chaplin seeks sanction for Singapore marriage." "Do your utmost to arrange for our marriage," CHARLIE CHAPLIN and PAULETTE GODDARD radioed their agent here today. Validity of American divorcees under British law in Singapore was questioned and officials opened an inquiry before granting the special license required by CHAPLIN as an American citizen.

3-19-36: Headline, "Chaplin weds says rumor." Sub-headline, "Miss Goddard reported as wearing wedding ring in cafe appearance."

3-22-36: Headline, "Chaplin obtains bridal yacht." Dateline Singapore, Settlements, March 21. The Government granted CHARLES CHAPLIN permission today to charter the official yacht SEA BELLE, which has been called the honeymoon yacht since it was used last year by JAMES R. CROMWELL and his bride, the former DORIS DUKE.

6-22-36: From Walter Winchell's Column. "PAULETTE GODDARD became MRS. CHAPLIN on her birthday in 1934 aboard the yacht PANACEA."

6-12-35; Headline, "Agreement in Chaplin case near." CHARLES CHAPLIN and his former wife, LITA GRAY CHAPLIN, may settle out of court their battle over control of trust funds established for their two sons.

4-24-36: There was a report of CHAPLIN'S death in Indo-China. ALFRED REEVES, business manager for CHAPLIN in Hollywood said he is certain he would have been advised if any misfortune had befallen the comedian.

11-11-36: Headline, "Marriage of Chaplin denied." Sub-headline, "Comedian's associate declares GODDARD rumor without basis."

12-15-37: Headline, "Chaplin-Goddard divorce rumors stir Hollywood." It all started with the report that CHARLES CHAPLIN and PAULETTE GODDARD are on the verge of divorce. But they have never officially admitted that they are married, and wide search for marriage license with their names on it has failed.

CHAPLIN has been queried scores of times whether he and MISS GODDARD are man and wife. Invariably his answer has been, "That is a personal matter that I do not care to discuss."

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3-10-36: Headline, "Engagement to Chaplin told by Miss Goddard." Bearing out rumors that have prevailed for the last four years PAULETTE GODDARD, screen actress announced her engagement yesterday to CHARLES CHAPLIN on their arrival in Shanghai.

2-18-36: Headline, "Miss Goddard and mother sail with Chaplin." Report of CHARLIE CHAPLIN and his leading lady, PAULETTE GODDARD and her mother sailing aboard the Dollar Liner PRESIDENT COOLIDGE for Hawaii and possibly the South Seas.

12-8-37: Headline: "British visitor wants Chaplin to make picture on peace." I wish to see CHARLIE CHAPLIN and induce him to do a picture on peace.

Thus did MURIEL LESTER, famed British peace leader, explain her visit to California yesterday.

She explained that CHAPLIN had visited her in her London home and met MAHATMA GHANDI there.

12-16-37: Headline: "Brother thinks Chaplin wed. Says he likes his sister-in-law." Dateline New York, December 15. If CHARLIE CHAPLIN isn't married to PAULETTE GODDARD, and he's been denying it for three years, he's been playing a trick on his brother, SIDNEY. Because SIDNEY confirmed news of the marriage today as he sailed on the CONTE DE SAVOIA.

1-3-36: Headline: "Chaplin will sponsor poet." Charles Chaplin will sponsor the appearance of JOHN MASEFIELD, England's Poet Laureate, at the Philharmonic Auditorium, January 13th.

3-6-36: Headline, "Charlie Chaplin reaches Japan." Dateline, Yokahama, March 6. CHARLIE CHAPLIN, American actor, arrived here today aboard the liner PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

3-24-36: CHARLES CHAPLIN and PAULETTE GODDARD, his leading lady, arrived in Batavia, Java, today by airplane from Singapore on their tour of the Orient.

10-29-40: Headline, "Mother of Paulette Goddard vague on actress' romance." The solution of the long debated question as to whether CHARLES CHAPLIN and PAULETTE GODDARD are married and when and where wasn't materially aided by her mother, MRS. ALICE FLEMING, when she returned yesterday from New York.

6-28-38: Headline, "Paulette Goddard says Reno trip ski club mission." PAULETTE GODDARD left yesterday by motor for Pebble Beach for a conference with CHARLES CHAPLIN, film comedian, before flying to Reno. The actress insisted that her visit to Reno is not to file a divorce but to establish a ski club.

4-16-40: Headline, "Today's famous birthdays is mentioned under the date of Tuesday, April 16, CHARLES CHAPLIN, 1889. Hollywood's mystery man, the

temperamental, wistful genius of unpredictable moods.

6-6-38: Headline, "New Chaplin divorce hinted." Sub-headline, "Paulette Goddard reported planning early Reno visit."

4-30-38: Headline, "Chaplin discovery offered contract." DOROTHY COMINGORE, former Los Angeles school girl who attracted the attention of CHARLES CHAPLIN at a Carmel society show three weeks ago was on her way home yesterday after four days in Hollywood. Was already for her first screen role if she wishes it.

4-18-39: Headline, "Russians honor Chaplin on birthday." Under dateline, Moscow, April 17. Soviet Russian newspapers stressed the social significance of CHARLES CHAPLIN'S art today in connection with the celebration of his 50th birthday.

Street posters in Moscow advertised a lecture on CHAPLIN and his art illustrated by excerpts from some of his motion pictures.

6-5-42: Headline, "Divorce ends mystery of Chaplin's marriage." Sub-headline, "Actor and Paulette Goddard of films were wed in Canton, China, in June 1936." JUDGE XAVIER ROSAS CEBALLOS of the Mexican Civil Court at Juarez signed the decree yesterday afternoon and made it final one day after it was secretly filed. Neither CHAPLIN nor MISS GODDARD made an appearance, being represented by attorneys, but the glamorous ^{actress} had satisfied Mexico's legal residence requirement.

11-26-42: Headline, "Chaplin applauded for tribute to Reds." Sub-headline, "Let's stop anti-Russian propoganda says actor." Dateline Chicago, November 25. CHARLIE CHAPLIN, comedian, turned solemn tonight. Was given a rafter-shaking ovation as he saluted Russia for the magnificent fight you were making for freedom, for your courage and spirit of enterprise.

Speaking at THE SALUTE TO OUR RUSSIAN ALLY RALLY in crowded Orchestra Hall on the 9th Anniversary of American-Soviet relations, CHAPLIN earnestly declared, "If we want to win this war, if we want to have the full cooperation of Russia, let us stop this anti-Communist propoganda."

5-24-42: Headline, "Second front appeal made." Sub-headline, "Chaplin speaking at Russian Relief Rally asks united demand." A plea for a second front to combat Hitlerism was voiced by CHARLES CHAPLIN last night before an audience which all but filled the Shrine Auditorium in the opening step in the drive to "Replant the scorched earth of Russia."

5-22-42: "Chaplin will talk for Russian aid." Sub-headline: "Replant scorched earth campaign to open." Mention CHARLES CHAPLIN to be principal speaker at the Russian War Relief Association Meeting of Southern California.

12-22-42: In a column by Westbrook Pegler is a mention of CHARLIE CHAPLIN and a full column devoted to why CHARLIE CHAPLIN has been allowed to stay in the United States for forty years without becoming a citizen.

4-5-52: There is mentioned that CHARLES CHAPLIN has been keeping one up his sleeve for weeks. Yesterday it was learned that he has a new leading lady in readiness for the screen. Her name is JOAN BARRY. That is about all that is known of her to date so careful has CHAPLIN been to hide her away from the public eye.

5-1-41: Headline, "Chaplin biography object of lawsuit." Sub-headline, "Comedian's former valet claims half interest." There is mention of CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S former secretary and valet, TORAICHI KONO; suing the comedian for 50% interest in the book.

9-21-41: Headline, "Chaplin admits he's married to Paulette." Sub-headline, "Famous film comedian refuses, however, to tell when and where ceremony occurred."

9-14-51: Headline: "Chaplin called as witness in Senate film investigation." Under dateline, Washington, September 13. CHARLIE CHAPLIN and two other Hollywood figures were subpoenaed today by the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee to tell what they know about asserted motion picture propaganda to get the United States into war.

4-27-41: A column by EDWIN SCHALLERT, there is much criticism of CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S film, "The Great Dictator." There is mention of a Professor of Ethics, DR. THEODORE G. SOARES of the CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY who has come to the defense of CHAPLIN and his picture, "The Great Dictator."

11-19-43: Headline, "Lawyer calls Chaplin butler, Andrew Dahl." CHAPLIN'S butler was subpoenaed by CHAPLIN'S Lawyer, JOHN J. IRWIN, to appear to testify in the suit brought against CHAPLIN by JOAN BARRY.

6-19-43: Headline, "Charlie Chaplin and bride in Montecito home." CHARLIE CHAPLIN and OONA O'NEIL went into hiding so fast that the OPA is checking reports they drove 80 miles an hour to get there. Were finally tracked to earth yesterday at an estate in exclusive Montecito outside Santa Barbara.

3-9-44: Headline, "Dismissal of Chaplin paternity suit denied." Sub-headline, "Stipulation which called for blood tests voided." Dismissal of JOAN BARRY'S suit against CHARLIE CHAPLIN in which she claims the actor is the father of her child yesterday was denied by SUPERIOR JUDGE STANLEY MOSK and the way was left open for court hearing of the paternity dispute.

6-20-43: Headline, "Chaplin accuser plans to go into seclusion." All was finally quiet yesterday on the CHARLIE CHAPLIN-OONA O'NEIL-JOAN BARRY marital and legal fronts.

While the veteran comic honeymooned in Montecito with MISS O'NEIL his 18-year old bride of four days, MISS BARRY, his ex-protege who has named him as the father of her unborn child, prepared to go into seclusion.

6-4-43: Headline, "Chaplin's name linked with many actresses." Although married only three times, Chaplin's various romances touched the lives of

such famous actresses as EDNA PURVIANCE, MYRNA KENNEDY, MILDRED HARRIS, POLA NEGRI, LITA GRAY, MAE COLLINS, PEGGY HOPKINS JOYCE, ANNA Q. NILSSEN, CLAIRE WINDSOR, CLAIRE SHERIDAN, author and sculptress, and PAULETTE GODDARD. There is also mention in this article of CHAPLIN'S first wife, MILDRED HARRIS whom he married in 1918. They were divorced two years later. Next came LITA GRAY. She was married to the comedian in Mexico and became the mother of his two sons. She won a divorce in 1928.

MISS GODDARD, lifted to stardom by CHAPLIN'S magic and money, became MRS. CHAPLIN in 1936 in Hongkong.

11-11-43: Headline, "Joan Barry's attorney calls Chaplin's butler." There is mention of a subpoena being issued to EDWARD C. CHANNEY, Chaplin's butler to appear to testify in behalf of JOAN BARRY.

6-12-43; Headline, "Chaplin case girl cleared." Sub-headline, "Vagrancy charge against Joan Barry dismissed by court." JOAN BARRY, mother-to-be of a child she claims to be CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S hurried out of Beverly Hills City Court yesterday cleared of a vagrancy charge to which she pleaded guilty last January.

5-12-43: Headline, "Girl gets jail, not film role." Sub-headline, "Screen aspirant who made scene at home of CHAPLINS sentenced." Loitering on the estate of CHARLIE CHAPLIN, film comedian, whom she said she loved very much cost JOAN BARRY, 22-year old actress, her freedom yesterday. She found herself in the County Jail for 30 days.

8-23-43: Headline, "Chaplin makes speech at party for Russ visitor." It was just a friendly social gathering in honor of MIKHAIL KALAPOZOV, visiting envoy from the Soviet film industry. There is mention of CHAPLIN making a speech and the British comedian declared that an understanding between the Russians and us would prove beneficial in the post war peace and urged the sending of an American delegation to Moscow to study not only films but politics as well.

to
10-20-43: Headline, "Communists aid/Japs charged." Sub-headline, "Tenney declares organizers had great success before Pearl Harbor." This is the Joint Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities and there is mention of CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S former Secretary-Valet, named TORAICHI KONO, as being a Japanese spy.

6-9-43: Headline, "Illegal operations angle checked in Chaplin's case." Sub-headline, "Paternity suit ramifications increase. Two sons of film comedian undergo grilling." Illegal operations and other aspects of the tangled ramifications surrounding the CHARLIE CHAPLIN-JOAN BARRY paternity suit were discussed yesterday by the Grand Jury which passed a resolution instructing District Attorney to continue his investigation of the entire affair.

There was no mention in this article of any persons other than OONA O'NEIL and JOAN BARRY.

6-17-43: Headline, "Charlie Chaplin weds girl of 18." Sub-headline, "Mimic, 54, marries Oona O'Neil. News drives Joan Barry hysterical."

3-25-44: Headline, "Chaplin loses fight to air Joan's past." Sub-headline, "Events receive staggering blow to Court's ruling." CHARLIE CHAPLIN was dealt a staggering blow yesterday in his defense to Mann Act white slave charges on a Federal Court ruling that will also keep the past of JOAN BARRY shielded and out of the official records during the trial.

2-20-44: Headline, "Chaplin to be arraigned in U.S. action tomorrow." Sub-headline, "Actor also to seek dismissal of paternity charges filed against him by Joan Barry." CHARLIE CHAPLIN and his legal troubles were due to play a double feature in the Courts this week.

One action will see the veteran comedian starting his fight against Federal Mann Act in criminal conspiracy charges; the other will seek dismissal of paternity suit brought against him by JOAN BARRY, 24, his one time protege. CHAPLIN is scheduled to go before Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor tomorrow at 9:30 for arraignment on charges of transporting MISS BARRY over state lines for immoral purposes, and later conspiring to railroad her out of town.

4-5-44: Headline, "Comedian wins freedom on Mann Act charges." CHARLIE CHAPLIN was acquitted of two Mann Act charges yesterday by a jury which decided he never took JOAN BARRY to New York for immoral purposes.

4-1-44: Headline, "Chaplin screen titles him in 'The Defendant'." In part in 1918 CHAPLIN married MILDRED HARRIS then 16. She divorced him two years later on the rather startling ground that he was a genius. Marriage, and in 1928 divorce, ended a hectic romance with youthful LITA GRAY, mother of CHAPLIN'S two sons.

CHARLIE'S secret marriage to PAULETTE GODDARD in China in June, 1936, was his most mysterious romantic interlude. Last June CHAPLIN eloped to Carpentaria with OONA O'NEIL, 18-year old daughter of playwright EUGENE O'NEIL.

Other women, too, have been linked romantically with the little man of the celluloid shadows. EDNA PURVIANCE, MYRNA KENNEDY, POLI NEGRI, MAE COLLINS, PEGGY HOPKINS JOYCE, ANNA Q. NILSSEN, CLAIRE WINDSOR, CLAIRE SHERIDAN, and JOAN BARRY.

5-31-46: Headline, "Red actor quotes actors." Date line London, May 31. KONSTANTIN SIMONOV, Russian journalist reported from New York today that BETTE DAVIS, CHARLIE CHAPLIN and Hollywood writers speak in deep contempt of the slanderous campaign charges raised by the reactionary press against the Soviet Union.

4-10-49: Headline, "U.S. notables back Red Peace Congress." Sub-headline, "Film comic CHAPLIN expected to be among delegates to Paris meeting."

Date line Paris, April 9. Communist Parties all over Europe centered their propoganda today on a World Peace Congress to be held here April 20 to 23.

Among other Americans listed as those who will attend was CHARLES CHAPLIN.

7-30-50: Headline, "Miss Hepburn and Chaplin get Red bid." Date line Dusseldorf, July 29. CHARLIE CHAPLIN and KATHERINE HEPBURN of the films have been invited to attend a Communist sponsored peace demonstration in the Ruhr this September.

The DEAN OF CANTERBURY, DR. HEWLITT JOHNSON and French scientist, FREDERICK JOLIOT CURIE also have been invited.

Demonstration planned for September 30 and October 1 will take place in 18 towns along the Rhine and end in a big meeting in industrial Dortmund.

7-30-50: Headline, "Chaplin film showing for PEOPLE'S WORLD denied." Story 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. This article goes on to deny this by CHAPLIN'S legal firm of WRIGHT, WRIGHT, GREEN & WRIGHT.

4-26-49: Headline, "Subversive alien may be deported." Sub-headline, "Legislation would hit Charlie Chaplin Senator Cain asserts."

5-14-49: Headline, "Senator demands Chaplin be exiled." Date line Washington, May 13. "Senator Cain of Washington demanded today that screen actor, CHARLIE CHAPLIN, be deported and accused him of coming perilously close to treason against the United States.

12-10-47: Headline, "Plea for Eisler laid to Chaplin by Red paper." Date line Paris, December 9. The Communist newspaper L'Humanite (?) today carried a letter it said was from CHARLES CHAPLIN to PABLO PICASSO, Spanish modernist, asking him to protest the proposal to expel HANS EISLER, film musical composer from the United States.

There is mention in this article of a WHEELER DRYDEN, the actor's business manager.

10-18-47: Headline, "Hollywood Red inquiry may not call Chaplin." Sub-headline, "Forty to fifty witnesses to appear before House Committee at investigation opening Monday." Dateline Washington, October 17. CHARLIE CHAPLIN tentatively cast for starring role in House Un-American Activities Committee investigation of Communist infiltration in the motion pictures may not be called as a witness it was disclosed today.

10-19-47: Headline, "Rumanians honor Chaplin, Robeson." Date line Bucharest, October 18. CHARLES CHAPLIN and PAUL ROBESON were elected to be honorary presidium of the annual CONGRESS OF ARTIST, WRITERS AND

PRINTING WORKERS which opened in this Rumanian capital today.

12-18-47: Headline, "AMVET Post asks Chaplin deportation." Date line Tacoma, Washington. The local Post of the AMVETS ask that the Government take immediate steps to deport CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

6-13-47: Headline, "Rankin demands Chaplin expulsion." Sub-headline, "Holafield prevented from defending actor in lively House clash over Communist activities."

4-5-49: Headline, "Comedian Chaplin joins with Paris peace group." Date line Paris, April 4. Movie actor, CHARLIE CHAPLIN, has joined with the Communist organized WORLD PEACE CONGRESS to be held here later this month it was announced today. CHAPLIN is quoted as saying, "I am never suspicious of anybody who is working for world peace," when asked for comment on report that he had joined with the Communist organized WORLD PEACE CONGRESS to be held later this month.

2-16-45: Headline, "Chaplin deportation stopped by Senator Langer." Date line Washington, February 15. SENATOR LANGER today introduced legislation directing the ATTORNEY GENERAL to investigate CHARLES CHAPLIN to determine whether he should be deported as an undesirable alien.

5-28-46: Headline, "Russians fete Chaplin and others on tanker." CHARLIE CHAPLIN was prominent among guests at a champagne party aboard the SS BATUMI, Soviet tanker, at Pier 44, Long Beach.

Among other guests were CHAPLIN'S wife, the former CONA O'NEIL, actor JOHN GARFIELD and his wife ROBERTA, and LEWIS MILESTONE, Russian born film director.

INFORMATION FROM FILES OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN

HEDDA HOPPER'S COLUMNS:

January 11, 1939

After Ickes' speech denouncing Hitler a lot of our folks here thought it was Ickes who was backing Charlie Chaplin in his Dictator picture. Now our Hollywood spy reports that it's someone much closer to the German situation. I'm told that it's none other than Professor Einstein.

We remember they're great friends. Friendship started way back in 1931 when they met aboard a boat coming to California. Charlie entertained Einstein and took him to the opening of "City Lights" where they had to get out the riot squad and several people were very badly injured. But not as Hollywood supposed because they wanted to look at the movie stars but to get closer to Mr. Einstein.

October 16, 1940

Charlie Chaplin's book "The Great Dictator" for which we've had an anticipatory thrill is difficult to write about. I can only liken it to an Admiral going to a dress ball wearing ruffles on his panties and without being given time to change being called into battle. It would be hilariously funny and still funnier when he took command.

You can't turn a comic into a great natural dramatic star, not even Chaplin. His pantomime, his bubble dance with the balloon of the world, were riotous. But his speech at the finish of the picture left me colder than an icicle. It was so over-rehearsed that all feeling was squeezed out.

Understand we took that speech in three sections - 10,000 feet the first day - 8,000 the second - and 6,000 the third. Great emotion can't be measured by footage. The same thing happened with Paulette Goddard. Her performance was good but there was little heart in it.

Jack Oakie gave the most consistent performance. He never stepped out of character.

For pantomime, satire, comedy, Chaplin has no peer. But for unadulterated feeling I'll take Jimmy Stewart and Judy Garland.

Carl Struss, photography, was excellent as always. Meredith Wilson's score was something to shout about. I'd like to hand a bouquet to Evelyn Earl, script girl, who worked harder than any person on the picture. And with all

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this talk about Paulette being in Bermuda or Mexico City, what do you bet that she'll make a spectacular landing and descend on New York and swipe the spotlight from Charlie? Her name has been linked with Anatole Litvak's but she happens to be a pretty good friend of Jock Whitney too, or didn't you know.

EXCERPT FROM COLUMN ENTITLED "WHILE THE FILM REEL BY" by Edwin Schallert

April 27, 1947

Chaplin Has Defender

No less than a Professor of ethics, Dr. Theodore G. Soares, of the California Institute of Technology, has come out in defense of "The Great Dictator", the much debated Chaplin film. Dr. Soares may be a little late but he is thorough.

The critics have charged that Chaplin foresaked his stage-screen part and interjects a speech of his own at the close of the picture. He says, "But I think they are all wrong."

"I believe the whole moral meaning of the play is right there and that Chaplin never comes out of his part."

"It's the promise that the German people will awaken and not "lament" Charlie Chaplin, that predominates in the great speech of the Hebrew barber."

"Neither do I think the ending is too sentimental as some critics have said."

Compared to Dickens

As for the propaganda aspect Dr. Soares is of the opinion that the production should perferably be classed as public education if propoganda being used is the modern sense of the word to mislead. The Dictator is no more propoganda than was Charles Dickens "Nicholas Nickleby", he declares. Nickleby revealed intolerable conditions of the period. Both Dickens and Chaplin probably hoped that their products would result in some remedial action being taken.

Incidentally the picture has fared much better in its subsequent runs than it did in the two a day.

FAIR ENOUGH by Westbrook Pegler - December 22, 1942

New York, Dec. 21:

In common I am sure with many other Americans I would like to know why Charlie Chaplin has been allowed to stay in the United States about 40 years

without becoming a citizen, and whether in view of his decided partiality to Communism which is hostile to our Government as Mr. Biddle, the Attorney General said last Spring, he can be deported to his native England and, if so, why he isn't.

The "Welcome" on the doormat has been scuffed away by Chaplin's low comedy shoes and after years of sly pretending when an open profession of his political faith would have hurt his business. Now that he has all the money he needs and lost his way with the public he has frankly allied himself with the pro-Communist actors and writers of the theatre and the movies who call themselves artists.

Chaplin recently described himself as a "citizen of the world" and said that having paid ten million dollars in taxes here he considered himself to be a paying guest. Citizen of the World he may be but he certainly is no American which may be why he regards this country as a hotel and judging by his conduct, a free and easy joint at that. However, the United States of America is not a tavern and the taxes Chaplin paid were his share of the cost of the last war and of the cost of other benefits received in the only land on earth where his career was possible.

Chaplin lately has said that he was pro-Communist which means anti-American and my authority here is President Roosevelt's remark when he had to call on American soldiers to disperse Communist rioters who were mobbing American workers trying to build planes which now days are defending Chaplin's life and easing enemy pressure on Russia whose system he so much admires.

The President said the trouble was not a labor dispute but a form of alien sabotage directed by Communist forces interested in the defeat and overthrow of the United States. Since then, however, under cover of the military situation which has made the United States and Russia allies in the war, Communists in this country have been worming their way back into the American Government and more boldly day by day have been sounding the cry that to resist them and such as Chaplin is to disrupt unity, impede the war effort and serve Hitler. The contention is boldly put that to remain American and resent and resist Communism as a hostile alien force is un-American conduct.

Miss Jeannette McDonald, the actress and singer, called Chaplin's number back in October in an exchange of correspondence when a pro-Communist ham asked her to lend her name to the list of sponsors for a meeting at which Chaplin was to be the honorary chairman. The list included a number of well known Reds and Pinks including a Washington political commentator who writes under an alias and the writer of the letter said Chaplin and Orson Welles joined him in this plea to her.

The purpose was to power up the Communist demand for second front to help Russia not the United States and the general auspices were the very same that had called this a war of British and American imperialism until Hitler struck Russia and had helped Hitler by treachery in the French Army and factories

and tried to prevent military mobilization of this country during precious months of time.

In reply, Miss McDonald wrote that she thought actors and writers were no more competent to judge the wisdom of a second front than General Eisenhower was to conduct a symphony and said her husband, Capt. Gene Raymond, was on active duty in Britain and had lately participated in air raids on Dieppe and Rouen and she believed in the raids upon Lille.

I have not given up the hope that he, Chaplin, will find it in his heart to go to England or even Russia where he could bring great joy to soldiers returning half-crazed and exhausted; her letter said. On what she based that hope she did not say and she might have been needing.

As to Orson Welles, Miss McDonald hoped he would find it in his conscience to fight overseas.

There, she said, he can actively participate in the great second front he so patriotically advocates.

The Communists will try to crucify Miss McDonald for that through their guilds and conspiracies and their Communist reviewers will smear the work of any actor or writer who has the courage and patriotism to call them all what they are.

HEDDA HOPPER'S COLUMNS:

September 8, 1943

Charlie Chaplin has definitely shelved all plans for producing "Shadow and Substance", the film project for which he was training Joan Barry, which is a reminder that under cover the heavy legal batteries have now been swung into position for the great spectacle of Barry vs. Chaplin which is scheduled soon to open an indefinite stand in the courts and provide the nation with its first Hollywood circus since the affair Flynn. The secret connivings and covert movies in Miss Barry's paternity suit would curl your hair and I'm told that when and if the case comes before a judge there will be unfolded a gruesome record with no holds barred, no punches pulled and plenty of hitting in the clinches. Joan is now calmly awaiting the arrival of her baby in her Westwood hideout.

March 28, 1944

I spent an afternoon not with a faun but in Federal Court listening to testimony on the Joan Barry-Charlie Chaplin case. It was obvious that Joan was very nervous because several times Judge O'Connor asked if she'd speak a little louder so she could be heard.

(Hedda Hopper's column of Mar. 28, 1944 - Continued)

(Note: The balance of this column is in the Barry-Chaplin vane and I believe it has no purpose for our needs.)

HEDDA HOPPER'S COLUMNS:

March 22, 1947

(In part) The divorce suit brought out the story that Elliott Roosevelt and Charlie Chaplin contemplate combining business with pleasure in the distribution of Russian films in America. That doubtless explains Elliott's recent visit to Moscow.

As for Chaplin, it's still another indication that he ^{who} is not an American citizen continues taking advantage of the tolerance of a country which made him millions and gave him a home. He shows his appreciation by fostering an ideology offensive to most Americans and contrary to the principles that have left this nation the last refuge of freedom loving people.

The proposal to distribute Russian films in this country is especially ironical since Eric Johnson reputedly has started a campaign to ship abroad no Hollywood films that may offend the political beliefs of other nations. Since when has it become a sin to sell Americanism?

Chaplin denies that he is mixed up with Elliott Roosevelt in the business.

April 17, 1947

Charlie Chaplin at his press interview in New York needed his former mouthpiece, Jerry Geisler, to supply his answers. Chaplin didn't seem good enough. He was always better in silent pictures than in talkies. The same thing is true in real life.

He should be proud of the notice his new picture got from "Script", a small Beverly Hills magazine, which went, "Critics will bless the day of the opening of "Monsieur Berdoux" for they will have something to write about besides glamour and plot. The people will pour into the theatre where the picture is showing and as they immerge they will say, "He's one of us. Charlie belongs to the people." But leading critics in Hollywood and New York do not agree with this.

Immigration & Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
Form G-40
(2-16-45)

File No. 1600-41933-Inv.

TELEPHONE CALL REPORT

Date: 10-7-52 Time of Call 2:15 PM Minutes 5

From: (b)(7)(c)

To: Beverly Hills - Frontier #

Subject Matter: Confidential Investigation

Activity 50-Inv.

(b)(7)(c)



No place in file

M'GRANERY LASHES COMEDIAN CHAPLIN

'Unsavorly Character if What Has Been Said About Him Is True,' Attorney General Declares

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Atty. Gen. McGranery today declared that Actor Charles Chaplin is "an unsavorly character, if what has been said about him is true."

A formal statement outlining the Attorney General's view on "ungrateful recipients of American hospitality" mentioned Chaplin and Frank Costello, New York gambling czar, in a paragraph.

Chaplin, a British subject, is abroad, and his re-entry into the United States will be made the subject of immigration hearings. The Justice Department proposes to begin denaturalization and deportation proceedings against Costello.

McGranery's remarks about Chaplin were made in connection with his announcement that the Justice Department is rounding up 100 underworld big shots and other undesirable characters with the aim of deporting them from the United States.

Must Show He's Admissible

"Chaplin will be required to show, as does every alien seeking original entry, that he is admissible under our immigration laws," McGranery said.

"He has been here 40 odd years. He has enjoyed the hospitality and all the opportunities that this country offers. There have been utterances that appear to be in contradiction." (He left this sentence unfinished).

"There have been public charges that Chaplin was a member of the Communist Party, grave moral charges, and the making of statements that would indicate a leaning, sneering attitude toward a country whose hospitality has enriched him.

"No harm can come from a fair hearing, and if he can meet the standards of our laws, he should be admitted."

When asked if he had any specific as to the "utterances," Chaplin has

made no comment on the West Coast. He added:

"My own feeling about men so highly publicized and who show so contemptible a regard for the high state of womanhood—"

Again he decided not to complete his thought.

Proceedings Started

McGranery announced the drive to round up alien undesirable at a news conference and said proceedings were started against half a dozen reputed racketeers in the last week.

In cases involving naturalized Americans, McGranery said, the first step will be to strip them of their citizenship.

The campaign, he said, is directed primarily against aliens and naturalized Americans who have engaged in organized crime. But it is also intended to rid the country of other persons regarded by the Justice Department as objectionable.

McGranery said the second category includes alien Communists, Communists who may have obtained citizenship illegally and "unsavorly characters who have continued to be aliens technically as well as in the broader sense."

Vague Accusations, Chaplin Says in London

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Friday) (AP)—Charlie Chaplin accused U.S. Atty. Gen. McGranery today of making "vague accusations" against him while he was 3000 miles from the U.S.

Chaplin is in London for the forthcoming premiere of his new film "Limelight." Referring to the Attorney General, he told reporters:

"I do not wish to comment on these vague accusations which, strangely enough, McGranery has seen fit to publicize while I am 3000 miles from the United States. I reiterate that through proper channels I applied and was given a permit by the U.S. gov-

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Career of Chaplin, 'Man Without Country,' Who Spurns U.S. Citizenship

Actor Likes Little of Nation Where He Made Fortune

By DICK O'CONNOR

"I am a citizen of the world," crowed Charlie Chaplin a few years ago, implying that he owed allegiance neither to England, the country of his birth, nor France, where his press agents once claimed he was born among the ancient spires of Fountainsbleau, nor the United States, where he became the wealthiest comedian in history.

Chaplin had always been a citizen of the world... the little world of Charles Spencer Chaplin, a one-man universe where his whim was law.

Now, having sailed to England with the threat that he may not be allowed to re-enter the United States, he finds himself a man without a country. Austerity England would not be to the taste of a man who loves fine food and luxurious living; what gourmet can find

sustenance in a slab of whale steak? There's Soviet Russia, the home of his political heart, but Russia in actuality would be harsh to a man of his delicate perceptions and sensibilities.

LOVES U. S. IN PARTS

For Charlie Chaplin, citizen of the world, man without a country, admirer of Communist Russia, has a great love for the United States, or parts thereof... its currency, its box-offices, its United States mint, Fort Knox, its teenage girls, its tolerance for men of talent.

Forty-two years ago he landed in New York, a wide-eyed young man of 21. He was imported along with the "Night in a Music Hall" act, in which he played a drunk leaning out of a box and insulting the performers, a la Christopher Sly—a role he never ceased playing offstage. He had been born in the Limehouse district of London, where children, drunks and wharf rats fight for supremacy. His parents were "theatricals," poor and unsung, displaced persons of the English music halls.

Chaplin landed here with a great hunger for fame, wealth and respectability. Under his styeflin manner there lurked the ego of a Napoleon.

HUNGERS SATISFIED

The United States satisfied his various hungers in full measure. A scant half-dozen years after he arrived, he was rich and famous.

Not much longer, and he was leading the sex-life of a Solomon. Mack Sennett recruited him for his crew of Merry Andrews, and little Charlie soon tumbled over such colleagues as Ford Sterling, Fatty Arbuckle, Chester Conklin, Ben Turpin, Mabel Normand.

In 1918, Chaplin quit Sennett and began producing his own films. "Shoulder Arms" and "The Kid" put him into the postwar class of millionaires.



CHARLIE CHAPLIN
'A Citizen of the World'



JOAN BARRY
Principal in Paternity Case

have other geniuses around very long.

His big flashy romance early in the twenties with Pola Negri ended ingloriously when the Polish star insisted on wedging her own name and opinions into conversation.

So he began roving among the girl children; they were awestruck, compliant, willing to listen. He married violet-eyed Mildred Harris when she was 16. When their child died shortly after the birth the world wept for poor little Charlie. It dried its eyes rather quickly when he ditched Mildred a few weeks later.

NEXT BRIDE 16

His next bride, Lita Grey, was also 16. That marriage provided him with two sons, Charles and Sidney, and an aftermath of long legal wrangling over a property settlement and custody of the children.

He married Paulette Goddard the way she tortured his purse-strings and collected diamonds at his expense. Paulette had to go. She was too worldly-wise.

It was Chaplin's treatment of a Hollywood waif named Joan Barry that convinced his staunchest admirers that he was more wolf than elf. He had the aspiring actress arrested when she dared to knock on his door with a complaint that he had left her pregnant. Not only that, but he tried to have her

partnership with Douglas Fairbanks sr. and Mary Pickford in United Artists.

Yes, America had been good to him. It gave him a fortune in exchange for his undeniable talent, four wives, and a baronial home in Beverly Hills.

NEVER SOUGHT CITIZENSHIP

Until he began making noises in praise of Russia, Americans took little notice of the fact that he had roosted here for decades but never attempted to become an American citizen.

It was during World War I that the country began to wonder where his loyalty—if any—resided. Although military strategy was not his line, he clamored for the United States to open a second front long before it was militarily possible.

Later he explained that by second-front, blithering was fostered by natural concern for "our ally, Russia!"

SLAPS AT AMERICA

In May of 1946 the amateur strategist and the late John Garfield attended a very exclusive soiree aboard a Russian tanker in Long Beach harbor. The fraternizers saw a Russian film titled "The Bear" and were allowed to shake hands with Konstantin Simonov, the Russian novelist and playwright, who has since become the Stalin's No. 1 trumpet in the propaganda chorus.

Officers of the United States Customs Service sought to inter-

Chaplin as he left the Russian ship, but he brushed them off, snarling:

"I see we are in the power of the American Gestapo." When the wife of Soviet diplomat Maxim Litvinov visited Hollywood she naturally is entertained by Chaplin and turned to Russia bearing photographs autographed by him and praising the glories of his land.

Government investigators found his name was plastered over open Communist front organizations, despite his reluctance to do with money for such trivia as his employees' wages.

I am not a Communist; I am peace-maker," was the way explained such affiliations. Long before Chaplin boarded Queen Elizabeth last week, most Americans were tilly sick of their ill-mannered st. He was the man who came dinner and stayed for the ten wedding celebration.

WON'T BE CITIZEN

Last year an English film critic reviewing him in Hollywood, said him if he intended to be an American citizen. He pipped:

"I never will. It would be asking me to swear to do something I might not want to do, for my allegiance to something I might not believe in. If I MUST pledge my loyalty it must be to England," and his native England was

anything but overwhelmed by this reluctant compliment.

When he left this country he was not intending to exile himself. Life is too good here to throw it over for un-merry England. But he forgot that while it is difficult for a man to be deported, the immigration authorities are given considerable power to keep a person from entering or re-entering the country.

Chaplin may truly be a man without a country very shortly. In his mid-ocean dilemma, he re-

ceived no cries of welcome from England.

Even the Russian press has not come bounding to his rescue; even that vast land is not big enough for two egos the size of Chaplin's and Stalin's. There's always a deserted island, but who wants to play Robinson Crusoe without an audience?

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OPINIONS DEFERRED

People thought of him as an unworldly elf.

Those who knew him in Hollywood, who worked with and for him, had a much different view.

They knew him as a man with a steel-trap mind and a steel-trap purse. Producing, directing and starring in his own films, he was a tyrant who made minor players quiver under his lashing criticism.

He had no more pity for a hungry actor than Nero for a Roman guttersnipe. The man who knew the tender mercies of Limehouse streets made his servants perform like a drill team. Woe and a week's salary to the footman who dropped an ashtray!

Chaplin's great throbbing pity for the underdog did not extend to his own employes, who were paid partly in cash and partly in the privilege of working for a genius.

CONVINCED OF GENIUS

Chaplin was convinced of his genius. He spoke of it often, with such a glowing modesty that strangers sometimes thought he was talking about his twin brother.

Little Charlie was such a big genius that he couldn't stand to

be ousted out of the state so she would not remind him of his boyish derelictions.

The result was that he was tried in federal court, and acquitted, on charges of violating the Mann Act and depriving Miss Barry of her civil rights. Later, however, a local jury decided that Chaplin was the father of her child and ordered him to provide support.

MARRIES AGAIN

In the middle of this entanglement he married Oona O'Neill, the daughter of Playwright Eugene O'Neill, who has never become reconciled to the fact.

Meanwhile, Chaplin was building up his multimillion dollar fortune as a film magnate.

He became one of the richest men in Hollywood through his

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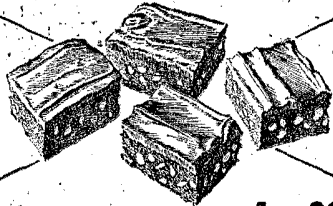
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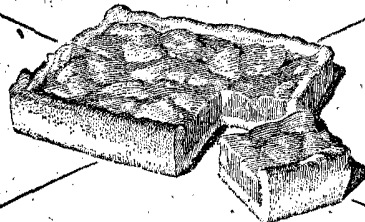
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"Sheriff, while you have been keeping the peace for 45 years, I have been disturbing it for 50."

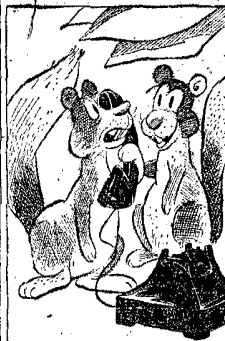
Drowning Laid To Heart Attack

A heart attack is believed to have caused the death by drowning of Leonard Edward Rowe, 43, of 1330 Molino avenue, Long Beach. His body was found floating in the intake channel of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light generating plant at Seal Beach.

Police said Rowe apparently suffered an attack and fell into the water while fishing on the north shore of Alamitos Bay, where his fishing tackle was found.

Tele-fun

by Warren Goodrich



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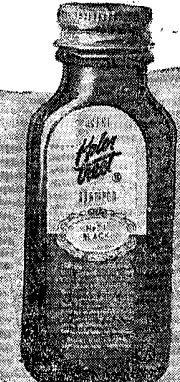
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- Helena Rubinstein's Contour-Lift Hormone Oil set, \$5*
- Barbara Gould's beauty aids: Ac... C... D... E... F... G... \$8*
- Velvet of Peaches liquid make-up
- Mandarin... Brunette... Suntan... Blond
- Personal Touch Cream deodorant
- Garden Fragrance Cologne, 75¢
- Rose... Carnation... Lily of the Valley... Sweet Pea...
- Hand Lotion, 75¢
- Duart's Kolor-Treet, 1.00* Blackest gray... Platinum... Dark brown... Medium brown... Light brown... D... ash brown... Medium ash brown... Light ash brown... Hanna brown... Ash... Hanna... Copper... Titan blonde... Golden blonde... Honey blonde... Chagone blonde... Medium ash blonde.

Name (Please print) _____

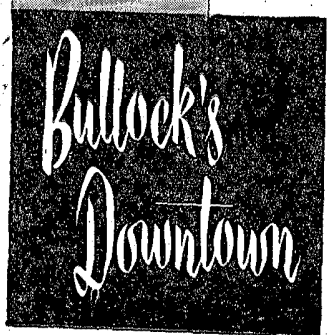
Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

I have a charge account at Bullock's _____ Send C. O. D. _____

I am enclosing _____ (amount)

For deliveries within the city of Los Angeles, add 3 1/2% State and City Sales Tax; for deliveries outside the city, 13% State Sales Tax. Shipping charges will be added to cost of purchase delivered outside Bullock's regular delivery area. Add 20% Federal Tax on all items starred. (*) No C. O. D. orders under \$2.00. M-1-22-52



for just a short time. Act now. Don't miss it!

Barbara Gould's change-of-package specials, 15 items

Reduced **33 1/3-50%**

Because Barbara Gould is changing her package design, you can save up to 50% on these outstanding items. Make your selections now.

- A. Reg. 2.00 Special cleansing cream... **1.00***
 - B. Reg. 1.00 Special cleansing cream... **50c***
 - C. Reg. 1.50 Special dry skin cream... **75c***
 - D. Reg. 1.00 Beauty Begins cream... **50c***
 - E. Reg. 2.50 Velvet of Roses dry skin... **1.25***
 - F. Reg. 2.00 Pam-Pam cold cream... **1.00***
 - G. Reg. 1.00-1.75 Skin Freshener **50c*, 1.00***
- See order blank for additional items.

Duart's Kolor Treet color shampoo, 18 natural shades

each, **\$1***

You save more than just money when you use this famous Kolor-Treet. You could be saving your popularity, your youthfulness, your appearance when you Kolor-Treet your hair the modern-at-home way. Just shampoo it in, work up a lather, rinse off, you'll have natural-looking hair in as little as 15 minutes.

Tolltries, Street Floor, Bullock's Broadway Building

Shop today from 9:30 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.

*Plus 20% Federal Tax
Broadway, Hill and Seventh, TRINITY 1911
Store Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 9:30 to 5:30; Mondays, 9:30 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.

Illustration by Bob Schuchman

Reds Reel Before U. S. 'Wall of Fire'

Yanks Retake Key Hill After Raging Battle

By SID WHITE

SEOUL (Tuesday), Sept. 23.—Counterattacking Allied troops, supported by tanks, recaptured an eastern front hill late today from a North Korean battalion which had seized the height before dawn.

The commanding elevation was recovered at 4 p. m. after a day-long battle in which the allied forces used intensive artillery and mortar as well as tank fire.

The counterattack was launched at sunrise after the North Korean Reds had crashed through the allied lines to reach the crest of the peak.

The air war continued unabated as American Sabrejet pilots damaged four Soviet-made MIG-15 jets over north-west Korea. The dogfights followed five Sunday battles in which the Sabres downed four and damaged seven MIGs.

Before sunrise Monday, 12 American Superforts rocked a 2,000,000-square-foot area in the eastern section of Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, with more than 100 tons of radar-aimed high explosives.

Six factories, 25 barracks buildings, and four administrative structures within the area were battered. The crew of another Superfort 60 miles away from Pyongyang said it clearly saw huge fires and heard sec-

ondary explosions set off by the B-29 raid. B-26 light bombers simultaneously struck at front-bound Communist traffic. They knocked out 107 supply trucks between dusk Sunday and dawn Monday.

Mirror Death Man Ends Own Life In Bath Tub

Using a mirror to aid him in aiming a pistol, Ernest H. Brimley, 55, a Department of Water and Power employe, killed himself with a shot in his right temple, police reported today.

Detectives Vince Fallon and B. L. McKay reported that Brimley disrobed last night in his apartment at 733 South Coronado street, got in the bath tub and propped a mirror over one end of the tub before killing himself.

They said he left a note blaming illness for his act. They quoted this passage from the note: "Why I should do this I don't know, but I can't stand it any longer."

Van de Kamp's
BAKERIES
Specials

Giannini Estate

2 Daughters, Widow Share

By International News Service
REDWOOD CITY, Calif., Sept. 22.—The will of the late L. M. Giannini, former president of the Bank of America, was filed in the Superior Court of San Mateo County in Redwood City today.

A petition to admit the will to probate, filed at the same time, disclosed the value of the estate was shown only as in "excess of \$10,000."

H. M. Bardi, vice president and senior trust officer of the bank, said the actual value of the estate could not be known until inventory and appraisement had been completed.

Bardi said that because Giannini for many years had made generous gifts to charitable causes, the document made no provisions of that nature. The will, he added, provided that the estate remaining at his death should be for the benefit and support of his wife and two daughters.

One half of the estate, after payment of taxes and expenses, goes to Mrs. Giannini immediately. The other half, according to terms of the will, is to be held in trust for the two daughters, Anne and Virginia.

Polio Family

4th Child Stricken as 3 Others Dead

By Associated Press
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Leo B. Linnemanstons died last week of polio, and yesterday Barbara, 13, awoke and told her mother: "My head aches and my neck hurts."

Spinal tests at Milwaukee's South View Isolation Hospital showed Barbara had become the fourth member of the family to be stricken. But it was not determined if the girl had non-paralytic polio or bulbar, the type that killed her brother and two sisters.

Paul Linnemanstons, husky 16-year-old and a member of his high school football team, died last Monday. His 4-year-old sister, Lorraine, was taken ill the same day. She died Tuesday and a double funeral was held Thursday. The following day Mary Ann, 8, was stricken and a day later she was dead. The Linnemanstons have four

Death Crash Tears Off Top Of Auto, Kills 4

By International News Service
MADISON, Wis., Sept. 22.—A low-flying Air Force C-47 plane tore off the top of a car traveling along a highway bordering Madison's Truax airfield and four persons aboard the plane were injured.

The dead in the car were identified as Clark Dickie, 58; his wife, 52; their daughter, Fay, 30; and Mrs. Dickie's mother, Mrs. Catherine Blank, 77.

Los Angeles Herald-Express A-9
Monday, September 22, 1952

Iran Queen Mother In N. Y. Hospital

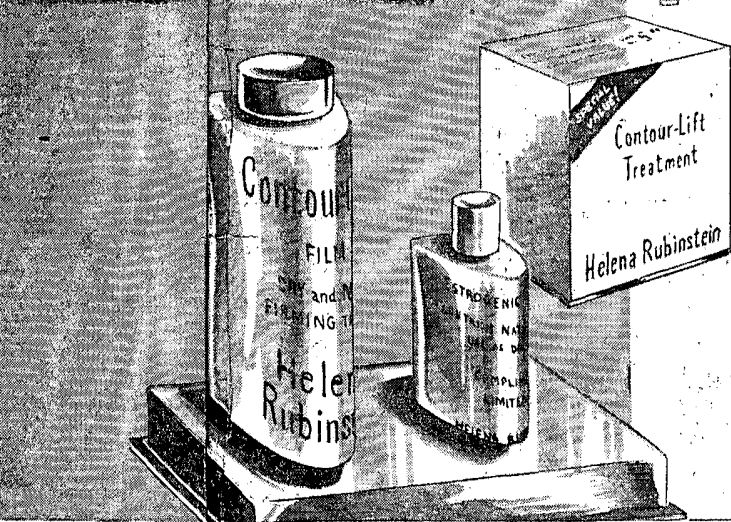
By Associated Press
NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The queen mother of Iran, who was en route to California with a daughter and a grandson for a visit, was in a New York hospital today recovering from a broken leg.

CHALLENGING SAVINGS

Wilder's
HOME FURNISHERS

Modern Traditional Maps

1500 W. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles
12318 Ventura Blvd., Studio City



Beauty... on your budget!

Helena Rubinstein's regular 5.00 Contour-Lift and 2.50 Hormone Oil

special set \$5*

Here's the special set you've been waiting for... The regular \$5 contour-lift facial that works invisibly to ease wrinkles, correct old-look-skin. It even helps under-chin flabbiness, deep-set nose-to-mouth wrinkles... this is one of the great beauty advancements of the year. When you realize you'll have this plus a regular 2.50 bottle of Estrogenic hormone oil... the soothing oil that helps "re-moisturize" the skin... then you realize how great this is! Available

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Office of District Director

Port of Los Angeles

Date Oct. 2, 1952

Subpena

In the immigration case of the alien Charles Spencer Chaplin

To: Thomas W. Durant, , Beverly Hills, California
(b)(6)

Pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), and Title 8, CFR 163.1-3, you are hereby commanded to attend and give testimony as set forth below, viz:

Place of appearance: 458 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, Room 129

Time you are required to appear: 1:00 P.M.

Date you are required to appear: October 3, 1952

You are also commanded to produce and bring with you the following books, papers, and documents touching the right of the above-mentioned alien to enter, re-enter, reside in, or pass through the United States, viz:

(b)(7)(c)



(Name)

[SEAL]

DISTRICT DIRECTOR

(Title)

Service of above subpena accepted this 2nd day of Oct, 1952

Thomas W Durant

Witness



(Officer making service will sign here)

(b)(7)(c)

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA LAW - FIFTH EDITION - 1936
B. E. WITKIN

* * * * *
The possibility of prosecution in another jurisdiction is not a ground for exercise of the privilege; e.g., a witness in a state court may not refuse to testify on the ground that he might disclose violation of a federal statute; and in a federal court he cannot refuse because of possible prosecution under a state law. (United States v. Murdock (1931) 284 U.S. 141, 52 S. Ct. 63; 5 So. Cal. L. Rev. 244).

(Words appearing in italics were underscored)

CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL EVIDENCE - SECOND EDITION
CHAS. W. FRICKE

Article I, Sec. 13 of the California Constitution provides that, "no person shall . . . be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself"

86

10:30 a.m. 10/3/52


(b)(7)(c)



called and dictated following for your info.-

Unsigned statement, in file, from TOM DURANT, taken 1-3-44, by Special

(b)(7)(c)

Agents  in which DURANT says he came to Calif. approx. 6 years ago, and later met CHAPLIN and was employed by him 8 months as a screen writer and assistant. 1½ yrs. after he left CHAPLIN's employ, he received a letter from A. C. BLUMENTHAL, Mexico City, introducing JOAN BERRY. He introduced BERRY to CHAPLIN at Perino's dinner party. JOAN BERRY was in CHAPLIN's ^{one night} apartment/at Waldorf Astoria during trip to New York, but DURANT swears she didn't stay there overnight, but not certain. She was not there next morning. This was the time CHAPLIN made his "Second Front" speech in N.Y.

The name MINNA WALLIS comes up occasionally. Apparently, she is the one who was close to JOAN BERRY and got her out of County Jail. She may have some information that BERRY is holding back regarding third trip to the doctor. Also MINNA WALLIS talked on several occasions to DURANT at time JOAN was in jail - acting as a kind of intermediary.

"On one or two occasions, Mr. CHAPLIN told me that JOAN BERRY said that she had had an abortion on several occasions, also MISS BERRY told me, too, that she had had one or two abortions. She said, the one time, that CHAPLIN was the father and, later, denied it. I, personally, had no part in arranging for those two alleged abortions." He does not know Dr. IMMERMANN or Dr. TWEEDIE; however, he does recall having taken JOAN BERRY to a

85

Sanitorium near Sunset and Alvarado, but believed it was because she had taken an overdose of sleeping pills. It is his recollection that the Sanitorium was operated by a friend of MINNA WALLIS. It was her suggestion that JOAN be taken there.

eve

Statement of

6/7/43

1st abortion about Sept or Oct. 1941
call from Mr. Immerman's office (Stanley Immerman)

Benny came to Tweedy's office thinks alone
later came back + abortion performed

Joan paid Dr Tweedy \$200 or \$300

Joan was there 2 or 3 days sent home in a

^{cab}
~~Joan~~ called Jim from the office + told him

Joan was all right

(b)(6)

2nd Abortion about Jan. 42 Joan came
alone Miss put in the call to Chaplins
home + his car came for Joan.

Never saw Durov

3rd Abortion July or Aug 1942 ?

Statement of



4/7/43

worked for Lueedy from ^{July} June 1941 to Feb. 42

No calls to Tim - never saw Tim but
his name was mentioned

CHAPLIN WEEPS AS BRITONS MOB HIM

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Joyful welcoming crowds brought tears to the eyes of Charlie Chaplin today as the little comedian returned to the land of his birth for the first time in 21 years.

Beset by a move to bar his re-entry into America, Chaplin cried openly as a throng of more than 1000 jammed around him at Waterloo Station yelling "Good old Charlie" and "Welcome back."

"It's Wonderful"

Repeatedly the 63-year-old actor turned to his young wife, the former Oona O'Neill, and murmured: "It's wonderful, it's wonderful."

Brawny policemen tried to hold back the crowd but their lines were broken as even porters and railwaymen surged forward to have a word with the Chaplins.

The bobbies finally opened a lane through the well-wishers and escorted the couple to their car. Meanwhile, their four children were smuggled off the rear

end of the train and taken to the family's eight-room suite at the Savoy Hotel in a second automobile.

"Londoners haven't changed a bit," moist-eyed Chaplin told reporters. "What a wonderful welcome."

"I had no idea it would be like this," chimed in Oona. "It's really marvelous."

No Crisis Desired

Earlier at Southampton, where he and his family landed from the liner Queen Elizabeth, Chaplin declared:

"I haven't come over here to create an international crisis."

Harry Crocker, Chaplin's private secretary, told newsmen the comedian had prepared a reply to a question which was never put to him at a shipboard news conference yesterday. If asked, Crocker said, Chaplin intended to declare:

"I have never been a member of the Communist Party and I am not a member of the Communist Party."

Title VII, Chapter VIII - Conspiracy

Section 182

Criminal conspiracy defined. Punishment. If two or more persons conspire:

1. To commit any crime;
2. Falsely and maliciously to indict another for any crime, or to procure another to be charged or arrested for any crime;
3. Falsely to move or maintain any suit, action or proceeding;
4. To cheat and defraud any person of any property, by any means which are in themselves criminal, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses or by false promises with fraudulent intent not to perform such promises;
5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws.

They are punishable as follows:

When they conspire to commit any felony, they shall be punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as provided for the punishment of the said felony.

When they conspire to do any of the other acts described in this section they shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison for not more than three years or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

All cases of conspiracy may be prosecuted and tried in the superior court of any county in which any overt act tending to effect such conspiracy shall be done.

Penal Code of California - 1947

Title IX, Chapter III - Abortions

Section 274

Administering drugs, etc., with intent to produce miscarriage.

Every person who provides, supplies, or administers to any woman, or procures any woman to take any medicine, drug, or substance, or uses or employs any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not less than two nor more than five years.

Section 275

Submitting to an attempt to produce miscarriage. Every woman who solicits of any person any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, and takes the same, or who submits to any operation, or to the use of any means whatever, with intent thereby to procure a miscarriage, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one nor more than five years.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~DECLASSIFIED~~

Los Angeles, California
September 30, 1952

IN THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN MATTER:

It is alleged that Charlie Chaplin conspired with others to commit an abortion or abortions on Joan Barry sometime in 1942. The matter was investigated by the District Attorney's office in Los Angeles and their records are available. Investigators [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] working out of the District Attorney's office, investigated the matter. It is said that Charlie Chaplin arranged with [redacted] a nurse, then residing at [redacted] Avenue, and Mrs. [redacted] another nurse, then residing at [redacted] (b)(6)
(b)(6) [redacted] to have the abortion performed by a Dr. A. M. Tweedie who then lived at [redacted]

Charlie Chaplin's butler, Chaney, is said to have knowledge of the matter and that he is willing to talk.

According to the records in possession of the local District Attorney's office, two abortions were attempted, the last one about the first of January, 1942. Chaney did not go to work for Chaplin until April, 1942, and it may be that he has no personal knowledge of the matter. A Japanese butler by the name of Frank (first name unknown) was working for Chaplin at the time. So far as could be ascertained, this Japanese butler has never been questioned by anyone concerning the matter.

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]
District Enforcement Officer.

ADG:BL

[redacted]
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

9-23-51
Date

DECLASSIFIED
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

79

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Commissioner

A-5830879 DD

DATE: September 18, 1952

FROM :

[REDACTED]

District Director
New York, N. Y.

(b)(7)(c)

SUBJECT: RUDOLPH KLIGLER, alias ROBERT ARDEN

PERSONAL ATTENTION: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner

This morning Mr. Rudolph Kligler (who long ago for radio and other purposes took the name of Robert Arden) appeared at my office after advising my secretary that he wished to give us some interesting information concerning the case of Charlie Chaplin.

Arden's very voluminous file has recently been transferred to this office from Los Angeles as he now resides in this District. His residence is located at [REDACTED] New York, and his business is with the Italian Films Export Company, Paramount Building, New York City, telephone LOngacre 4-4843. (b)(6)

It is not necessary in this memorandum to discuss Arden's case as this matter is being handled separately in pursuance of a decision of the Board of Immigration Appeals.

Presumably, Arden came to this office when he saw that Charlie Chaplin was about to sail for England and he presumed it was on the basis of an immigration Re-entry Permit. Our only information is that he had booked passage on the "Queen Elizabeth" for September 17, 1952, and the newspapers reported that he sailed on that vessel, which left yesterday. The information concerning the booking has been conveyed to Mr. Devaney. We, of course, know nothing concerning the case of Charlie Chaplin, as it is not one of our cases. However, Arden, who unquestionably is very definitely anti-Chaplin, and who apparently has some slight understanding of the McCarran Act, seems to be of the impression that a case could be made out against Chaplin which would preclude his return. A casual glance at Arden's record indicates that he also was at one time suspected of being a pro-communist. As the name "Robert Arden" rang a bell" with me at the time of the interview, (I did not have his voluminous record before me), I had Mr. [REDACTED] sit with me during the interview. There is no question but Arden is a very intelligent person and undoubtedly knows Chaplin exceedingly well. In the many incidents relating to Chaplin's alleged affection for and assistance to the Russian Government and other questionable associations, Arden was asked if he had told all of these things previously to the Los Angeles Office. He said he had told many of them to Col. [REDACTED] but indicated there was much more that he could tell if a further investigation was pursued. One of particular interest, but which undoubtedly is known to the Los Angeles Office, is [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED]
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement9-23-52
Date

[REDACTED]
Assistant Commissioner

Arden alleges that Chaplin made a number of radio broadcasts in which he evidenced very strong sympathy for the Soviet Union. These broadcasts are contained in records of the radio station in Los Angeles for which Mr. Arden was radio broadcaster. He indicated that he made (b)(7)(c) these records available for Mr. [REDACTED] and that a transcript of the pertinent portions was also furnished to Mr. [REDACTED] at that time, and as far as he knows these records are still in existence and available to this Service should we require them. It is possible that everything Arden alleges to know may have already been considered in connection with the decision to issue Chaplin a Re-entry Permit if, in fact, he has actually secured a Re-entry Permit.

It may be that Arden took the initiative in appearing here today to ingratiate himself with this office inasmuch as his case has now been transferred to the jurisdiction of this District.

This memorandum is forwarded for such use, if any, that you may wish to make of it.

(Sgd.) [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)

EJS:cer

Form 16-43
11-26-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

NR: 888 STN: KAD200 GR: 25 SVC WASH FLD: 0949 DATE: SEPT 23

TO: DD LA

TEXT:

RE OUR CODE MESSAGE SEPTEMBER TWENTY TWO RE FILE A FIVE SIX FIVE THREE ZERO
NINE TWO PLEASE MAKE THIRTEENTH WORD IN TEXT READ DETAI (N)****

SEP 23 1952

SIGNATURE: KAD200

NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating Stn's Call Letters TEXT: Spell out all words, punctuation
GR: Word Count and dates.
ORIGINATING STATION'S NAME appears immediately after Word Count

CONFIRMATION TO:

COPIES TO:

TO:
SVC: FROM: KAD660 TIME: 0854 DATE: 9/23/52 OP: dn

(76)

11-26-45

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

BOOK NR: 845 STN: KAD200 CR: 59 WASH FILE: 1445 DATE: SEPT 22

TO: DD LA

TEXT:

DETAIN

IN EVENT CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN APPLIES FOR READMISSION YOUR PORT
DEMGIN XXX AND REPORT TO ME IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE BORN LONDON ENGLAND
XXXX APRIL SIXTEEN EIGHTEEN EIGHTY NINE DEPARTED FROM NEW YORK SEPTEMBER
SEVENTEEN WITH REENTRY PERMIT XX FILE A FIVE SIX FIVE THREE ZERO NINE TWO
RELATES STOP THIS SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL AND CAREFUL ATTENTION***

SEP 22 1952

SIGNATURE: [redacted] (b)(7)(c)


NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating Stn's Call Letters TEXT: Spell out all words, punctuation
CR: Word Count and dates.
ORIGINATING STATION'S NAME appears immediately after Word Count

CONFIRMATION TO:

COPIES TO:

TO: SVC: FROM: KAD660 TIME: 1322 DATE: 9/22/52 OP: dn

(75)


Removed from 1600 - 41933
+ placed on temp CO file A -
which relates to subject
Copy of sworn statement made
by Paul Crouch on 8/23/50
before 

(b)(7)(c)

Investigation
Central Office

temporarily removed

(b)(7)(c)

Report of SA  FBI,
dated 9/5/51 at Los Angeles

replaced 9/30/51
LTP

Pegler Says:

Others in the Chaplin Record

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

(Copyright, 1952, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

THE decision of Atty. Gen. James McGranery to prevent the return of Charlie Chaplin to the United States if he should be found guilty of "subversive tendencies" is the first honest show of initiative against the Red front of Hollywood by the Department of Justice in the entire campaign against the treason.

I take some pleasure in the timing of my pastoral on the subject of this fellow's rotten personal career which appeared just before Mr. McGranery's announcement of his intentions.

I would like to say that I have met Chaplin only once, and that nothing ever has occurred to create any personal malice to complicate my objective detestation of a filthy character who is a menace to young girls and whose attitude toward the enemies of the United States is no matter of mere suspicion.

Chaplin's brutality to a pregnant young woman whom he had lured to his mansion in Beverly Hills after he had observed her weakness from hunger and her frightened expression is a classic worthy of that art which is imputed to him by a cult of propagandists who find beauty in the sordid.

The late Haldeman-Julius, a pro-Communist pamphleteer, who poured forth a stream of obscenity and anti-Christian propaganda from Girard, Kan., for many years, was an intimate friend of Chaplin at one stage of their sympathetic careers.

In one of his essays describing a visit to Chaplin's home during his brief dalliance with one of three children whom Chaplin married, Haldeman-Julius made merry over a spectacle the disgusting nature of which, of course, was not



WESTBROOK PEGLER exile from Spain, living in Paris. The message read:

"Can you head committee of French artists to protest to American Embassy in Paris, the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hans Eisler and simultaneously send me copy of protest for use here. Greetings."

Eisler was the Communist musician who was sneaked into the United States thanks to the persistent, repeated intervention of Eleanor Roosevelt with Sumner Welles and others in the State Department. He was coddled by the so-called new School of Social Research, via Rockefeller Foundation project in New York, but finally exhausted his privileges and went back to Czechoslovakia where he became a functionary of the Kremlin's puppet government.

Chaplin was a close friend and associate of Eisler in Hollywood. The Rockefeller Foundation gave a specific grant of \$25,000 for Eisler's "project" which was falsely represented as a class in music.

Chaplin was listed as a "sponsor" in the propaganda of the National Committee

This was a group of writers and other movie hacks who went to prison for contempt of Congress in refusing to give information.

In October, 1942, the Daily Worker said Chaplin addressed as "comrades" a rally at Carnegie Hall, New York, to demand a second front to save Russian lives by the sacrifice of American lives. In this address, Chaplin praised Franklin D. Roosevelt because Roosevelt had released Earl Browder from prison and directly on the subject of Communism said:

"They say Communism may spread all over the world. And I say, 'So what?' The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves who love duty and love life."

He also praised Harry Bridges, the Communist commissar of the ports of the American West Coast, now under order of deportation.

The sponsors of this rally included Lillian Hellman, Carl Van Doren, I. F. Stone, a New York propagandist, and Rockwell Kent, all notorious figures. Van Doren's widow for years has been the editor of the New York Herald-Tribune Sunday Book Section and she was an intimate friend of Wendell Willkie during the period when he went haywire over Russia.

On the journey to New York for this Communist rally, Chaplin brought along the young woman who later bore him the illegitimate baby. For this, he was indicted under the White Slave Act, but was acquitted.

Although Chaplin once remarked that he had been a "paying guest" of the United States during his 40 years here and made a point of his claim that he paid American income tax on money derived from



of our salesmen try you!"



he another one

(23)

Louella Parsons' Life Story of Chaplin



Los Angeles Examiner

(U.S. Pat. Off.)
Examiner Building, 1111 S. Broadway, Zone 54

Examiner Telephone Richmond 1212



VOL. XLIX—NO. 286

LOS ANGELES, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1952

S

Four Sections—Section 1—TEN CENTS

Chaplin's Loves Were Teen-Agers



CHADWICK IN RECORD CATALINA-L. A. SWIM

NIXON TAKES 'MYSTERY' OUT OF FUND STORY

Facts on Use of Money Available
to Reporters at All Times

By Carl Greenberg
Los Angeles Examiner Political Editor
Whatever "mystery" there
may have been about the
\$18,235 expense fund contri-
buted by Southern Califor-
nians for Sen. Robert Nixon
was dispelled yesterday by
Nixon himself and Peter Ed-

FIERCE BATTLE RAGES AS REDS WIN HILLTOP

Allies Hammer Back at Foe;
New Pyongyang Air Bombings

By Sid White
Staff Correspondent International News Service
SEOUL, Sept. 22 (Mon-
day).—North Korean Com-
munist soldiers, driving in
battalion strength, broke
through Allied lines on the
eastern Korean front and
seized control of a command-
ing hilltop this morning.





CLOSEST FRIEND—It is said that Douglas Fairbanks Sr. was the only person Charlie Chaplin would listen to and heed. They are shown on a long-ago vacation at St. Moritz, Switzerland, fashionable winter resort, where Charlie made his ski debut.

—International News photo.

(Charlie Chaplin's life and loves, which form a spectacular background for his threatened exile from the United States, are told in a series of articles by Louella O. Parsons, of which this is the second. Miss Parsons, motion picture editor of International News Service, has known Chaplin since the days before World War I when he was a budding Keystone comedian in two-reelers. For nearly 40 years she has followed the inside story of his movie career, his romances with young girls and his controversial politics.)

By Louella O. Parsons
Motion Picture Editor, International News Service

CHAPTER II

The country that gave Charlie Chaplin a raise from \$150 to \$10,000 a week is the one he refused to accept as his own.

Today as a man without a country and threatened with the loss of the prestige which at one time was as dear to him as his own life's blood, 63-year-old Charles Spencer Chaplin is in many ways a pitiful figure.

He was brought to this country as a part of a musical-comedy act by Fred Karno in 1910 after he had appeared in "A Night at a Musical Hall" in his native London.

The comedy-conscious Mack Sennett was told about the gifted pantomimist and signed Chaplin for the Keystone Comedies. Chaplin's comedy was different from the custard pie variety that was so popular in 1913.

He had pathos and an ability to bring tears with laughter. When he first joined the veteran Sennett, Marie Dressler, Mable Normand, Ben Turpin, Gloria Swanson, Carol Lombard and scores of others, whose names have since become famous were also in Mack's famous Keystone Comedies.

Charlie, in talking about the art of comedy, once told me, "No comedy can be really great unless you mingle sadness with humor. You must always get your audience to feel sorry for you, and then you can win them. The more ridiculous I make myself, the more I am pitied."

Certainly as a forlorn and lovable tramp, baggy pants and oversized shoes and derby hat, twirling a cane, Chaplin often brought tears with laughter. That, I think, was a part of his great success. His character of the tramp has been likened to some of the characters about whom Charles Dickens wrote.

In his comedies, Chaplin was star and director, and he even wrote the music. His talent is such as has been

(Continued on Page 2, Cols. 1-5)

son, Washington columnist. In Portland, Ore., where he rested yesterday before continuing his "whistle-stop" campaign tour, Nixon, GOP vice presidential candidate, explained simply and unequivocally how he had ordered the full facts made available to Edson.

And, in Washington, Edson, who represents the Newspaper Enterprise Association, confirmed that he dissolved the "mystery" by the simple expedient of doing what most good reporters learn to do as "cubs"—going to the man involved and getting the facts.

TELLS OF FUND

Nixon disclosed this to Clint Mosher, Hearst newspapers correspondent, who is covering the candidate's "whistle-stop" tour of the West Coast.

"Pete Edson, who was on the 'Meet the Press' program with me Sunday night (September 14), came to me after the show and said:

"Dick, there's one thing I'd like to ask you about. I understand there is a group in California which has been contributing to your political expenses."

"I said, 'Certainly—and the man who handles it is Dana Smith in Pasadena; you call and tell him I told him to give you all the facts.'"

That's what Edson did.

He went to Smith, an attorney who handled the fund as trustee, received the contributions and disbursed them, and got the story.

NOTHING TO HIDE

Edson said that Nixon "told openly of this arrangement because he said frankly that there was nothing about it to hide."

Edson continued: "Senator Nixon also furnished the name of the treasurer of this fund, Attorney Dana Smith of Pasadena, who gave further details of the origin of the idea, how the

(Continued on Page 4, Cols. 6-8)

Presidents' Aide Gains in Hospital

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—(INS).—Officials at Boston's Beth Israel Hospital report this morning that the condition of David K. Niles, former special assistant to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, improved slightly during the night.

LET TOM WILLIAMS TAILOR YOUR NEW SUIT, 526 SO. SPRING.—Adv.

Stubborn United Nations troops hammered back at the Reds and fought their way to within 300 yards of the crest as fierce fighting continued throughout the morning.

Ground action continued heavy after Sunday assaults by both sides during which the Allies overran, Old Baldy on the central front but lost Kelly Hill seven miles to the west in a bitter night-long struggle with Chinese forces.

During the night two company attacks on Finger Ridge by the Reds were repulsed as the Air Force continued blasting Red installations all across the peninsula.

Twelve B-29 Superfortresses from Okinawa and Japan bombed the east section of the Red capital of Pyongyang with a hundred tons of bombs. They reported hitting troop billets, factories, supply stacks and other targets. Many fires were observed after the raid.

Nixon to Make TV, Radio Plea

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 21.—(AP)—Sen. Richard Nixon announced early today that he is breaking off his Western campaign trip temporarily to present his case in connection with an \$18,000 expense fund before the American people in a nationwide television and radio broadcast.

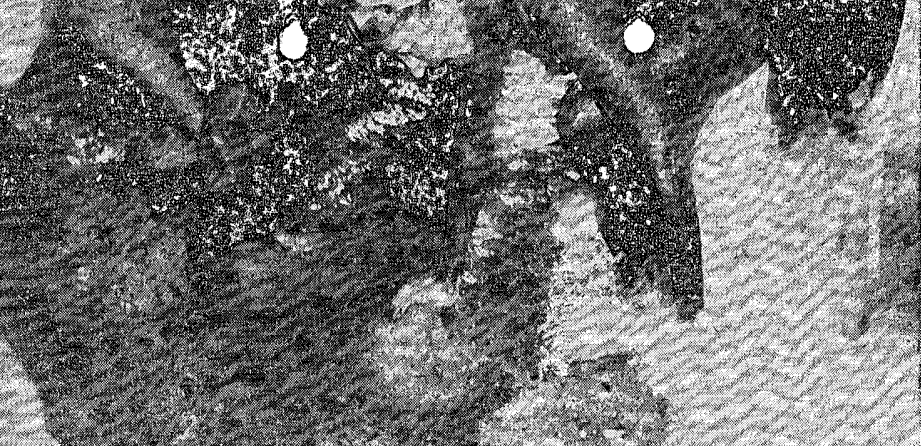
The 39-year-old Republican candidate for vice president dictated to newsmen a statement which indicated strongly that he would remain on the GOP ticket with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Nixon said, "I shall resume the tour (campaign tour) the day after the broadcast is made."

Nixon said the time for the television-radio broadcast has not yet been set. It will either be Tuesday or Wednesday night.

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VICTORY!—Touching land for the first time after her record-smashing Catalina swim yesterday is

an exhausted Florence Chadwick. Plucky Flo did the grueling distance in 13 hours and 47 minutes.

—Los Angeles Examiner photo by Staff Photographer Felix Pasge.

4 Killed as C-47 Tears Off Top of Car on Highway

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 21.—(AP)—A man and three women were killed today when an Air Force C-47 transport plane tore off the top of their automobile. The car, on Highway 51 adjoining Trux Field, was struck as the plane came in for a landing.

Immediate identification of the victims was not made.

The plane was piloted by Lt. Col. S. J. Wicker of Norton Air Field, San Bernardino, Calif. The landing gear was jammed in the crash and the pilot paroled the plane. None of the 12 passengers was injured.

High of 92 Likely Today

From a low of 68, the Los Angeles mercury rose to 91 degrees yesterday and the U. S. Weather Bureau predicted today's high will be about 92.

Although a few clouds are expected at times, today will be mostly sunny, the meteorologist said.

Relative humidity was only 36 per cent during the middle of the day yesterday. Saturday it was in the middle 50s at that time.

Temblors Rock 2 Sections of Peru

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 21.—(AP)—The National Radio reported today that earth tremors shook Arequipa, 600 miles south of here, and Ica, 250 miles south of here yesterday. There was no reports of damage or casualties.

Waterspout Kills 25 Across Sahara

CONSTANTINE, Algeria, Sept. 21.—(AP)—A huge waterspout swept through the Sahara Desert near here today killing at least 25 persons and destroying everything in its path.

1st Woman to Conquer Channel, Time 13 Hours, 47 Minutes

(Full page of pictures, Page 3; Florence Chadwick's own story, Page 2, Section IV.)

By Melvin Durslag

Thirteen hours, 47 minutes, 32 and four-fifths seconds from the time of her departure from Catalina Island, Florence Chadwick, 33, the world's most extraordinary bookkeeper, floundered ashore on the San Pedro beach yesterday, the first woman conqueror of the 23-mile Catalina Channel.

Florence came home on a rolling tide at 8:03 a. m. to better the accepted record for this agonizing swim which was posted 25 years ago by a youthful, muscular man of 200 pounds.

CHEERED

She tried desperately yesterday to wade ashore, but couldn't. She stumbled and fell on three different occasions, almost in the manner of a battered fighter trying to get up and clear his brain at the same time.

Finally, she gave up, and crawled cautiously on hands and knees through the rocky surf and onto the beach, where some 2000 people were on hand to cheer her.

They had been watching her progress by NBC television through most of the night. Some had kept a shoreline vigil since 4:30 in the morning, when Florence dimly could see the hills

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Chaplin's Life Story:

Comedian Wed Mildred Harris, His 1st Wife, When She Was Only 16 Yrs. Old



FIRST WIFE—At the age of 16, Mildred Harris (above), silent-film actress, was married to Comedian Charlie Chaplin. The ceremony was in 1918.

(Continued from Page One)

given few men. That is why his present plight is such a sad one. He is so gifted.

After Chaplin left Sennett, he signed with Mutual, and it was while he was with Mutual that Essanay Film Company brought him to Chicago

for Carmen. Edna Purviance was his first leading lady in America and probably his association with her was



LEADING LADY—Chaplin's first leading lady in America was Edna Purviance shown with the comedian in "Carmen." They were always friends.

started courting 16-year-old, blonde Mildred Harris.

I remember her as a beautiful girl with eyes the color of violets. She had been a motion picture actress but never one of Charlie's

first child born to Chaplin, who fathered six other children in matrimony and who was accused of being the father of one born out of wedlock.

self, and so did Charlie. To this day, Chaplin doesn't like to listen to anything anyone else says. He wants to be the center of the stage and he wants

SMOOTH SEA AIDS FLORENCE

Only a Light Ripple Disturbs Water in Her Channel Victory

(Continued From Page One)

again. It was a westerly tide buffeting its victim, trying to head in a northern direction.

But it lasted only 30 minutes, and then became friendly to the point of actually sweeping Florence ashore with only a minimum of effort on her part.

For that matter, the sea was unusually kind to her through most of the crossing. Only a light ripple disturbed water that was otherwise faultlessly smooth.

It was warm, too, ranging in temperature from 66 degrees at the time of departure to 63 degrees at the time of emergence.

People who earn their living in the channel, fishermen and seamen, couldn't recall a smoother September ocean in years.

And Florence, like a real champion, made the most of her breaks and shattered the official record of George Young by more than two hours.

In winning the \$25,000 Wrigley Swim in 1927, Young, the only finisher among 103 starters, covered the 21-mile span in 15 hours, 48 minutes, 35 seconds.

That has always been accepted as the record, although Byron Summers, in the same year, is said to have swum the channel in 13 hours, 35 minutes.

SMOOTH SEA

Since he was not officially attended, however, there has been considerable reluctance on the part of channel swimming experts to recognize the time.

Because of the amazingly good behavior of the sea, it is doubtful that Florence was forced to swim more than two miles off her course, which was charted by Frank Seaborn, a San Pedro water taxi operator.

The navigation, in fact, proceeded so well that the swimmer had no need to drift south with the morning current as originally planned. Instead, she hit her objective, Point Vincente, almost squarely on the nose.

At no time, apart from her feedings, did Florence stop to rest.

For hour after hour, while those in the Catalina napped, talked and drank coffee, she

2000 Cheer New Champ's Landing

'Chadwick's Fleet' Joins in Noisy Demonstration

"It looks like D-Day on Omaha Beach," a World War II veteran of the Normandy invasion remarked yesterday as he stood high on the cliffs above a rock-crueted Point Vincente Cove and waited for channel-swimming Florence Chadwick to struggle ashore.

And that battle veteran wasn't kidding.

Three hours before the stout-hearted San Diego bookkeeper pushed through heavy undertows to reach the mainland in a record-breaking, 13-hour, 47-minute, 22.4-second spanning of the Catalina Channel, hundreds of persons began to gather along a five-mile stretch of shoreline.

2000 CHEER

By the time dawn began stretching over the ocean cliffs, some 2000 persons were on hand, forming a cheering, horn-toting perimeter of welcome from Point Fermin to Point Vincente.

The first light of the sun splashed September morning revealed an armada of small boats following in the churning, foaming wake of the 33-year-old conqueror of the English Channel who made good on her second assault on the 23-mile Catalina Isthmus to San Pedro course.

And, as she stepped up the almost unbelievable tempo she had maintained throughout the night to pull within a few hundred yards of shore, the exuberant crowd descended upon the beach to greet the new champion like a vast, defending army.

Men, women and children—forgetting the discomfort of their long vigil—scrambled recklessly down the precipitous cliffs and overran the narrow, rocky beach despite efforts of scores of police to hold them back.

WAVES TO CROWD

By the time Florence was within 100 yards of shore, she heard the thunderous cheering of the crowd and paused in her battle against the tide and underwater rocks long enough to wave to those on shore who had followed her battle throughout the night. That touched off a new boom. The horns of the boats of

enough to worry about in concentrating on setting a record."

At the San Pedro docks, she walked off the boat without help to a waiting ambulance, pausing to wave and smile at the crowd.

Florence's personal physician, Dr. Arnold Kadish, told reporters:

"Florence's condition is excellent, except for a few scratches on her arms and legs from the underwater rocks near shore."

Florence, after an hour long shower to clean off the remnants of the protective layer of grease with which she covered herself before leaving Catalina, made a brief appearance at the hospital before settling down for a long rest.

"I extended myself as never before," she told reporters.

"I felt more like crying than swimming when I started out, and I had a tummy ache for the first four hours—didn't feel well at all."

She said in leaving Emerald Bay on the Catalina Isthmus she had to pick her way through a flotilla of official boats and pleasure craft. Gas fumes she breathed almost nauseated her.

But all that was in the past, and Florence, obviously tired but just as obviously overjoyed, was babbling over with plans for the future.

The plans, of course, even two hours after her dramatic finish, involved channel swimming.

NEW CONQUESTS

"That's all for me this year in the channel swimming department," she said, adding with the nonchalance of a matron contemplating a Sunday afternoon stroll in the park:

"But wait until 1953. Then I'm going to try the Straits of Gibraltar, the Dardanelles, and then I'd like to try the Cata-

his happiest. She never asked for anything and she has always been a good friend.

I had heard that Edna was dead. Nobody had heard from her in years. Then, not long ago, she telephoned me and said, "No, I am very much alive and still on Chaplin's payroll. I work for him."

There were never any Chaplin lawsuits in which Edna figured, and it wasn't until later that Chaplin's amours cost him money and brought him unpleasant publicity.

I can remember so well the day Charlie broke that sad news to the head of Essanay, George K. Spoor, that he had been offered \$1,000,000 for eight two-reelers by the old First National Exhibitors Company. Spoor was like a man stricken, forgetting that he himself had lured the box office hero away from Mutual.

Fairbanks Had Influence on Charlie

The names of these film companies mean very little to our readers today for they are all out of existence, but it was First National which brought Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and David Wark Griffith together. They formed the United Artists company and were the kings and queens of the motion picture world.

I always thought Douglas Fairbanks had a good influence on Charlie and I believe if Douglas were alive today, Chaplin wouldn't be in this unenviable position of being accused of moral turpitude, and of being an enemy of the country that did so much for him.

Douglas was the only human being that Charlie would listen to or who had the slightest influence on the headstrong comedian.

But even before Doug's death, the bond had weakened considerably, as Charlie's many, many romances were becoming unpleasantly sensational.

I met Charlie, Doug and Mary in Chicago again when they were selling bonds during the First

and stressing the necessity of buying bonds to stave off our enemies. Charlie was any thought of Chaplin's leftist sympathies. I doubt in those days that he ever gave Russia a passing thought.

About the time he was selling bonds, the revolution in Russia was going on, and he never expressed any sympathy for the overthrow of the czarist regime. He gave no indication that he was going all out for these men who caused so many White Russians to flee from their country.

Charlie's penchant for young girls was first evident when he

leading ladies. She was a shy girl and almost inarticulate.

Her Beauty Was Almost Ethereal

When I interviewed Mildred after she and Charlie parted company, she said:

"I'd been a star since I was 10 years old. I first met Mr. Chaplin when I was 15. We were married the next year, in 1918. Charlie married me because he was in love with me. I never was his protege and he never engineered my career." Mildred was the mother of the

The baby boy born to Charlie and Charlie lived only a few days. There were many photographs showing the lonely comedian beside the little white coffin on the way to the cemetery. In those days, Charlie was so loved by the theater-going public that any news about him was always pictured in a highly favorable way.

Mildred had a very sad life. She was married twice after her divorce from Chaplin in 1920 and she died in 1944. Charlie sent flowers, probably the only flowers he ever sent Mildred after their marriage. He was bored with her from the beginning.

I've been asked to describe the first Mrs. Chaplin. I can only say that her beauty was almost ethereal, but Charlie complained she had beauty but that she was unable to carry on a conversation.

I think he actually saw very little of her after their marriage. Later, most of the women in his life were the ones he chose as his leading ladies, save for one interlude when he and Pola Negri decided they were in love. This lasted only briefly.

Pola liked to talk about her-

His role is—and must be—the star. (Tomorrow: The third article of this series tells of Charlie's marriages to Lita Grey and Paulette Goddard.)

Vets Organize for Ike, Dick

Opening a drive for the veteran vote, formation of a Southern California Veterans Committee for Eisenhower and Nixon was announced yesterday by Bernard Brennan, Republican campaign chairman for this district.

Three co-chairmen selected are Louis Greenbaum, Los Angeles attorney and American Legion member; Brooks Terry, Whittier veteran, and James Callanan, a Young Veterans' leader.

Working with the chairmen will be Don Stewart, executive chairman of the Whittier committee, and Solon Beatty, who will be executive secretary stationed at the main headquarters at 3113 Wilshire boulevard.

New Whittier headquarters have been opened at 125 South Greenleaf avenue.

stroke, running 28 to 30 to the minute.

ANXIETY

There was, in fact, little drama at all until Florence hit the current early in the morning and anxiety began to spread among those in the floating armada.

Otherwise, it was a generally cold and methodical proposition, with Florence, pinpointed by glaring lights from the television barge, simply following her escort dory from Emerald Bay to San Pedro.

"Ma" Chadwick rode the skiff beside Florence for the first few hours, then shifted to one of the cruisers and left her daughter's operation in the hands of her trainer, Myron Cox; her brother, Dick Chadwick, and her shoeless oarsman, Carl "Nature Boy" Jorgenson.

Earlier, "Ma" had observed, "If Florence only would quit swimming channels, I would pension her for life."

An Examiner crew followed Florence aboard the Betty Jo, a trim cruiser owned by Belmont Sanchez, auto dealer. Also, a television set supplied by Horn and Cox, Hallierafter's distributors, was available on the craft.

the horns of hundreds of cars on shore and the crowd's cheers for a frenzy of ovation for a who wouldn't give up.

The crowd surged to the water's edge, slipping and scrambling and clinging to spray-slick rocks as Florence, in a seemingly superhuman burst of energy, put on a final sprint into shore.

One overly enthusiastic woman fan leaped into the water and attempted to help Florence to shore, but was warned off by officials who explained that if she touched the swimmer the record would not be official.

Ten yards from shore, she stood up—ending a swim that broke a 25-year record held by a man—and was promptly knocked down again by a towering breaker.

STARTS TO WADE

Four times she stood up and started to wade up to the beach, only to be knocked down again by succeeding waves. Finally, she crawled onto a narrow rock ledge where her coach, Myron Cox, extended a hand.

There, ignoring the heavy weariness of her long ordeal, she smiled and waved at the crowd and posed for newspaper photographers like a true champion. It wasn't until she was taken aboard a nearby water taxi, blue and almost paralyzed with cold, that the jet-propelled mermaid was able to ask the all-important question:

"What was my time?"

All the discomforts, the buffeting by giant waves, the danger of razor-sharp rocks and the annoyance of a constant retinue of big and small fish—including sharks—were forgotten when Florence was told she was the new champ.

CHECKUP

She managed a huge grin and—after she was bundled in blankets for a trip to Community Hospital in San Pedro for a physical checkup—laughed as she recalled her night-long tribulations with over-friendly fish.

One fish, she said, wriggled inside her bathing suit—the same suit she wore in last year's double-swimming of the English Channel—and she had to stop to shoo it out.

Another time during the night, a seal slipped directly beneath her, missing Florence by inches.

Later, two sharks, attracted by the battery of television lights from the accompanying boats, closed in for a closer look, but were driven off by rifle shots.

Florence said she didn't know the sharks were around her, and added that "I'm just as glad I didn't know—I had

the Channel again this time from the mainland to Catalina."

The husky, dark-haired distance swimmer compared yesterday's Catalina swim for thrills "with the time I broke Gertrude Ederle's record for swimming the English Channel."

She said she plans to resign her job as swimming coach at New York University and start a chain of swimming schools, with the first to be in Los Angeles.

HONORED

Florence rested 45 minutes before seeing the press. She was scheduled to take up her duties during the afternoon as honorary skipperette of San Pedro's Fishermen's Fiesta, but her doctor declared she should sleep instead.

The doctor did relent, however, and permitted Florence to attend a dinner party in her honor at Santa Monica's Club Del Mar last night.

Despite the thrill of her triumph over the elements, Florence still insisted that "my terrific crew" be given credit for the record-smashing swim.

"Without them, and without the help of my family—my mother and my brother Dick—I couldn't have set the record," she said.

And, in a final, solemn note, she added:

"I thank God very much for giving me the strength and energy to make it. I'm going to church tomorrow to offer my prayers of thanks."

32 Counties Lower Taxes

Los Angeles County is one of 32 in the state showing lower tax rates this year than in 1951-52, the California Taxpayers Association revealed yesterday.

Property tax here for the current year is \$1,6306 per \$100 taxable valuation, 85 hundredths of a cent lower than the \$1,6391 rate last year.

Throughout the state, 20 counties showed increases, the association said. The biggest hike was in Del Norte County, and the smallest in Contra Costa.

In six counties, rates showed no change over last year. They were Humboldt, Mono, Monterey, Orange, Riverside and Stanislaus.

The county tax is only one of several local levies on property, the association pointed out. Cities, school districts and special districts also tax property within their boundaries.



LOVE AFFAIR—At one point, spats-wearing Chaplin and Pola Negri (shown together) decided they were in love, but it lasted only briefly. Pola liked to talk about herself but so did Charlie and he always wanted to be the center of the stage—and star.



PREMIERE—Attending the first showing of picture, "Monsieur Verdoux," in New York in 1947 were Mary Pickford (left) with Charlie Chaplin and his wife, the former Oona O'Neill. Miss Pickford and the comedian were joint owners of the company which distributed the film, Chaplin's latest effort.

Legion Backs Chaplin Move

SANTA MONICA, Sept. 21.—Action barring Film Actor Charles Chaplin from the United States received American Legion approval here today.

The executive committee of the Legion Department of California adopted a resolution commending the Department of Justice for excluding Chaplin.

Chaplin Life Story: Shows Joan Barry Case Hit Comedian

Conference Before Elopement With Oona O'Neill Told

(Until the current Government action to bar Charles Chaplin's reentry into the United States, the most turbulent era of his paradoxical career was when he was declared the father of the illegitimate child of Joan Barry, a young redhead who tried to crash films the hard way. Today, Louella O. Parsons, motion picture editor of International News Service, in the fourth installment of her story of Chaplin's life, tells of the Barry scandal and how, at the height of it, Chaplin eloped with 18-year-old Oona O'Neill, his fourth wife and the third teenager he had married.)

By Louella O. Parsons
Motion Picture Editor, International News Service

CHAPTER IV

The worst blow ever struck at Charlie Chaplin was when he was declared the father of Joan Barry's illegitimate child.

This did more to destroy the image of the beloved little tramp in the mind of the public than any other digression in Mr. Chaplin's colorful life.

True, he had been mixed up in other amours and various lawsuits, but this was the first time any act of Chaplin's had been laid bare for public dissection and discussion.

Chaplin offered so much entertainment and brought so much happiness to so many people from the time he started with pictures of the box office appeal of "Easy Street," "Shoulder Arms," "The Vagabond" and "The Kid," that he was taken right into the hearts of both men and women. His comedies created something different and there never was anyone like him. And these probably never will be again.

In "The Kid," he introduced a big-eyed child named Jackie Coogan to a delighted public and brought Coogan to fame and fortune.

So, when the sordid, unpalatable story of Joan Barry was told on the stand it was as if a body



COMPARISON—Dramatic moment in Joan Barry's paternity suit against Charlie Chaplin is pictured here. Chaplin stands at right, Miss Barry holds her baby, Carole Ann, and jury in background compares baby's features with those of comedian.

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.

blow had been struck at Chaplin's fans.

When she recounted the most intimate details of her relationship with Chaplin, public opinion turned against the comic.

And when veteran Attorney Joseph Scott dramatically pleaded for the little curly-haired baby girl, sympathy was strong for both the child and her 24-year-old mother.

Even so, the jury's verdict came as a surprise, since noted pathologists had declared Chaplin couldn't be the father because his blood and the mother's could not produce the little girl's type of blood.

Whether or not Chaplin is actually the father of Carole Ann, he never should have taken up with the Barry girl, of whom he tired soon after he had met her.

With an impulsiveness that is, or was, a part of Charlie's complex character before he met Oona, he had told the Barry girl that she was perfect for the Julie Hayden role in "Shadow and Substance."

Then, with suddenness, he changed his mind and wanted no more of her.

Testified Girl Stayed All Night

The Chaplin girl testified against the grey-haired comedian, stating that Miss Barry had stayed overnight at the

a Federal grand jury on a Mann Act charge.

Attorney Jerry Geisler won an acquittal on the criminal charge in February, 1944. But with another lawyer representing him, Chaplin wasn't as lucky in the subsequent paternity case. He was ordered to pay for the support of little Carole Ann and has been doing so since 1945.

After an American jury freed him from the unsavory Mann Act charge, Charlie said: "I believe in the American people and in American justice."

But Chaplin didn't believe enough in our United States to take out citizenship in the country in which he has lived for 40 years and where he has made a fortune of many millions.

Asking for Aid Shows Effrontery

It was characteristic of Charlie's supreme selfishness and his complete disregard for other people that he should have the effrontery to ask protection from a country he scorned.

On my desk in front of me now is a cable from Chaplin which arrived the day Attorney General McGranery stated that the Immigration and Naturalization Service would hold a hearing to determine whether Chaplin is a

desirable alien resident and

But when has he helped the Government?

Testimony revealed that he was worth in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000.

Then why was he so strong for Russia, a country that advocated sharing wealth?

Charlie had never been known to share his wealth with anyone.

There is no record of his ever having contributed any sizeable amount to any charity or any cause other than \$1000 to Henry Wallace's presidential campaign fund in 1948.

It might have been better had he not contributed to the Wallace campaign, for this showed where his sympathies lay, and was another indictment against him.

One day out of the blue before the Barry case went to trial for a second time, necessitated by a jury deadlock in the first trial, Charlie telephoned me and asked if he could see me alone.

Stalled for Time on Marriage

I had no idea what he wanted to tell me but I invited him to have luncheon with me. When he arrived he appeared nervous and asked that we talk behind closed doors so luncheon was served on my desk in my upstairs sitting room.

"I wanted to ask your advice about marrying Oona O'Neill,"

telephone about the elopement he talked from a booth.

The very morning of Charlie's marriage to Oona one of the trade papers had stated that Charlie was going to marry Joan Barry, so his elopement with Oona was really a triple-barreled scoop—to say nothing of the surprise.

Charlie was 54 when he married Oona and this marriage has worked out very well. For the first time in his life, Charlie has become domesticated. He is very

proud of her and his four young children. They have been married since 1943, and during that time, Charlie has never been seen with another girl.

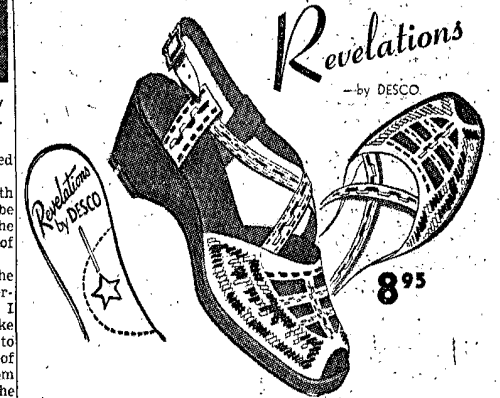
Their first child, Geraldine, was born a year after their marriage. This was Charlie's first daughter. The other children are John Michael, Josephine and the baby, Victoria. All of them are now in London.

In my next installment I will tell you about my final meeting with Charlie.

For greater foot-happiness than you ever dreamed—

Walk on Bubbles of Air

in the spongy foam rubber insoles of these



Hand-woven in Mexico... in softest colorful glove leathers...

Only the vamps were hand-woven in Mexico... the rest of the shoe is expertly American made... Natural, white, red, gold glove leather with multi-color hand-woven vamp... also in black suede with multi-color vamp.

Sizes 4 to 11, (narrow, medium, wide, extra wide) to fit AA to EEE

Lane Bryant Beverly Hills

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6 MICHIGAN TOOT TOOT TOOT TOOT



biltmore hotel
ambassador hotel
beverly hills
pasadena
alhambra

BILTMORE FLOWERS

outside dialing area ask operator to reverse charges

Chaplin mansion, while the girl herself said that she had spent many evenings in the Chaplin home while he discussed Russia and Anatole France.

Joan Barry was bad news for Chaplin from the beginning and brought serious trouble to him. Before the paternity case was flashed and broadcast from coast to coast, Chaplin was indicted by

whether he was permitted to reenter this country. The cable reads:

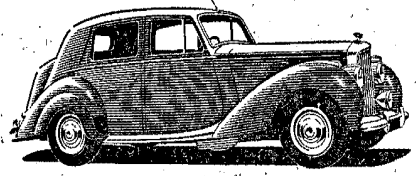
"Through proper procedure, I applied for a reentry permit which I was given in good faith. Therefore, I assume the United States will recognize its validity."

Again he'll demand that the Government help him.

Peter Satori * * *

PROUDLY ANNOUNCES HIS
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OFFICIAL RETAILER OF

ROLLS-ROYCE



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The Silent Sports Car

See it now at . . .

297 WEST COLORADO ST., PASADENA
(Authorized Sales & Service)

Authorized service only—
338 NO. CANON DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS

"I'm not sure it's right for her with this Barry case hanging over my head. What do you think?"

That was really a poser. I didn't know what to answer and stalled for time.

"I'd like to have you meet her," he pressed. "She's so intelligent, so sweet, and everything I've wanted all my life in a woman. I don't know whether I should marry her or wait until I am clear of this paternity charge."

Faced Criticism
for Miss O'Neill

I made an engagement to meet Oona at the home of Catherine Huntz for many years Charlie's secretary. This was because he was avoiding other newspaper people. Harry Crocker, who for 25 years has been Charlie's closest friend and confidante, called for me.

Charlie was waiting and so was Oona O'Neill. A thin, strange-looking child without the beauty of Charlie's other wives and girl friends met me at the door. She was obviously nervous, but eager to enlist my help in marrying the man she adored.

"Bease, Miss Parsons," she pleaded. "Don't talk Charlie out of marrying me. I love him. I know he is innocent."

In fairness to Chaplin, I have to say that up to the moment of his emment with the 18-year-old daughter of Playwright Eu-

Charlie Back
'Home,' Cries

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(AP)—Joyful, welcoming crowds brought tears to the eyes of Charlie Chaplin today as the little comedian returned to the land of his birth for the first time in 21 years.

Best by a move to bar his re-entry into America, Chaplin cried openly as a throng of more than 1000 jammed around him at Waterloo Station yelling "Good old Charlie" and "Welcome back."

Repeatedly the 63-year-old actor turned to his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, and murmured: "It's wonderful, it's wonderful."

Police tried to hold back the crowd but their lines were broken as even porters and railwaymen surged forward to have a word with the Chaplins.

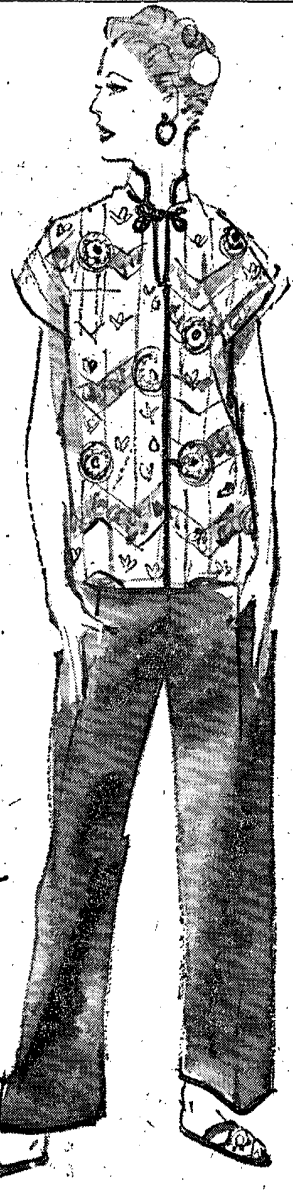
Bob finally opened a lane and escorted the couple to their car. Meanwhile, their four children were taken to the Savoy Hotel in a second automobile.

T.V.
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JUST 5.95

our wondrous home pajamas
with their mated scuff-slippers
in byzantine blends of royal
blue, crimson, or green
the mandarin jacket of rayon
crepe, the pants of satin, the
scuffs of quilted rayon crepe.

sizes 32 to 40, lingerie

at Roggarty's



seventh at grand in downtown los angeles, wilshire at rodeo in beverly hills

(74)

MISS KENTUCKY RETURNS AS BRIDE RKO DIRECTORS

Looking Around

with HARRY LANG



It's So Easy to Prove You're an American

BLAINE, Wash., U. S. A., is the dateline today... —And I certainly showed THAT U. S. Immigration Inspector that I was an American, I did, I did, I did...!

You see, I'd heard from somebody in Victoria (or was it Vancouver?) that the border guards have a neat way of trapping you into revealing your nationality.

"They ask you clever questions," said my Canadian informant, "designed to bring out your accent, whatever it is. And they have sharp ears indeed, those chaps...!"

So I was ready for 'em. I rolled under the border-station shed, at the boundary line, and I looked the Immigration Man right in the eye, ready for his trickiest tricks.

"Born?" he asked.

"Yeah, fella. Shoor wuz, bud," said I.

"I mean: Where?" he said. (But he wasn't catching ME out; not this time!)

"On Thoity-thoid street down by the gas-wolks in Greenpernt," said I. "I reckon that's Yankee enough for you-all, ain't it?"

"Lived in the States most of your life?" he demanded.

"Uh huh." I uh-huh'd, and whistled two bars of Yankee Doodle Dandy. He shook his head sadly.

"I'm sorry, but you sound just like a Canadian trying to sound like an American," he explained. "You'd better show me some documentary proof...!"

And isn't it lucky for me that I had that letter from the Internal Revenue Bureau asking where the last-quarter payment on my 1936 Income Tax was? And that old citation from the traffic cop in Whittier.

"Pass, Landsmann," he said, and waved me on—and that, dear Look-Arounders, is the story of how I got back into the USA!

BORDERHYME—

From B. C.
Into Wash.,
Is easy,
By gosh!

CUSTOMS, TOO...!

Maybe, with election so near, the Administration is trying to butter up Americans—but, I've never in all my travels had such an easy time with the U. S. Customs!

Remembering what happened in NY when I got back from Europe once—and the inspectors

cork and bladder or leather. One spoonful of this ketchup is sufficient to put to a pint of melted butter; it is, by many, preferred to the best Indian soy."

(Okeh, Look-Around cooks, you take it from there. But don't ask ME what 'slap mushrooms' are!—or a "race of ginger!"—or how to stop a bottle with a cork and bladder or leather!—and as for ANCHOVIES in KETCHUP...!!)

GRADUAL APPROACH—

The transition from Canada into America isn't QUITE bang, like that! Between Vancouver and Blaine, at least one roadside-shop proprietor tries to ease the ordeal. After you've read, "FISH & CHIPS" signs ALL over British Columbia, he cases you toward Yankeeland with a neon:

HAMBURGER & CHIPS

TIT FOR TAT!

Canadian merchants and importers and other business folk can't help that smug little smile they wear, these days, when they discount the American dollar at the current exchange rate; giving only 96 cents worth of Canadian goods in exchange for your U. S. buck!

—and I felt SOOOOOO sorry for that Canadian tourist who'd stopped at a lunchroom on the

RKO DIRECTORS TO BE NAMED

Many Rumors as to Head of New Firm; Ginsberg Possibility

By Lonella O. Parsons
Motion Picture Editor International News Service

The first procedure of business in the new RKO setup is the appointment of directors which will be announced in a few days.

The sale of RKO, finalized at 12:30 this morning has had Greg Bautzer and Arnold Grant working for two solid months.

It's the biggest deal of the year in motion pictures and involves close to \$7,500,000.

There have been many rumors as to what Hollywood producer would head the new company. This is not yet determined. But when the new head is chosen, he will be one of the best producers.

Henry Ginsberg's name was rumored as a possibility. But then, there have been so many other rumors that until someone is definitely suggested, mention of any name is only a guess.

MAJOR OPERATION—

Ralph Stolkin, 34-year-old Chicago mail-order millionaire who heads the purchasing syndicate, is expected to take over as chairman of the board. Yesterday he said:

"We have a detailed study of the studio, its operations and its potential and we expect to continue to produce motion pictures as a major studio operation.

"We believe that a number of substantial economies can be effected and at the same time we expect to add to the present staff the ablest management and talent available in the business.

"While we are studying most carefully the production and distribution of television films, we want to make it clear at this time we have no intention of releasing any of the studio's stock of film for television.

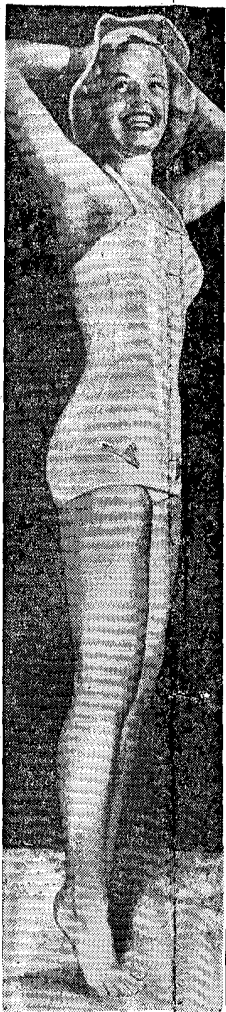
"Such a move is part of a much broader question involving tremendous investments on the part of theater owners. It is our intention to assist exhibitors in every way possible to protect such investments."

ADDITIONS—

Altho there will be additions to the staff, Stolkin said there would be no "sweeping changes."

Stolkin and his associates, Ed

Miss Kentucky Returns as Bride



... FOR THIS—"I love it!" says Newlywed Jean Tingle, an ex-beauty queen, of housekeeping. She's shown in Long Beach. —Los Angeles Examiner photo.

ern California housewife. The man who lured her away is Bell M. Herndon, 26, a professional skiing instructor.

Their romance began during the contest last June, while city officials were juggling the delicate problem of chaperoning the beauty contestants. Herndon, as a bachelor member of a beach club where the girls were entertained, was given his choice of states for one brief date.

"I'll take Miss Kentucky." He discovered she was a blonde, five foot two with eyes of blue—and he was smitten.

He went to the home of her uncle in Anaheim, Marion Fort, a

utilities executive of 740 North West street, and suggested more dates.

She dined and danced for 10 nights in a row. On the last night—after just 13 days of courtship—he proposed and she accepted.

She flew home to Lexington. He followed, asking her parents for her hand in the best Southern tradition. They were married there last September 5.

Now they've returned to live at 5345 East Ocean boulevard. Jean, who turned down a \$10,000 television contract after the contest in favor of marriage, said:

"I've settled down to housekeeping, and I love it!"

DOUGLAS GATE TENSION RISES

Deputy sheriffs patrolling the strike-bound Douglas Aircraft El Segundo plant were reinforced yesterday following a "back-to-work" rush through picket lines which brought:

1. A column of seven auto loads of workers driven through the plant's Douglas street entrance.

2. A strikers' barricade of six locked cars parked across Douglas street near the gate.

3. Arrest of a non-striker on suspicion of assault with a deadly weapon for driving a pickup truck through the gate at excessive speed.

PICKET LINE—

Picket line incidents developed at the El Segundo plant's gate just south of Imperial boulevard as the daylight went on duty. Sheriff's Captain Claud Smith, commanding a force of 100 deputies, reported.

A column of seven cars headed for the gate, apparently in fulfillment of an intention to rush picket lines announced Monday by a "Committee for Union Democracy."

Six cars suddenly blocked the street, drivers abandoning three of them, and a traffic jam ensued. Officers cleared a path, however, and traffic through the gate was resumed.

Three strikers who remained with their cars were given parking citations, and the other three machines were towed away and impounded.

NOT PLANNED—

President E. Roy Blow of District Lodge 720 of the International Association of Machinists, striking American Federation of Labor union, said later that the barricade was not planned.

A striker making a U-turn in his car blocked others, he said, other strikers, thinking a barricade was forming, joined the movement, he explained.

The arrest came when Jack R. Kronenberg, 29, a tool designer, failed to slow his 20-mile-per-hour speed while entering the Douglas street gate. Deputy Sheriff D. L. Barnes reported.

(Photo on Page 3)

Stenographers! Pick the job of your choice from the host of offerings in today's Examiner Classified section.

Los Angeles Examiner
Wed., Sept. 24, 1952 Sec. 1-5

Violence Told by Air Plant Non-Strikers

"Goon raids" on the homes of non-striking Lockheed Aircraft workers yesterday were reported in Sun Valley and Panorama City, where a brick was thrown through a window and an automobile was overturned.

Learner B. Nelson, 30, who resigned from the striking Machinists Union after it struck at Lockheed two weeks ago, found his home at 8843 Tilden avenue, Panorama City, damaged when he got home from work.

A heavy fragment of concrete hurtled through a picture window and smashed an antique lamp, Nelson reported. He said the missile had a label printed "scab" in two-inch red letters pasted to it.

William G. Blake, 30, told police a similar label was pasted to the windshield of his car, which was upset in the street before his home at 7721 Arcola avenue in Sun Valley.

On the Lockheed picket lines Joseph D. Sharron of Burbank said his cheek was slashed by a piece of glass thrown through the open window of his car as he left the plant.

Leroy R. Ermel of Burbank, a picket, complained that non-striking Danny Kelly punched him in the nose. Kelly said the picket had called him an obscene name. He was not arrested.

Lovett Expected to Make Plea in Plane Tieup

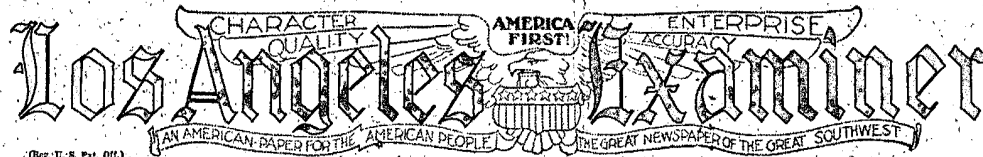
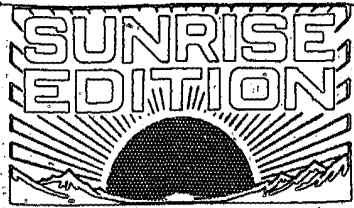
Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett may appeal in person for an end of strikes paralyzing warplane production at Lockheed Aircraft and the Douglas Aircraft Company's El Segundo plant, it appeared yesterday.

The possibility developed with announcement that Secretary Lovett will arrive in Los Angeles at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow on an inspection tour of the Southern California airplane industry.

Visits to both of the strike-bound plants are scheduled for the secretary Friday, it was learned.

At El Segundo the walkout has halted production of the Navy's AD series attack bombers and the F3D jet nightfighters both used in Korea.

PE SEEKS INTERURBAN FARE HIKE



(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
Examiner Building, 1111 S. Broadway, Zone 54

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VOL. XLIX—NO. 287

LOS ANGELES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1952

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Four Sections—Section 1—TEN CENTS

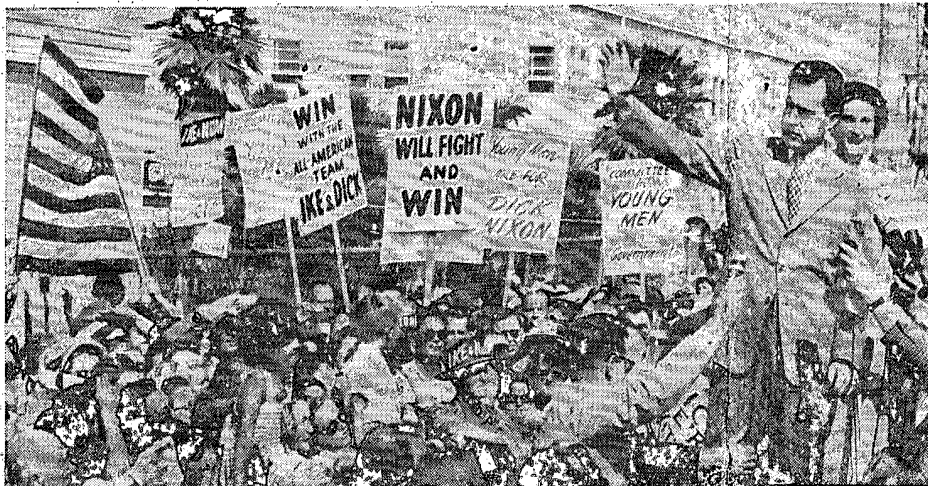
NIXON 'TELLS ALL' TONIGHT; STEVENSON ADMITS AID FUND

SCHOOL BOARD ADOPTS RED OUSTER RULES

Vote of 6 to 0 Puts Teeth
in Loyalty Oath Orders

Los Angeles schools last night adopted new rules calling for dismissal of Communist teachers and other employees, and those who defy questioning by investigating committees.

By a 6-0 vote, the Los Angeles Board of Education adopted the



'Never Secret,' Declares Candidate

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—An Eisenhower supporter said today Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson "promoted" a cash fund to supplement the pay of some state job holders, and the Governor replied that there was nothing "secret" or "improper" about such aid.

The Governor's reply said, "There never has been any secret about the fact that I have tried to reduce the financial sacrifice of a number of men whom I induced to leave private employment to work for the state of Illinois."

Ike to Delay Nixon Move

Will Make Up Mind
After Broadcast

ABOARD THE EISENHOWER SPECIAL, Sept. 22.—(INS)—Gen. Dwight Eisenhower said today he will not decide whether to keep Senator Nixon as his running mate until he hears the full story of Nixon's personal finances.

The Republican presidential candidate told newsmen on his

Nation to Hear Story Over TV, Radio

By Carl Greenberg
Los Angeles Examiner Political Editor

Breaking off his campaign tour of the Pacific Northwest, Sen. Richard Nixon flew back here late yesterday to tell the nation tonight the whole story of his personal and political finances.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's vice presidential running mate, on the GOP ticket, arrived at International Airport at 2:45 p. m.

At least 500 enthusiastic "grass roots" Republicans thronged the airport concourse to give Nixon and his wife,

teeth in the school system's 4-year-old loyalty oath procedure. "This resolution is not premature—if anything it is overdue," said Superintendent Alexander J. Stoddard, who drafted the measure for the board.

Bitter debate preceded the board's unanimous adoption of the policy, which was made possible by action of the last Legislature.

'SOURCE'

James G. Law of American Legion Post 667 called the resolution "sound Americanism down to the last word."

"Some people ask what is the hurry about doing this—you could ask the same question of the crew of a fire engine on its way to a roaring conflagration," said Law.

Others urging the board to fight Communism in the schools were Mrs. Leigh F. Birkeland, Mrs. Olive Noble, Mrs. Marjorie Eaton, Mrs. Pearson Carmean, Mrs. Jinny Washburn and Mrs. Edward Suchman.

William B. Esterman, attorney for numerous Communist defendants, keynoted opposition to the anti-subversive policy.

WATER DOWN

"This is intended to water down the teachers' tenure protection," said Esterman.

"It would discharge employees who refuse to waive their constitutional rights in the face of persecution, and inflict economic reprisals on them."

Others condemning the new rules were Eason Monroe, Mrs. Reva Grant, David Easton, Milton Alexander and Mrs. Margaret T. Simkin.

Superintendent Stoddard, who previously said the resolution would affect only eight employees whose loyalty has been questioned, said "it does not imply that there are a lot of Communists in our schools."

Board President Paul Burke said he "couldn't point a finger at a single teacher in this school system who is a Communist," but added:

"If there are any, this rule will find them out. Anyone who thinks a person can be both a Communist and an American should have his head examined."

China's Premier Leaves Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 22.—(AP)—China's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Chou En-Lai, has left Moscow.



REAFFIRMING their faith in his integrity, a huge throng of well-wishers was on hand to greet Sen. Richard Nixon (waving) as he arrived here yesterday for nationwide address. Beside him is wife, Pat. —Los Angeles Examiner photo.

Icebox Trap Kills 2 Girls

BELLFLOWER, Sept. 22.—Nobody thought of the old refrigerator, discarded in the garage.

There, after neighbors and police had searched for hours, they found Tamarrah Elisabeth Boucher, 3, and her playmate, Rowena Laura Baird, 3, both dead.

Tamarrah Elisabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boucher of 10302 Van Ruiten street, and Rowena Laura, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Baird, were missed about noon today.

Scores of neighbors hunted for them. The police were called. Then Gus Gold, one of the boys who had been helping, went home and told his mother, Mrs. Bertha A. Gold, whose home at 10303 Rosecrans boulevard is just across the alley from the Boucher garage.

She remembered the old refrigerator that had been standing in the Boucher garage, since the family moved in and found a new one in the house. Mrs. Gold ran to open the refrigerator door. The two little girls were crowded into the icebox, face to face.

(Photos on Page 2)

PE Asks Fare Hike for Interurban Lines

Pacific Electric Railway yesterday petitioned the California Public Utilities Commission for an immediate 5-cent increase in interurban fares.

Eventually, the company said, it planned to submit permanent proposals which would raise the interurban rate structure approximately 30 per cent.

Neither request, it was added, affects PE's recent application for a hike in local fares. It is currently under consideration by the commission.

Yesterday's request, the company stated, applies to 19 interurban motor coach and three interurban rail passenger lines.

Estimating that continuance of present fares will result in a loss of \$1,700,000 next year, PE stated the 5-cent boost would reduce the deficit by approximately \$1,000,000.

As envisioned by P. E., permanent fares would be based on a charge of 3 cents per mile with a 15-cent minimum fare and 10-cent jumps.

"This plan," the company stated, "would reduce the number of fare zones and speed up service."

PE said the application was made necessary by increased labor and material costs.

Warm Today, Smog Added

Fall came to Southern California yesterday, but summer forgot to go.

The autumnal equinox officially ended summer at 6:24 p. m. but the temperature in Los Angeles rose to 91 degrees at noon and today, said the U. S. Weather Bureau, it will be near 90.

That made it 15 days in the 31 starting last August 23 that the maximum has been 90 or higher.

Double Europe Flight Record Set by Airliner

FRANKFURT, Sept. 22.—(AP)—A Pan American World Airways super-six Clipper established a double record in a west-east transAtlantic flight ending here today.

The plane carried 86 people—largest number ever flown non-stop from New York to Frankfurt—in a new record time of 12 hours and 42 minutes.

Pan American officials said there were 36 adults, 42 children and a crew of eight aboard the four-engine plane. All passengers were dependents of American soldiers stationed in Germany.

Shots Fired, Man Held in Chase

BREA, Sept. 22.—In a wild chase through three communities, police fired several shots at Ernest G. Meza, 25, Los Angeles, and his partner, who escaped on foot, before he was stopped by a road block.

Police chased the pair through Brea, La Habra and Santa Fe Springs at speeds up to 80 miles per hour after they were seen leaving a market at 113 South Pomona boulevard. Meza has been detained for questioning.

LATE NEWS Bulletins

Yugoslavs to Get U. S. Jets Soon

LONDON, Sept. 23 (Tuesday).—(INS)—The London Daily Telegraph said today that the first shipment of United States jet planes to modernize Marshal Tito's air force is expected to reach Yugoslavia this winter.

Finns Signs Russ, China Trade Pact

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 23 (Tuesday).—(AP)—A trade agreement between Finland, Russia and Communist China was signed yesterday in Moscow.

an elected official or an office seeker.

TELEGRAM

Kent Chandler, a Chicago manufacturer who served on the Citizens for Eisenhower Committee before the Republican convention sent the Democratic candidate for President a telegram stating that Stevenson had personally promoted a cash fund, made up of contributions from private citizens.

This fund, it added, "was paid to various of your official appointees to state jobs in order to supplement the salaries paid them by the state."

Chandler said Stevenson had expressed favor of such an assistance policy to him and other friends at the Commercial Club April 23. He called upon Stevenson to make known the names of the contributors and recipients and the amounts involved.

In a statement in New York tonight, Stevenson said he did not recall any such conversation with Chandler.

NO SECRET

"I do not recall the conversation with Mr. Chandler in Chicago, but there has never been any secret about the fact that I have tried to reduce the financial sacrifice of a number of men whom I induced to leave private employment to work for the State of Illinois.

"These have been men of my own selection who entered the public service at my urging and at personal sacrifice to themselves. None has been an elected official who sought public office.

"The funds used for this purpose were left over from the 1948 campaign for Governor, together with subsequent general contributions," the Stevenson statement set forth. "There is no question of improper influence because there was no connection between the contributors and the beneficiaries. . . .

"During my administration I have never heard of any case of a promise, either direct or implied, of any favor in exchange for a contribution. My orders were explicit and well known."

ASKS RECORDS

The Chandler telegram stemmed from the discussion of the incomes of men in public offices touched off by news that Sen. Richard M. Nixon of California, Republican candidate for Vice President, had received

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

decided whether the Senator's use of a \$18,235 expense fund measures up to what he termed his "single standard" of morality in government.

Eisenhower said Nixon informed him in a telephone call last night of his plan to make public the full story of his personal finances.

OK'S PLAN

Nixon will give his story in a nationwide radio-TV appearance tomorrow night. The General declared:

"I told him I thought he should do so (present his story) and that he should present everything that could be considered by the most meticulous persons."

He told the vice presidential nominee the breakdown should include every detail of his finances, including such things as who put up collateral for any loans he may have received.

Eisenhower said he does not plan to make any decision on what to do about Nixon until he gets the full text in the case. He alone will make the decision at that time.

MIND OPEN

His mind is just as open on the matter as it was when he first learned of the expense contributions which Nixon accepted from a group of prominent California citizens.

He still has confidence in Nixon's honesty and believes the vice presidential nominee is genuinely concerned about seeing that the complete story is given to the public.

He feels that as the head of the Republican ticket it is his responsibility to decide what to do in the matter. But, meanwhile, he expects Nixon to do his own thinking and to decide whether he is right or wrong.

(He charges Stevenson's foreign policy "faint hearted." Page 4.)

Stevenson, Nixon Addresses on TV, Radio Tonight

Sen. Nixon's address on his political finances and a campaign speech by Governor Stevenson in Baltimore will be carried by national radio and television hookups tonight.

Locally, the Nixon speech will be on KNX and KHJ and on KNBH, Channel 4, at 6:30 p. m.

Stevenson will be on KNXT, Channel 2, at 7 p. m. KECA will rebroadcast the talk at 7:30 p. m.

BRIGHT SMILE

Standing on the hood of a press photographer's car with his wife, the Senator, who emerged from the plane with a bright smile and a wave of his hands, said:

"My wife and I just want you to know how wonderful it is to get back and get this welcome from our friends.

"We appreciate the thousands of wires from all over the nation, that we have received. We know this is a time when we learn who our friends are.

"We won't let you down!" Nixon and his wife were escorted through the crowd by a police security detail to a car waiting to take them to the Ambassador.

Riding with the Nixons in the lead car of the motorcycle-escorted cavalcade were Bernard C. Brennan, Southern California Eisenhower-Nixon chairman; Don Nixon, the Senator's brother, and Patrick J. Hillings, Senator Nixon's personal representative.

In the crowd which gave the Nixons the rousing welcome, scores of homemade signs were held aloft, reading:

"We Love You, Dick," "We're For You, Dick," "We Trust in Nixon" and "Nixon Will Fight and Win."

In the crowd were such personages as Attorney Joseph Scott, Congressman Donald L. Jackson, member of the House Un-American Activities Committee and one of the first to board the plane to welcome the Nixons, and Harrison McCall, former president of the California Republican Assembly.

COULDN'T HEAR

As Nixon emerged from his chartered DC-6, in which he flew from Portland, Ore., he started to speak into the television microphones, saying "this is a statement I want to make to all who came out."

But when he learned the crowd could not hear him, he and his wife walked to the press car, at the edge of the police line, and climbed on the hood to make his statement.

Nixon's speech at 6:30 o'clock (Continued on Page 2, Cols. 6-8)

Pope Pius Recovers From Slight Fever

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 22.—(AP)—Pope Pius' physician said today the Pontiff has completely recovered from a cold and slight fever which he suffered last week.

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Fulton Lewis Jr., Page 9, Sec. I.	Weather, Page 7, Sec. IV.

Chaplin Life Story

Charlie Charmed Girls; Married to Lita Grey When She Was Only 15

(Charlie Chaplin's life and loves, which form a spectacular background for the threatened ban on his returning to the United States, are told in a series of articles by Louella O. Parsons, of which this is the third. Today, Miss Parsons, motion picture editor of International News Service, tells of Chaplin's bitter marriage to Lita Grey when she was a child and his later marriage to Paulette Goddard. She also reveals how he once barred his young sons from appearing in films because they might hamper his own career.)

By Louella O. Parsons
Motion Picture Editor International News Service
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CHAPTER III

Charlie Chaplin's brief and unhappy marriage to Mildred Harris and his subsequent divorce was four years old before he married again, this time to Lita Grey, 15-year-old, dark-eyed beauty of Mexican antecedents. In the interlude he escorted many beautiful girls to small private parties and held them spellbound with his charm and his brilliant conversation.

Some of these girls had limited education but he had a way of making those who listened to him feel they were being treated as intellectual equals.

Profound Conversation

I have heard him talk about the most profound subjects—philosophy, psychology, literature—and always with the air of one who had delved deep into these subjects—when, as a matter of fact, Charlie's knowledge was only sketchy and gleaned from a superficial reading of books. He has a retentive mind.

The romantic comic's meeting with Lita Grey happened when her mother brought her to the Chaplin Studios. She was only 14 and Charlie, never one to be indifferent to beauty, signed Lita to play in "The Gold Rush" when she was only 14.

But she never played in "The Gold Rush" which many people believe is Chaplin's best picture. Before this comedy was ever made Charlie had eloped to Mexico and married the young girl who was little more than a child. A lush brunette beauty named Georgia Hale was given Lita's part. I don't think it mattered to Lita because she was so happy to be Mrs. Chaplin that this thrill was far greater.

Expected Charlie to Settle Down

Their baby was born the same year—a son called Charles Spencer Chaplin Jr. The second child, Sydney, came about a year later and it seemed as if Chaplin would settle down to a happy married life.

But the idea of domesticity with Lita didn't appeal to him. More and more he was seen alone having dinner at Henry's small restaurant he financed

and the support of the children, but this amount was never verified by Chaplin.

Married Paulette Secretly Aboard Ship

I remember when Mrs. Chaplin attempted to put the two boys in Fox pictures when they were 5 and 7. Chaplin went to court and was successful in stopping her. He proved he paid a generous alimony and the judge ruled that Mrs. Chaplin couldn't put Charlie Jr. and Sydney in

Tragedy Strikes



PARTED—Shown with her daddy, Arthur Boucher, is Tamarrah Boucher, 3, who, with her playmate, Rowena Laura Baird, also 3, was found dead in old discarded-refrigerator yesterday in Bellflower after long hunt.

'Love Liberty,' Says Comic in Cherbourg

CHERBOURG, Sept. 22.—(INS)—Charles Chaplin pictured himself as a "lover of liberty" today and said he intends to return to the United States despite the Government decision barring him pending an immigration hearing to determine if he is admissible.

"I have no particular political opinions," he told a news conference aboard the Queen Elizabeth in Cherbourg Harbor. "I love liberty, for which I



LAW STUDIED IN NIXON CASE

McGranery Reported Pondering Criminal Statute Over Fund

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—(INS)—Attorney General McGranery was reported tonight to be studying a criminal statute to determine whether Republican Vice Presidential Nominee Richard Nixon violated the law by accepting \$18,235 in supplementary expense contributions.

The cabinet official declined to comment when asked concerning this.

The statute, which might be used against Senator Nixon as well as the 76 wealthy Californians who contributed to his expense fund, makes it a misdemeanor to receive, or to contribute, funds which supplement an official Government salary.

The misdemeanor is punishable, upon conviction, by \$1000 fine and six months' imprisonment.

PENALTIES

It was understood McGranery has requested Justice Department attorneys to study Section 1914, Title 18, of the United States Criminal Code, the statute in question. It reads as follows:

"Salary of Government officials and employees payable only by the United States.

"Whoever, being a Government official or employee, receives any salary in connection with his services as such an official or employee from any source other than the Government of the United States, except as may be contributed out of the treasury of any state, county, or municipality, or

"Whoever, whether a person, association, or corporation, makes any contribution to, or in any way supplements the salary of, any Government official or employee for the services performed by him or the Government of the United States,

"Shall be fined not more than \$1000 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

GET RECORDS

He said arrangements were made several days ago for Nixon to get all the financial records and data he will need for his report.

Concurrently, McCall, who managed Nixon's two campaigns for Representative, wired Eisenhower that:

"I have more confidence in the ability and integrity of Senator Nixon today than at any time since I have known him.

"I feel that it would be a great calamity and an injus-

Nixon Plans No Statements Before Tonight's Broadcasts

(Continued from Page One)

tonight will be broadcast and televised nationally.

James Bassett, Nixon's press secretary, announced last night at the Ambassador that Nixon will remain at the hotel until he speaks tonight and that Mrs. Nixon, meanwhile, will stay with friends.

He said Nixon will spend his time preparing an outline of his nationwide speech with "details of his unprecedented personal finance report."

However, Nixon will not use a prepared text. He will talk extemporaneously, aided by his own outline. The speech will be taken down by a battery of shorthand reporters working in relays so that the full text will be available soon after its completion.

STATEMENT

At the same time, a supplementary written financial statement will be issued tonight at the Ambassador, according to Bassett, who said Nixon would "allude" to the statement in his broadcast.

"There's going to be nothing from the Senator prior to his talk to the American people," the secretary said. "News will be sparse and scanty prior to the speech."

Bassett said he will accompany Nixon to NBC studios when he delivers the speech and that the Senator may fly to Montana immediately afterward to pick up previously scheduled campaign dates starting tomorrow in Montana.

Asked whether Nixon was preparing his address in conferences with GOP national committee representatives, Bassett replied:

"He is meeting with members of his own staff. This is a Nixon show."

FACILITIES HERE

Nixon flew here, it was explained, because there are no coast-to-coast television facilities in the Pacific Northwest.

Original plans were to have Sen. Harry Cain, Republican, Washington, take over Nixon's tour until Nixon can resume the trip. These were cancelled during the day yesterday. Nixon is expected to return either tomorrow or Thursday to Montana or South Dakota to pick up previously scheduled speaking dates.

Before making yesterday's announcement of his intentions, Nixon had told newsmen in Portland that he was preparing a complete statement of his financial history, adding:

"I realize it will be misre-

The dramatic decision to temporarily halt his "whistle-stop" train tour, which began last week in Pomona, was announced by Nixon early yesterday after he had talked by telephone for 15 minutes with Eisenhower in St. Louis.

He said he intended to give the people "all the facts" about his personal finances and the \$18,000 fund contributed by Southern California citizens to meet expenses of operating Nixon's Senate office that could not be or he would not charge against the Government.

Nixon said "Ike" told him what he plans to do tonight is "the proper way to handle the situation."

At the same time, Nixon announced he will resume his tour after the broadcast. But when asked whether this meant he will stay in the race, declared "I have no further comment."

The Senator stated:

"In line with my conviction that the truth is best answer both to a smear and to an honest misunderstanding, I am going to lay before the American people all the facts concerning the fund which was used for political purposes; and in an unprecedented action I am going to give to the American people my entire personal financial history from the time I entered political office.

"I informed General Eisenhower during our telephone conversation of my decision and he agreed that that was the proper way to handle the situation."

Nixon previously lived at 14033 Honeysuckle lane, Whittier, but sold this home when he was elected Senator in 1950. At that time, he publicly disclosed he had paid \$5000 down on it and owed about \$8000 under a 20-year FHA loan.

Nixon's parents, it was understood, pay rent to their son while they are living in the present Whittier home, and also loaned him \$3500 to make the down payment.

The Honeysuckle lane home was assessed in 1950 at \$3180 for improvements and \$650 for land.

Meanwhile, a Democratic Assemblyman, William A. Munnell of the 51st district, asked Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown for an opinion on various phases of the fund, which was conceived and handled by Dana C. Smith, Pasadena attorney.

Munnell asked whether an elected official has a legal right to receive contributions

"of our unshakable faith in him."

Carl Behner, president of the county Young Republicans, said all senators and congressmen who are not financially independent should adopt some sort of "citizens' funds" to help defray political expenses rather than have them pad Government payrolls with relatives, send their political material via franking privileges or charge their political expenses to the taxpayer through use of their Government expense accounts.

Behner declared, if similar funds were adopted in other states "much of the corruption, influence peddling and the like would be stopped."

PROBE URGED

Tom C. Carrell, chairman of the California Stevenson-Sparkman clubs, urged that Eisenhower seek an inquiry by a special Senate committee consisting of Senators Kefauver (Democrat), Tennessee, and GOP Senators Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire, and Wayne Morse, Oregon.

He wired "Ike" his recommendation, but concurred with Gov. Adlai Stevenson that final judgment should be withheld until all the facts are known.

Nixon's speech tonight is expected to include details of the financing of his home in Whittier at 15257 Anaconda boulevard, which cost about \$13,900, and another home in Washington, where Nixon's Senatorial duties require him to spend much of his time.

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cross the horseshoe in liking

man played a "man part" in the Chaplin comedies.

There had been much excitement at the time Chaplin eloped with the teen-ager and the newspapers were full of the story.

Nathan Burkan, a noted New York attorney and Charlie's personal lawyer and close friend, hurried from New York to accompany his famous client to Mexico.

Charlie Thought Lita 'Thrown at Him'

Burkan had a hunch the marriage wasn't right for Charlie, nor for the very young Lita. Later, Charlie bitterly accused Lita's mother of throwing the child (and she was only a child) at him.

I was curious to meet the new Mrs. Chaplin and the Sam Goldwyns, who in those days were very close friends of Charlie, gave a small dinner and invited the bride and groom. She was a tall, well proportioned girl who looked older than 18. Lita didn't have Mildred Harris' shyness. She seemed to have an enormous amount of poise for so young a girl and an assurance that was disturbing to Chaplin who always liked the quiet type.

Surprisingly enough when the two Chaplin boys were small Charlie had little or no interest in them. He tried to act like the proud and happy father but obviously he was not interested in either them nor Lita.

In later years, he became very proud of Sydney, who was in his latest picture, "Limelight," finished just this year. Charles Jr., who is a successful actor, has been friendly with his father in later years.

Used Sons' Uniforms to Answer Red Charge

Both boys were in World War II and when there was talk that Charles Sr. was accused of being a leftwinger, he pointed to the fact that his two sons had served in the war.

But Chaplin himself never bore arms to defend either his native England or the nation that provided his wealth, even though he was of military age during World War I.

And his chief concern during World War II was to speak at a leftist rally in Carnegie Hall (at which the Communist Daily Worker reported he addressed his audience as "comrades"), demanding a second front—a sacrifice of Americans to save Russian lives.

It is claimed that he settled \$800,000 on Mrs. Chaplin for all

their father's career.

The Lita Grey Chaplin episode in Charlie's life is still a very

(Continued on Page 3, Cols. 1-3)

Named in Suit, Woman Seeks \$50,000 Balm

Accused of being the "other woman" in the life of Leon R. Miller, wealthy plastics manufacturer, his former secretary, Miss Rose Tillman, yesterday demanded \$50,000 defamation damages from Miller's wife, Grace.

Miss Tillman informed Superior Court in her suit that Mrs. Miller's charges were "malicious and false."

At the same time, Miss Tillman filed an answer to the \$1600 monthly separate maintenance suit of Mrs. Miller which named her co-respondent, Mrs. Miller was the former Grace Colburn, tennis star.

democratic country.

The movie actor said he intends to return to New York after a six months' European tour and continue making pictures.

TELLS SPEECHES

Chaplin said the American press "always tried to brand me in the United States," and added:

"During the war, I made several speeches sponsored by the United States Government. Some people took exception to what I said.

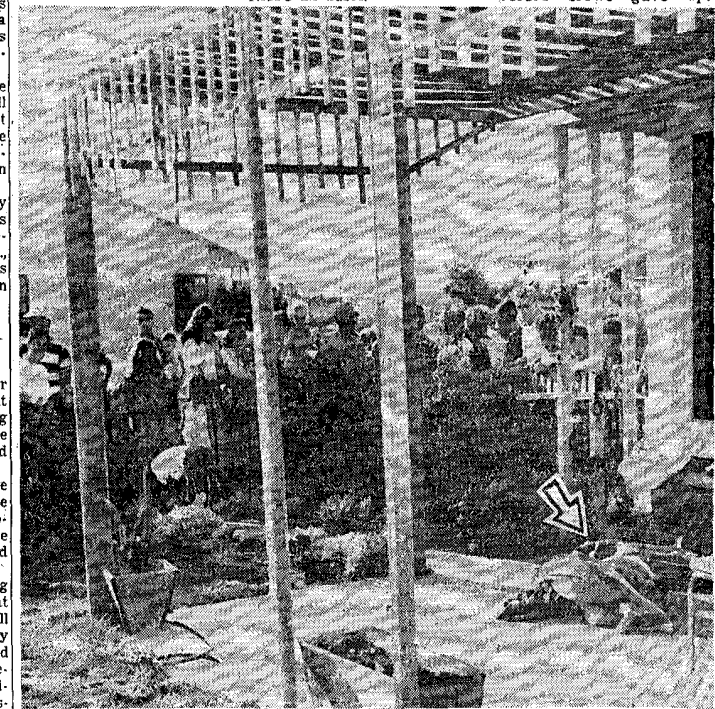
"There was nothing subversive in my speeches." On the other hand I am not a super patriot. Super patriotism leads to Hitlerism and we had our lesson there."

Finletter to See Turk NATO Bases

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 22.—(AP)—U. S. Secretary of the Air Force Thomas Finletter arrived today on an inspection tour of NATO air bases.



2ND VICTIM in the refrigerator tragedy was Rowena Laura Baird, 3 (above). Tots had been playing. Their bodies were worked over for an hour before crews gave up.



THE BODIES (arrow) of the two little girls who perished in an icebox lie covered while neighbors quietly gaze from over a fence. (Story is on Page 1.)

September 1. Republicans listed a balance of \$509,708; Democrats \$183,958 on September 1.

Contributions to the Republican National Committee during the past three months included \$60,000 from the Texas Eisenhower campaign fund and \$14,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr., Winthrop Rockefeller, David Rockefeller, Laurance Rockefeller and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Peipina Greet N.Y. 'Peace Meet'

TOKYO, Sept. 22.—(AP)—Communist China's Peiping radio tonight sent a message of greetings to the "New York-Peiping Peace Meeting" to be held in New York Thursday.

Stevenson's Campaign Funds Under Scrutiny

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—(AP)—Newspapers today began inquiring into handling of campaign funds in behalf of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic presidential candidate.

The Chicago Daily News, under a headline saying "Adlai's Aides 'Put Bite' on 1000 Firms," said "Governor Stevenson's aides kept a list of more than 1000 business corporations and state suppliers who were solicited for campaign and expense funds."

The Chicago Tribune, under a heading "Stevenson Uses Fund Raised for Governor Race," said Sunday that "money raised in Illinois as a 'personal fund' for Governor Stevenson in his bid for a second term as governor now is being used to pay for his campaign for the presidency; it was admitted last night."

W. Donald Forsyth, Springfield insurance man and downstate manager of Stevenson's governorship campaign before the Illinois Governor, changed goals, said no part of the Governor campaign was spent on Stevenson's presidential race.

"Stevenson never got a dime of the money for his presidential campaign fund," Forsyth said, "Some of the fund money was used to wind up affairs of Stevenson's governorship campaign headquarters, and the rest was turned over to the present Governor candidate, Sherwood Dixon."

He took issue with the reports published in Chicago and Cincinnati

that part of the fund was raised by putting pressure on state employees.

The Cincinnati Enquirer today reported that a "personal fund" raised by Illinois state employees to back Stevenson's governor race was used for his presidential campaign.

The Chicago Daily News story quoted William J. McKinney, a former state purchasing agent, who said he compiled a monthly list of firms doing business with the state, and that copies of these lists were supplied to a former executive assistant of Stevenson, now dead, James W. Mulroy.

McKinney was quoted as saying: "Some vendors used to come to me and tell me how much they kicked in. They figured it would help them get business."

"They told me of contributing amounts from \$100 up to \$5000. I never let these reported donations influence me in placing orders."

The Daily News named Joseph Knight, of Dow, Ill., a state insurance department employee, and William Miller of Ottawa, Ill., head of an engineering firm, as solicitors who obtained campaign funds from firms selling to the state.

Wilson Wyatt, Stevenson's personal campaign manager, commented in Springfield: "Since I was not here, it is obvious I have no knowledge of this. But I gather the information on which the story was based comes from a disgruntled former state employee."

any question is raised about a public official, he should make this information available to the public."

No indication was given by Nixon or his staff that he had any intention of resigning as the Republican nominee for Vice President. It was pointed out that there apparently would be no legal method of forcing him to do so.

Last night, a nationwide report circulated by a wire service that quoted a Nixon source as saying the Senator would resign as vice presidential candidate within seven days was strongly denied in Nixon quarters.

"There is no basis for such a statement," a source close to Nixon said. "No one who is around Senator Nixon has made any such statement. There is no talk of resignation."

Commenting upon the report, Nixon himself said:

"Listen to my speech tomorrow (Tuesday) night. That will be my answer."

TELLS STAND

In a speech on foreign policy in Portland, Nixon interrupted to tell his listeners that if it were true he had personally used any of the \$18,000 he would never have accepted the nomination, and would in any event get off the ticket.

"If you could see my financial statement, you would wonder why I stay in politics," he said. At the same time, he declared he was proud of the opposition to him by the Christian Nationalist movement headed by Gerald L. K. Smith, and recalled his own aid in Congress to the new state of Israel.

He also told the audience they should know his campaign manager now and since 1946, Murray Chotiner, Los Angeles lawyer, is a Jew.

A deluge of wires from all over the country assured Nixon of the son-jers' faith in him and confidante in his integrity.

Congressman Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, House GOP floor leader, who was here yesterday, said he saw no reason for Nixon to resign and predicted the attacks on Nixon will boomerang.

He voiced "utmost admiration of the character and integrity" of Nixon.

"Nixon is a brave, young and indomitable American without whose persistent Americanism Mr. Alger Hiss would be basking in the sunshine of Mr. Dean Acheson and the 'red herrings' of President Truman.

where such costs are provided for as an incident to the operation of the office.

He also wanted to know whether any State or Federal law would require an official to declare the contributions; whether they are taxable, and if not, whether the contributors would have to report them as gifts.

Adlai Fund Plea Bared by Chicagoan

(Continued from Page One)

\$18,000 for expenses from citizens of his home state.

Chandler sent a telegram to Stevenson which said:

"In view of the attack on Senator Nixon because of the privately raised expense fund and your campaign manager's ill-considered charges, it is your responsibility to state publicly that this method of financially assisting public officials is in keeping with the policy you expressed to a group of your friends, including myself, at the Commercial Club, April 23 last."

The telegram continued: "Further, that as Governor of Illinois, you personally promoted a similar cash fund contributed by private individuals which was paid to various of your official appointees to state jobs in order to supplement the salaries paid them by the state."

Chandler, a Republican, said he has known Stevenson for many years. In his telegram, he stated:

"Also, to keep the record straight, you should divulge the names of all contributors to this fund, the amount each contributed and the names of and amounts received by each appointed state official."

"Provided such moneys are properly used, there can be no just criticism of this manner of assisting able and intelligent men not blessed with independent incomes to serve their state and country."

"You enjoy an outside income of your own, but you have found it necessary to provide additional pay in order to induce others not so fortunate to accept responsible state jobs that require honesty, ability and the willingness to serve, when the salary established by law is insufficient to justify the sacrifice asked of them."

Comedian Marital Failures Charted



LAUGHS WERE FEW for Paulette Goddard during her marriage to Charlie Chaplin. Actress, shown with the comedian, said he was not the family

type. Their marital life (his third) ended in dismal failure. Sophisticated Paulette, placed the cost for the unhappy ending at a very high figure. —International News photo.



Cupid Dishes Out 68 Years of Bliss



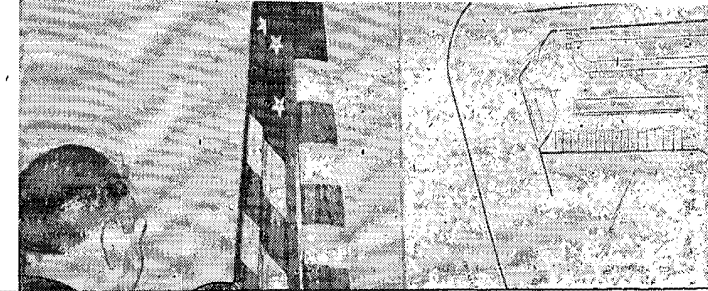
PLANS RETURN

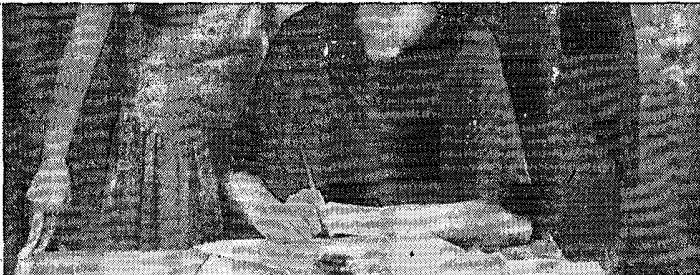
Reporters who met his ship at Cherbourg, France, yesterday hear Charlie Chaplin (right) announce he will fight any attempt to prohibit his reentering the United States. Chaplin revealed he had delayed his trip to Europe until he was certain his reentry would be permitted. Announcement that an immigration hearing would be held came after ship left New York. —Associated Press wirephoto via radio.

Tavern Death Scene Told at Inquest



TENSE MOMENTS—Officer Donald F. MacGregor, whose gun claimed life of Servando Canales, enters inquest room. Behind him is Atty. Joe Fainer. —Los Angeles Examiner photo.

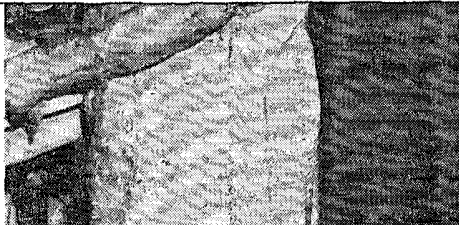




TEEN-AGE MATE — Chaplin's second wife was 15-year-old Lita Grey, shown in 1924 as she signed to play opposite Chaplin (in famous costume) in

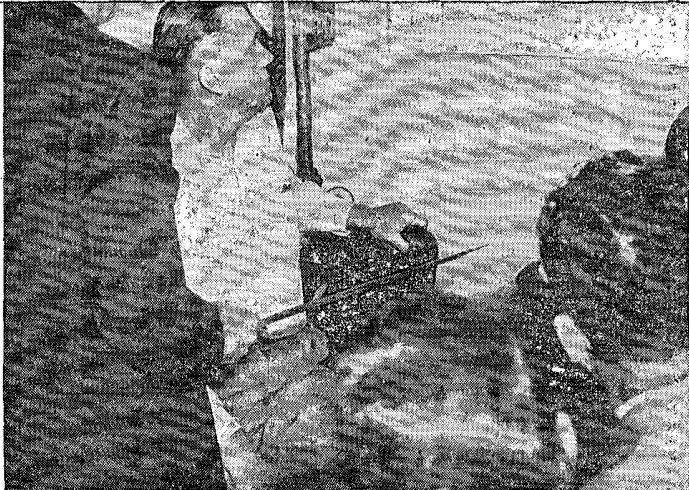
"Gold Rush." The role was given to another actress. At the left is Miss Grey's mother. Chaplin claimed that this marriage was forced on him.

—International Newsreel photo.



TEAMWORK is the motto in the home of the Frank Nichols, of Homewood, Ill. For 68 years they've shared and solved domestic problems. The above dishwashing chore took place at recent anniversary celebration. Frank, 91; Anabelle, 85, have 89 descendants.

—Associated Press wirephoto.



SETTING FOR VIOLENCE—Chief Deputy District Attorney Adolph Alexander (left) and Witness Louis Vineyard study diagram of bar where Canales was slain. Vineyard said Canales "stood there with his hands behind his back" before he was shot.

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.

Sophisticated Paulette No. 3 Victim's Son Takes the Stand

(Continued from Page Two)

score point with him. He felt he had been forced into the marriage.

He was so soured on marriage after the Lita episode that when he finally chose another leading lady, Paulette Goddard, who was in "Modern Times," their marriage was kept a secret for years.

Even before Paulette had admitted her marriage to me, Billy Clark, whom I met not long ago at the Long Beach Veterans' Hospital, told me that he was the one who had tipped me off that the marriage took place on Joe Fisher's boat. At the time I printed the story of this marriage it was denied in many other papers.

I used to go to the Chaplin home where Paulette was living and finally when I pined her down she admitted that she had been married in China aboard ship. But Chaplin never acknowledged that this was true until the premiere of "Modern Times," when he introduced Paulette as Mrs. Chaplin.

I will say for Paulette, she brought the boys into their home and was a good stepmother. Today Charlie Jr adores her.

Chaplin, who is thrifty and whose early life has had a great influence on him, found Paulette a very expensive luxury.

She is a girl who loves clothes and jewels and when she was Mrs. Chaplin, she didn't hesitate to buy them.

I thought this marriage might work out because he was proud of Paulette and she was much more intelligent than Wife No. 1 and 2. I invited Charlie and Paulette to our ranch and he brought

young Charles with them for luncheon. Charlie was his charming self and he had a wonderful time. I never saw him more relaxed. He forgot his dislike of publicity and permitted me to take pictures of himself and Paulette for a layout. This followed their public announcement of marriage and were their first photographs taken together.

Paulette, who was married when Chaplin met her, was not the type Chaplin usually chose—the young teenager. She was older and more sophisticated and used to the ways of men and the world.

There is no doubt that she fascinated him. Paulette understood what he was talking about, whether he casually mentioned Plato or discussed Franz Hals' paintings. She knew music well enough to discuss it with him intelligently.

Tells How Charlie Skimmed Through Books

It was Paulette who once told me (and she will probably shoot me on sight for telling) that Charlie, in reading a book, would read the first few pages, skip the middle and read the end. With such a hurried reading he could give a better analysis of the book and discuss it better than people who had read it word for word.

Paulette was intrigued with him.

In those days Charlie had no political affiliations. Paulette is one of the smartest women I know when it comes to money. She not only managed to coax jewels from Charlie but when their marriage started go-

ing the way of Chaplin's other two matrimonial adventures, she put her price for a separation sky high.

She was very careful not to be seen in public with anyone other than Chaplin's close friends and he was busy at the studio experimenting with "The Great Dictator," a satirical profile of Adolf Hitler.

Voice First Heard in 'Great Dictator'

"The Great Dictator" was the first time Charlie's voice was heard on the screen. It also marked his departure from his famous tramp role. Within a year this satire had grossed \$2,500,000 in the United States and 300,000 pounds in Great Britain, probably the most money that any of Chaplin's pictures have ever made.

After the breakup of his marriage to Paulette became common knowledge, she said: "Charlie should never have a home. He never tells me when he's going to be away for dinner and if he comes home, unexpectedly he expects a full course dinner prepared and waiting for him."

Paulette herself was not the domestic type, and so when each went his own way, there was no surprise. It was what everyone had prophesied for many months.

In Paulette's favor, when Charlie got mixed up with Joan Barry, she stanchly defended him.

But I don't believe she nor anyone else can defend him today.

More tomorrow about Chaplin's amours.



STUNNED BY TRAGEDY. Benny Canales is shown on stand as identification witness at inquest into

slaying of father. Questioning is Deputy Coroner Ira Nance. Members of jury in background. (Story, P. 3, Pt. III.)

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.



WOUNDED by bullet which killed Canales in tavern here was Philip Corona. The witness is shown yesterday as he told jury that MacGregor was not "jostled" when the fatal bullet was fired.

Ike Charges Faint-Hearted Foreign Policy to Stevenson

Eisenhower Scornfully Rips Korea Confusion

By Robert E. Clark

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—General Eisenhower accused Governor Stevenson tonight of "faintness of heart" in his foreign policy views.

The Republican presidential candidate ripped scornfully into his Democratic rival for his recent warning that the United States must not take rash action to end the Korean war or speed up the world struggle against Communism.

General Eisenhower was met upon his arrival in Cincinnati by Sen. Robert A. Taft and an estimated 50,000 persons.

The cheering, milling crowds—waving scores of red flares—followed the GOP presidential nominee and the Ohio Senator, who shared the back seat of the General's car, as they drove to the Cincinnati music hall from the railroad station.

The music hall was filled to its capacity of 3500 and several thousand more Cincinnatians stayed outside and listened to the speeches by Senator Taft and General Eisenhower over loud-speakers.

WARNING

Before Senator Taft introduced the GOP standard bearer, he made a slashing speech against the Administration, warning that the Federal Government's rapid growth "threatens the freedom" of America.

The Ohio Senator also made his position clear on the controversy over Senator Nixon's expense fund. He said:

"In November, the great team of Eisenhower and Nixon will be elected."

Eisenhower made his most violent attack to date on Stevenson in a major foreign policy address in Cincinnati, speaking for the first time from the same platform as Senator Taft.

In the Cincinnati speech, Eisenhower chided Stevenson for his San Francisco speech last week warning that the Korean war is not a "100-yard dash" and that it would be unwise to try to "hurry history."

And he struck back angrily at the Democratic candidate for saying that Ike encouraged war in his American Legion speech calling for U. S. aid to help nations under the Communist yoke regain their freedom.

Eisenhower said he was amazed

at what he termed the "incompetence of political leaders," which he charged made U. S. military intervention in Korea necessary and led up to the cold war showdown in Berlin.

He asserted:

"We need a government that will establish a foreign policy which is the product of the true moral and material values, and not the product of blackmail extorted by the Soviet Union."

Eisenhower lashed out at the "incompetence of political leaders," which he charged made U. S. military intervention in Korea necessary and led up to the cold war showdown in Berlin.

He said that under the Truman foreign policy the nation's service men have had to be summoned to "snatch military victory from political defeat."

'IMPROVISATION'

The Republican nominee added: "Democracies cannot afford the luxury of assigning armies of soldiers to go around picking up after their statesmen."

"The American people have been condemned by such policies to live in a purgatory of improvisation."

Eisenhower reiterated that the United States must use every peaceful means to help nations enslaved by Communists regain their freedom, but did not use the stronger language of his American Legion speech.

Stevenson and other Democratic leaders accused him of gambling with war after he declared in that address that Americans must never rest until the "tidal mud of aggressive Communism" had been pushed back to the borders of the Soviet Union.

Hagerty said Eisenhower's reference to a "false charge" made against him referred to attacks by both Stevenson and Secretary of State Acheson.

RAPS ACHESON

Ike also blasted Acheson for his statement in January of 1950 that America's so-called "defensive perimeter" in the Far East did not include Korea.

The Secretary of State has de-



"HAND-SOME" recognition to a greeting by throng at the Music Hall in Cincinnati, Ohio, last night was accorded by Sen. Robert A. Taft (left) and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Republican nominee for President. Taft introduced Eisenhower, who made the address.

"That is the proper way to handle the situation."

At Carlin, Ill., this morning the Eisenhower special stopped to pick up guests. The General told a group at the station that he would seek the advice of farmers on farm problems when he is elected to the White House.

At Evansville, Ind., the General told a whistle-stop crowd he was giving them a preview of the foreign policy speech he is to make at Cincinnati.

During a stopover in Henderson, Ky., Eisenhower told 2000 persons that what he called the Democrats' "crazy policies of spending" are to blame for the nation's huge deficit.

Eisenhower received a rousing welcome from an estimated 2500 persons at Owensboro, Ky., and again lashed out against Federal Government expenditures.

He said that if the spending continues, "your insurance policies, Government bonds and

death, themselves. Their very mention brings quick stabs of hope and fear to every heart and every home in our nation.

Our lives are caught in the vise of a harsh paradox. As we speak to you at this moment here in the heartland of America—we all know that, across the great expanse of our country, millions are enjoying peaceful pleasures.

They are relaxing in the comfort of commonplace joys—watching a movie, cheering at a ball game, driving along country roads. A magic snapshot—capturing at this instant the whole life of this country from sea to sea—would proclaim a people happy and at peace.

But the truth—the bitter truth

that makes this paradox in which we live—is hidden in such a picture. The truth is that the shadow of war falls across this whole people.

We are in a cold war now. Its intensity and complexity at times seem greater even than in a hot war. For the moment the shooting is confined for America to Korea.

Tonight—while the life of a nation at peace goes on at home—the casualty lists in Korea grow. Tonight tens of thousands of American boys know that they will be called to serve in the armed forces before the end of the year.

Tonight, all over our land, great factories are blazing with light as thousands of our work-

ers toil to fire the furnaces, to speed the assembly lines, to tool the machines—from which will come the weapons of war.

I repeat: This is a solemn subject. I cannot make light of it, so I have come here to state the truth as I know it, the truth—plain and, unvarnished.

I can summarize the purpose of all I have to say in a four-word axiom of Jefferson: "Peace is our passion."

Peace is my passion! You all know that in World War II I carried special responsibilities in planning and pressing the defeat of the Nazi and Fascist aggressors. You all know that—from the first perilous landings in North Africa in the dark autumn of 1942, on to our entry into the ruins of Berlin more than two and a half years later—millions of my uniformed countrymen and I lived through war.

We know its cost, its pain, its waste, its horror. We know these things not from having read about them or from being told about them. They and I know from having lived with them.

It is my prayer that neither you nor your sons, nor I nor my son, may again have to live through long years with these agonies.

You can well imagine my amazement when I read that an American public figure would allow his appetite for public office to inspire the false charge against me that I would encourage war, that I would encourage the use of guns to achieve any goal of our foreign policy.

The United States possesses superlative physical strength. This strength comprises much more than our great expanse of land and our bounty in natural resources. We—who make up only 7 per cent of the world's population—produce 50 per cent

of the world's manufactured goods.

Our steel production is over three times that of the Soviet Union. In petroleum, aluminum, electric power, our superiority is even greater. In inventive talent and in the technical skill of our working men and women we are unmatched.

CRUCIAL FACTS

These are crucial facts—heartening facts. But they are also facts that give a sharp edge to the question: How well, how wisely have we used our strength? Have our economic power and capacity been converted into political achievement in the great quest for peace?

The answer lies in the record of the last seven years. We—the free world, led by this mighty America—have been losing whole nations to the enemies of freedom.

Around the globe, from Czechoslovakia to China, there has been a succession of disasters. In the awful mathematics of human souls, the free world has been losing at the rate of 100 million a year—100 million people each year taken captive and put to work for their masters.

No one, not even the blindest partisan, can call this a proud record.

It is not hard to find men of fine intellect and faint heart. But this is no time for men of refined and elaborate indecision.

Our need—our most urgent need—is the leadership of men whose strength of mind is matched by their strength of will. It is men of this stamp who will be brought to Washington to shape and execute our foreign policy when our new administration takes office next January.

The unhappy record of the last seven years finds its climax in only 7 per cent of the world's population—produce 50 per cent of that political catastrophe.

TEXT OF IKE STATEMENT

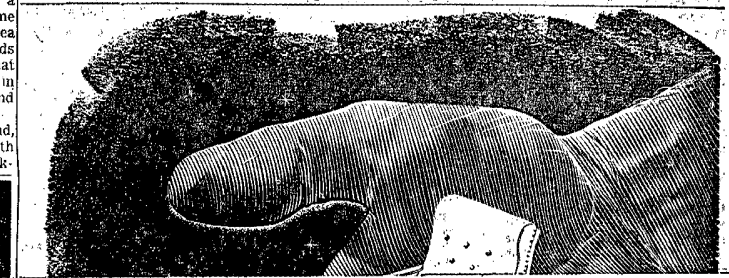
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 22. (INS).—Here is the text of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's remarks at a news conference today regarding the Senator Nixon fund issue:

"You know, the other day I told you that if I had any communication with Senator Nixon I would tell you. I decided to come up this afternoon and I will put this on the record: "Last night about midnight, I called Senator Nixon. He informed me that he was studying a plan for presenting his full case to the public and was considering the best way of doing it, specifically by television and radio.

"I told him I thought he should do so and that he should present everything that could be considered by the most meticulous person even as a collateral piece of information, to get the full works on the record instantly. I commended him for the decision to get it out as fast as he could. Of course, it is apparently a lot of detail and takes a little time.

IN PAPERS

"I thought I was going to give you some news this afternoon, I was feeling pretty good about it, and now they tell me it is in the papers in Louisville that he is doing it. "There is one other part of it. It is merely coincidence, of course, that I am going to be in Cincinnati this evening, but there is nothing on my agenda for the discussion of this case now until after all of the information is in."



"WHEN I GO HOME THERE'S NO HOUSEWORK TO BE DONE, A MAID WHO DOES A WONDERFUL JOB, AND TELEPHONE MESSAGES ARE KEPT FOR ME ON HOURS-A-DAY."

to find that anyone would find what he called Stevenson's "appetite for public office" to inspire the "making of such a false charge."

RAPS FOE

The GOP candidate charged in his speech that the cautious foreign policy advocated by Stevenson would continue the present Administration approach under which, he declared, "the American taxpayer is dancing to the Soviet tune."

Eisenhower has kept a tight-lipped silence on the matter since his telephone conversation with his running-mate last night in St. Louis.

The General is known to feel that he must drop the 39-year-

old, he meant that the United States should not defend Korea against Communist aggression. Implying that Acheson's statement helped touch off the Korean war, Eisenhower noted:

"Five months later Communist tanks were rolling over the 38th Parallel to assault South Korea."

There still were no details of the 15-minute telephone conversation between Eisenhower and the GOP vice presidential nominee held Sunday night.

But Nixon, in announcing he is interrupting his Western campaign to present his case to the American people in a nationwide radio and television broadcast, quoted Eisenhower as saying:

savings accounts" will be worth nothing.

He added: "The Kentuckians are free thinking people who are not the captives of anybody or any political party."

Following is a partial text by Associated Press of the candidate's speech in Cincinnati:

I have come before you tonight to speak of war and of peace.

These are solemn subjects—as solemn as birth and life and

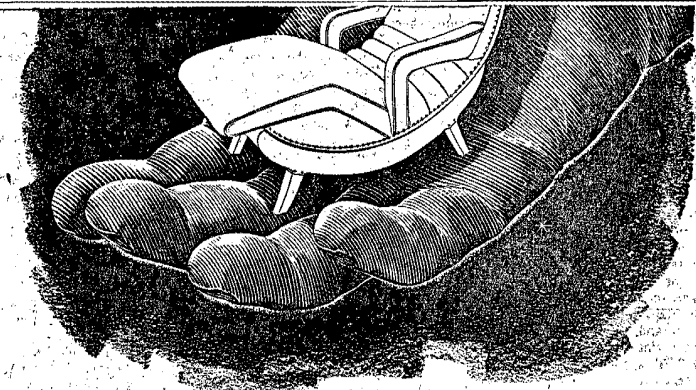


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is in the

PALM of YOUR HAND!

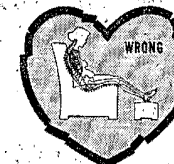


The hands of time take their toll while people struggle throughout their entire lifetime to reach their goal. As you progress toward your goal, remember that daily habits of relaxation are the most important factors in lengthening your LIFELINE. Don't be guilty of neglecting yourself. Your destiny is actually in your own hands. RELAX TO LIVE—and—LIVE TO RELAX!

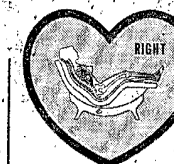
DON'T SHORTEN YOUR LIFELINE by:

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3. Nervous tension
4. Fatigue
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6. Failing to relax
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Your health is your most PRICELESS possession. Relax and learn to take it easy



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You're Way Ahead by **GREYHOUND**



HEDDA HOPPER

Marta Toren Recalled to Europe for New Film

hearsing her first number in "Girls Are Here to Stay," with Bob Hope. She begins work in the film the day after she gets back.

Made up to look like a 65-year-old man for "By the Light of the Silvery Moon," Gordon MacRae looks not unlike old-timer Chester Conklin. He wears a graying walrus mustache along with his make-up wrinkles for the sequence.

ABOUT CHAPLIN

There are hundreds of people in Hollywood, maybe thousands—stars, directors, producers and all those wonderful people we call little peo-



Marta Toren

ple, those workers behind the camera, the electricians, cameramen, props—who approve McGranery's statement that before Charlie Chaplin can return to these United States he will have to pass the board of immigration.

He received his visa to go abroad through the Justice Department, not the Immigration Department, because I've had a very close check on that for months.

No one can deny that the little man with the floppy pants and the big shoes and the derby hat and the cane is a good actor. He is.

But that doesn't give him the right to go against our customs, to abhor everything we stand for, to throw our faces.

ists
72



When we buy American goods we give employn
American labor and a legitimate profit to Am
industry.

—WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEAR

What Chaplin Deserves

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S office has at last moved to settle a question that has long persisted in the minds of millions of Americans.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been instructed to decide whether Charlie Chaplin should be re-admitted to this country.

Now in Europe, the comedian will be denied re-entry into the United States until a verdict is reached.

That the Government has finally questioned Chaplin's off-the-screen political antics and the unsavory nature of his personal life, is, of course, a good thing.

Many an alien has been denied entry, or has been deported, for moral or political offenses that, compared to Chaplin's, were mere peccadilloes.

It would be a good thing for the film industry to be relieved of Chaplin's presence.

For he has brought great discredit on Hollywood.

In an art and industry that has been plagued with accusations of turpitude and radicalism, perhaps no one has attracted more unfavorable publicity than has been centered on Chaplin.

And it is the film industry that knows best, at first hand, Chaplin's outrageous violation of decency and his aggressive, bare-faced advocacy of un-American ideologies.

The privilege to live in America demands something more than being a good clown, something more than wealth and influence.

It means a wholesome respect and adherence to American principles of personal conduct and American political institutions.

It means constructively to take a full share in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

Chaplin has lived in America for 40 years. He has never made the slightest attempt to become a citizen, or



NOW THAT
WHAT I
ARE
WISE



(71)

Chaplin Says He Intends To Return Despite Ban

Told He May Be Barred From U.S., Actor Claims He Is 'Non-Political'

CHERBOURG, France (AP)—Charlie Chaplin, in high good humor despite a U.S. threat to bar him from returning to America, declared today "I intend to go back to the United States."

He described himself as an artist without political convictions and a firm believer in individualism and liberty. He said he did not know the reasons behind the U.S. announcement that he may not be permitted to return.

"I am not political," Chaplin told a news conference aboard the Queen Elizabeth. "I have never been political. I don't want to create any revolutions. I just want to create a few more films."

Not Super-Patriot

Asked why he had failed to take out American citizenship during his 30 years residence in the United States, Chaplin replied:

"I am not a super-patriot. I think super-patriotism leads to Hitlerism and we have had our lesson from that. I assure that in a democracy one has a right to a private opinion."

The U.S. threat to bar him, for reasons still unexplained, was made while Chaplin was at sea with his wife and children en route to London for the premiere of his new film, "Limelight." The Queen Elizabeth, on which he is traveling, touched here en route to England.

Asked to describe the motivation behind his motion pictures, Chaplin said "My motive force is to create good feeling, tolerance, and happiness. The character of the tramp, of course, is of the underdog. I am, for people, I can't help it. That is the nature of the beast."

Inquiry Ordered

Last Friday in Washington Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery said he had ordered an inquiry to determine whether Chaplin should be readmitted to the U.S.

The move to bar Chaplin was roundly denounced today by British newspapers of all shades of political opinion.

70

Government Hints New Facts in Chaplin Case

9-21-52

L.A. Times

9-21-52

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Justice Department indicated today it had new information to back up a move that may forever bar Movie Actor Charles Chaplin from the United States.

A department spokesman shrugged off bitter protests from Chaplin's attorney that the famed "little tramp" was cleared in 1948 by both the Immigration Service and Justice Department of "any subversive activity."

"There is plenty of information available," the spokesman said in response to queries about whether a new investigation had been made.

No Elaboration

There was no elaboration, however, on Atty. Gen. McGranery's order Friday for the Immigration Service to keep Chaplin out of the country until a hearing on his admissibility "under the laws of the United States."

The 63-year-old Chaplin and his family sailed Wednesday for his native England.

It was learned, however, that the Justice Department had

planned to keep its move against Chaplin a secret until the comedian's scheduled return next April from an around-the-world tour.

McGranery decided to announce the action, however, when the plan "leaked out," apparently on the West Coast.

Lloyd Wright, Chaplin's attorney, said McGranery's move probably would cause a change in plans. He expects Chaplin to hasten his return.

War Veterans Group Commends McGranery

A Maywood veterans' organization yesterday, in a telegram to Atty. Gen. McGranery in Washington, D.C., voiced approval of his vigilance in attempting to prevent the re-entry of Charles Chaplin.

The telegram was sent by Clyde R. Oxner, Commander of Foreign Wars, after a unanimous vote by the post's membership in a Friday evening meeting.

(69)

Charlie Chaplin Barred From U.S. Pending Quiz

Comedian, on Trip Abroad, Still Not Citizen After Living Here for 40 Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The government ordered an inquiry today to decide whether Charlie Chaplin, now on his way to Europe, shall be barred from returning to the United States.

Atty. Gen. McGranery announced the action in the case of the English-born, four-time-married comedian, whose name has been associated with leftist causes and who once was investigated by the House Committee on Un-American

Activities.

McGranery said he has told the Immigration and Naturalization Service to keep Chaplin out of the country, if and when he returns, until a hearing determines whether he is admissible under U.S. law.

Decline to Elaborate

The Justice Department declined to elaborate.

Under immigration laws an alien—Chaplin never has become a citizen, although he came to this country 40 years ago—can be refused entry into the country for moral turpitude or for political affiliations.

Chaplin was indicted on charges of violating the Mann Act, which forbids transporting a woman across a State line for immoral purposes, in 1944.

Adjudged Father

He was acquitted but the girl in the case, Joan Berry, filed a paternity suit against him and in 1945, after two sensational court trials, Chaplin was adjudged the father of Miss Berry's child.

Chaplin has been listed as a supporter of various organiza-

L.A. Times

9-20-52

68

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LOS ANGELES 14
MADISON 6-1291

BEVERLY HILLS OFFICE
321 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE
BRADSHAW 2-3494

September 8, 1952

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
LOS ANGELES OFFICE

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [REDACTED] District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]: (b)(7)(c)

Mr. Chaplin now has definite sailing
reservations and will sail on the Queen Eliza-
beth from New York City on September 17.

Very truly yours,

Lloyd Wright Jr.
Lloyd Wright, Jr.

LWjr:eah
cc: Mr. Chaplin
cc: Miss Runser

*Porter
Notify CO, 1*

64

U. S.
IMM. & NATL.
SERVICE
LOS ANGELES

1952 SEP 9 AM 11:11

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

Date September 2, 1952

File No. 1600-41933

District Director
Los Angeles, California

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF RECORDS

A check of the records of Federal Bureau of Investigation
is requested for the purpose of obtaining any material information contained
therein for the official use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the
case of the person described below:

Name: PAULETTE GODDARD

Present Address: _____

Former Addresses: _____

Place and
Date of Birth: _____ Occupation: Actress Sex: Female

Complexion: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Weight _____

Height: _____ Identification Marks: _____

Record No. _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____

REMARKS: Ex-wife of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN.

NAME: (b)(7)(c) TITLE: _____

.....

*Costs to a member CRE - 1950 ^{RECORD} membership drive but
5/18/45. Elected Exec Council Hollywood Democratic Com.
Listed as sponsor of magazine of "With the Peace Corps" 46
- sponsored by other members of Profession
In next years has appeared on several telegram
Petition etc re Front Org. Detention re legislation etc
Has been out of US most all time for past 2 yrs
- now in Paris - will return to US in about 1 mo.
member nation petition Com for Spanish Refugee
Appeal (Be of Am Com for Spanish Freedom) - 1947*

Date Report Submitted 9-11-52 Signature (b)(7)(c) Title Investigator

(over)

In Mexico City 1943 - lived in ^{A.C.} Blumenthal
Apartment

Nothing to connect Diego Rivera & Haddad

C O P Y

(b)(6)

June 10th, 1952

Dear Chaplin,

I'm very much disturbed over all the skullduggery that has gone on in connection with the magazine article for which you so kindly gave material to Robert Shaw.

I have a great deal of responsibility in this matter. Shaw approached me, saying he had had a request from l'Ecran Francaise, a magazine of the very highest standing, for an important article about you. I have known Shaw for some years, I believe, and I still firmly believe he is a capable journalist and a decent and scrupulous man. Therefore, I had no hesitation in asking Salka to give him an opportunity to meet you. Salka did so on the strength of my recommendation. She had not the faintest idea that anything approaching an interview would take place at her house; nor had I; nor, I believe, had Shaw. However, it seems that the conversation between you and Shaw was sufficiently ample to provide the material for the article, and he procured photographs from your studio shortly afterwards, and sent the whole thing to Paris, where it appeared in the magazine it was intended for, and which he had mentioned to me and to you.

It seems that a pirated and distorted version appeared in a communist paper, and that a letter with your name wrongly attached to it appeared there or somewhere else. I don't know how this can have happened, and I doubt if I shall be able to find out. I'm not clear whether there is any connection between the unauthorized article and the forged letter. But, as you know, there are innumerable ways in which things can be stolen, distorted or made up out of whole cloth in the newspaper world, and especially in foreign countries where people have little fear of legal action.

I very deeply regret having been instrumental in arranging something which has turned out so badly. It would be only farcical in more normal times, but as things are it must have caused you much annoyance. If there is anything I can do or say, or write to clarify things in the public eye, I shall be very glad to do it.

Meanwhile I'm sure you'll understand that Salka's conduct in this matter was altogether beyond reproach. As for myself, I'm not well enough known to you to do more than hope you'll believe that I would in no circumstances expose you to exploitation.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ John Collier

63

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

Date September 2, 1952

File No. 1600-41933

District Director
Los Angeles, California

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Present Address: _____

Former Addresses: _____

Place and Date of Birth: _____ Occupation: Actress Sex: Female

Complexion: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Weight _____

Height: _____ Identification Marks: _____

Record No. _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____

REMARKS: Ex-wife of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN.

NAME: (b)(7)(c) TITLE: _____

.....

RECORD

Date Report Submitted _____ Signature _____
Title _____

After the "Limelight" premiere in London, the Charlie Chaplins will put the kids in school in England and tour the continent... Tom Drake's at St. John's hospital recuperating from an appendectomy... Barbara Whiting denies altar plans with C. B. S. Executive Jack Meyer. "We're swell friends," she says, "but I don't want to get married now. I'm only 21 and I have so many things to do."

Herald-Express 9/26/52

THE CHAPLIN STUDIOS, INC.
1416 North La Brea Avenue
Hollywood 28, California.

May 28, 1952

Art Arthur, Esq.
Motion Picture Industry Council, Inc.
357 North Canon Drive
Beverly Hills, California.

Dear Art:

After a thorough investigation of the articles in Les Lettres Francaise, here is the result of the check.

Mr. Charles Chaplin denies that he ever gave any member of the press, foreign or domestic, any signed statements.

What happened is that Mr. Chaplin attended a dinner party. To it one of the guests brought a friend. This man, Robert Shaw, was introduced neither to the hostess nor to Mr. Chaplin, as a representative of any periodical or newspaper. He did say he was a writer and would like an interview. Mr. Chaplin asked him to come to the studio through me. Shaw never accepted this invitation. He did, however, obviously include himself in the group listening to Mr. Chaplin that evening, and then write up the informal conversation as a true interview. This is a typical trick of certain groups of people, and is thoroughly reprehensible. I have written Mr. Duke Wales of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, to alert him to the danger of such a person lurking in Hollywood ready to pounce on stars off guard in order to forward their own purposes.

With best wishes,

(signed)

HARRY CROCKER
Public Relations

61

C
O
P
Y

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, Calif.

DATE: August 11, 1952

FROM : E. A. Loughran, Assistant Commissioner

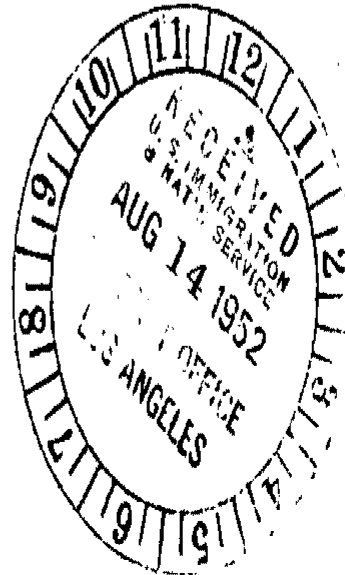
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, A5 653 092

Your G-80 requesting decentralization of the above file is returned. Our records show this file was forwarded to your Office on July 9, 1952 on a loan basis.

Attachment
EVC:ovh

WCO E. A. Loughran

*A file returned July 16, 1952
with request it be sent back
here when need for it in C.O.
has been served.*



orig 1600 on loan 7-9-52

Temp Mr



10/15/52

(b)(7)(c)

1600-41933

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Commissioner
Central Office - Washington 25, D. C.
District Director
Los Angeles 13, California
Your A5 653 092; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

August 14, 1952

Attention: Assistant Commissioner
Inspections and Examination Division

Reference is made to my report of August 7, 1952, with which was enclosed copy of a letter received from Loyd Wright, Jr., attorney for Charles Chaplin. Under date of August 8, 1952, Mr. Wright advised this office as follows:

"This is to inform you that due to Mrs. Charles Chaplin's illness, Mr. Charles Chaplin has changed his departure to September 10 when he sails on the Queen Mary from New York harbour."

DECLASSIFIED

AIR MAIL

HPL/ps

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)


Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

9-23-81
Date

Mr. Custodian
file

Pass along to
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me

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MADISON 6-1291

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S. EARL WRIGHT
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LOYD WRIGHT, JR.
CLAYTON M. HURLEY
DUDLEY K. WRIGHT

BEVERLY HILLS OFFICE
321 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE
BRADSHAW 2-3494

August 8, 1952

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Mr. [REDACTED] District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

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Mrs. Charles Chaplin's illness, Mr. Charles Chap-
lin has changed his departure to September 10
when he sails on the Queen Mary from New York
harbour.

Very truly yours,

Loyd Wright, Jr.
Loyd Wright, Jr.

LWjr:eah

cc: Mr. Charles Chaplin

Searched by
Record found

② 8-12-52
1600-41933
Inm. Ground

59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
A 5 653 092

Commissioner
Central Office - Washington 25, D. C.
District Director
Los Angeles 13, California
Your A 5 653 092 of July 9, 1952; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

August 7, 1952

Attention: Assistant Commissioner
Inspections and Examination Division

With further reference to your letter of July 9, 1952, there is enclosed copy of a self-explanatory letter received by this office from Attorney Loyd Wright, Jr., dated July 31, 1952.

It will be noted that Mr. Wright has suggested, in the penultimate paragraph of the attached letter, a means of obtaining more definite information, at a later date, regarding the port and date of the Chaplins' return.

Enclosure

AIR MAIL

HRL/ps

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted Signature]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

9-23-81
Date

55

On letterhead of WRIGHT, WRIGHT, GREEN & WRIGHT
Suite 1125, 11 West 7th Building, Los Angeles 11

July 31, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [REDACTED] District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)

Some two weeks ago you will recall that the undersigned appeared with Mr. Charles Chaplin, a client of this office, and secured from your office a re-entry permit. Since that time I have had several conversations with your secretary regarding Mr. Chaplin's anticipated date of departure and anticipated date of arrival back into this country and what ports he would depart from and arrive at.

At this writing, Mr. Chaplin and his family, Mrs. Chaplin and their four minor children, will sail from the port of New York on the 4th day of September 1952 aboard the Cunard liner, Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Chaplin and his family anticipate taking an extended vacation and hope to travel to various points around the world and to return home by way of the Orient and arrive at the port of San Francisco, California. They have no definite schedule arranged. If everything goes as they presently contemplate, they anticipate they will be returning somewhere around the first day of May 1953.

Should illness in the family or world conditions or other things interfere, they would of course desire to return immediately by the quickest possible route. We are sorry that there can be no definite answer given as to expected date of arrival; and if your good office desires, will make arrangements for Mr. Chaplin to check with the American Consuls to give you a more definite date sometime around the end of this year.

Thanking you for your courtesies extended to us, I remain

Very truly yours,

Lloyd Wright, Jr.

LWjr:eah

cc: Mr. Charles Chaplin

C
O
P
Y

LAW OFFICES OF
WRIGHT, WRIGHT, GREEN AND WRIGHT
SUITE 1125 ONE ELEVEN WEST SEVENTH BUILDING

LOYD WRIGHT
RICHARD M. GOLDWATER
HERSCHEL B. GREEN
S. EARL WRIGHT
CHARLES A. LORING
LOYD WRIGHT, JR.
CLAYTON M. HURLEY
DUDLEY K. WRIGHT

LOS ANGELES 14
MADISON 6-1291

BEVERLY HILLS OFFICE
321 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE
BRADSHAW 2-3494

July 31, 1952

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
LOS ANGELES OFFICE

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [REDACTED] District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]: (b)(7)(c)



Some two weeks ago you will recall that the undersigned appeared with Mr. Charles Chaplin, a client of this office, and secured from your office a re-entry permit. Since that time I have had several conversations with your secretary regarding Mr. Chaplin's anticipated date of departure and anticipated date of arrival back into this country and what ports he would depart from and arrive at.

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58

Mr. H. R. Landon

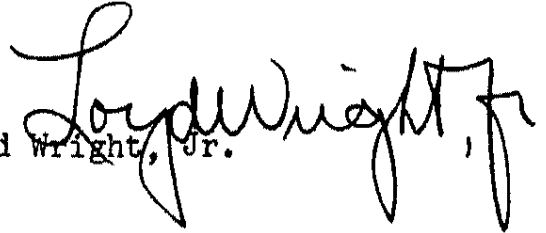
-2-

July 31, 1952

Thanking you for your courtesies extended to us,
I remain

Very truly yours,

Loyd Wright, Jr.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Loyd Wright, Jr." The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

LWjr:eah

cc: Mr. Charles Chaplin

July 30, 1952

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. Loyd Wright, Jr., attorney for Charles Chaplin, informed me today that Chaplin, his wife and four children, have reservations on the Queen Elizabeth leaving from New York on September 4, 1952. Mr. Wright said that if the family stays well they are going to go around the world and hope to come back to the United States about the first of May, 1953, by way of San Francisco.

The exact date and place of return are not known at this time.

pks

LOS ANGELES

JULY 25, 1952

CO, WASH

(b)(7)(c)

ATTENTION [REDACTED] REKED JULY TWENTY FOUR CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN A FIVE
SIX FIVE THREE ZERO NINE TWO REENTRY PERMIT ISSUED JULY SIXTEEN STOP
CHAPLIN PLANS TO LEAVE FROM NEW YORK ABOUT SEPTEMBER FOUR PROBABLY BY
SHIP STOP WHEN MORE DEFINITE INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED SAME WILL BE
FURNISHED CENTRAL OFFICE STOP REPORT THIS CASE MAILED/JULY TWENTY THIRD
TO CO

[REDACTED]
(b)(7)(c)

(56)

Form 16-43
11-26-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

NR: 936 STN: KAD200 GR: 33 WASH FLD: 1353 DATE: JULY 24

TO: DD LA

TEXT:

BAKOF JULY SIXTEEN A FIVE SIX FIVE THREE ZERO NINE TWO CHARLES SPENCER
CHAPRIN BEDUW ISSUANCE OF REENTRY PERMIT FURNISH DATE AND PORT OF PROPOSED
DEPARTURE ALSO DATE AND PORT OF INTENDED RETURN***

JUL 24 1952

SIGNATURE: (b)(7)(c)

NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating Stn's Call Letters TEXT: Spell out all words, punctuation
GR: Word Count and dates.

ORIGINATING STATION'S NAME appears immediately after Word Count

CONFIRMATION TO:

COPIES TO:

TO:
SVC: TIME: DATE: OP:
FROM: KAD660 1653 7/24/52 dn

55

United States of America

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

August 1, 1956

CERTIFICATION

BY VIRTUE OF the authority vested in me by Title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 2.1, a regulation issued by the Attorney General pursuant to Section 103 of the Immigration and Nationality Act,

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the annexed documents are originals, ~~not copies~~ from the records of the said Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, relating to -----**CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN**-----, File No. **A5 653 092**-----, of which the Attorney General is the legal custodian by virtue of Section 103 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, to be affixed, on the day and year first above written.

Albert Del Guercio

ALBERT DEL GUERCIO
District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO REENTER THE UNITED STATES

(Read carefully and follow the attached instructions)

Reviewer _____

TO THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE:

The undersigned, an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, hereby makes application for a permit to reenter as provided for in section 10 of the Immigration Act of 1924 and submits the following data in support thereof:

PERSONAL DATA:

Name now used CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
(Given name(s)) (Middle name) (Last or family name)

Alien registration No. 5653092

Address 1085 SUMMIT DRIVE BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
(Number) (Street) (City and State)

Place of birth LONDON ENGLAND Date April 16 1889
(City or town) (County, District, Province, or State) (Country) (Month) (Day) (Year)

Name and address of nearest relative (give name of husband or wife, if married).

COONA CHAPLIN 1085 SUMMIT DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

Personal description: Age 63; height 5 ft. 6 in.; weight 142; complexion Fair; color of hair Grey; color of eyes Blue; visible distinctive marks _____

Father's full name Charles Chaplin Mother's maiden name Hannah Harley Hodges

Name and address of employer Self

DATA AS TO LAST ARRIVAL IN UNITED STATES: Race White Nationality British

Name under which admitted Charles Spencer Chaplin

Accompanied by Paulette Goddard and Alta Goddard

Port of arrival San Francisco, California

Date of arrival June 3, 1936

Name of steamship S.S. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

Name and address of person to whom destined Returning to own residence at applicant's present residence address shown above.

DATA AS TO DEPARTURE:

Port and date of proposed departure from United States New York - July 16, 1952

Name of vessel SS QUEEN ELIZABETH Length of intended absence SIX MONTHS

Countries to be visited ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, IRELAND & NO. AFRICA.

Reasons for going abroad BUSINESS

Address abroad UNITED ARTISTS CORPORATION, LTD. FILM HOUSE, WARDOUR STREET, LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND.

Money Order No. _____ for \$3 payable to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, together with two identical unmounted, unretouched, and signed photographs accompany this application.

The Permit to Reenter, if issued, should be forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Office at LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. (see attached list of offices to which permits to reenter are mailed).

Execute affidavit on reverse side

G-80 to C4

Charles Spencer Chaplin
(Signature of applicant)

MAY 16 1952 (Sheet 1)

Searched by _____
Record found 1600-41933 179

*Verified from A-Field
Adm. RP# 10705-474*

FEE PAID 1600 - 35059

1952 MAY 14
U.S. IMM. & NAT. SERVICE
LOS ANGELES

53

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

ss:

The aforesaid applicant says that he or she is the person named herein and whose signature appears above, and that the contents of the foregoing application are correct and true to the best of his or her knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of May, 1952

NOTE.—This application may be sworn to before an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service without payment of fee.

[SEAL]

Notary Public in and for said County and State (Official title)

Place Date

Personal examination of the applicant by me this date discloses—fails to disclose—ground for denial of application.

(Signature and title of immigration and naturalization officer)

Permit No. 1713311 Issued JULY 16, 1952 GEN

Extended to

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED

JUL 16 1952

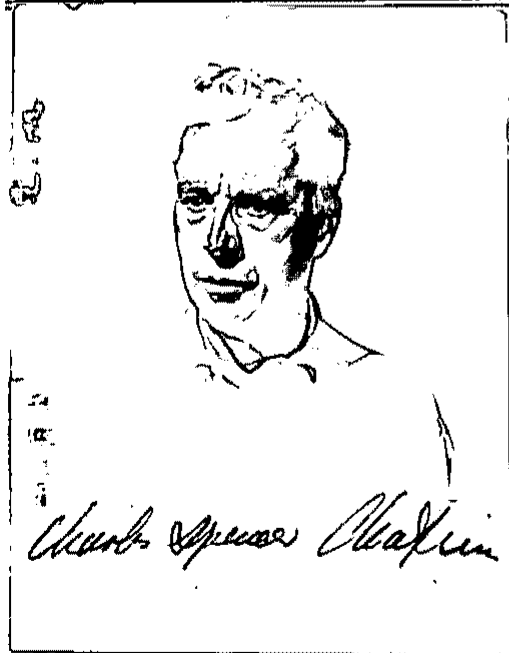
Signature of Examiner

APPROVED FOR THE COMMISSIONER

JUL 16 1952

Signature of District Director

District Director



ache

JUL 16 1952

Immediate assurance of Reentry

SPECIAL

Permit - by order of District Director

APR 10-1954

(Continuation of Sheet 1)

Chaplin
~~Hobbs~~ - Wright

Date of Departure : 9-4-52

Place of departure : New York

Transportation : O.C.

Ma 6-12-91

7-18-52

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A-5653092

EX:WWW

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, California

DATE: July 9, 1952

FROM : James E. Riley, Acting Assistant Commissioner
Inspections and Examinations Division

SUBJECT: Your memorandum of May 16, 1952, without file number;
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

There is attached hereto, on a loan basis, the entire file relating to CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. On the basis of the information contained in the enclosed file, it does not appear that there is sufficient evidence to hold that subject's entry would be prejudicial to the public interest, and you are, therefore, authorized to issue a reentry permit to subject if no further derogatory information is available in your District.

In the event a reentry permit is issued to subject, it is requested that the file be promptly returned to this office for consideration as to whether a lookout notice should be posted. In returning the file, please furnish any available information as to approximate date the subject intends to depart from the United States.

Attachment
REGISTERED

(b)(7)(c)

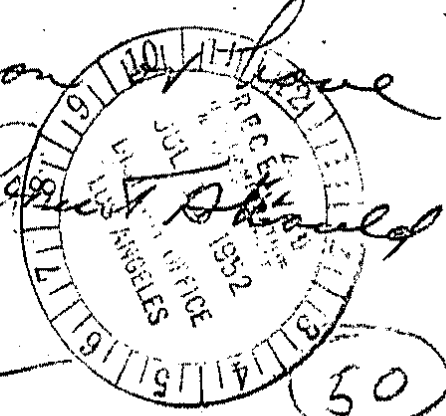



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

9-23-81
Date

VIA AIRMAIL

*Do you know of any reason
info available as to why
note be issued?*



DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AIR MAIL
TO : District Director
Los Angeles, California

A-5653092 ACD:ec
DATE: June 19 1952

FROM : A. C. Devaney, Assistant Commissioner
Inspections & Examinations Division, Central Office

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN 1600-41933

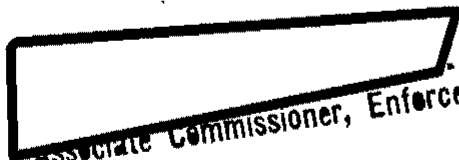


Further action on the application of the above-named subject for a reentry permit should be held in abeyance and the applicant advised that we are not in position to issue a permit at the present time, but that we will advise him when final action is taken thereon.

We are doing everything possible to obtain additional information in this case from abroad. We will keep you informed of any developments.



(b)(7)(c)



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

9-23-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED

48

No. 1600-41933-Inv.
June 25, 1952

Officer in Charge, St. Louis, Missouri

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

Your file number unknown; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

In a tract entitled "Jew Stars Over Hollywood", published in 1949 by the Patriotic Tract Society, St. Louis, Missouri, it is claimed that subject's true name is ISRAEL THORNSTEIN.

Inasmuch as Chaplin, in sworn statement before this Service, has claimed never to have used any other names than CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN or CHARLIE CHAPLIN, you are requested to contact the Patriotic Tract Society and determine what proof, if any, that organization can furnish to substantiate its published assertion to the contrary. In view of the nature and reputation of the organization, the interview should be conducted discreetly so as not to prejudice this Service's investigation.

DECLASSIFIED

LMW:dg

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

Date

Immigration & Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
Form G-40
(2-16-45)

File No. 100-41933

TELEPHONE CALL REPORT

Date: 5-19-52 Time of Call 9:50 AM Minutes 4 mins.

From: MO 1281

To: NEWHALL 361

Subject Matter: Activity 50- Ins



INVESTIGATOR

(b)(7)(c)

May 19, 1952

1600-41933

Mr. Richard M. Goldwater
c/o Wright, Wright, Green and Wright
Suite 1125 - 111 West Seventh
Los Angeles 14, California

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of the application of Charles Spencer
Chaplin for a permit to reenter the United States.

The application will be processed as promptly as possible and
you may expect to hear further from this office in the near future.

Very truly yours,

District Director

FRL/pa

46

LAW OFFICES OF
WRIGHT, WRIGHT, GREEN AND WRIGHT
SUITE 1125 ONE ELEVEN WEST SEVENTH BUILDING

LOYD WRIGHT
RICHARD M. GOLDWATER
HERSCHEL B. GREEN
S. EARL WRIGHT
CHARLES A. LORING
LOYD WRIGHT, JR.
CLAYTON M. HURLEY
DUDLEY K. WRIGHT

LOS ANGELES 14
MADISON 6-1291

BEVERLY HILLS OFFICE
321 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE
BRADSHAW 2-3494

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
LOS ANGELES OFFICE

May 14, 1952

Immigration and Naturalization Office
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Re: Application of Charles Spencer
Chaplin for permit to Reenter
the United States

Gentlemen:

I enclose herewith the following:

1. Application of Charles Spencer Chaplin for a permit to reenter the United States duly signed by applicant and notarized
2. Two photographs of applicant as required by the regulations, both duly signed by applicant
3. Money Order No. 12 - 31,915,463 drawn in favor of Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

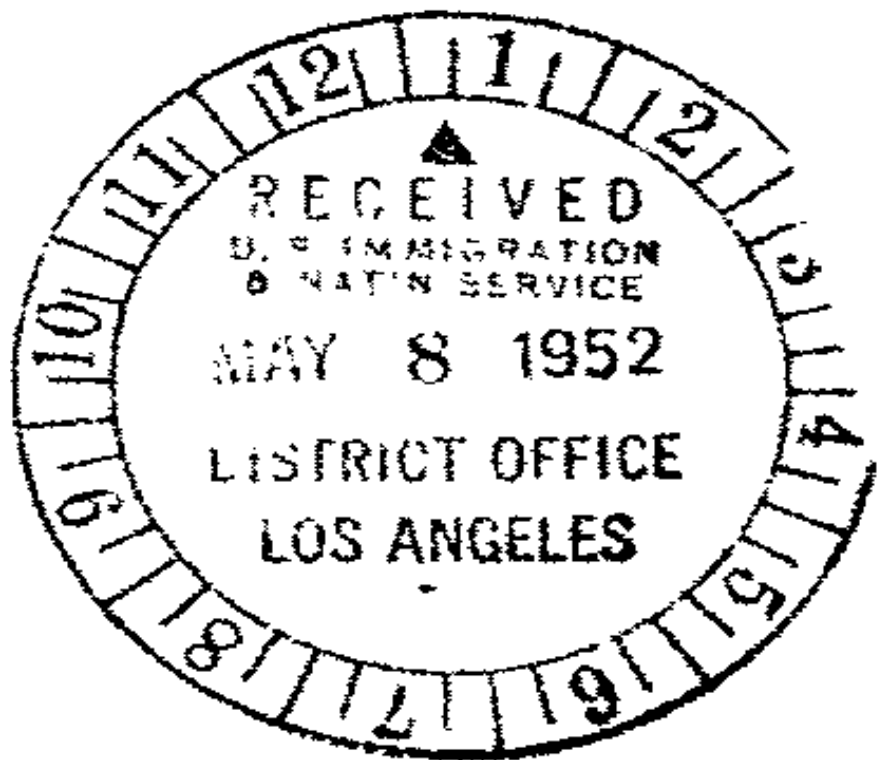
If anything further is required to receive a reentry permit for Mr. Chaplin, we will be very glad to supply it. Thank you for your attention to this.

Very truly yours,

Richard M. Goldwater

RMG/d
enc.

44



C
O
P
Y

April 4, 1952

Mr. Walter S. Binns
United States Attorney
Sixth Floor Federal Building
Los Angeles 12, California

My dear Mr. Binns:

My attention has been directed by a correspondent to the fact that one Charles Chaplin is seeking to take out citizenship papers. Because I do not know to whom to address this letter I would appreciate it very much if you would please pass this letter on to the official quarter that takes cognizance of such things. I think I can present evidence that this man is unfit for membership as a United States citizen.

"In these days that try mens' souls" and tax loyal and devoted public officials like yourself, who serve the back-breaking public in the position you are at present undertaking in the Federal Court, I would not want to see this "cleaning house" activity impaired by additional difficulties such as might be involved if Chaplin were successful in his application.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

js;jj:gma

/s/ Joseph Scott

C
O
P
Y

43

May 5, 1952

A-5653092 Inv.

Mr. Joseph Scott
Suite 785-791
1151 South Broadway
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 4, 1952, addressed to Mr. Walter S. Binns, United States Attorney, Los Angeles, California concerning Charles Chaplin has been forwarded to this office.

You are advised that this is a matter for the attention of the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 13, California. He is being furnished with a copy of your letter and instructed to arrange an interview between you and an officer of this Service at your convenience for the purpose of receiving any evidence which you wish to present.

Your interest and cooperation in this matter is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(b)(7)(C)


Assistant Commissioner
Enforcement Division

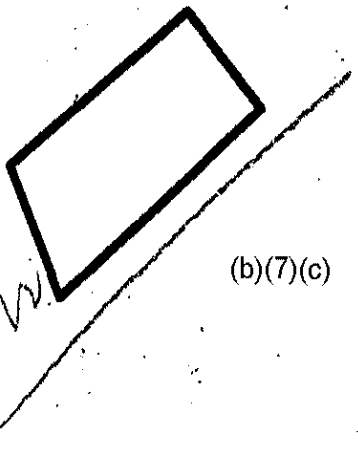
WEM/gma

43

HEDDA HOPPER

FOR THE RECORD

The question I heard most frequently on my speaking tour was: "Is Charlie Chaplin, after all these years, going to become an American citizen?" I don't mind telling you the thought worried me, too. While you cannot dismiss Chaplin's acting ability, you can't help wondering about his citizenship. I checked with the Immigration Department and learned that no application has been made by Charlie in several years.

MW 

(b)(7)(c)



(b)(7)(c)

See me on this
so that I may
appropriately
inform
Mr [redacted]
in the
mail.



(b)(7)(c)



ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

To *AM*



Date (b)(7)(c)

Room No.

- Approval
- Comment
- Necessary action
- Note and return
- Note and file
- Signature
- See me
- As requested
- For your information
- Per telephone conversation

REMARKS

Anything new?

AM

(Fold here for return)

From

Division

Room No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

File No. 1600-41933 - INV.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Date DEC 21/51

(Address of requesting office)

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Security Division

Please furnish a report as to the nature of any derogatory information contained in any file—other than fingerprint records—which your Bureau may have concerning the following person:

Name CHAPLIN Charles Spencer
(Surname) (Given name) (Middle and other names)

Aliases Charlie Chaplin

FBI No. _____ Alien Registration No. A5 653 092
or Visa Application No. _____

Date of birth 4 16 '89 Birthplace London England
(Month) (Day) (Year) (Town) (Country)

Marital status M Name of spouse Ona

Race W Color W Sex M Occupation Actor

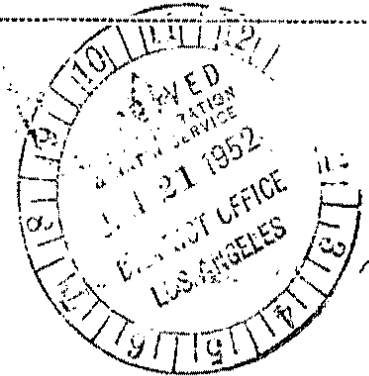
Complexion _____ Eyes _____ Hair _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Visible marks _____

Places of residence last 5 years (include street and number):

1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Places of employment last 5 years:



- The subject is
- Under deportation proceedings.
 - An applicant for naturalization.
 - An applicant for a certificate of lawful entry.
 - _____

If the subject has a common name, the names of all relatives given in the subject's application filed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service will be shown on the back of this form, with the relationship indicated.

Please mail the attached copy of this request with your reply to the address shown below

(b)(7)(c)



District Director
(Title)

(In duplicate)

(For use by Federal Bureau of Investigation)

Mail to—
DISTRICT DIRECTOR,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.

39

1-24-52
1-24-52



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

January 4, 1952

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Transmitted herewith is one report relating to the individual inquired about.

In addition, you are referred to the report furnished the Central Office of your service in answer to a name check request dated 1/19/51 relating to the individual inquired about.

The above information is furnished for your confidential use only, and is not to be distributed outside of your service. This is the result of an FBI file check only, and is not to be considered as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved.

Attachment

39

(b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

(b)(7)(c)

Stamp: 7-11-50

File No. 1600-41933 - INV.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Date 12/5/51

(Address of requesting office)

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C.

Handwritten: 2 files 12-17 in Room

Attention: Identification Division

Handwritten: Train Trip
22 M 27 W 000 18
4 W m 1/28 27 12

Please furnish a copy of any criminal record shown in the fingerprint records of your Bureau concerning the following person:

Name CHAPLIN Charles Spencer
 (Surname) (Given name) (Middle and other names)

Aliases Charlie Chaplin

FBI No. 38601320 Alien Registration No. A5 653092
 or Visa Application No. _____

Date of birth 11 16 189 Birthplace London England
 (Month) (Day) (Year) (Town) (Country)

Marital status M Name of spouse Ona

Race W Color W Sex M Occupation Actor

Complexion _____ Eyes _____ Hair _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Visible marks _____

Places of residence last 5 years (include street and number):

1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Places of employment last 5 years:

- The subject is
- An applicant for naturalization.
 - An applicant for a certificate of lawful entry.
 - possible subject for deportation proceedings.

Fingerprints are (not) attached.

(b)(7)(c)

Please mail the attached copy of this request with your reply to the address shown below

FBI FINGERPRINT RECORD 1-4 ATTACHED



District Director
(Title)

(In duplicate)

(For use by Federal Bureau of Investigation)

Mail to—
DISTRICT DIRECTOR,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.

Handwritten: 36

RECEIVED TRACT
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DEC 12 10 26 AM '51

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1-4

3860132

J. Edgar Hoover
 Director.

The following is the record of FBI number

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 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 SOS Army	Charles Spencer Chaplin #5653092 Charles Spencer Chaplin #42 MPP	alien reg 12-17-40 motion picture employee 6-11-42		

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

indicating subversive activities or sympathies on the part of the alien named, you will be promptly notified and investigative action will be deferred until further advice is received from you to the effect that it may be resumed.

If this office has on file any information indicating subversive activities or tendencies on the part of the alien named, it will be furnished in the space following this paragraph:

1-37

Alleged member Communist Party.

- (b)(7)(c)
1. LA Times of 12/18/49 names him as member of C.P. front by [redacted] FBI agent.
 2. Attended meeting at 1st Unitarian Church on 9/16/49.
 3. Name on brief to U.S. Supreme Ct. re movie censorship.
 4. L.A. Times of 8/15/49 re. American Continental Congress held in Mexico City - called as Moscow directed. Chaplin member of U.S. Committee.
 5. Connected with "Thought Control" of ASP in 9/47.
 6. True name Israel Thornstein
 7. Listed as subscriber to Comm. for 1st Amendment and signer of Pledge to Communism cabled to Stalin.
 8. Member of Committee to welcome "Red Sean".
 9. Contributed \$1,000 + \$500 + more to Wallace fund.
 10. Sponsor of Amer. - Soviet Friendship. 11/47
 11. "Second Front" speeches in 1942. Says "so what" if Communism sweeps the world after war.

Many notes on activities

I-51

1. PPP report 3/31/48 + 5/17/48
2. Negro Situation.

Same info as 1-37

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

Pho: 12/10/51

(b)(7)(c)

For the District Director

In duplicate

Federal Bureau of Investigation

By: _____

(Agent)

36

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles District

Date: December 5, 1951

File No: 1600-41933

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. 

~~Mrs. Richard B. Hood~~
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
510 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

DESCRIPTION:

1600-I-37 51

Dear Sir:

The person named hereunder is under consideration by this office as a possible subject for deportation.

Name: CHARLES SPEICER CHAPLIN; Charlie Chaplin

Occupation: Actor

Present Address: 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Former Addresses:

Place and Date of Birth: 4/16/89; London, England

Date of Arrival in United States: 6/3/36

Name and Address of Last Employer:

It is requested that you advise this office what, if anything, your records disclose regarding the subject which might be pertinent to the case under consideration by this Service.

In the event that your report is negative, it will suffice if you will so indicate in the space provided at the foot of the accompanying copy of this communication.

In order that the investigative responsibilities of this Service under the Immigration and Naturalization laws will not be delayed, will you please also advise your interest, if any, concerning the person named, and whether or not any investigation on the part of this office will interfere with any action you are taking or may be contemplating. It will be assumed that if clearance is given in accordance with this request, this Service may continue its investigation unless and until advice to the contrary is received from you. If, however, in the course of its investigation, this Service should uncover

indicating subversive activities or sympathies on the part of the alien named, you will be promptly notified and investigative action will be deferred until further advice is received from you to the effect that it may be resumed.

If this office has on file any information indicating subversive activities or tendencies on the part of the alien named, it will be furnished in the space following this paragraph.

Alleged member Communist Party.

5 volumes on this subject. It has never been put in the party but a C.P. functionary has stated that in 1936 he was "Equivalent of a member" as he gave financial aid to party and was a member of many C.P. fronts. In 1949 he contacted Sidney Bernstein, C.P. functionary who was sent here from the East to "milk Hollywood".



(b)(7)(c)

1 / 1 / 1 / 4 / 52

Very truly yours,

For the District Director

In duplicate

Federal Bureau of Investigation

By: _____

(Agent)

37
220

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

File No. 1600-41933 - INV.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Date 12/5/51

(Address of requesting office)

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Identification Division

Please furnish a copy of any criminal record shown in the fingerprint records of your Bureau concerning the following person:

Name CHAPLIN Charles Spencer
(Surname) (Given name) (Middle and other names)

Aliases Charlie Chaplin

FBI No. _____ Alien Registration No. 5 653 092
or Visa Application No. _____

Date of birth 4 16 '89 Birthplace London England
(Month) (Day) (Year) (Town) (Country)

Marital status M Name of spouse Ona

Race W Color W Sex M Occupation Actor

Complexion _____ Eyes _____ Hair _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Visible marks _____

Places of residence last 5 years (include street and number):

1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Places of employment last 5 years:

The subject is An applicant for naturalization.
 An applicant for a certificate of lawful entry.
 possible subject for deportation proceedings.

Fingerprints are (not) attached.

Please mail the attached copy of this request with your reply to the address shown below.

(Name of officer requesting report)

District Director

(Title)

(In duplicate)

(For use by Federal Bureau of Investigation)

Mail to—
DISTRICT DIRECTOR,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.

34

Excerpt of information furnished April 28, 1951 by
C. D. DAWSON, [REDACTED] Glendale, California:

(b)(6)

Capt. Bert I. Demmitt, [REDACTED] Saugus, Calif. and living on
Sierra Highway near Acton Jct., Los Angeles County, a veteran of the
Spanish American War, has ~~on~~ several occasions told me of Chaplin's
connection with the Communist Party.

He states that Attorney Stanley Visel, now of Newhall, Calif. showed
him a check, \$500, made out to the COMMUNIST PARTY OF CALIFORNIA,
and signed Charles Chaplin.

If my memory does not fail me, Visel was at one time connected with
the Communist Party, and even ran for office on their party, when it
was still on the ballot in California.

Showing for People's World Denied

PROVIN "hit," said the Police Chief. "Then the big one hit. It jerked back and forth, settled a little, and then turned a little in circular motion."

At 11:43 a.m., the area experienced an aftershock, of less intensity than the shake at breakfast. The valley has been feeling earth movements since Thursday.

Felt in San Diego

The early morning jolt was felt as far east as Yuma, Ariz., as well as in San Diego, although it did no damage in either place. San Diego reported that office buildings swayed. Mexicali, below the border, also felt the jolt. Brawley, about 10 miles from the center, reported several broken plate glass windows. Two drug stores in Brawley said that they suffered a loss of \$1000 in drug supplies dashed to the floor and broken.

One grocery store in Westmorland reported \$1500 loss in broken bottled goods.

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."

Yesterday 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 it for profit for the benefit of the daily People's World or for any other purpose.

"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.

"Upon learning of such proposed exhibition Mr. Chaplin instructed his attorney to take all legal steps to prevent such exhibition and to prosecute the proposed exhibitors to the full extent of the law.

"Said attorneys immediately consulted with the FBI and served appropriate legal notices on the theater and on the daily People's World. We are advised that the proposed exhibition was canceled. So far as known to Mr. Chaplin and his attorneys 'The Circus' has not been exhibited at any time or place for the benefit of the daily People's World or any Communist organization and neither such pictures nor any other Chaplin picture will hereafter be shown for such purpose with Mr. Chaplin's knowledge or consent."

The Times takes this opportunity to present the statement of Mr. Chaplin's attorneys.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1950 MONDAY, 9:30 A.M. TO 5:30 P.M.

31

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL 1200-39263
TO : District Director, Los Angeles, California DATE: July 7, 1950
FROM : [REDACTED] District Director
SUBJECT: Seattle, Washington
Your 1600-41933; CHARLES CHAPLIN; June 19, 1950
(b)(7)(c)

Attention: [REDACTED] Chief, Investigations Section

Referring to your memorandum of above date, there is transmitted herewith two transcripts of sworn statements made by John L. Leech and Paul Crouch at Seattle, Washington on June 22nd and 23rd, respectively.

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)

Enclosures

Chaplin

Leech told JFB that John Bright and Robert Tasker, could probably identify subject as CP member.

PC 6-26-50

29

May 26, 1950

1600-41933

Mr. Lewis E. Gough
Department Commander
The American Legion
San Francisco 2, California

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of copy of Resolution concerning Charles Chaplin as adopted by the American Legion, Department of California, in Executive Committee meeting assembled at Eureka, California, April 15-16, 1950.

Yours very truly,


District Director

(b)(7)(c)

By:

 Chief
Nationality & Status Section

REG/er

[Handwritten signature]

(27)



California

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS
WAR MEMORIAL, VETERANS BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO 2
HEMLOCK 1-2400

May 17, 1950

District Director of Immigration and
Naturalization
Rowan Building
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

The enclosed resolution (A4-20) was approved by the Executive
Committee of the American Legion, Department of California, on
April 15-16, 1950, and is being sent to you for your information.

Cordially yours,

Lewis K. Gough
Department Commander

LKG:G
Enc.

REMEMBER THE DATES

DEPARTMENT CONVENTION - SACRAMENTO, AUGUST 13-16, 1950
NATIONAL CONVENTION - LOS ANGELES, OCTOBER 9-12, 1950

26

THE AMERICAN LEGION

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA
RESOLUTION
SAN FRANCISCO 2, WAR MEMORIAL
VETERANS BUILDING
HEMLOCK 1-2400

RESOLUTION (A4-20)

WHEREAS, Hollywood Post #43, American Legion, Department of California, at a meeting in quorum on March 7, 1950, duly and regularly passed the following motion:

"A resolution be drawn recommending the consideration of the denial of an application for citizenship of the United States of America for Charles Chaplin of Hollywood, California, and that it be recommended that an investigation be instituted to inquire into the advisability of deportation proceedings being brought to effect his removal from this country," and

WHEREAS, Charles Chaplin's purported associations with organizations and individuals whose interests and activities have been inimicable to the best interests of 100% Americanism; and

WHEREAS, it has been reported that Charles Chaplin has entered or will presently submit an application for citizenship of the United States of America;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Hollywood Post #43, The American Legion, Department of California, make publicly known its opposition to the granting of citizenship of the United States of America to one Charles Chaplin of Hollywood for reasons heretofore stated; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that an investigation be undertaken by the appropriate governmental agencies to inquire into the feasibility of instituting forthwith deportation proceedings against the said Charles Chaplin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent via registered United States mail to the following individuals and agencies:

- (1) District Director of Immigration and Naturalization, Howan Building, Los Angeles, California.
- (2) Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- (3) Attorney General of United States, Washington, D. C.
- (4) To the 24th District of The American Legion, Department of California, and
- (5) To the Department of California.

ABOVE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, IN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING ASSEMBLED AT EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 15-16, 1950.

March 30, 1950

Mr. H. B. Lloyd, Adjutant
Hollywood Post No. 43
The American Legion
2035 North Highland Ave.
Hollywood 28, California

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of a copy of the resolution concerning Charles Chaplin as passed by Hollywood Post 43, American Legion.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted Signature]

(b)(7)(c)

District Director

HRL:mr

*File
RP*

25

Searched by _____
Record found 162-711

HOLLYWOOD POST #43, THE AMERICAN LEGION

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, Hollywood Post #43, American Legion, Department of California, at a meeting in quorum on March 7, 1950, duly and regularly passed the following motion;

"A resolution be drawn recommending the consideration of the denial of an application for citizenship of the United States of America for Charles Chaplin of Hollywood, California, and that it be recommended that an investigation be instituted to inquire into the advisability of deportation proceedings being brought to effect his removal from this country,"

AND WHEREAS, Charles Chaplin's purported associations with organizations and individuals whose interests and activities have been inimicable to the best interests of 100% Americanism;

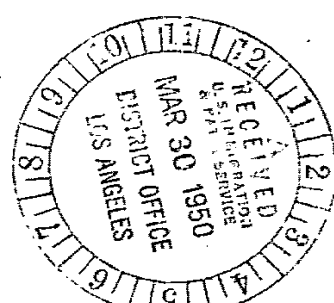
AND WHEREAS, it has been reported that Charles Chaplin has entered or will presently submit an application for citizenship of the United States of America;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Hollywood Post #43, The American Legion, Department of California, make publicly known its opposition to the granting of citizenship of the United States of America to one Charles Chaplin of Hollywood for reasons heretofore stated;

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that an investigation be undertaken by the appropriate governmental agencies to inquire into the feasibility of instituting forthwith deportation proceedings against the said Charles Chaplin;

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent via registered United States mail to the following individuals and agencies:

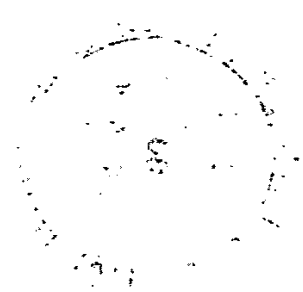
MAR 30 1950



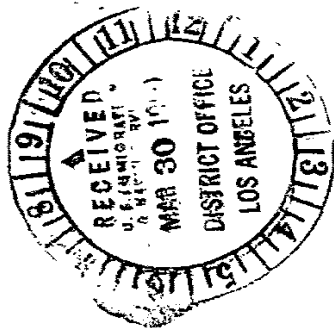
- (1) District Director of Immigration and Naturalization, Rowan Building, Los Angeles, California.
- (2) Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- (3) Attorney General of United States, Washington, D. C.
- (4) To the 24th District of The American Legion, Department of California, and
- (5) To the Department of California.

The above resolution was unanimously passed by Hollywood Post #43, The American Legion, Department of California on the 7th day of March, 1950.

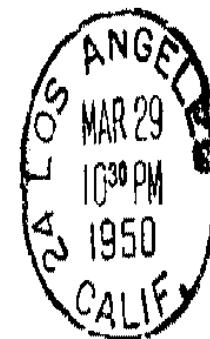
H. B. Lloyd
Adjutant.



(25)



HOLLYWOOD POST, NO. 43, THE AMERICAN LEGION,
2035 North Highland Ave.,
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA.




District Director of Immigration & Naturalization,
458 South Spring Street,
Rowan Building,
Los Angeles, California.


Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Francisco, California

DATE: January 13, 1950

TO :  District Director
 Los Angeles, California

(b)(7)(c)
 FROM :  District Director
 Seattle, Washington

SUBJECT: Your file 1600-41933; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Returned herewith is your file of even number having reference to CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN.

I have removed therefrom one copy of the transcript of the statement made by the subject at Los Angeles on April 17, 1948, leaving the original only in the file.



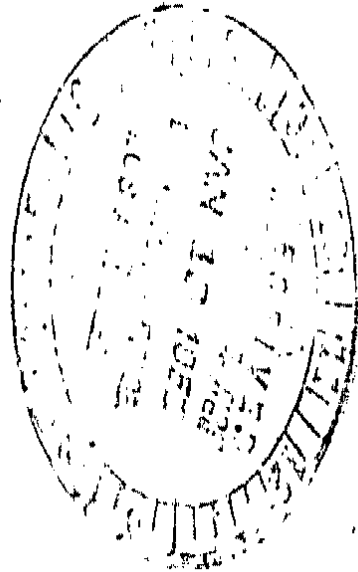
(b)(7)(c)

Enclosure:

L.A. File 1600-41933

*3-9-50
File
mcr*

*File
alp*



District Director, San Francisco, California

1600-41933
January 9, 1950

[redacted] Chief, Investigation Section, Los Angeles, California

(b)(7)(c) CHARLES CHAPLIN

In accordance with the telephonic request of your office, our file on Charles Chaplin was transmitted to you for the attention of [redacted] District Director, Seattle, Washington, c/o [redacted] who left here for San Francisco on January 7, 1950. In a later telephonic message from your office on January 6, 1950 we were requested to forward the stenographic notebook on that same case. Accordingly there is being transmitted herewith stenographic book No. 1009 which appears to contain the notes of the testimony taken from Charles Chaplin on April 17, 1948. Also transmitted herewith are the original and two copies of said statement. This notebook was requested by [redacted] in connection with Mr. [redacted] inquiry for the Charles Chaplin file. (b)(7)(c)

In duplicate
Encl:
JRH:P

DECLASSIFIED

3/9/50
file
MAR

file

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

Date

9-23-86

22

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

(b)(7)(c)
TO :



District Director
Los Angeles, California
District Director
Seattle, Washington

DATE: December 28, 1949

FROM :

SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN; your file unknown.

Mr. Peyton Ford, the Assistant to the Attorney General, has asked me to review the case of Charles Chaplin and submit a report to him.

In connection therewith, I should appreciate your forwarding the Los Angeles file to me in care of the San Francisco office. In this connection, I took a sworn statement from Chaplin in 1948, and I assume that a transcript is contained in your file.

With kindest personal regards and wishing you all the compliments of the season,



(b)(7)(c)

1600 / 41933

22

(b)(7)(c)

Jan 3, 1958

Mr.



No other investigation
other than appears in file
was undertaken in this
case



(b)(7)(c)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Office of District Director
Los Angeles, 13, California

INSPECTION OF FILE

No. 1600/41933 Name Charles Chaplin

The file described above was inspected by me today for the following agency of the United States Government:

F. B. I.
(Agency)

of which I am a duly authorized officer.

This file was made available to me for such inspection upon my representation that I am a Federal officer. I understand that the contents of the file are confidential and that such contents are to be treated in confidence and not to be divulged in any manner except in the course of an official report to my agency nor used for any purpose other than official business of the Federal Government. My official report of any contents of the file shall distinctly show that the information is CONFIDENTIAL.

This 5/31/49
(Date)

(b)(7)(c)



Special Agent FBI
(Position or rank of officer)

(b)(7)(c)

Countersigned by:



*file
CSE*

*File
JAH*

(21)

KYZI

43 LOS ANGELES
PRIORITY

4/21/49

WMMW (WASHINGTON)

(b)(7)(c)

PERSONAL ATTENTION MR [REDACTED] REFERENCE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH [REDACTED]
NO RECORD THIS OFFICE OF INQUIRY FROM CHARLES CHAPLIN RELATIVE REENTRY PERMIT
SINCE REENTRY PERMIT ONE FOUR EIGHT NINE EIGHT THREE SEVEN RETURNED TO
CENTRAL OFFICE WITH OUR LETTER NOVEMBER FOUR NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT***

(b)(7)(c)

*4-21-49 10 p.m.
This radio is in
answer to telephone
call from
in N.O.
Hill*



(20)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Office of District Director
Los Angeles, 13, California

INSPECTION OF FILE

No. 1600/41933 , Name Charles Spencer Chaplin

The file described above was inspected by me today for the following agency of the United States Government:

Federal Bureau of Investigation
(Agency)

of which I am a duly authorized officer.

This file was made available to me for such inspection upon my representation that I am a Federal officer. I understand that the contents of the file are confidential and that such contents are to be treated in confidence and not to be divulged in any manner except in the course of an official report to my agency nor used for any purpose other than official business of the Federal Government. My official report of any contents of the file shall distinctly show that the information is CONFIDENTIAL.

This JUN 23 1948
(Date)

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted Signature Box]

Special Agent
(Position or rank of officer)

Countersigned by:

[Redacted Countersignature Box]

I&NS

(b)(7)(c)

MEMORANDUM RE: CHAPLIN CASE

On Thursday, May 13, 1948, Attorney Richard M. Goldwater of the law firm of Wright-Millikan with offices in Beverly Hills and Los Angeles, informed me by telephone that Mr. Chaplin had requested their firm and particularly Mr. Wright, to advise him whether he should appear at this office and sign the statement as requested. Mr. Goldwater informed me that Mr. Chaplin would not appear at this office unless they were given an opportunity to review his statement and give him the advice he sought. I requested that a letter be dispatched to this office setting forth Mr. Chaplin's wishes that the firm of Wright and Millikan represent him. Such a letter was received on May 14, 1948 and is contained in our file. I then telephoned Mr. Goldwater and invited him to the office. He filed an application for permission to practice, Form G-28 "Notice of Appearance" and a special pledge for the receipt of a copy of the statement. This pledge recited that the copy was to be returned to my office the same day, to wit: May 14, 1948. The copy was delivered to Mr. Goldwater at about 1:00 P.M. It was returned by a messenger at 4:20 P.M., May 14, 1948.

On Monday afternoon, May 17, 1948, not having heard from Attorney Goldwater, I telephoned his office. He was absent and I left a message for him to call me. He did so on Tuesday, May 18, 1948 and told me that Mr. Lloyd Wright had reviewed the transcript and had communicated with Mr. Chaplin; that he, (Goldwater), had not heard the conversation, but "believed" that Chaplin had been advised it would not be necessary to sign the statement inasmuch as his reservations for his proposed trip abroad had not come through and he had changed his mind about making the trip abroad. Mr. Goldwater stated that Mr. Wright had left for Washington, D. C. on the evening of May 14, 1948 and the date of his return was indefinite. He was obviously non-committal and when I requested some definite information on Mr. Chaplin's intentions, Mr. Goldwater stated that if we would address a letter to Chaplin, it would be referred to them for response.

On Wednesday, May 19, 1948 I placed a call to Mr. Chaplin's home for the purpose of attempting to ascertain his intentions definitely and stressing several points which I hope might cause him to sign the statement he has made in spite of the advice apparently furnished to him by his attorneys. I was informed by Chaplin's secretary that he was on a cruise off Santa Catalina Island and that his return was expected shortly, although it might not be until after the week-end of the 22nd or 23rd instant. His secretary promised that my message to have Mr. Chaplin call me as soon as he returned to the mainland would be relayed to him.

At the time of the preparation of this memorandum at 10:15 A.M. May 21, 1948, Mr. Chaplin has not called.

(b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
458 SOUTH SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA

PLEASE REFER TO THIS FILE NUMBER

1600-41933

MAY 14 1948

I have been retained as counsel in the case of
Charles Chaplin
who is an applicant for reentry permit and have filed a notice
of appearance on Form G-28.

Having requested that I be lent a copy of the transcript
of the statement in this case, dated April 17, 1948, I hereby acknow-
ledge receipt of such copy, consisting of pages 1 to 22, inclusive.

I hereby pledge that no copy thereof will be made, that
I will retain it in my possession and under my control, and that
it will be surrendered to the United States Immigration and Naturali-
zation Service at Room 232, Rowan Building, Los Angeles, California,
not later than MAY 14 1948.

Richard M. Goldwater
(Name)

(Address)

(Telephone number)

Witness:

(Name)

(Title)

Above copy returned:

4:20 PM
MAY 14 1948
(Date)

(Signature)

(b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
and
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In re:
Charles Chaplin

(City) (State)
MAY 14 1948 19
(Date)

FILE NUMBER
1600/41933

I hereby enter my appearance as attorney for (or representative of):

Charles Chaplin

or as associated with _____

the attorney or record, and my appearance is at his request.

(Check appropriate item, if applicable):

() 1. I have been admitted to practice before the Board of Immigration Appeals and the Immigration and Naturalization Service:
____ Attorney, or
____ Representative of _____, or
____ Non-Attorney (Sec. 95.10, Title 8 C.F.R.)

(X) 2. My application for admission to practice before the Board of Immigration Appeals and the Immigration and Naturalization Service was filed at LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA MAY 14 1948, and is presently pending. (Place)

() 3. I have not applied for admission to practice before the Board of Immigration Appeals and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. My appearance, however, is*

*Friend, relative, etc., and without monetary consideration. Explain fully.

Wright and Millikan
By Richard M. Goldwater (Signature)
MA 6-1291 (Address)

LAW OFFICES OF
WRIGHT AND MILLIKAN
SUITE 1125 ONE ELEVEN WEST SEVENTH BUILDING
LOS ANGELES 14

LOYD WRIGHT
CHARLES E. MILLIKAN
RICHARD M. GOLDWATER
HERSCHEL B. GREEN
S. EARL WRIGHT
CHARLES A. LORING
LOYD WRIGHT, JR.

MADISON 6-1291

BEVERLY HILLS OFFICE
321 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE
BRADSHAW 2-3494

May 13, 1948

District Director of Immigration
Rowan Building
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Attention - Mr.
(b)(7)(c)

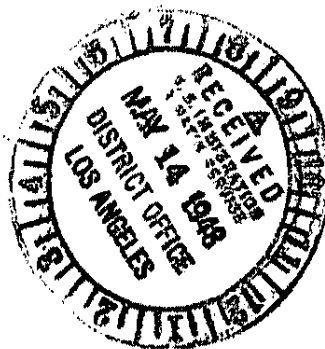
Dear Mr.

Confirming our conversation of today, regarding the statement made by Mr. Chaplin in connection with the issuance to him of a re-entry permit, this is to advise that Mr. Chaplin requests that the statement be sent to this office for him so that he may have our advice with respect thereto prior to his signing it.

Very truly yours,

Richard Goldwater

RMG:FE



(15)

1600-41938
April 20, 1948

(b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED] Executive Assistant to the
Commissioner, Seattle, Washington
[REDACTED] District Director,
Los Angeles, California

Transcript of sworn statement made to you by the subject under investigation.

There are attached four copies of transcript of the above referred to statement, as requested by you. The original and one copy will be retained in our file of above number. The subject will be requested to sign the original at the time reentry permit is delivered to him.

Attachments

BGB/mh

April 20, 1948

R E C E I P T

RECEIVED FROM JAMES M. CARTER, United States Attorney,
photostatic copies of Statements taken by the L.A. County District
Attorney's Office in their Investigation conducted in June 1948 into
the CHEPLIN-BERRY matter in two parts, in the case of US v. CHARLES
SPENCER CHAPLIN, Nos. 16616-17-18-19.

(b)(7)(c)

Immigration & Naturalization
Service.

Los Angeles, 13, California
April 19, 1948

MEMO FOR FILE:

Los Angeles File No. 1600-41933; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Alien's residence address is 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California. This address can be reached by turning off Benedict Canyon one block, beyond the Beverly Hills Hotel on Sunset Boulevard. Summit Drive is the third street after you leave Sunset.

Unlisted telephone: CRestview 5-0525.

(b)(7)(c)


Chief, Adjudications Division

BGB:BD

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

TO : District Director [REDACTED]
 Los Angeles, California

FROM : [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)
 Executive Assistant

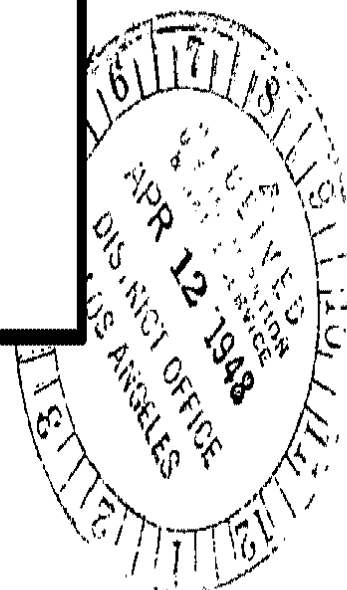
SUBJECT: CHARLIE SPENCER CHAPMAN

DATE: April 8, 1948

I anticipate being in Los Angeles next week for the purpose of questioning the above subject in connection with his application for a re-entry permit. Please have a discreet investigation conducted with a view to determining what evidence is available to establish the subject's alleged membership in or affiliation with the Communist Party, or other subversive group. Information is also desired as to whether there is any evidence available tending to indicate that the subject committed adultery. The investigation should be carried out discreetly without any publicity. It is suggested that if the press of business permits, [REDACTED] might be a suitable person for this detail.

(b)(7)(c)

APR 12 1948



Form 16-43
11-26-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Office of District Director
Los Angeles 13, California

NR STN KYZI GR 21 - LA PRIORITY FLD DATE 7-2-47

TO: W W M W PHILA

ATADJ BEKEB NUMBER FIVE SIX TODAY NO INVESTIGATION EVER CONDUCTED BY
THIS OFFICE CASE OF CHARLES CHAPLIN ACCORDING OUR RECORDS ***

File Copy

SIG: (b)(7)(c)

NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating stn's call letters TEXT: Spell out everything, Comma, Dash, et
GR: Group Count ORIGINATING STNS NAME appears
immediately after the Group Count

CONFIRMATION TO: _____

COPIES TO: _____

TO: _____
SVC: _____ TIME: _____ DATE: _____ OP: _____
FROM: _____

10

Form 16-43
11-26-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Office of District Director
Los Angeles 13, California

NR 56 STN WWMW GR 24 PRIORITY Phila FLD 1315 DATE JULY 2, 1947

TO: DD LOS ANGELES

RADIO WHETHER INVESTIGATION EVER CONDUCTED BY YOUR OFFICE CASE OF
CHARLES CHAPLIN STOP IF INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED FORWARD COMPLETE
COPY OF RECORD MADE ***

SIG: (b)(7)(c)

NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating stn's call letters TEXT: Spell out everything, Comma, Dash, et
GR: Group Count ORIGINATING STNS NAME appears
immediately after the Group Count

CONFIRMATION TO: _____

COPIES TO: _____

TO: ZI
SVC: FROM: ZC TIME: 1320 1316 DATE: JULY 2 OP: er

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PAPERS HEREUNDER TRANSFERRED FROM L 39036/827 TO FILE # 1600- 41933 ON 7-3-47

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Office of District Director
Los Angeles, 13, California

INSPECTION OF FILE

No. 39036/827 , Name Charles Spencer Chaplin

The file described above was inspected by me today for the following agency of the United States Government;

FBI
(Agency)

of which I am a duly authorized officer.

This file was made available to me for such inspection upon my representation that I am a Federal officer. I understand that the contents of the file are confidential and that such contents are to be treated in confidence and not to be divulged in any manner, except in the course of an official report to my agency nor used for any purpose other than official business of the Federal Government. My official report of any contents of the file shall distinctly show that the information is CONFIDENTIAL.

This 1-6-47
(Date)



(b)(7)(c)

Spec Emp
(Position or rank of officer)



file

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : [redacted] District Director
(b)(7)(c) Los Angeles, California
FROM : [redacted] Chief, Adjudications Division
San Francisco 11, California
SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN

DATE: November 13, 1945

There is attached a clipping from the San Francisco, California, Call Bulletin of October 31, 1945, relating to Charlie Chaplin. It bears a penciled notation presumably written by L. B. Zack whose return appears on the back of the attached envelope.

It is assumed that you have a file regarding Charlie Chaplin, and we are accordingly transmitting the enclosure for whatever attention it may deserve.

Enclosure



containing

(b)(7)(c)



*Not correct
no known grounds
for initiation of
proceedings?*

*file
BR*

Searched by *dh/11-15-45*
Record Journal *239036/827*

7006-910

1

Westbrook Pegler

Chaplin on Sidelines
In Riot at Hollywood

Copyright, 1945, King Features Syndicate Inc.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN REAPPEARED a few days ago in Hollywood, on the sidelines, watching the mob which blockaded the Paramount Studio at the climax of a series of riots, arising from a jurisdictional dispute, ably exploited by the Communists who infest the principal source of our popular entertainment and boldly proclaim that propaganda is their chief mission. Chaplin was not in the mob, be it noted, but on the sidelines.

I believe it is doubtful that this man ever will be seen in a new movie in the United States although, if we should deport him for cause after more than thirty years, he might be used by the Communists in some other land for missionary films to be shown in the Balkans and Latin America. Considering his personal record, I have been unable to understand why one of his old films, cheaply touched up with sound, was booked in American communities during this war. All matters considered, I do not understand why he has not been deported to his native England even though England might regard this as a deliberately unfriendly act.

IN HOLLYWOOD there is some doubt whether Chaplin is a Communist in the sense that he has ever joined the party. My guess would be that he is not because party members as rich as Chaplin are subject to demands for money and Chaplin is notoriously cheap, so stingy in fact that an unfortunate 23 year old girl whom he had seduced and who was pregnant was run out of town like a victim of the Gestapo, with only a few dollars and a one-way ticket out of Beverly Hills. Moreover, real party members must take personal part in the fighting in such mob scenes as Chaplin surveyed from the sidelines with evident pleasure.

The evidence in Chaplin's trial subsequent to the terroristic deportation of the young American girl through the connivance of local officials was sufficient to justify proceedings to deport him, although with his money and influence, he might win a hairline decision on some technicality. And, should he ever undertake to become a citizen for some reason of expediency, loyalty being out of the question, that record should be sufficient to thwart him on the protest of any citizen with a decent regard for the privilege of citizenship.

How does he manage to stay in our country? I ask the question not to answer it but because I do not know the answer. Through two wars involving his native country, Chaplin has hidden in Hollywood and, throughout this one, when hundreds of other movie actors, too old for fighting, traveled overseas with camp shows, Chaplin still stayed in Hollywood. His most noteworthy public activity during that time was his merciless persecution of a girl less than half his age, who was betrayed by her hopes of a career and his subsequent appearance as defendant in a trial which revealed him as a vicious old man, still as nasty at 56 as he had been throughout

his earlier years. Between times he had the affrontery to join in the clamor of the Communists in New York for the opening of a second front to save Russian lives by the sacrifice of American lives. In common with Joseph Curran, the dockside salt who commands the National Maritime Union, Chaplin was willing that American soldiers should die opening a second front for Russia's sake though he had been too selfish to entertain them even at their training camps at home.

As early as October, 1942, Chaplin did lend his name, at least, for one public occasion but that was a Communist rally in New York, of which he was "honorary chairman." The purpose was to send American young men storming the fortified beaches of France before General Eisenhower was ready. I believe that even then he couldn't quite summon the courage to come to New York, 3,000 miles closer to the war, but still 3,000 miles away, to preside over the second front rally but loyally condescended to attend, in spirit, a gathering which, by one chance in a million, might have been disturbed by a string of firecrackers from a German plane launched from a submarine. However, he and his comrades did not hesitate to call on Miss Jeanette MacDonald, a colleague in the arts, to become a co-sponsor, nor was he embarrassed when Miss MacDonald replied that her husband, Captain Gene Raymond, who had recently bombed Dieppe, Rouen and Lille, would prefer that she not lend her name to a propaganda which might conflict with the plans of the generals.

"I HONESTLY BELIEVE it is our duty to give our services and talents in whatever capacity we are most qualified for," Miss MacDonald wrote and Chaplin's talent ran to seduction, betrayal and the ruthless deportation of a friendless pregnant girl. Miss MacDonald's scornful reference to his aloofness from the war, even as camp show comedian, bruised him not for he had long ago become notorious and there was no pretending any more that he was other than he was.

Chaplin has made rather a point of his decision not to try to become an American but to remain a citizen of the world. Indeed he went so far as to explain that he owed the United States nothing, even for his safety in two wars, because he had paid large income taxes here, neglecting to add, however, that on one occasion the Treasury caught him short and took one million dollars more from him, and to mention the fact that in Great Britain his taxes would have been vastly greater. I have an old letter from Chaplin written to flaunt his devotion to the Communist cause enclosing the script of a salute to the Red Army, "which I shall record on a disc to be sent to Russia."

This seems to have been his only contribution to soldier morale. It closed with the words "Russia, the future is yours." The question here should not be whether Chaplin wants to remain in the United States, but with his record, why he is allowed to!

Goblins 'N' Stuff

THE CALL BULLETIN

CALL AND POST, VOL. 158, NO. 77
THE CALL-BULLETIN, VOL. 178, NO. 77



Oct. 31, 1945



Home again after twenty long months' service on the U. S. S. Maryland, Yeoman First Class Christopher Bracken of 4334 Geary street carves a giant pumpkin into appropriate shape for his youngster's Hallow-

een celebration tonight. Robert, 2, gives wide-eyed attention to the jack-o'-lantern, while Phyllis Ann, 4, keeps one hand on daddy's shoulder to make sure he's really here and not out fighting a war.

—Call-Bulletin Photograph.

Property Taxes | S. F. Nationality Folk
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Respect Director

Appraisers Building

San Francisco

Calif.



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~~W. J. ...~~

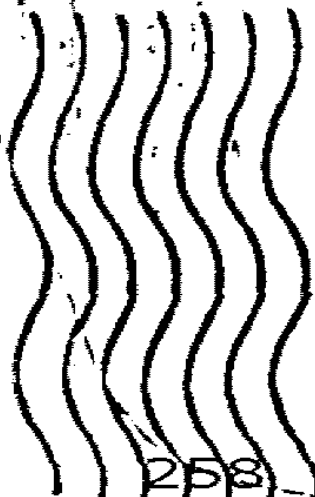
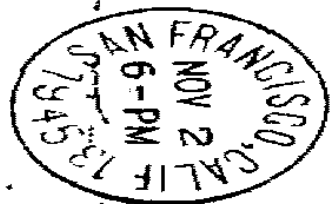


W B Jack

Brown

Mountain City

Calif



FRED B. WOOD
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
JOSEPH W. PAULUCCI
CHIEF DEPUTY



LAWRENCE G. ALLYN
HARRIETT R. BUHLER
ARTHUR F. COE
JOSEPH L. KNOWLES
VIRGINIA STEPHENS
J. D. STRAUSS
ARTHUR P. WILL
DEPUTIES

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Office of Legislative Counsel

220 STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO 2
995 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 3
108 STATE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES 12

Sacramento 2, California
April 28, 1945

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [REDACTED]
Director, Los Angeles District
U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

(b)(7)(c)

L-39036/827

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]:

I thank you very much for your letter of April 24th relative to the citizenship status of Charles Spencer Chaplin. The information which you furnish will be helpful in answering an inquiry directed to this office.

Very truly yours,

Fred B. Wood
Legislative Counsel

SH/mv



*file
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44*

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April 24, 1945

L-39036/827

Mr. Fred B. Wood
Legislative Counsel
Office of Legislative Counsel
State of California
220 State Capitol
Sacramento 2, California

Dear Mr. Wood:

With reference to your letter of April 19, 1945, relative to the status of Charles Spencer Chaplin, you are advised that he has been admitted to this country for permanent residence. He has not become a citizen of this country.

Very truly yours,

(b)(7)(c)


District Director
Los Angeles District

EGB/tl

File

5

FRED B. WOOD
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
JOSEPH W. PAULUCCI
CHIEF DEPUTY



LAWRENCE G. ALLYN
HARRIETT R. BUHLER
ARTHUR F. COE
JOSEPH L. KNOWLES
VIRGINIA STEPHENS
J. D. STRAUSS
ARTHUR P. WILL
DEPUTIES

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Office of Legislative Counsel

220 STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO 2
995 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 3
108 STATE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES 12

Sacramento 2, California
April 19, 1945

United States Immigration and
Naturalization Service
312 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Gentlemen:

In order that we may answer an inquiry directed to this office, we will appreciate it very much if you will advise us how long Charles Spencer Chaplin has resided in this country, what immigration status or visa he has, and whether he has ever applied for United States citizenship.

It occurs to us that possibly your office may have this information readily available and will furnish it to us.

Very truly yours,

Fred B. Wood

Fred B. Wood
Legislative Counsel

FBW:mob



See... by *dh 4-21-45*
L-39036/827

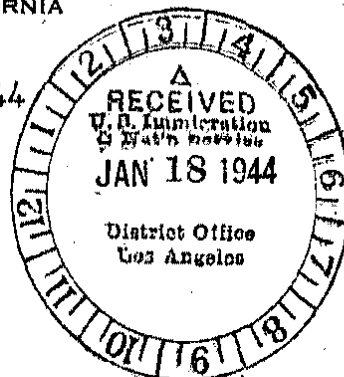
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
SAN YSIDRO, CALIFORNIA

IN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO THIS
FILE NUMBER

28544/228

Jan. 17, 1944



District Director,
LOS ANGELES 13.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN (Charlie Chaplin)
(Your file No. unknown)

The San Diego office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has to-day telephoned this office requesting to be informed in the event Charles Spencer Chaplin (the moving picture actor and producer) should depart from the United States. The F.B.I. advises that it is not interested in the alien's detention, but merely wishes to be notified in the event he departs.

Should Mr. Chaplin attempt to depart at this port he presumably, being a British subject, would be exempt under 8 CFR 175.23 (n) from the requirement of obtaining a permit to depart, unless he should indicate that his final destination was not in the Western Hemisphere, or unless he should be found to come within the purview of any of the classes enumerated in 8 CFR 175.25.

However, it is deemed advisable to acquaint you with the request of the F.B.I., and at the same time inquire whether or not your office has any information which might preclude the alien's departure under our current departure control regulations.



Inspector in Charge

(b)(7)(c)

3

39036/827-L

7006/91062

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 Immigration and Naturalization Service
 Office of the District Director
 Los Angeles, California
 November 15, 1943

File No. **Local 39036/828**

The Alien Registration records (tabulating cards) at this office contain the following information concerning the person named below:

- (1) A.R. No.: **5653092** Name: **CHARLES S. CHAPLIN**
- (2) Address: **1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California**
- (3) Former address: **No change** Date of change of address:
- (4) Sex: **Male** Marital status: **Md** Race: **White** Occupation: **Professional in motion picture industry.**
- (5) Date of birth: **1889** Country of birth: **England**
 Country of citizenship: **England**
- (6) Port of last arrival: **San Francisco** Date of such arrival: **6-3-36**
- (7) Came as: **Passenger** Entered as: **Permanent resident**
- (8) Expected stay in U.S.: **Permanent** Relatives in U.S.: **Spouse and children**
- (9) Military service: **None shown** Literacy: **Signature**
- (10) Status of citizenship in U.S.: **Never filed for first papers.**
- (11) Affiliations: **National sports club**
- (12) Arrests: **None shown. No FBI card.**
- (13) Remarks:
Years in United States: 30 **Contingent: None involved.**
Illegal Entry: None stated.

ALBERT DEL GUERCIO,
 District Director,
 Los Angeles District.

By: **Clara W. Wertin**
 Acting Chief, Mails, Files, Records and Information Section

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
OFFICE OF DISTRICT DIRECTOR
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

1600-41933

7006/910

May 18, 1943

LAND BORDER
TO ALL PORTS OF ENTRY,
CPI's - District No. 20

The following is quotation of CONFIDENTIAL memorandum received from the San Diego office of the Naval Intelligence, dated May 11, 1943:

"SUBJECT: PAULETTE GODDARD.

"All available information including reference (a)-(Memo to 8 ND) is set forth herein for purposes of wider dissemination.

"Subject has allegedly been carrying large amounts of currency in \$1000 bills from the United States to Mexico which she allegedly secretes in a belt which she wears on her person. This has been reported by two independent sources.

"It is alleged that the smuggled currency is not the property of subject but that she has been acting as an agent for certain unknown refugees in the Los Angeles Area who have supplied this money for the purchase of jewels and other valuables.

"It is reported that subject has employed three Mexican domestics who will leave Mexico shortly for Los Angeles who possibly may bring some of the jewels into this country on their persons. Their names, date and port of entry are not known.

"Subject has made numerous trips to Mexico in the past few months travelling by American Air Lines. She was reported as of April 15, 1943 to be in Mexico and as of May 7, 1943 to be in New York City.

"Subject's travelling companion is frequently Mrs. Lewis Milestone. Mr. and Mrs. Milestone have been active in Communist front organizations in Hollywood. Mrs. Milestone is believed to be unaware of any subversive activity in which subject may be engaged.

"Walter Winchell reported in his column of May 7, 1943 that subject on her trip to Taxco, Mexico, secretly purchased the one million dollar mansion of the President's brother, Maximino Camacho, for \$100,000. It is alleged that subject has been on intimate terms with Maximino Avila Camacho and that this house was a gift.

"Subject is still on friendly terms with her ex-husband, Charlie Chaplin, an outspoken supporter of Soviet Russia. Subject is alleged to have developed an enmity for certain political circles in Washington for personal reasons."

(b)(7)(c)

Appropriate lookout should be maintained.

MAT

District Director 264

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATE OF DECLARED VALUE OF MATTER SUBJECT TO POSTAL SURCHARGE

(No collection of surcharge is required on international registered mail)

John & Pat. Lewis
(Name of sender)




hereby applies for the registration of the articles described below

and certifies that the amounts of the declared values set forth on the sheet are the full values of the articles listed or the known or estimated cost of duplication in the case of nonnegotiable securities.

(b)(7)(c)

Registered

NOTE.—Additional receipted copies of this bill will be furnished as certificates of mailing only, upon payment of one cent for each article listed on each additional copy of the bill. Claims for indemnity may not be paid unless articles are properly packed and endorsed, and unless claims are filed within the prescribed time limits. (See postmaster for detailed information.)


(1) NUMBER OF ARTICLE	(2) RESSEE, STREET, AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS	(3) Postage exclusion with surcharge for fee	(4) Regis-try fee	(5) Fee paid for return receipt	(6) Delivery restricted—Fee paid	(7) Full value or cost of duplication if nonnegotiable securities*	(8) Surcharge on entire contents of article	(9) REMARKS†
1	<i>54289</i> 	<i>815 Airport Way Seattle Wash</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>air fee 20</i>		<i>1600-4/933</i>
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* When an article contains matter declared for full value and that for which the cost of duplication is declared, enter in column (7) the sum of the declarations for "full value" and "cost of duplication."

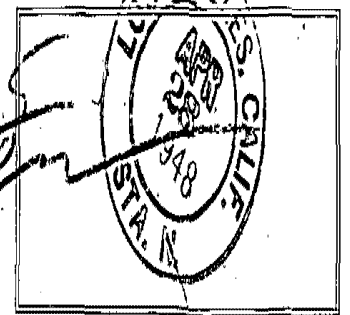
† Show in "Remarks" column (9) class postage paid if other than first or if international mail. Also use this column to indicate "F" if "Fragile"; "SD" if "Special-Delivery"; "AM" if "Air Mail"; and "C. O. D." and amount due sender if registered C. O. D. mail.

Total number of pieces listed by sender _____
(Write number here in words)

Total number of pieces received at post office *One 105*

Postmaster, per 
(Name of receiving employee)
(b)(7)(c)

Affix stamp here for additional copies of this bill

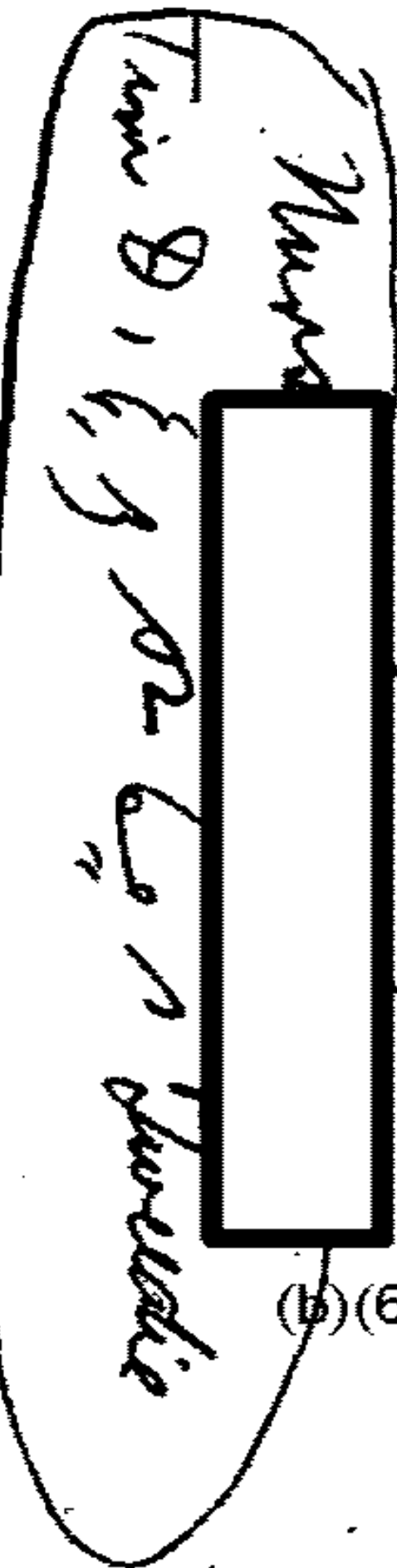


I, Charles Spencer Chaplin have read the foregoing transcript of the testimony given by me consisting of twenty-two pages and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

John J. Harris
WA-1605

Dr. A.M. Jurek's & Co
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FBI

Thomas Wells Durant - Tim Durant

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Berry, Jr Anne Berry, Bettie Bookley

Joan Spencer, Mrs Mark Warner,

Catherine McLearn, Mary L. Spencer,
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

NR: STN: GR: LOSANGELES FLD: DATE: 10-27-52

TO: DD NEW YORK NY

TEXT:

REQUEST PROGRESS REPORT OF INVESTIGATION CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN CASE
INCLUDING TRANSCRIPTS OF ALL STATEMENTS OBTAINED TO DATE BANOH***

SIGNATURE:

(b)(7)(c)

NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating Stn's Call Letters TEXT: Spell out all words, punctuation,
GR: Word Count and dates.
ORIGINATING STATION'S NAME appears immediately after Word Count

CONFIRMATION TO:

COPIES TO:

TO:
SVC: TIME: DATE: OP:
FROM:

199
278

October 22, 1952

1600/11933

Frank P. Doherty, Attorney at Law
433 South Spring Street, Suite 717
Los Angeles 13, California

Dear Mr. Doherty:

This is in response to your letter of October 17, 1952 regarding the statement of Mr. Tim Durant.

Mr. Durant appeared at this office yesterday, October 21st, and he was given an opportunity to go over the transcript of the statement given by him. He made copious notes and stated that he would discuss the matter with you. He was directed to return to this office under subpoena Friday, October 24th.

Very truly yours,

Acting District Director

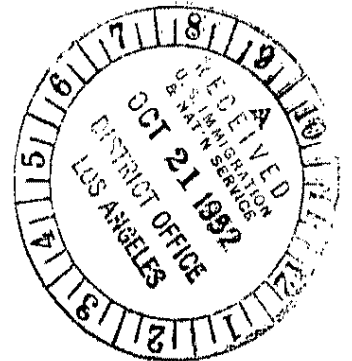
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Pratt

JAMES L. PATTEN
FRANK W. DOHERTY
JAMES A. DOHERTY

LAW OFFICES
FRANK P. DOHERTY
717 TITLE INSURANCE BUILDING
433 SOUTH SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA
MUTUAL 2296

October 17, 1952



(b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED]
District Enforcement Officer
U. S. Immigration Department
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

Dear Mr. [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)

The day before yesterday you called me on the telephone stating that you wanted Tim Durant to be in your office on Tuesday, October 21, at 11:00 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of signing the deposition.

I stated I would contact Mr. Durant and endeavor to have him there at that hour. I suggested that probably I would not be able to be present because of a court engagement, and that Mr. Durant go alone and read the statement. You stated I could be present, but I could take no part in any discussion. I explained to you that I wanted Mr. Durant to carefully read the statement he had given and make notes of what he said, then meet with me and go over the testimony he had given. You stated that Mr. Durant would be required to sign or to refuse to sign the statement, that the statement was a verbatim report of his testimony. I explained to you that court reporters sometimes misunderstand the witness, even when they are most qualified, and also witnesses mis-speak themselves and sometimes use words which are capable of being misunderstood, or which may have in the context a double meaning; that such statements would not correctly represent the testimony of a witness. You replied with firmness that Mr. Durant could either sign or refuse to sign the statement. I made my position clear that he would do neither until he had an opportunity to read the statement he had given and an opportunity to permit me to examine him carefully respecting his statement as he would remember to relate it

October 17, 1952
Page Two

[REDACTED]

to me. You were not in favor of such a procedure. I trust I made myself clear that I would have no witness sign a statement representing the testimony of that witness until I was reasonably certain the witness had expressed his thoughts accurately and the statement represented the witness's best recollection of the transaction to which the statement related. The transaction concerning which Mr. Durant was examined happened many years ago. When he went to your office to give his statement, he had not the slightest idea, excepting in the most general terms, what questions were to be asked him or what phase of the matter under investigation was to be touched upon. I will not permit Mr. Durant to sign any statement until he has had an opportunity to read it and is reasonably sure of the accuracy of his statements. You made it clear to me that you were not in sympathy with the procedure I suggested and reiterated that, if Mr. Durant did not sign, a subpoena would be issued directed to him, and that he had the choice of signing or refusing to sign the statement.

I believe in cooperating with public officials, and I have attempted to do so over the many years I have lived in Southern California. The Government wants testimony from witnesses which, within the capacity of such witnesses to recollect the facts, constitute an accurate statement. This may necessitate corrections in the testimony, or the deleting of some of it.

I would advise Mr. Durant as follows:

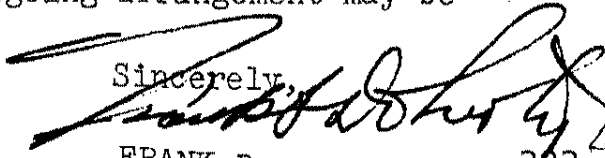
a. To proceed to your office, read the statement carefully, make any notes that he desires to take of the testimony, and then come to this office. It is my understanding that you will not permit Mr. Durant to have a copy of his statement to take from the office and have examined by me. If such were permissible, it would shorten the entire matter.

b. That if there are any inaccuracies in the statement, Mr. Durant will insist upon corrections being made so that the statement will conform to the facts as he now remembers them, even though the transaction took place many years ago.

c. After Mr. Durant has corrected the statement and signed it, that he should be given a true copy of the statement. This is a policy adhered to by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Internal Revenue Department.

I trust the foregoing arrangement may be worked out satisfactorily.

Sincerely,


FRANK P. DOHERTY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Office of District Director

Port of Los Angeles,
California

Date October 21, 1952

Subpena

In the immigration case of the alien CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

To: LAURETTA MC FARLAND Van Nuys, California

Pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), and Title 8, CFR 163.1-3, you are hereby commanded to attend and give testimony as set forth below, viz:

Place of appearance: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Room 129 Rowan Building, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California

Time you are required to appear: 9:30 A.M.

Date you are required to appear: October 24, 1952

You are also commanded to produce and bring with you the following books, papers, and documents touching the right of the above-mentioned alien to enter, re-enter, reside in, or pass through the United States, viz:

(b)(7)(c)



District Director
(Title)

[SEAL]

Service of above subpena accepted this _____ day of _____, 19____

Witness:

(Officer making service will sign here)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1600-41921-Inv.
October 20, 1952

Officer in Charge, Andrade, Calif.

District Director, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; LOOKOUT NOTICE

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, motion picture actor, born April 16, 1889, in London, England, formerly residing at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, is believed to be presently in London, England. CHAPLIN holds valid reentry permit, issued July 16, 1952.

Subject is presently under investigation for the purpose of determining his right to reenter the United States should he so apply. In the event that he does apply for reentry at your port, you are instructed to hold alien for a hearing before a Board of Special Inquiry, and immediately notify the District Office by telephone.

It is further desired that your office advise whether any record exists of the issuance of a Resident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card to CHAPLIN at any time.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Andrade, Calif.
October 22, 1952.

To: District Director, Los Angeles, California.

(b)(7)(c)

From: Immigrant Inspector, Andrade, California.

Sub: Charles Spencer CHAPLIN, Lookout Notice.

Kindly be informed that no record exists at Andrade of the issuance of RABBC in the above-name.

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



5-29-81
Date

Commissioner, Enforcement



Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41953-INV.

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, Calif.

DATE: Oct. 22, 1952

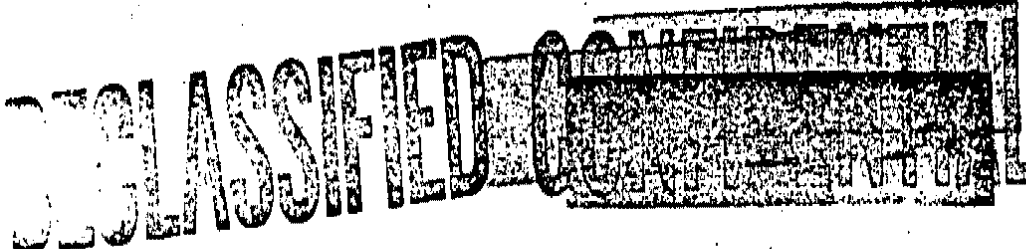
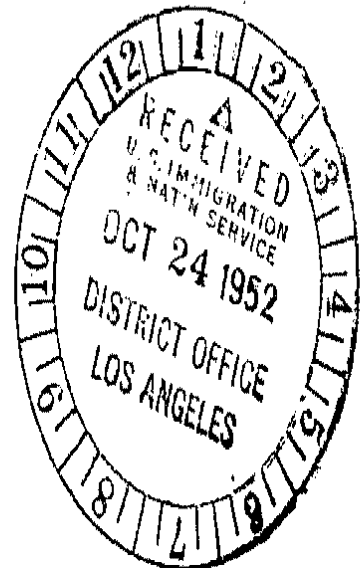
FROM : Officer in Charge, Tecate, Calif.

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Lookout Notice; your Memo. of 10/20/52, above file No.

Responsive to your Memo. cited above, you are respectfully informed that no record exists at this station of the issuance of a Resident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card to the subject alien at any time.



(b)(7)(c)



(b)(7)(c)



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81

Date

193

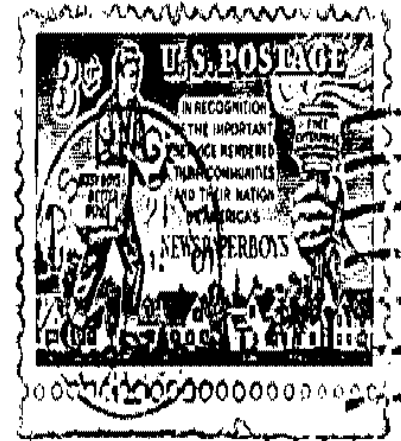
hyams, 6615 Yucca St.

H'wood 28, Calif.

NEW YORK

Herald Tribune

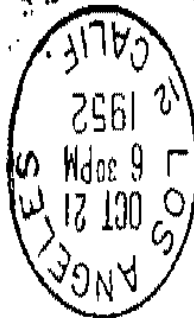
230 WEST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK 36, N.Y.



IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, 13, Calif.

Attn: Les Ward

SAVE THE EASY WAY
BUY U.S. BONDS
ON PAYROLL SAVINGS



Joe

Translation of frontpage "Salute to France" by Charles Chaplin, dated Hollywood, March 21, 1952, appearing in "Les Lettres Francaises -- Tous les Arts -- L'Ecran Francais", issue of the week April 3 to 10, 1952...

Names of paper: French Letters -- All the Arts -- French Screen

Civilized men of all nations have a debt to France; for her spirit of liberty, her intelligence, her art.

As onerecognized France as a "second homeland", one should all the more render homage to the art of the French film and its creators. My particularly warm affection for France is as intimate as if French blood ran in my veins. I have learned much from the great masters of film comedy such as Max Linder, French pioneer of the comedy cinema.

The long and incessant critical period in the French cinema therefore affects me and causes me a sadness and a ^{profound}chagrin. It is necessary that the art of the French film preserve all its integrity and all its vitality. The people of France must safeguard it. It is their duty toward themselves, their artists and their workers.

It is also their duty toward the entire world. I am persuaded that they will know how to accomplish it. Their courageous intelligence has already permitted them to find a good solution to the critical conditions, on the side of Justice and Liberty.

X I would not know how to propose ^{specific}measures to diminish the evils which oblige the French cinema to restrain its activity. But I am persuaded that such measures must be found, through the support of the French people. I can only wish that the blind rivalry of bad foreign films can be rapidly cut down.

✓ Here, in Hollywood, ^{mechanical}difficulties are beginning to overtake the professional ~~betler-maker~~ groups who turn out bad films like a sausage machine turns out sausages.

Translation of excerpts from page 12:

Title: Laughter and tears against hate...

X The mechanization, carried to extremes, of its film production is in process of killing Hollywood. Hollywood is engaged in its last battle, and will lose it, if the decision is not made, now, to abandon this standardization, if account is not taken of the fact that the films which audiences want to continue to see cannot be mass productions like tractors in a factory. I think it is time to reorient, so that money will no longer be the all-powerful god of a decadent society. (Above is Chaplin quote.)

(Below is editorializing in same story.)

X Today, in America, the campaign of calumnies against Chaplin conducted in a part of the press at the time of his two divorce proceedings and above all after his appeal in 1942 for a second front against Hitler, is finally calmed. The representatives hardly demand any longer, ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ Congress, his immediate deportation. Chaplin thinks that he will certainly continue to live in California, ^{ing} despite rumors announced over several years, his departure for Europe or South America.

X "Quote": On his opinions: "I hold to them and will continue to keep them as long as I see ^{valid} no/reason to change them."...And when someone asked what were his actual opinions, Chaplin, smiling with that little malicious grimace which the entire world has engraved on its heart, answered: "I am a peace-monger!"

During the past five years the cost of production of films has tripled. And then there is also the thwarting competition of television. ~~X~~Millions of Americans will no longer spend their money to see these mediocre and tiresomely repetitious films.

I think that their production will dwindle and dwindle.

Grant that

~~Let~~ the French filmmakers, with the support of the French people, remain faithful to the principles of artistic courage and integrity which have won for them their very high prestige in the world. I salute the rebirth of the French Cinema.

(signed) Charles Chaplin

CR 6-3939

Dorothy Arnold

9.38

110 Park

Asparto Hy

Carl Siebney

Hornet

Atells

Sanna Tieste

Deschuyser -

Per

Supreme in Self

20 park in

2 weeks

del person -

Mr person

Theater

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Office of District Director

Port of Los Angeles

Date October 21, 1952

Subpena

In the immigration case of the alien ~~CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN~~

To: YOSHITO (Frank) YONEMORI
[Redacted] (b)(6)
Los Angeles, California

Pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), and Title 8, CFR 163.1-3, you are hereby commanded to attend and give testimony as set forth below, viz:

Place of appearance: 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, Room 129

Time you are required to appear: 10:00 a.m.

Date you are required to appear: October 24, 1952

You are also commanded to produce and bring with you the following books, papers, and documents touching the right of the above-mentioned alien to enter, re-enter, reside in, or pass through the United States, viz:

- - -

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted Signature]

(Name)

[SEAL]

District Director
(Title)

Service of above subpena accepted this 22nd day of October, 1952

Yoshito Yonemori

Witness

[Redacted Witness Signature]

(b)(7)(c)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
1677/2-C

TO : District Director, Los Angeles 13 California DATE: Oct. 21, 1952

FROM : Officer in Charge, Terminal Island, Calif.

(b)(7)(c)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; LOOKOUT NOTICE; your 1600-41933-Inv. of
October 20, 1952. 7/11/50

The second paragraph of your letter under reference will be borne in mind and action taken as requested in the event Mr. Chaplin does apply for admission to the United States at this port.

There is no record in this office of the issuance of a Resident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card to Mr. Chaplin.

(b)(7)(c)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1600-41933-Inv.
October 20, 1952

Officer in Charge, Calexico, California

District Director, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; LOOKOUT NOTICE

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, motion picture actor, born April 16, 1889, in London, England, formerly residing at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, is believed to be presently in London, England. CHAPLIN holds valid reentry permit, issued July 16, 1952.

Subject is presently under investigation for the purpose of determining his right to reenter the United States should he so apply. In the event that he does apply for reentry at your port, you are instructed to hold alien for a hearing before a Board of Special Inquiry, and immediately notify the District Office by telephone.

It is further desired that your office advise whether any record exists of the issuance of a Resident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card to CHAPLIN at any time.

AIR MAIL

SPECIAL

1677/33
Calexico, Calif.
10/21/52

DD/LA - Attention, Chief, Investigations Branch

This will advise that no record can be located in this office of the issuance of a resident alien's border crossing identification card to Charles S. Chaplin at any time.

MDW

[Redacted] in Charge

(b)(7)(c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DECLASSIFIED

William C. Bertness
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

Date October 22, 1952

File No. _____

District Director
Los Angeles, California

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF RECORDS

A check of the records of LAPD and LASO Glendale Police
is requested for the purpose of obtaining any material information contained
therein for the official use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the
case of the person described below:

Name: Mc FARLAND, Laurette (b)(6)

Present Address: [Redacted] ys, Calif.
Glendale,

Former Addresses: _____

Place and Date of Birth: _____ Occupation: _____ Sex: _____

Complexion: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Weight _____

Height: _____ Identification Marks: _____

Record No. _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____

REMARKS: Husband or? reported to be C. Harold Diamond.

NAME: [Redacted] (b)(7)(c) TITLE: _____

.....

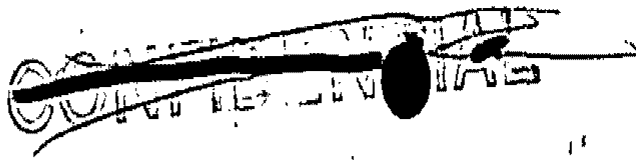
LAPD - 5/6/25 State Prison act. 200190 5/7/25-
9 Pa 8 # 24070-M-1
1 Ma 9

L.A.S.O. - no Rec.

Glendale - no Rec. (b)(7)(c)

Date Report Submitted _____ Signature [Redacted]
Title Sharon H. [Redacted]

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 1677/25

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, California DATE: October 21, 1952

FROM : Officer in Charge, San Diego, California

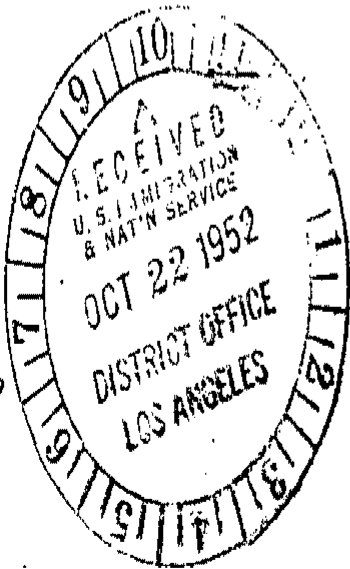
SUBJECT: Your 1600-41933-Inv. of October 20, 1952; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

With reference to your above mentioned letter you are advised that this office has no record of the issuance of a Resident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card to the subject at any time.



(b)(7)(c)

esr



Price

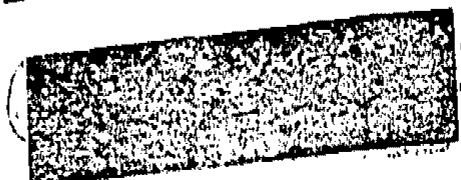


Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81

Date

DECLASSIFIED



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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, California

DATE: October 21, 1952

900

FROM : Officer in Charge, San Luis Obispo, California

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Lookout Notice; your memo 10/20/52, same subject and file.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the final paragraph of the reference, you are advised that no record exists in this office of the issuance of a Resident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card, or any other document, to the subject.



P. Rice

(b)(7)(c)

DECLASSIFIED



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

184


~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, California

DATE: October 21, 1952

FROM :  (b)(7)(c) Officer in Charge, San Ysidro, California

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; LOOKOUT NOTICE; Your file 1600-41933-Inv.

Our files contain no record relating to the subject. We have, however, placed "Lookouts" in our files and if the subject appears here, he will be detained.



(b)(7)(c)

mri



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81

Date

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

183

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1600-41933-Inv.
October 20, 1952

Officer in Charge, Ventura, California

District Director, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; LOOKOUT NOTICE

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, motion picture actor, born April 16, 1889, in London, England, formerly residing at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, is believed to be presently in London, England. CHAPLIN holds valid reentry permit, issued July 16, 1952.

Subject is presently under investigation for the purpose of determining his right to reenter the United States should he so apply. In the event that he does apply for reentry at your port, you are instructed to hold alien for a hearing before a Board of Special Inquiry, and immediately notify the District Office by telephone.

It is further desired that your office advise whether any record exists of the issuance of a Resident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card to CHAPLIN at any time.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SPECIAL

OKC/gd

Ventura, California
10/21/52

No record of any kind at Ventura.

(b)(7)(c)



DECLASSIFIED



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

Date


5-29-82

10/21/52



(b)(7)(c)

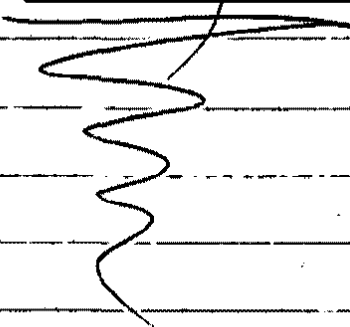
1600/41933

Irene Buckland, mgr
Cedar Lodge sanatorium & Convalescent
Hospital, 2030 Griffith Park Blvd.
(A lovely red-haired lady) I interviewed
10-21-52 by  (b)(7)(c)

She says no records prior to
1947. But she personally remembers
Joan Barry a patient there for
about 1 week some 10 years ago.



(b)(7)(c)



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Office of District Director
Port of Los Angeles, Calif.

Date October 21, 1952

Subpena

In the immigration case of the alien CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

To: Gertrude E. Berry

(b)(6) [Redacted] Los Angeles 32.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), and Title 8, CFR 163.1-3, you are hereby commanded to attend and give testimony as set forth below, viz:

U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Place of appearance: 458 South Spring Street, Room 129 Rowan Building
Los Angeles 13, California

Time you are required to appear: 2 P. M.

Date you are required to appear: October 24, 1952

You are also commanded to produce and bring with you the following books, papers, and documents touching the right of the above-mentioned alien to enter, re-enter, reside in, or pass through the United States, viz:

(b)(7)(c)



[SEAL]

District Director
(Title)

Service of above subpena accepted this 21 day of October, 1952

Witness:

Gertrude Berry

[Redacted] (b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Office of District Director

Port of Los Angeles

Date October 21, 1952

Subpena

In the immigration case of the alien CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

To: **THOMAS WELLS DURANT**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), and Title 8, CFR 163.1-3, you are hereby commanded to attend and give testimony as set forth below, viz:

Place of appearance: **United States Immigration & Naturalization Service,
458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, Room 129.**

Time you are required to appear: **11:00 A.M.**

Date you are required to appear: **Friday, October 24, 1952**

You are also commanded to produce and bring with you the following books, papers, and documents touching the right of the above-mentioned alien to enter, re-enter, reside in, or pass through the United States, viz:

(b)(7)(c)



(Name)

[SEAL]

[Signature]
District Director
(Title)

Service of above subpena accepted this 21 day of October, 1952

Thomas Wells Durant

Witness:



(b)(7)(c)

(Officer taking service will sign here)

10/17/52, 4:50 PM

Mr. Bravo of the Mexican Consulate called and left this information for Mr. [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)

He checked all the applications since the first of this month. He found none for this lady.

Nevertheless he talked to the Mexican Government Tourist Bureau on Sixth Street and told them to let him know as soon as they have that name on their files.

She might, however, and probably will get the card at San Diego or the Border, and therefore they would have no record here.

He will let us know immediately if he gets any further information.

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)

*Mary Louise Seck
Quibbe*

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE:

FROM :

SUBJECT:

This is a supplementary statement made October 17, 1952 to be attached to the statement made by me on October 1952, in regards to Charles Spencer Chaplain.

In the original statement I stated that there was a teamster who attended the I.W.W. meetings and whose name I did not recall. I now remember that this member of the I.W.W. bore the name of Ganz. I wish at this time to add that name to my original statement.

William Ward Temple

168

(b)(7)(c) October 17, 1952
2:30 pm

Information received from Mr. [REDACTED] Central Office:

Verified issuance of passport to MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE SECK, No. 738982, issued October 9, 1952. On the passport application date of birth is shown as June 1, 1920 in Detroit, Michigan. Valid for all countries except Iron Curtain countries. Intended to visit Ireland, England, France, Switzerland and Italy; intends to leave December 1952 for one year stay.

Carol Ann Barry - born Los Angeles - passport for general travel.

pksw

This info was telephoned Marshall at Mexico City this date with request that he contact and Mexican authorities in keeping track of Mrs Barry while in Mexico and to keep us informed of her whereabouts

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Form 16-43
11-26-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

NR: 334 STN: KAD237 GR: 45 NEWYORK FLD: 1415 DATE: OCT 17

TO: DD LA

TEXT:

1600-41933

Arizona 9-1269

ED CHANEY FORMER BUTLER YOUR ONE SIX ZERO ZERO DASH FOUR ONE NINE THREE THREE
RESIDES WESTWOOD NEAR LOSANGELES ADDRESS UNKNOWN TELEPHONE ARIZONA NINE DASH
ONE TWO SIX NINE SHOULD BE WILLING TO TESTIFY FOR GOVERNMENT RE PERSONAL LIFE
OF SUBJECT DURING TERM OF EMPLOYMENT **

Butler
Mike

OCT 17 1952

(b)(7)(c)

SIGNATURE: ~~LOUGHMAN~~ [Redacted]

NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating Stn's Call Letters TEXT: Spell out all words, punctuation
GR: Word Count and dates.

ORIGINATING STATION'S NAME appears immediately after Word Count

CONFIRMATION TO: _____

COPIES TO: _____

TO: _____
SVC: _____ TIME: 1336 DATE: 10/17/52 OP: dn
FROM: KAD660

162

10/17/52

On 10/16/52 I interviewed one Michael R. Popovich at [redacted], Pasadena.

Popovich stated that he was employed from 9/42 to 11/42 in the home of C Chaplin. He claimed to know nothing about any girls coming to the Chaplin home other than Joan Berry.

Popovich was unable to give the present whereabouts of any of the other servants in the Chaplin home, but stated that all were employed through the Vosch or Vosel Employment Agency in Beverly Hills. He stated that the others were Hedy Baklund, Harry Holohan and Francis Killian. Further efforts will be made to locate the other servants, all of whom were employed in the home for much longer periods than he.



10/17/52


Today Torachi Kono appeared under subpoena.

He stated that he was chauffeur ~~to~~ an Confidential secretary to C. Chaplin from 1915 to 1934. He stated that in this time he knew of several affairs Chaplin had with women. He named only women already known to us except that he told of an episode in Paris in 1931 when one Lita Polton, an English musician, submitted to an abortion when she was some 6 months pregnant. Chaplin was the father of the unborn children (twins) and paid all expenses of the abortion and money to care for the girl for about a year.

Kono, in effect, corroborated from his testimony all of the information contained in the von Ulms biography of Chaplin, but would give little more detail, taking refuge in a claim that he could not remember details owing to the passage of time.

Kono claimed to know nothing whatever of Chaplin's political opinions and refused to verify von Ulms ~~statement~~ statement about donation of \$1,000 to the CP.

(b)(7)(c)



160

EXTRACTS FROM DIVORCE COMPLAINT OF LILLITA LOUISE CHAPLIN vs. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Superior Court case D-52298
Complaint filed January 10, 1927.

Paragraph 3 of the Complaint alleges plaintiff and defendant married at Empalme, Son., Mexico, November 25, 1924; separation occurred November 30, 1926; two children issued from said marriage to-wit, Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr., and Sidney Earl Chaplin.

Paragraph 5 of the Complaint specifies certain acts of cruel and inhuman treatment of plaintiff by defendant.

Subsection 1 alleges certain remarks by defendant to the plaintiff to the effect "This marriage wont last long, etc."

Subdivision Paragraph 5: alleges that during the month of May 1924, plaintiff and defendant became engaged to be married; that at said time plaintiff was a virtuous and inexperienced girl about two months past the age of 16 years; that thereafter and during said engagement, defendant seduced plaintiff under promise of marriage; that as a result of said seduction plaintiff became and was pregnant and with child at the time of said marriage; that upon discovery by the defendant of said delicate condition of plaintiff, defendant delayed consummation of said promise of marriage for so long a time in an effort to induce plaintiff to prevent the birth of said child by submitting herself to a criminal operation, and so conducted himself with reference thereto that plaintiff's said physical condition became and was publicly and generally known at the time of said marriage by reason of the great and wide publicity given to all of the facts and circumstances surrounding said marriage; that plaintiff at all of the times aforesaid refused to consent and concede to defendant's said wishes and demands with reference to the performance of said operation solely for the reason that the same was and would have been in her judgment and belief a great social lack and moral wrong, and on account thereof contrary, repugnant, and abhorrent to her instincts of motherhood and to her sense of duty of maternal protection and preservation. The above mentioned subsection also includes allegations by the plaintiff that the defendant accused her of being a gold digger and a blackmailer, and charged her with forcing him to enter into said marriage relation for the purpose of "holding him up" and "of getting money out of him". Defendant also alleged according to plaintiff's complaint that plaintiff had discredited him, ruined his career, and was standing in the way of his professional success; that on many and diverse occasions he had told her that the relation of marriage militated against his success; that she knew he wanted to defer said marriage; that if she had not been selfish and had loved him she would have gotten rid of said baby as many other women had done for him.

Subdivision 3, Paragraph 5: The plaintiff alleges that the defendant at no time during their cohabitation entered or maintained with plaintiff the normal and ordinary social relations and matrimonial intercourse usually existing between man and wife. In this connection plaintiff alleges with respect to the sexual relations heretofore existing between said parties that the defendant's attitude, conduct and manifestation of interest therein have been abnormal, unnatural, perverted, degenerate, and indecent as shown by the following particulars, to-wit: that throughout the entire married life of said parties, and at times too numerous for plaintiff to particularly specify, defendant has solicited, urged and demanded that plaintiff submit to, perform, and commit such acts and things for the gratification of defendant's said abnormal, unnatural, perverted, degenerate sexual desires as to be too revolting, indecent, and immoral to set forth in detail in this complaint; that the aforesaid open solicitations and demands were the culmination of a course of conduct in respect thereto on defendant's part which commenced shortly after said marriage and which included his reading to plaintiff from books on such subjects, conversing with her thereon and recounting to her in detail his personal experiences with five prominent moving picture women involving such practices. Plaintiff further alleges in this connection that approximately six months before the separation of said parties, defendant was home in the afternoon shortly before dinner and continued his solicitations and demands that plaintiff commit the act of sex perversions defined by Section 288(a) of the Penal Code of the State of California. Further that approximately four months before said separation defendant named a girl of their acquaintance and told plaintiff that he had heard things about said girl which caused him to believe that she might be willing to commit acts of sexual perversion, and asked plaintiff to invite her up to the house sometime telling plaintiff that "they could have some fun with her."

Subdivision 5, Paragraph 5: That during the cohabitation of plaintiff and defendant, defendant has told plaintiff on occasions too numerous to specify with any particularity and certainty that he did not believe in the custom of marriage or in the marriage relation; that he could not tolerate the conventional restraint which that imposed and that he believed it proper and right for a woman to bear children to a man out of wedlock; that he has likewise ridiculed and scoffed at plaintiff's adherence to and belief in conventional moral and social standards with reference to marriage; the relation of sexes, and the bringing of children into the world, and has made light of the moral statutory laws in reference thereto.

Subdivision 6, Paragraph 5: That during the entire aforesaid married life of said parties, defendant has openly, both publicly and privately associated with other women to plaintiff's great humiliation and distress, and to her exclusion and neglect; that defendant has maintained and continued such associations under a claim of right to do so; and that reports of information of such associations continuously reach plaintiff.

Subdivision 8, Paragraph 5: That defendant on innumerable occasions has abused, condemned, reproached, and upbraided plaintiff both for the conception and birth of their two children, and has likewise charged her on account of her refusal to prevent the latter with ruining his career and with the lack of proper consideration and affection for him. In this connection plaintiff more specifically alleges that as soon as defendant found that the second baby had been conceived, he insisted that plaintiff take illegal and immoral steps to prevent its birth, saying that he didn't want any more children; that plaintiff refused to do as defendant demanded and he accused her of being selfish, telling her at said time that other women had done that much for him without any hesitation; and that one moving picture actress had had such an operation performed twice for him.

The balance of the complaint deals with defendant's alleged threats against plaintiff, and also mentions that defendant owns and possesses a revolver with which he threatened the plaintiff, and alleges with respect to defendant's property that certain properties were held in trust for the defendant by T. Kono and Alfred Reeves and the Chaplin Studios.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW WITH RESPECT TO THE ABOVE COMPLAINT:

The Court finds it true the allegations contained in Paragraph 1 of plaintiff's complaint, relating to plaintiff's residence; finds as true the allegations contained in Paragraph 2 of plaintiff's complaint, specifying the use of the term "defendant" will refer to Charles Spencer Chaplin; finds as true the allegation contained in Paragraph 4 of the plaintiff's complaint alleging in general terms cruel and inhuman treatment; finds as untrue the following portions of Paragraph 5, subdivision 1, concerning defendant's remarks to friends to the fact that the marriage would not last; subdivision 2, concerning defendant's alleged seduction of the plaintiff prior to marriage; subdivision 3, relating to abnormal and unnatural sex relations; subdivision 4, relating to paternal interest in the children by the defendant, and further alleging unnatural sex acts with others; and other findings relating to alleged property distribution included in the above synopsis of the Complaint.

NOTE: Interlocutory Judgment was entered August 23, 1927.

Final " " " " Aug. 24, 1928 Book 664, pg 359

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Office of District Director
Port of Los Angeles, Calif.
Date October 15, 1952

Subpena

In the immigration case of the alien CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

To: LITA GREY CHAPLIN (b)(6)
[Redacted], Los Angeles, California

Pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), and Title 8, CFR 163.1-3, you are hereby commanded to attend and give testimony as set forth below, viz:

Place of appearance: Room 129, Rowan Bldg., 458 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Time you are required to appear: 10:00 A.M., Monday.

Date you are required to appear: October 20, 1952.

You are also commanded to produce and bring with you the following books, papers, and documents touching the right of the above-mentioned alien to enter, re-enter, reside in, or pass through the United States, viz:



[SEAL]

(b)(7)(c) District Director
(Title)

Service of above subpena accepted this 16th day of October, 1952

With [Redacted]

(Officer making service will sign here)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

A-5653092 T

October 13, 1952

My dear Senator Douglas:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 26, 1952 addressed to the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations and copy of the letter addressed to you by Mr. A. J. Marschak, Assistant Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, in which the view is expressed that Charles Chaplin should not be permitted to return to the United States, your inquiry having been referred to this Service by the Department of State.

In the event Mr. Chaplin should apply for readmission to the United States he will be examined, as all aliens are, to determine his eligibility for admission to the United States. It will at that time be incumbent upon him, as it is upon every alien applying for admission, to establish that he is not a member of any of the excludable classes set forth in the various laws regulating immigration.

Sincerely,

Acting Commissioner



Honorable Paul H. Douglas
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

CC: District Director, Los Angeles, California
Your 1600-41933. For your information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

A-5653092 T

October 13, 1952.

My dear Senator Lodge:

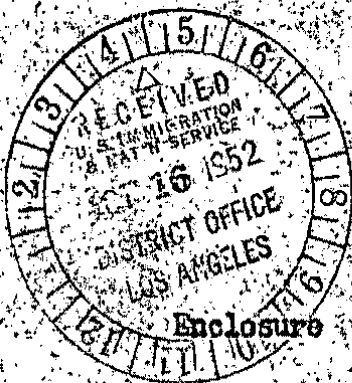
This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of October 4, 1952 addressed to the Attorney General and copy of letter addressed to you by Mrs. Kathleen Moynahan dated September 28, 1952, in which protest is made as to the "Department of Justice's threatened disbaral of Charles Chaplin from this country", your inquiry having been referred to this Service by the Attorney General's office.

In the event Mr. Chaplin should apply for readmission to the United States he will be examined, as all aliens are, to determine his eligibility for admission to the United States. It will at that time be incumbent upon him, as it is upon every alien applying for admission, to establish that he is not a member of any of the excludable classes set forth in the various laws regulating immigration.

As requested, the enclosure to your communication of October 4, 1952 is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

Acting Commissioner



Honorable H. C. Lodge, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

CC: District Director, Los Angeles, California
Your 1600-41933. For your information.

(b)(6)

[REDACTED]
Newton, Massachusetts
September 28, 1952

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.
Massachusetts,
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Lodge:

I wish to protest the Department of Justice's threatened disbaral of Charles Chaplin from this country.

If Mr. Chaplin has done anything to warrant deportation the matter should have been gone over in a regular court trial when Mr. Chaplin was still in this country.

I do not believe Mr. Chaplin has committed any crime more serious than unconformism. To some people this merits the kind of thing Mr. Chaplin has been confroned with. I, for one, value Mr. Chaplin's works more than his political opinions which are his right, regardless of whether or not he is a citizen of this country.

I hope that you will do everything in your power to see that Mr. Chaplin is allowed to re-enter the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Kathleen Moynahan

C O P Y

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Office of District Director

Port of Los Angeles

Date October 16, 1952

Subpena

In the immigration case of the alien CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

To: Miss MINNA WALLIS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), and Title 8, CFR 163.1-3, you are hereby commanded to attend and give testimony as set forth below, viz:

Place of appearance: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Room 129 Rowan Bldg.,
458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California

Time you are required to appear: 9:30 A.M.

Date you are required to appear: October 22, 1952

You are also commanded to produce and bring with you the following books, papers, and documents touching the right of the above-mentioned alien to enter, re-enter, reside in, or pass through the United States, viz:

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted Name]

(Name)

Acting District Director

(Title)

[SEAL]

Service of above subpena accepted this 15th day of October, 1952

Minna Wallis

Witness:

[Redacted Witness Signature]

(b)(7)(c)

LESLIE M. WARD
INVESTIGATOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

NR: STN: GR: LOSANGELES FLD: DATE: 10-16-52

TO: DD NEWYORK NY

TEXT:

REKED OCTOBER SIXTEEN NINETEEN FIFTYTWO CLAIRE BLOOM BORN LONDON

(b)(6) ENGLAND [REDACTED] CLAIRE BLOOM IS LEGAL

NAME STOP NO LOCAL EVIDENCE OF PARENTAGE STOP ENTERED UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER TWENTYFOUR NINETEEN FIFTYONE AT NEWYORK WITH BRITISH

PASSPORT NUMBER ONE SEVEN FIVE ONE THREE SIX SEVEN STOP SOCIAL

SECURITY NUMBER IS FIVE SIX EIGHT DASH FOUR FOUR DASH FOUR SEVEN

THREE FIVE STOP PRESENTLY IN ENGLAND WITH OLD VIC PLAYERS HEADED

BY LAURENCE OLIVIER STOP NO FILE IN LOSANGELES INVESTIGATION WILL

CONTINUE***

SIGNATURE: [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)

NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating Stn's Call Letters TEXT: Spell out all words, punctuation,
GR: Word Count and dates.

ORIGINATING STATION'S NAME appears immediately after Word Count

CONFIRMATION TO:

COPIES TO:

SVC: TO: TIME: DATE: OP:
FROM:

Form 16-43
11-26-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

NR: 300 STN: KAD237 GR: 39 NEWYORK FLD: 1345 DATE: OCT 16

TO: DD LA

TEXT:

BEDUW WHETHER ANY INFORMATION AVAILABLE YOUR DISTRICT RE BIRTH AND PARENTAGE
OF CLAIR BLOOM STAR OF CHAPLINS LATEST PICTURE STRONG POSSIBILITY SHE MAY BE
ILLEGITIMATE DAUGHTER OF SUBJECT YOUR ONE SIX ZERO ZERO DASH FOUR ONE NINE
THREE THREE ***

OCT 16 1952



(b)(7)(c)

SIGNATURE:



NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating Stn's Call Letters TEXT: Spell out all words, punctuation
GR: Word Count and dates.

ORIGINATING STATION'S NAME appears immediately after Word Count

CONFIRMATION TO:

COPIES TO:

TO: TIME: DATE: OP:
SVC: FROM: KAD660 1134 10/16/52 dn

152

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AIR MAIL

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, California

1600-41933-Inv.
DATE: 10-15-52

FROM : Acting Officer in Charge, Sacramento, California

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN - Possible Exclusion

Pursuant to the attached request Mr. James Reimel, Chief Special Agent, California State Unemployment Commission, was contacted by telephone and he stated that they have no employment records older than three years. The State Franchise Tax Board was contacted by telephone and they stated that only under certain conditions would an employer furnish the names of his employees and the individual I talked to said he did not believe they had records older than five years. The State Board of Medical Examiners was contacted by telephone and stated that they would have no records of nurses that were employed by individual doctors. The State Board of Nurses Examiners was contacted by telephone and they advised that they do not have a list of nurses that are employed by the various doctors in the State of California.

No correspondence regarding this is maintained at this office.

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c)

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
NATURALIZATION SERVICE
OCT 16 1952
DISTRICT OFFICE
LOS ANGELES

DECLASSIFIED

5-29-81

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

3550

Office Memorandum

SPECIAL

TO : Officer in Charge, Sacramento
FROM : District Director, Los Angeles 13, California
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Possible Exclusion

GPO 16-10064

In compliance with Central Office request regarding the investigation of the above-named subject, it has been revealed to this office that a nurse or employee of one Dr. Stanley W. Immerman, or Immerman, made what may be a very important telephone call in the latter part of 1941 to another doctor's office. Efforts to obtain the name of this nurse or employee locally have failed.

A check made with the local office of the California State Unemployment Compensation Commission revealed that that Commission's State Headquarters in Sacramento may be in possession of the employer compensation returns of the aforementioned doctor. The local office has referred this Service to one James O. Reimel, Chief Special Agent, California State Unemployment Commission, 1025 P St., Sacramento, as being the person most able to ascertain if these records are available.

It is requested that Mr. Reimel should be contacted at the earliest possible date and, if Dr. Immerman's, or Immerman's, employer returns are available, the names of his employees be obtained for the period from June, 1941, until July, 1942. During the period June, 1941, to November, 1941, Dr. Immerman, or Immerman, was located in the Taft Building, 1680 North Vine St., Hollywood, California, and then moved to 9629 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills. It is believed that during this period he was not associated with any other doctor; however, it is noted that his wife, Constance, is also a physician and may have been his associate during that period of time.

It would be appreciated if this matter could be given your prompt attention and your reply returned airmail.

(b)(7)(c)

AIRMAIL

[Redacted Signature]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

2379
Non-annual
over 3 years
old
Issued
Tax 4047
Medical Exam
1-84

Board of Medical Examiners
3735

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

2014/601

Edm
[Redacted] Chief, Entry and Departure
Branch, Central Office
E. DeWitt Marshall, Attache
Mexico City

September 30, 1952

CHARLES CHAPLIN; Article appearing in Mexico City Newspaper

I enclose a news item which appeared in "Excelsior", one of the larger Mexico City daily newspapers on September 26, 1952, with its English translation.

Enclosure

CC: District Director, San Antonio
District Director, El Paso
District Director, Los Angeles ✓

EDM/ac

See



TRANSLATION FROM NEWSPAPER ARTICLE IN "EXCELSIOR"
MEXICO CITY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1952

"MEXICO OPENS ITS DOORS TO ROVING CHARLIE CHAPLIN"

GOBERNACION DECLARES THERE IS NO REASON FOR NOT
DOING SO

"There is no reason why the famous actor CHARLIE CHAPLIN shouldn't come to Mexico", Sr. Ojeda, Chief of Mexican Immigration stated to "EXCELSIOR", who indicated that the only requisite to enter the country was to comply with the Federal Law of Population.

Up to now, the Office of Immigration has received no request from Chaplin to enter the Republic; however, there have been rumors to the effect that the famous comedian and movie director desires to reside in Tijuana, Baja California, until he is admitted into the United States.

Chaplin, of English origin, was one of the pioneers of North American movies. He made many successful movies in the United States which were artistic as well as economical.

Upon having notice that the actor was under suspicion of being affiliated with the communists, the United States closed its doors to Chaplin, who has resolved to return to Hollywood.

Upon his arrival at Cherburg, aboard the "Queen Elizabeth", the famous actor declared that "he is not communist", and that he is sure that very soon his legal entry into the United States will be arranged.

Movie circles of this capital deny the supposition that Chaplin may come to Mexico to film, but it is probable that he may remain in Mexican territory until his legal entry into the United States is arranged.

Meanwhile, Chaplin's last movie, "Lime Light", according to information received, is being shown in London for the first time.

140

KAD666

LOS ANGELES

OCT 14/52

KAD200 - WASHINGTON, D. C.

(b)(7)(c)

ATTN [REDACTED] US ATTORNEYS OFFICE HAS LOCATED TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD OF WHITE
SLAVE ACT TRIAL CHARLES CHAPLIN ET AL AND WILL BE AVAILABLE TO US***

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)

AD3:LG

Boyer

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Office of District Director

Port of Los Angeles

Date October 14, 1952

Subpena

In the immigration case of the alien CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

To: MRS. JOAN BARRY SECK

Pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), and Title 8, CFR 163.1-3, you are hereby commanded to attend and give testimony as set forth below, viz:

Place of appearance: Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 So. Spring Street,
Rowan Building, Room 129, Los Angeles, California

Time you are required to appear: 10:00 A.M.

Date you are required to appear: October 28, 1952

You are also commanded to produce and bring with you the following books, papers, and documents touching the right of the above-mentioned alien to enter, re-enter, reside in, or pass through the United States, viz:

(b)(7)(c)



District Director
(Title)

[SEAL]

Service of above subpena accepted this 14th day of October, 1952
at 3 20 P.M.

Witness:



(b)(7)(c)

October 13, 1952

1600-41933 INV

(b)(6) Miss Catherine Hunter
[REDACTED]
Los Angeles, California

Dear Madam:

(b)(7)(c)

Our Mr. [REDACTED] has ready for signing the statement you made before him October 8, 1952, and, unless he hears from you to the contrary, will call at your apartment at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, October 15.

If for any reason you find it impossible to meet Mr. Ward at that time, please advise him before 9:00 a.m., October 15, at this office; Mutual 1281, Extension 21.

Very truly yours,

District Director

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Office of District Director
Port of Los Angeles, Calif.
Date October 13, 1952

Subpena

In the immigration case of the alien CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

To: Toraichi Kono
[Redacted] Los Angeles, Calif.

(b)(6)

Pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), and Title 8, CFR 163.1-3, you are hereby commanded to attend and give testimony as set forth below, viz:

Place of appearance: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Room 129, Roman Bldg., 458 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, California.

Time you are required to appear: 9:30 A.M.

Date you are required to appear: October 15, 1952 *R.L.G.*
17th

You are also commanded to produce and bring with you the following books, papers, and documents touching the right of the above-mentioned alien to enter, re-enter, reside in, or pass through the United States, viz:



[SEAL]

(b)(7)(c)

District Director
(Title)

Service of above subpena accepted this 13th day of October, 1952

Wit



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

District Director, El Paso, Texas

1600-41933 - Inv.
October 13, 1952
Air Mail

District Director, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Receipt is acknowledged of divorce decree requested on October 7, 1952 between Charles Spencer Chaplin and Paulette Goddard. It is noted that the body of the decree contains the following information: "That the marriage was contracted in the first week of the month of June 1936 in the city of Canton, China according to testimony offered, having exhibited moreover the record of its inscription in the Municipal Registry of this city." It is requested that a discreet inquiry be made as to the nature of this record and that pertinent extracts be taken therefrom in order to establish what information it contains and by whom this information was given.

Due to the urgency of this investigation it is requested that a reply be expedited and forwarded by air mail.

cc: Commissioner, Washington 25, D.C.
Attn: Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

OKC:wb

DECLASSIFIED 133

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Trule
Jm*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : District Director, El Paso, Texas

FROM : Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

1600-41933-Inv.
DATE: October 7, 1952

Office of District Director
RECEIVED

OCT 8 - 1952

This office is in possession of information which indicates that a final decree of divorce was granted to Paulette Goddard, terminating her marriage with Charles Chaplin in Juarez, Mexico, on June 4, 1942. It appears further that the divorce was granted by one Xavier Rosas Caballos, of the Mexican Civil Court in Juarez.

It is desired that an authenticated copy of this decree be obtained if possible or, if impractical, that a certified copy be secured, with any additional pertinent information appearing on the official records, with particular emphasis on the date and place of the marriage occurring between these persons.

Due to the urgency of this investigation, it is requested that your reply be expedited, and forwarded by air mail.



AIR MAIL

(b)(7)(c)

cc: Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C.
Attn.: Raymond F. Farrell, Asst. Commissioner,
Investigations Division

(b)(7)(c)



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

Mh. 10/8
as we discussed



DECLASSIFIED

121

Number 643/942

JUDICIAL COURT OF THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA

Bravos District
First Civil Court, Ciudad Juarez

Cause: Divorce
Complainant: Paulette Goddard Chaplin
Defendant: Charles Spencer Chaplin

Judge: Xavier Rosas Cevallos
Clerk: Esteban Briones Martinez
Instituted: May 29, 1942
Concluded: June 4, 1942

Citizen Rodolfo Silva, Clerk of the First Civil Court of the Bravos District, State of Chihuahua, Mexican Republic, certifies: That in the cause of divorce instituted by Mrs. Paulette Goddard Chaplin against Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin appears a resolution literally of the following tenor:

Resolution: Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua, on June 4, 1942, appeared to resolve definitely the matter of divorce instituted by Mrs. Paulette Goddard Chaplin against Charles Spencer Chaplin (Serial Number 643/942) and,

Resulting: As written and executed in this city on May 29th, last, Mrs. Paulette Goddard Chaplin moved before this Court the cause of divorce against her husband Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin, alleging as causes: The separation from the communal home for more than one year, without the other party having moved for divorce and the incompatibility of the characters, exemplified: That there are no children of the marriage and with respect to the assets of the conjugal society, they are all found outside this jurisdiction, have all been covered by a convention between the parties; that the marriage was contracted in the first week of the month of June, 1936, in the city of Canton, China, according to testimony offered; having exhibited, moreover, the record of its inscription in the Municipal Registry of this city. There was entered the complaint giving summons to the defendant in the form solicited by the complainant; and as written and executed the 2nd day of the current month, Attorney Harris Walthall, as proxy for Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin, answered in his name the complaint brought against him, confessing all its parts, admitting that his client expressly submitted himself to the jurisdiction of this court and giving the resolution that today is dictated the attention to which he has satisfied all of the legal requisites, including paying the costs of publication of the same; and,

Considering: This court is competent to resolve the present case in accordance with the dictates of Articles 22, 23, and 24 of the law of divorce,

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there was rendered in conformity with Article 29 of the proper law testimonial information to determine the existence of the marriage. As cause for divorce, as pointed out by the complainant, the separation from the communal home for more than one year, without the other party having moved for divorce and the incompatibility of the parties, causes provided in fractions XVII and XIX of Article 30 of the cited law of divorce and on the admission of the complaint on all its parties, there remains complete proof in accordance with Article 602 of the Code of Civil Procedure, applied supplementally. Having stated in the complaint that there are no children of the marriage nothing need be herein resolved concerning this and concerning the assets of the conjugal society, neither need anything be said, inasmuch as the parties to the complaint celebrated a convention respecting the same and further it is found outside the jurisdiction of this court. As provided in and supported by Articles 1, 2, 10, 37, 43, 44, and 45 of the invoked law of divorce is found: First. This case has proceeded according to law. Second. There is declared dissolved with all its consequent legal effects, the marriage contracted between Charles Spencer Chaplin and Paulette Goddard in the first week of the month of June of 1936 in the city of Canton, China, there remaining with parties the legal capacity to contract new marriages. Third. This resolution shall be registered, published, copies requested given to the interested parties, and in due course filed in the archives. Thus finally it is judged and signed, Xavier Rosas Cevallos, Judge of the First Instance of the Civil Court of the Bravos District.

Certified: Xavier Rosas
Esteban Briones Martinez

The foregoing is a true and exact copy of its original which is issued on these two folios at the request of an interested party and has been compared, authorized, and signed in Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, on October 9, 1952. I certify

The secretary

(s) Rodolfo Silva
Rodolfo Silva

Certification

October 13, 1952

I certify that I have translated the divorce decree No. 643/942 between Paulette Goddard Chaplin and Charles Spencer Chaplin from the Spanish language to the English language this date and that the translation constitutes a true exact and complete translation to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Lloyd H. Jorgensen

Number 643/942

Judicial ~~Power~~ Court
of the State of Chihuahua

Bravas District
First Civil Court, Ciudad Juarez

Cause: Divorce

Complainant: Paulette Goddard Chaplin

Defendant: Charles Spencer Chaplin

Judge: Xavier Rosas ~~de~~ Cevallos

Clerk: Esteban Briones Martinez

Instituted: May 29, 1942

Concluded: June 4, ~~1942~~ 1942

Citizen Rodolfo Silva, Clerk of the First Civil Court of the Bravas District, State of Chihuahua, Mexican Republic, certifies: that in the cause of divorce instituted by Mrs. Paulette Goddard Chaplin against Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin appears a resolution ^{literally} of the following tenor:

Resolution: Cd Juarez, Chihuahua, on June 4, 1942, appeared to resolve definitely the matter of divorce instituted by Mrs. Paulette Goddard Chaplin against Charles Spencer Chaplin (Serial Number 643/942) and, Resulting: as written and executed in this city on May 29th, last, Mrs. Paulette Goddard Chaplin moved

before this Court the cause of divorce against her husband Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin, alleging as causes: the separation from the communal ~~home~~ home for more than 1 year, without the other party having moved for divorce and the incompatibility of the ~~pe~~ characters, exemplified: That there are no children of the marriage and with respect to the assets of the conjugal society, they are all found outside this jurisdiction, ~~of which they are all~~ have all been covered by a convention between the parties; that the marriage was contracted in the first week of the month of June, 1936, in the city of Canton, China, according to testimony offered; having exhibited, moreover, the record of its inscription in the Municipal Registry of this city. There was entered the complaint giving summons to the defendant in the form solicited by the complainant; and as written and executed the 2nd ~~nd~~ of the current month, Attorney Harris Walthall, as proxy for Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin, ~~app~~ answered in his name the complaint brought against him, confessing all its parts, admitting that his client expressly submitted himself ~~to~~ the jurisdiction of this court and giving the resolution that today is ~~not~~ dictated the attention ~~to~~ to which he has satisfied all of the ~~of~~ legal requisites, including paying the costs of publication of the same; and,

Considering: This court is competent to resolve the present case in accordance with the dictates of articles 22, 23, and 24 of the law of divorce, there was rendered in conformity with ~~section~~ ^{article} 29 of the proper law-testimonial information to determine the existence of the marriage. As cause for divorce, as pointed out by the complainant,

the separation from the communal home for more than one year, without the other party having moved for divorce and the incompatibility of the parties, causes provided in fractions XVII and XIX of Article 30 of the cited law of divorce and on the admission of the complaint on all its parties, there remains complete proof in accordance with Article 602 of the Code of Civil Procedure, applied supplementally. Having stated in the complaint that there are no children of the marriage nothing need be herein resolved concerning this and concerning the assets of the conjugal society, neither need anything be said, inasmuch as the parties to the complaint celebrated a convention respecting the same and further is ^{it} found outside the jurisdiction of this court. As provided in and supported by articles 1, 2, 10, 37, 43, 44 and 45 of the invoked law of divorce is found: First, This case has proceeded according to law. Second: There is declared dissolved with all its consequent legal effects, the marriage contracted between Charles Spencer Chaplin and Paulette Goddard in the first week of the month of June of 1936 in the city of Canton, China, there remaining with parties the legal capacity to contract new marriages. Third. This resolution shall be registered, published, ~~the~~ copies requested given to the interested parties, and in due course filed in the archives. Thus finally it is judged and signed, ~~Judge~~ Xavier Rosas Cevallos, Judge of the first Instance of the civil court of the Bravos District.

Certified: ~~J~~ Xavier Rosas.

Esteban Briones Martinez.

The foregoing is a true and exact copy of its original which is issued on these two folios at the request of an interested party and has been compared, authorized, and signed in Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, on Oct. 9, 1952.

I certify

The secretary

(s) Rodolfo Silva
Rodolfo Silva

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1600-41933-Inv.
October 13, 1952

Officer in Charge, Sacramento, California

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

CHARLES STENCER CHAPLIN; Possible Exclusion

In compliance with Central Office request regarding the investigation of the above-named subject, it has been revealed to this office that a nurse or employee of one Dr. Stanley W. Immernan, or Immernan, made what may be a very important telephone call in the latter part of 1941 to another doctor's office. Efforts to obtain the name of this nurse or employee locally have failed.

A check made with the local office of the California State Unemployment Compensation Commission revealed that that Commission's State Headquarters in Sacramento may be in possession of the employer compensation returns of the aforementioned doctor. The local office has referred this Service to one James O. Rainol, Chief Special Agent, California State Unemployment Commission, 1025 P St., Sacramento, as being the person most able to ascertain if these records are available.

It is requested that Mr. Rainol should be contacted at the earliest possible date and, if Dr. Immernan's, or Immernan's, employer returns are available, the names of his employees be obtained for the period from June, 1941, until July, 1942. During the period June, 1941, to November, 1941, Dr. Immernan, or Immernan, was located in the Taft Building, 1680 North Vine St., Hollywood, California, and then moved to 9629 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills. It is believed that during this period he was not associated with any other doctor; however, it is noted that his wife, Constance, is also a physician and may have been his associate during that period of time.

It would be appreciated if this matter could be given your prompt attention and your reply returned airmail.

(b)(7)(c)

AIRMAIL

[Redacted Signature]

Associate Commissioner, Employment

5-29-81
Date

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DECLASSIFIED

This is an excerpt from a court record of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles. It is the record from Department No. 23 of that court, with the Honorable Clarence L. Kincaid, Judge, presiding. It is the case in which Carol Ann Berry, an infant, represented by her guardian Ad Litem, A. H. Risse, plaintiff, vs Charles Spencer Chaplin, defendant. Number of case 238,936.

Attornies for the plaintiff are: Joseph Scott, Esq., A. H. Risse. The address of these gentlemen then was 357 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles 13, California, Telephone TRinity 5361.

Attornies for the defendent are: Messrs. Wright and Millikan, by Charles E. Millikan, Esq. and S. Earl Wright, Esq., whose address was then 111 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles 14, California, Telephone TRinity 3361.

The excerpt is from Volumn No. 2.

Court Reporters were: William Lienhart and Ward E. McConnell.

The date on which the following testimony in the beforementioned Court was given was Thrusday, April 12, 1945. Testimony begins on Page 473, Line 7.

This testimony is the testimony of Charles Chaplin being questioned on cross-examination by Mr. Joseph Scott, Esq., Attorney for the plaintiff.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q You have had sexual relations with Miss Berry, haven't you?

A I have.

Q When was the last time?

A That I don't remember.

Q You have no recollection of it at all?

A No.

Q Well, with reference to the visit that she made at your home on the 23rd of December, how long before that was the last time you had sexual relations with her?

A I know it was before she went with - she studied with Max Rinehart.

Q Well, that doesn't give me any information, Mr. Chaplin.

A Well, I can't give you any definite

Q Well, the best you know how, how many months or weeks was it?

A Well, that must have been from that time over a year.

Q More than a year?

A Must have been. Let me see, from the time - it was from the time - and you can find that out, at least it is recorded, from the time she went to Max Rienhart's, started studying at Max Rienhart's School for Acting. I think we had a record of that. I don't know whether my Attorney has it.

have ③ SOB

MR. MILLIKAN: We can get that date.

MR. CHAPLIN: The date can be gotten for you.

MR. SCOTT:

Q Why do you fix it with reference to Max Rienhart?

A Because I do - it is just I know definitely from there that there was never any such thing because from then on she started to act so crazy.

Q You testified in the United States District Court, did you not, in regard to this matter?

A Yes.

Q And would your recollection be better then than it is now at this instant?

A I do not know.

Q You don't know whether it would be? ④ SOB

A No, I don't. It is not an ^{easy} matter to sit here and just (snapping fingers) like this know dates. I ^{have} no memory for dates; I don't even ⑤ SOB know my own telephone number, so I get very confused when it comes to a question of dates.

Q Now, in the last trial of this case before Judge Willis, I am reading from Page 115, calling your attention to Page 115 - have you got glasses?

A Yes.

Q Do you remember being cross-examined by me in that trial?

A Yes I certainly do.

Q You haven't forgotten that?

A I should say not.

Q Alright. Now, Page 115, at line 13, cross-examination by Mr. Scott: (reading)

"Q: In the light of your recollection now, what in your opinion was the approximate date of your having intimate relations with Miss Berry the last time?"

"A: I know that ceased around February."

A Maybe.

Q Did you so testify?

A I did.

Q That means February of the same year, does it not?

A That I don't know, I don't know.

Q You don't know about that?

A No. February? I suppose -- give me the date of the time she was at Max Rienhart's?

Q February, 1942.

A Whenever it was, it was associated with Max Rienhart's school.

Q I am talking about February, you mean February, 1942?

A '42; '42, '42 - I don't know, I am completely confused now. I suppose so, yes, I suppose so.

Q Now, you say you saw Miss Berry before the gun episode in December, you saw her ~~then~~ that month, did you?

A Yes, I did. Was it that month - wait a moment - yes, yes, yes.

Q Do you remember having your deposition taken in September, 1943, taken out at your Studio with Mr. Irwin directing the examination?

A Yes.

Q Do you remember that?

A Yes.

MR. SCOTT: I will call Counsel's attention to Page 26 of this transcript.

MR. MILLIKEN: I have no copy, Mr. Scott. Go right ahead.

QUESTION BY MR. SCOTT: Reading now from Page 26, at line 8, (Reading) "MR. IRWIN: I was aware of that meeting. Pardon me, that isn't what I am referring to. You recall the occasion of Miss Berry's unfortunate incarceration in the Beverly Hills jail right around New Years of this year?"

"A. Yes."

WITNESS: Yes.

Q (Continuing reading) "Q. With reference to that date how long prior to New Years and her incarceration had you last seen her?" And then didn't you reply: "I didn't see her after the time she broke in with the gun, but on the night of her arrest believe she came up to my house, I was told she had been there." Did you so testify?

A Yes.

Q Then: (Continuing reading) "Q. Where have you see her?" "A. I was told she came into my house, but I did not see her because I was dining at Chasen's."

A That is right.

Corrections on certification numbered 1 to 6 inclusive were made by me on October 10, 1952 to correspond with the original.

I certify that I have compared this copy with the original and that it is a true, correct, and exact copy.



(b)(7)(c)

This is an excerpt from the record of testimony in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, Department No. 20 with the Honorable Henry M. Willis, Judge, presiding. It is the case of Carol Ann Berry, an infant, by her guardian Ad Litem, A. H. Risse, plaintiff, vs Charles Spencer Chaplin, defendant. Number of case R-238,936.

Appearances of Counsel are as follows:

For the Plaintiff: Joseph Scott, Esq.

For the Defendant: Wright & Millikan by: Charles E. Millikan, Esq.

Official Court Reporters: Ward E. McConnell, and C. M. Stewart.

Date of which the following testimony was given was Tuesday, December 19, 1944.

Excerpt No. 1 begins on Page 69, line 2, of the beforementioned record.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q State your name.

A Charles Chaplin.

Q How old are you?

A 55.

Q Do you know Joan Berry?

A I do.

Q When did you first meet her?

A Somewhere in 1941, I think.

Q Calling your attention to the Fall of 1942, do you remember being in New York during that period of time?

A What date?

Q Fall of 1942; November or December?

A Yes, October, I think, wasn't it?

Q When was the first time that you saw Joan Berry after you left New York and came back to California?

A I arrived back in California on October 30, I believe, and I think about seven or eight days later.

Q Do you remember seeing Joan Berry at the Players with King Vidor on September 10, 1942?

A I do not.

Q You never remember being there at the time you were with King Vidor?

A I do not.

Excerpt given in the aforementioned court on the same date December 19, 1944.

The Attorney for the Plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Scott continues the questioning of the witness Charles Chaplin, on Page 79 of the beforementioned record beginning with Line 4.

Q When did you have sexual relations with Miss Berry & last?

A I don't know. I think way off somewhere in February.

SOB

Q February of that year?

A I don't know for sure, but I know I ceased having any intimate relations with her.

Q I am talking about sexual relations with her?

A That is what I mean. You will pardon me but the word is very harsh.

Q Very harsh word.

A Yes.

Q Very, very harsh.

A Yes.

MR. SCOTT: I am sorry that I hurt your feelings.

A That is all right. I am used to it.

THE COURT: I will have to ask the audience to restrain themselves from all forms of expression, whether funny or sad. Keep your faces pretty straight. Don't let me hear any noise from the audience or we will take steps.

QUESTION BY MR. SCOTT:

Q Now, fitting your vocabulary and calling it intimate relations, the last time you had intimate relations with Miss Berry, you think was February of that year?

A I don't know. I know I ceased having anything of that kind because

Q I am asking you the time.

A Yes.

Q Can you fix it in any definite way?

A No, I cannot.

Q Then it was a long time before December 23rd, the night of the gun play?

A Yes.

Q A long time before that?

A Yes, a long time. I am not definite - I cannot be definite, but around the Max Rinehart's period, when she was going to school there and studying the drama.

Q Then lets go back to this gun play. As I understand it, you say she went into the next room that night and you went downstairs and you never saw her anymore that night?

A No, I did not.

The next excerpt was taken from the beforementioned transcript of the hearing in the beforementioned Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles, before the Honorable Henry M. Willis, Judge, presiding. The case No. is X-238,936. The date upon which the following testimony was given was December 20, 1944. In this excerpt Mr. Charles Chaplin is being questioned by Mr. Joseph Scott. The testimony in the excerpt commences on Page 113, Line 15.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q Mr. Chaplin, do you recall being on the witness stand in a recent case in the United States Court, with the United States District Attorney cross-examining you?

A Yes.

Q And I will say to Counsel I am reading from Page 1175 of the transcript, at Line 21.

MR. MELLIKAN: May I look over your shoulder?

MR. SCOTT: Yes, sir. As far as Mr. Millikan is concerned, your Honor, I repeat, and I want him to understand, and I want the jury to understand, I have the utmost respect and confidence in his integrity in every way. Whatever I may say otherwise which may affect his client or the issues involved here has no reflection upon him. I want that publicly understood.

QUESTION BY MR. SCOTT: (reading): "MR. CARR: I want to ask you before this - and I'm sorry I have to come back to this - I want to know as near as you can recollect the last date that you had sexual intercourse with Joan Berry."

"A. Sexual intercourse is not that important in my life."

"Q. You don't remember the date?"

"A. No, I do not."

"Q. Can you approximate the date?"

"A. No, I cannot."

Q. You so testified, did you not?

A. I did.

Q. Is that a fair statement of your recollection now?

A. I so testified.

Q. You testified yesterday, did you not, Mr. Chaplin, the last time you had sexual intercourse - pardon me, intimate relations with her -

A. Yes.

Q. - was last February?

MR. MILLIKAN: I am sorry, your Honor, that is not the record.

THE COURT: Not last February - February of '42.

MR. SCOTT: February of '42.

MR. MILLIKAN: That was not the testimony of the witness, if the Court please, according to my very best recollections. I think he testified that he could not remember and approximated some date.

THE COURT: He mentioned the month of February.

MR. MILLIKAN: Yes, but he didn't testify positively to it.

THE COURT: No.

MR. SCOTT: I am not saying he did.

MR. MILLIKAN: That is what your question implied.

QUESTION BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. In the light of your recollection now, what in your opinion was the approximate date of your having intimate relations with Miss Berry the last time?

A. I know that they ceased around February.

Q. Now, how do you recollect it that way?

A. Because I was very busily engaged on my - on Shadow and Substance, and because Miss Berry was also - I think she was away.

Q. Now, in the course of the examination of the jurors your learned Counsel stated that he expected to show that you did not have relations and you could not thereby be the father of this child. I think that you are willing to

(Q Continued)

admit, are you not, Mr. Chaplin, that you are sexually potent and have seminal fertility so you could produce a child if you had contact with a healthy woman?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, lets go back to where we left off last night. You stated that you went down to the pool and you talked for about an hour and a half. Now, what did you talk about?

A We talked about - she talked, at least - that - what I am trying to do now is to recollect and try to get a logical sequence of events.

Corrections on Certification Numbers 1 to 4 inclusive, were made by me on October 10, 1952 to correspond with the original. I certify that I have compared this copy with the original and that it is a true, correct and exact copy.

(b)(7)(c)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

A-5653092 Temp. INV:CGB

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, California

DATE: October 8, 1952

FROM : Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division, Central Office

SUBJECT: Your 1600-41933; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN *f*

There is forwarded herewith copy of letter addressed to the Attorney General on stationery of The Garden School, 11505 Rochester Avenue, West Los Angeles, California, in which it is indicated that the writer of the letter "saw proof of large contributions to the Communist Party" and "saw evidence of his moral peccadillos and his utter indifference to the various children who were the results of them, to the deaths of the girls in childbirth, etc." It would appear that the writer of this letter, Gerith Ulm, who is the Director of The Garden School, should be promptly interrogated and all of the evidence she has secured.

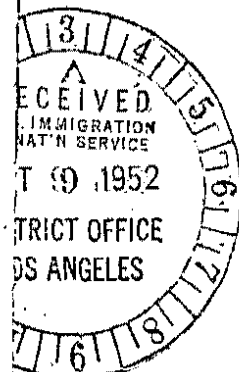
Attachment

Raymond F. Farrell

*Attached letters & notes
obtained from atty.
John L. Dravin 10/9/52*



(b)(7)(c)



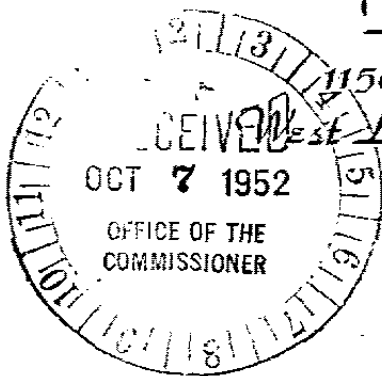
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Glenn A. Bertness
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date



DECLASSIFIED



The Garden School
11505 Rochester Avenue
West Los Angeles 25, California

Attorney General J.P. McGranery
Washington, D.C.

Handwritten initials: BSB

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDS BRANCH
14 OCT 6 1952	
REC'D	

Dear Sir:

In 1940 I wrote a biography of Charles Chaplin which now is listed in the Literature Section of Public Libraries over our country.

The one-third I was forced to cut from the book contains the evidence you may need to prove Mr. Chaplin definitely "undesirable" as an alien or a potential citizen.

During a daily study of notes and documents held by his secretary of eighteen years standing, over the period of two ⁷ years preparation of the biography, I saw proof of large contributions to the Communist Party and refusals to contribute to any worthy charity such as Children's Hospital, etc.

I saw evidence of his moral peccadillos and his utter indifference to the various children who were the results of them, to the deaths of the girls in childbirth, etc.

As W.R. Hearst controlled the distributing agencies for published books, my book to get out at all was necessarily cut. Now, it is Harry Crocker, Hearst's henchman, who is acting as secretary to Chaplin and his protector. Perhaps now that Hearst has gone to his reward(?) his power is not the blot on the American scene as once wielded.

I can assure you Chaplin's life is a stench in the nostrils even of the motion picture colony here. And it is the cockneys, his own kind in England who are hailing him there. I have just returned from three months in England.

If I can be of any assistance in keeping Chaplin out of America, I shall be glad to do so.



Sincerely yours
G. W. ...
A.B., A.M., Ph.D.

October 4, 1952

October 6, 1952.

Dear Mr. Madman:

(b)(6)

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 29, 1952 and the enclosure thereto from Mrs. Peter J. Aigner of [redacted] Buffalo, New York, which is dated September 27, 1952, wherein Mrs. Aigner raises the question as to why Mr. Chaplin has been permitted to reside in this country for so many years without becoming a citizen.

Mr. Chaplin was admitted to the United States for permanent residence on October 10, 1912. As you may be aware, the Nationality Laws do not impose an obligation upon any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to become a citizen of the United States after any period of residence.

Sincerely,

Commissioner

Honorable Bernard P. Madman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

CC: District Director, Los Angeles, California
Your 1600-41933. For your information.

INV 7-11-50

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Los Angeles, California
October 9, 1952

Robert Lee Johnson

[REDACTED] (b)(6)
Los Angeles 46

CRestview 6-9774

Mr. Johnson called this morning and talked to Mr. [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)

He said:

"I am a motion picture writer. I wanted to put in my two bits this morning and call you. You have no idea how grateful a number of us are that your office is doing something about people like Reuben Ship. I know the other side is always active enough to call in and put in their protests."

"We are working like dogs going on over seven years. Any time we get just a breath of fresh air and see that our Government is taking action--unless you have been through the stuff we have been through--I can speak with authority..I have been with the film industry twenty years...it is really our only hope. Is there any way some of us can cooperate with you? You probably don't need our cooperation."

Mr. [REDACTED] told him that on the contrary we wanted it and solicited it. (b)(7)(c)

Mr. Johnson answered Mr. [REDACTED] question - that he was a member of the Screen Writers Guild, that he was familiar with the Motion Picture Alliance although he was not a member.

He said further that every thing he had done (and that he had cooperated with other Government Agencies) he had done subrosa... that he had to do it in that manner.

Mr. Johnson said:

"Frequently some of us are in a position to help you guys out...not that we are in any position to ever go beyond facts we know; like people working in an industry we ~~know~~ are frequently more familiar with the facts..."

Mr. [REDACTED] told Mr. Johnson he would have someone call to see him.
Johnson replied: (b)(7)(c)

"I have cooperated, as I say, with other Government Agencies and I wouldn't want to take your time to have you go to some trouble to get some things that I probably wouldn't be able to supply you with, but in any way I can, why, I believe I want to work with my Government....At the moment I can't think of any reason you should send someone out to me....Please keep up the work. We know you have got several hundred to go."

Secy

(b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED]
West Hollywood, California
October 26, 1948

Mr. Harvey Hollahan
c/o Charles Chaplin Estate
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Harvey:

You asked me once if I would confirm, in the presence of your attorney, that I had called you a liar. I said I would but you didn't do anything about it. After all we got along very well. Indeed, I don't think an unpleasant word was ever exchanged between us concerning the work we had to divide, but it may interest you to know why I stopped (cut out) all social conversation and ignored you for most of the time of the 10 months we worked together. I can't remember ever hearing so much hateful talk in any household I ever worked in as at Charles Chaplin's. It was the "damned Jews" all the time who got blamed for everything. Chaplin is supposed to have Jewish blood in his veins and when I asked you to moderate it didn't help. What are your principles anyhow, if you have any? You always had a pleasant word for the Chrysler boy next door, who is Jewish and serving his country in the Navy, and in the next breath you cursed the Jews and wanted them all chased out of the country. Don't you feel like a snake in the grass in this case? I remember you said, "all the colored people should be put against a wall and shot." I have noticed that those on the lowest step on the social ladder are more biggoted than others and get satisfaction from believing they are so superior to even whole races. Of all the wealthy people I have met, I found only one man of German descent (on Park Avenue in New York) who preached race hatred. He was a promoter of Nazism and not a sucker and dumb as you say you are. If you were plain dumb I would not write you about it, but you are malicious and evil and you don't know it because you never were able to exercise any self-criticism so long as I knew you. You judge people by their race and color and not by their intelligence, because you are dumb, as you say. So why not leave them alone. A heroic negro in the Navy or Army or a scientist like Washington Carver should have just as much right to life or even justice as a sickly white looking servant who has lived his life. You may have Nazism on your brain like a disease, for you told the Swedish chambermaid, Hetty Backlund, that Swedes and Norwegians are niggers anyhow. She took you seriously and gave this remark as reason for leaving the job. How far does your race and class hatred go? I remember, too, you said one morning that it was found that all the absenteeism in war plants was caused by drinking. Will you excuse me I answered that you were insulting American labor and should be ashamed of yourself as you ought to know that there are many causes for absenteeism. Once when Miss Barry was up to see Mr. Chaplin, I was told by the butler to keep doors tightly closed and entertain you and Max Runser with conversation as he didn't want her to get beaten up by you two. Is that what you are proud of? Max, you know, is so sickly with sinus that he cannot work, but is able to drink. His wife has to work as bookkeeper in the Chaplin Studios.

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Twice you brought Miss Berry down town, I remember, and both times you brought one or two of her shoes back. Once was a cold winter evening and you showed it with a triumphant smile. The second time she had fainted on the doorsteps and I had to help you pull her into the car. That time she telephoned me about getting her shoes and said she was afraid of you as you had threatened to beat her up. I know, though, that you treated her with contempt (and hatred). After all she was entitled to a little consideration and not to be treated as a dog. She had been a very close friend of Chaplin's for 18 months, if not his sweetheart, and under contract to his Studio. You behaved as though all laws and rights were administered from the Chaplin place.

You wanted to take away or hide Mrs. Chaplin's rationing card because her age was given as 16. That was none of your business the cook said and she put you in your place time and again, but you always came back for more.

I was told when I came to Chaplins that you ran to the office with tales. And I got my suspicions. When you had your vacation last summer you slept in the house most of the time. When Mr. Chaplin was in Santa Barbara, one night the two sons came by the house with some friends and went to the swimming pool, which they were not allowed as long as their father was away. You went to Santa Barbara and reported it to Mr. Chaplin. Do you have to do those things to keep your job? I got them out of the place. If it hadn't been for you I would have left them alone, but I guessed what you were up to. Have you always behaved like a stoolpigeon?

Reform yourself. You are of nature not so bad. Ignorance and corrupt influence has brought you to class hatred, which is the biggest cause of all the misery and suffering of the human race.

As always,

(b)(6)

West Hollywood, California
October 26, 1943

Mrs. Charles Chaplin
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Mrs. Chaplin:

Enclosed I send you a copy of a letter I sent Harvey today. You will see that we are far apart in temperament, but still we got along well.

When I was fired from your home I was thrown out like a criminal. I was forbidden to go and see Mr. Chaplin. I don't think he was informed that I was leaving and I was not, even after 10 months, given a reference, which, under normal circumstances, would prevent me from getting another job. I believe that you both were satisfied with my work. I didn't however know that your home was run to suit Frances Killian, the cook, and Mrs. Runser, the Bookkeeper. I understood from the time I first came to your place, that some of the help tried to make a position for themselves. I was hired as a second man, but to get along had to practically wait on some of the help. Edward, the butler, was secretary, the girls told me, so it was not hard to guess the scheme. Edward had two vacations, I, however, got none. One of my faults was, I suppose, that I was willing to work alone when Edward was away. Though I knew the ways of the house, Edward tried to get a man to take his job, when he should have gotten somebody to help me, as would have been done in any other house. When Edward had had 8 days of his second vacation Mrs. Runser telephoned Mr. Chaplin very obligingly if Edward could have three more days as he hadn't finished his business in Santa Barbara. Mr. Chaplin was considerate enough to ask if it would be all right with me and I said certainly. The same day I telephoned to Edward's apartment that I had a message from his son, who sailed for the Pacific war zone, so Edward could get it when he came home, and there was Edward on the telephone. I got so embarrassed that I didn't say anything to the rest of the help. When I mentioned the episode to Mr. Chaplin's secretary when things went too far and she just smiled very significantly (as if to say you know it). Mrs. Runser didn't only lie, she made a fool of Mr. Chaplin.

When Edward got sick, the cook complained in such an outrageous and shameful way to Mrs. Runser that I asked Mrs. Runser when I was down for my pay raise to tell Frances to mind her own business. I could see that Mrs. Runser felt insulted about my request. It was not the same as sending her cake all the time. I can very well understand she would like to get even with me.

The (antagonism) coldness between Frances and me started when I passed the remark about Nazism. It took the chambermaid to tell me Frances was Nazi, before I got more reserved. And when Frances once asked me if I didn't think the Jews were the cause of the war, I said I didn't, and that they were just as good as her and me. That didn't make things better. One

day during G. Heater's broadcast Frances burst into tears. Only Harvey was heartless enough to laugh, as she explained, she cried for all the boys dying on the battle fields. It was the day the Germans got trapped at Stalingrad. Frances didn't say much about the war but she sabotaged and mismanaged the handling of food ever since the rationing. She and Mrs. Runser got a cooler in the house after meat rationing started and filled it with meat against Mr. Chaplin's wishes. The cooler was packed too full we were told and meat for \$120.00 was spoiled and thrown away. We got a new cooler and more meat which was not first class and the help got what was not eaten of it. As meat was easy to get Frances was very extravagant and once a whole ham was overcooked, it simply was disposed of. I don't know what is in the store rooms but in the pantry was mint jelly for many years at the rate you use it, and tea was on the shelves for the rest of Mr. Chaplin's life. Mrs. Runser and Frances sent Mr. Chaplin down for his rationing books without registering up anything. I was informed and there was supposed to be about 80 pounds of coffee in the storage.

One should think when you have Mrs. Runser to take care of house-keeping and her sister in the market you traded at and the chauffeur who has been the sweetheart of the girl in the market for 10 years, to call for the groceries, that you would get first class food. Once I was alone we got a pineapple which was so poor it could not be used. The price was \$1.97. A few days later I bought a good one for my sister at 55 cents.

A couple of weeks after Edward got sick I telephoned the office for big pieces of Old Lavender soap for the bathhouse. Mrs. Runser got so excited she telephoned me several times and told me that Edward had informed her that there were at least 8 boxes, or 24, pieces of soap in the pressing room. I told her very thoughtlessly that there never had been that many. I should have had sense enough to have kept quiet and take a small piece which I had plenty of, or taken a big piece from upstairs. It would have lasted the rest of the season.

I suppose Frances knows that I had told Marie, who comes Thursdays to cook, that my sister could cook a dinner if Marie could not come. That is why she told me, I guess, that she hated me and said that I tried to get her out of the job. Well she got a chambermaid in who never had done any cooking, but she cleaned the kitchen.

Frances told me once, "There are no idiots in my country." I never engaged in any verbal fight when she lost her temper. Did she mean that the idiots were sent over here?

The day I was thrown out I picked up a plate in the kitchen belonging to the dinner set. I thought it was left there by you. The chambermaid said that she wanted it. I told her she could pick it up in the pantry when she needed it. I understood she was stubborn so I let her take it. Then Frances lost her temper. It was not only me she cursed, it was the whole Norwegian race that was wrong.

That Frances is an erratic person you know very well. When I saw once to my astonishment she embraced and kissed you, I got the impression you kept away from the kitchen for days.

Frances intrigued in other jobs I am told and in Nebers place she even accused help of stealing champaign after she had left.

Of all the help who has gone in and out of your place the last 18 months, nobody stood it as long as I.

Respectfully,

MEMO ON CHAPLIN --

FRED HOWSER, DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING THE TWO ABORTIONS, JOAN BARRY TOLD INVESTIGATIONS SHE UNDERWENT AT DR. TWEEDY'S OFFICES, CRENSHAW AND ADAMS. SHE TOLD INVESTIGATORS THAT TIM DURANT TOOK HER THERE AND WATCHED THE OPERATION. THEN SHE SAID SHE WAS TAKEN TO CHAPLIN'S HOUSE WHERE SHE RECUPERATED. SHE SAID A NURSE ACCOMPANIED HER HOME AND THAT CHAPLIN LAUGHLINGLY TOLD THE NURSE THAT ALL HE HAD TO DO WAS TO LOOK AT A GIRL AND SHE GOT PREGNANT.

THE GRAND JURY IS ALSO INVESTIGATING THE CHARGES MADE BY JOAN THAT SHE WAS SHOVED INTO A JAIL CELL AT THE BEVERLY HILLS POLICE STATION AND BECAUSE SHE REFUSED TO PUT ON JAIL CLOTHES HER OWN CLOTHES WERE TORN OFF AND SHE WAS LEFT IN THE CELL ALMOST NUDE FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

CHIEF ANDERSON'S ANSWER TO THAT IS THAT HER THINGS WERE TAKEN AWAY FROM HER BECAUSE HE THOUGHT SHE MIGHT COMMIT SUICIDE AND THAT SHE HAD A PIECE OF BROKEN MIRROR IN HER HANDBAG THAT SHE TRIED TO SLASH HER WRISTS WITH.

ANOTHER ANGLE THAT INTERESTS THE GRAND JURY IS THE BUSINESS OF THE \$100 BILL AND THE TOURIST TICKET HANDED HER BY A COP WHEN JUDGE CHARLES J. GRIFFIN ORDERED HER TO STAY OUT OF BEVERLY HILLS. THIS TICKET AND MONEY WAS PRESUMABLY HANDED HER BY ROBERT ARDEN WHO IS A STOOGUE OF CHAPLIN'S. JOAN SAID SHE THOUGHT ARDEN WAS IN COURT TO ACT AS HER FRIEND AND APPARENTLY HE WAS THE COMPLAINING WITNESS.

FRED HOWSER RECEIVED A LETTER LAST WEEK FROM JUDGE GRIFFIN ASKING HIM TO INVESTIGATE THE WHOLE TRANSACTION. GRIFFIN APPARENTLY WANTING TO GET HIMSELF IN THE CLEAR.

ADD CHAPLIN MEMO XXX THE CLEAR.

CECIL D. HOLLAND CONFESSED TO ME THAT HE WAS HIRED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE BY MINNA WALLIS WHO TOLD HIM THAT TIM DURANT WOULD GIVE HIM \$500 IF HE COULD GET JOAN OUT OF JAIL AND OUT OF THE STATE AND HUSH DOWN ANY SCANDAL. HOLLAND SAID WHEN HE TALKED WITH JOAN HE COULD SEE THAT SHE WAS A VICTIM AND THAT HE TURNED COMPLETELY ON HER SIDE. HE ASKED ME TO BELIEVE HIM AND I TOLD HIM THAT I HAD TO TAKE HIS WORD BUT THAT SINCE ALL EYES WERE ON HIM HE COULD SCARCELY AFFORD TO PULL ANYTHING CROOKED.

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JOAN, STILL LOVING CHARLES AS SHE CALLS HIM HAS BEEN TRYING TO NEGOTIATE WITH HIM HERSELF WITH LITTLE SUCCESS. AT FIRST HOLLAND TOLD ME HE WAS OFFERED BY LOYD WRIGHT, ACTING AS CHAPLIN'S COUNSEL, A DOWN PAYMENT OF \$5000 AND \$50 PER WEEK UNTIL THE COMING BABY REACHED 21 YEARS OF AGE. HOLLAND THOUGHT THAT WAS A PRETTY GOOD OFFER AND ADVISED THE BERRYS TO TAKE IT BUT JOAN OBJECTED TO THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT WHICH SHE THOUGHT REFLECTED ON HER. CHAPLIN INSISTED ON PUTTING A LOT OF BUM CRACKS IN THE CONTRACT ABOUT HER. THEN FRANK DOHERTY GOT IN THE PICTURE BECAUSE WRIGHT HAD TO GO TO WASHINGTON. DOHERTY WAS TOUGHER AND WANTED TO CUT DOWN THE PAYMENT TO \$2500 AND ALLOW JOAN \$100 PER WEEK FOR EIGHT MONTHS. THAT WOULD BE FOR FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE BABY WAS BORN. AT THAT TIME SHE WOULD HAVE TO SUBMIT TO A BLOOD TEST TO DETERMINE THE PATERNITY OF THE CHILD. THIS WAS ALSO REJECTED BY JOAN BECAUSE AGAIN THE CONTRACT CLAUSES WHICH REFLECTED ON HER CHARACTER.

IN THE MEANTIME SHE WENT TO CHAPLIN'S HOME ON LAST SUNDAY NIGHT AND GOT IN THE BACK DOOR WHERE SHE WAS ACCUSTOMED TO ENTERING WHEN SHE LIVED THERE. CHAPLIN AND THE BUTLER, EDWARDS, DIDN'T KNOW SHE WAS THERE. SHE WENT THROUGH THE DINING ROOM AND JUST AS SHE STOOD BY THE PORTIERRS, SHE SAID CHAPLIN CAME INTO THE HOUSE VIEW THE FRONT DOOR WITH OONA O'NEILL. JOAN LISTENED TO CHARLES MAKING LOVE TO OONA AND TELLING HER ALL THE THINGS HE HAD ONCE TOLD HER. SHE ALMOST BLEW HER TOP AND WENT UPSTAIRS TO HIS BEDROOM WHERE SHE TRIED TO TAKE AN OVERDOSE OF SLEEPING TABLETS WHICH SHE FOUND IN HIS DRESSING TABLE DRAWER. SHE ONLY GOT SLUG NUTTY. CHAPLIN TOOK OONA HOME WITHOUT KNOWING THAT JOAN WAS IN THE HOUSE.

WHEN HE RETURNED SHE WAS TALKING ON THE TELEPHONE TO HER GIRL FRIEND, MARIE D'VARGA AND CHAPLIN HEARD HER TALKING. HE ASKED HER WHAT THE HELL SHE WAS DOING AT THE HOUSE AND SHE TOLD HIM SHE HAD HEARD HIM MAKING LOVE TO OONA. HE THEN BEGAN TO GIVE HER THE OLD PITCH AGAIN AND TOLD HER SHE WAS SO WRONG TO GET HIS NAME ALL MIXED UP IN THE PUBLIC PRINTS AND THAT IF SHE WOULD JUST GO OUT OF TOWN AND STATE AND TRUST HIM HE WOULD TAKE CARE OF HER FOREVER. ABOUT THAT TIME THE GIRL FRIEND CALLED HER BACK ON THE TELEPHONE AND THE BUTLER GOT UP TO ANSWER THE PHONE AND WHEN HE CAME IN THE ROOM CHAPLIN SHOVED JOAN AWAY FROM HIM

AND ORDERED THE BUTLER TO TAKE HER HOME. THE BUTLER DID AND SHE WENT BACK THERE THE NEXT DAY BUT DIDN'T SEE CHAPLIN. THE FOLLOWING DAY HE CALLED HER AND INVITED HER TO LUNCH. SHE WENT AND HAD A LOVELY TIME WITH LUNCH BEING SERVED HER DOWN AT THE SWIMMING POOL AND CHAPLIN TELLING HER SHE OUGHT NOT TO TAKE HIM INTO COURT AND OUGHT TO TRUST HIM. SHE SAID SHE TRUSTED HIM ONCE AND HE THREW HER IN JAIL. THEN HE TOLD HER HE WAS A GREAT GENIUS AND THAT SHE WAS ONLY A DUMB LITTLE GIRL AND IT WOULDN'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE IF SHE WAS RUINED BUT THE WORLD WOULD SUFFER A GREAT LOSS IF ANYTHING HAPPENED TO HIM AND HE WAS NEVER PERMITTED TO MAKE ANOTHER PICTURE. THEN HE YELLED OUT THAT HE MUST HAVE PEACE AND THAT HE DIDN'T CARE IF HE WENT TO JAIL OR NOT. IN JAIL, HE SAID HE WOULD FIND PEACE. JOAN ASKED HIM IF HE HAD EVER BEEN IN THE COUNTY JAIL AND POINTED OUT THAT SHE DIDN'T FIND ANY PEACE THERE.

SHE ASKED HIM IF HE WOULD MARRY HER AND GIVE THEIR CHILD A NAME AND HE TOLD HER THAT SUCH TALK WAS NONSENSE. THAT THEY SHOULD BE ABOVE MARRIAGE. MARRIAGE WAS FOR THE COMMON HERD TO WHICH THEY DID NOT BELONG.

NONE OF THIS IS PRIVILEGED AND OF COURSE WILL BE USED AT THE RISK OF LIBEL BUT IT WILL GIVE A BACKGROUND OF WHAT HAS BEEN GOING ON.

END MUIR CHAPLIN MEMO 6/4/431133AJ

Re - Barry

no. 10-195-



Bob Van Byrne, - Mike Riley, - who had concession at Trocadero. (told by a Bob at Trocadero that Mike wanted to see them). Saw Mike - Jul. 14, '43. Said he knew Bob & his friend knew Joan; Geisler going up & down Strip handing out \$10 & \$20 like water; if he knew anything, would pay real money.

Last night learned Mike just there one night, told by Danny, mgr. of Trocadero, Danny gave him a confidential number to reach party who would take him to Geisler; ^{or} Ar 5-1058

When was Joan at Beverly Hills Hotel? Joine Alden Hostess April 15, '42 to May 8, '43. Saw Joan & Chaplin together several times at Paul last summer.

Chaplin took care of change acts after Joan at ¹⁵⁰⁰Chopera, I. Magnin's, Elij. Arden's & New Hills.

'Edward' (butler) came to hotel several times with things for Joan.

One occasion, sleeping tablets, at hotel, next mor locked out, took her car; Joine called Edward, said she had come up, Chaplin through her out. Had bill of \$300 to \$400 at hotel, which Chaplin paid

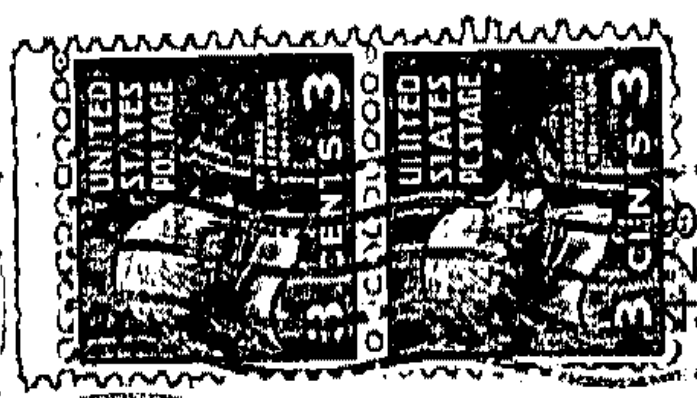
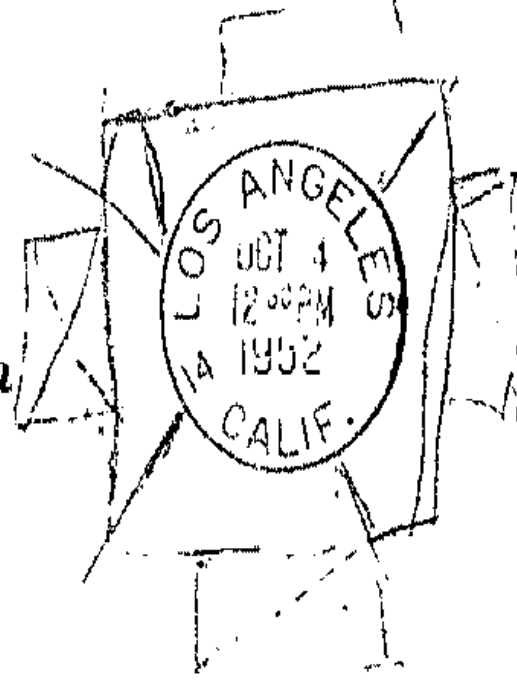
Fremore apto.

(Al Freitas - Hi 5-111 - He 9920

10387 Mississippi

121

Erith von Elm, Director
The Garden School
11505 Rochester Avenue
West Los Angeles 25, California



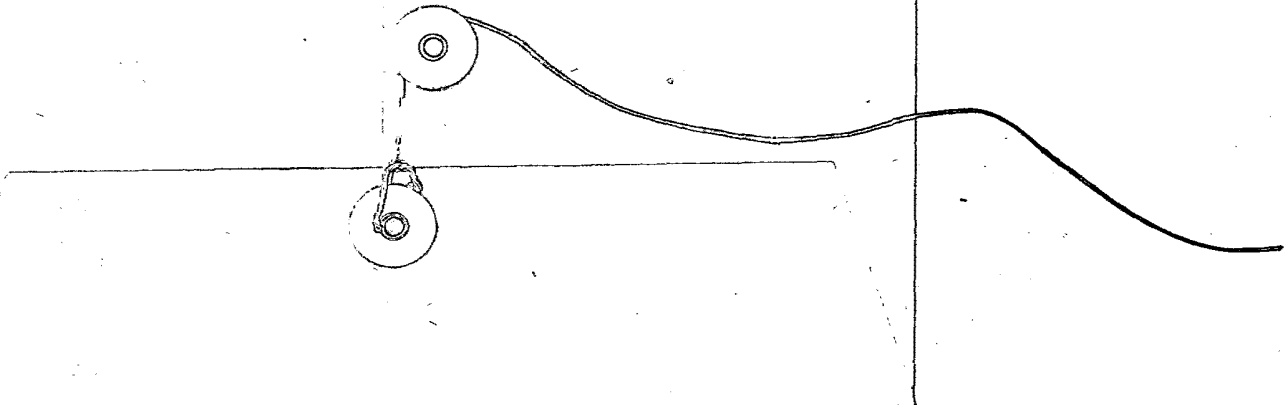
Air mail

A simple hand-drawn triangle pointing downwards, located below the "Air mail" text.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL J.P. McGRANERY
Attorney-General's Office
Washington
D.C.

12

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLE	DATE WITHDRAWN	SIGNATURE OF ALIEN
			Photos
			Joan Berry
			Jim Rasmussen













Chico

PLATE 100

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Handwritten signature or mark



I have identified
this photo as Juan
Berry

Oct. 14, 1952 -



(b)(6)

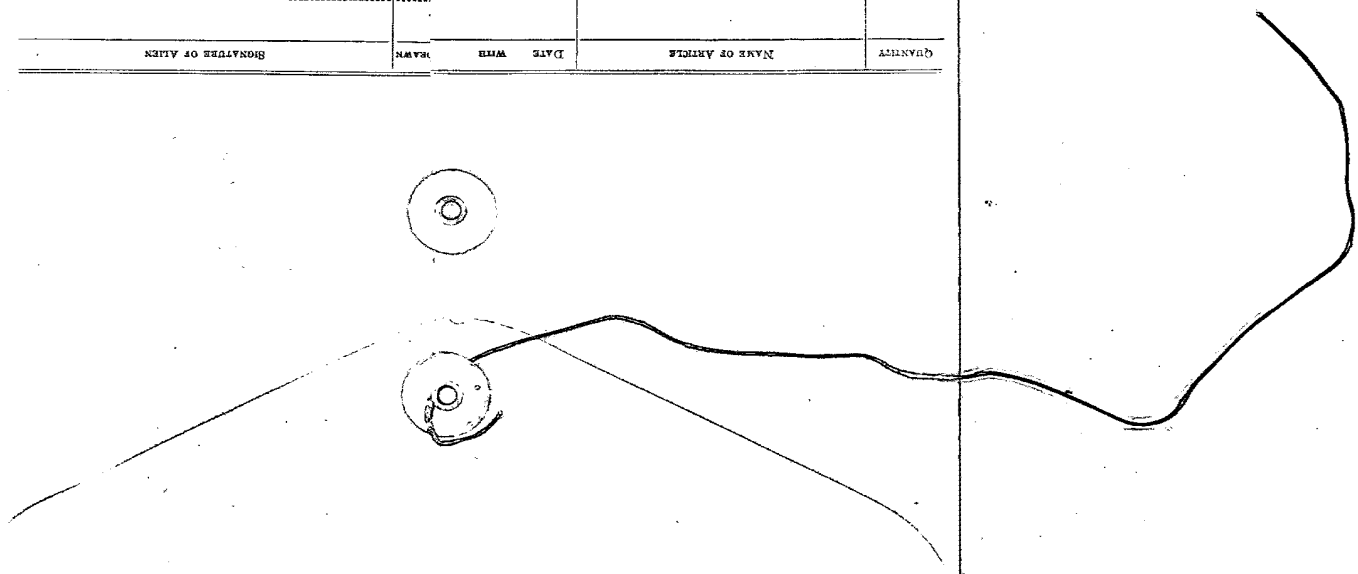
NOV 4-1952

I identified as Juan
Berry -
Oscar Brown

WITHDRAWALS

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLE	DATE WHEN DRAWN	SIGNATURE OF ALIEN

1942
Reserve Force
English, Holland



INSERT FOR MAILING AND FILING

DICTAPHONE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MEMOBELT
RECORD

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 NO. *100-14933*

TO MAIL, INSERT THIS CARD INSIDE THE BELT.

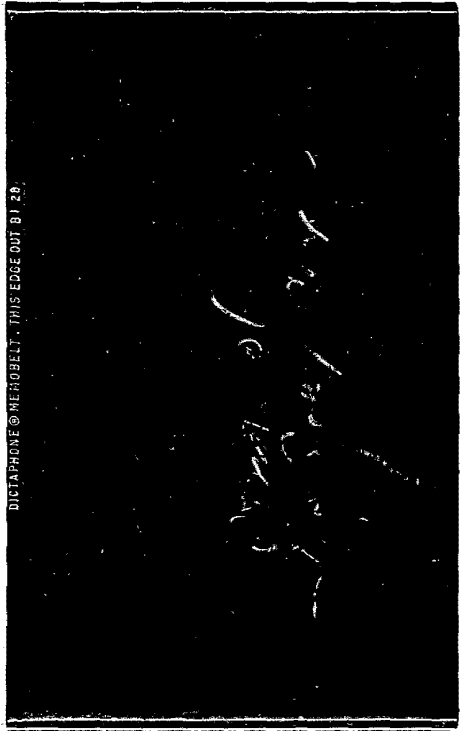
Q & A Stmt of Lela Grey Chaplin (Day) #1

DICTATOR *Q & A*

DATE *10-20-52*

CONTINUED FROM *1* ON *2*

HANDY INDEX TO ALL PREVIOUSLY RECORDED PHONE CALLS, LETTERS OR REPORTS—AND CAN BE KEPT IN ANY STANDARD 4" BY 6" CARD FILE. FORM B568



DICTAPHONE © MEMOBELT · THIS EDGE OUT 91 29

INSERT FOR MAILING AND FILING

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 NO. *100-14933*

TO MAIL, INSERT THIS CARD INSIDE THE BELT. IT SLIPS EASILY INTO STANDARD LETTERHEAD SIZE ENVELOPES.

Lela Grey Chaplin #2

DICTATOR *Q & A*

DATE *10-20-52*

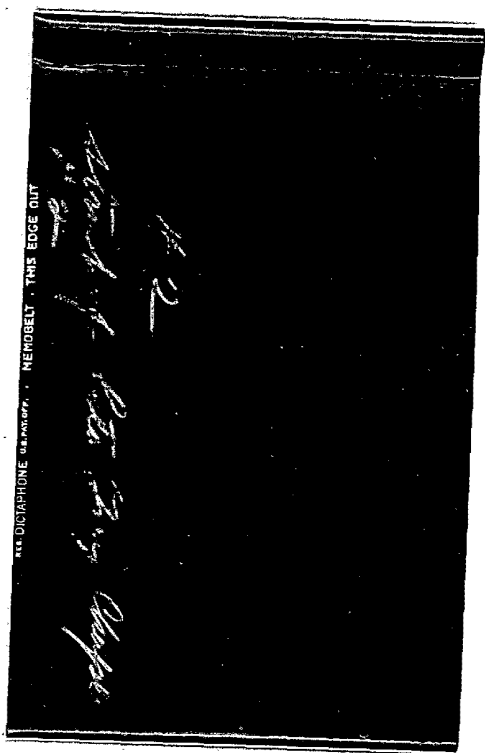
CONTINUED FROM *1* ON *2*

HANDY INDEX TO ALL PREVIOUSLY RECORDED PHONE CALLS, LETTERS OR REPORTS—AND CAN BE KEPT IN ANY STANDARD 4" BY 6" CARD FILE. FORM B568

INSERT INDICATION SLIP IN THIS SLIT

TO MAIL, INSERT THIS CARD INSIDE THE BELT. IT SLIPS EASILY INTO STANDARD LETTERHEAD SIZE ENVELOPES.

THIS CARD SERVES ALSO AS A PERMANENT. HANDY INDEX TO ALL PREVIOUSLY RECORDED PHONE CALLS, LETTERS OR REPORTS—AND CAN BE KEPT IN ANY STANDARD 4" BY 6" CARD FILE. FORM B568



DICTAPHONE © MEMOBELT · THIS EDGE OUT 91 29

m 16-326
7-3-16-51

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles District

CONFIDENTIAL FILE

CONTENTS NOT TO BE DISCLOSED EXCEPT AS
PROVIDED BY OUTSTANDING INSTRUCTIONS

(b)(7)(c)

District Director

Home 200-503

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Acting District Director, Los Angeles 13,
(b)(7)(c) California
FROM : [REDACTED] Investigator,
Los Angeles, Calif.

DATE: November 18, 1952
1600-41933

SUBJECT: MAY REEVES;
JENNY ROTHSTEIN;
BETTY AMAN;
CLARE SHERIDAN

According to the Liberty Magazine article written by Carlyle Robinson about the life of Charles Chaplin, Chaplin met and was friendly with MAY REEVES, JENNY ROTHSTEIN, and BETTY AMAN during his trip to Europe in 1930. There is presently no information indicating that they ever became a part of the motion picture industry in the United States. All efforts to determine their present places of residence have failed.

CLARE SHERIDAN was mentioned in the Liberty Magazine article as a close associate of Charles Chaplin for some time. According to an article in the Los Angeles Times she took up residence on the Left Bank of the Seine, Paris, France, in 1935 after residing for some time in Africa. In an article dated May 23, 1943, from the Los Angeles Times it was stated that she had obtained agreement from Winston Churchill to sit for her to make a sculpture of him. It was also stated that Winston Churchill is her cousin.

No information has been discovered of recent residence in the United States on the part of Mrs. SHI [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)

302

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence: FBI		(2) Agency Reference: 123-10927		(3) Agency Subject or Title: GABRIEL, L. Loutrelle aka MARTIN, Mrs. Paul (see also in CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer)		(4) This Fanfold No.: 1091	
(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET X		(6) Date of Agency Transmittal: 10/29/52		(7) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED NO. MADE BY INS 1		(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	

(7) Summary: Copies of 18 FBI reports (b)(7)(c)		(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092		(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED NO. MADE BY INS	
				(1) 1	

(11) To: Hr [Redacted]	(12) To: DD, Los Angeles, Cal.	(13) To:	(10) NO. RECEIVED	(10) NO. MADE BY INS
Date: 11/13/52	Date: 11-13-52	Date:	(1) 1	
For: A-5653092	For: your 1600-41933 and for use in investigation.	For:	(2) 1	
From: Conf. Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:	(3) 1	
			(4) 1	
			(5) 1	
			(6) 1	
			(7) 1	
			(8) 1	
			(9) 1	
			(10) 1	
			(11) 1	
			(12) 1	

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:	COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:
1 cy in A-5653092 Temp by CO 11-13-52	1 cy in 1600-41933 by IA 11/17/52
1 cy in 1600-41933 by L.A. 11/17/52	

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
 (For Intelligence Information Received From)

File 1600-41933

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

See SECRET portion of file for memorandum of November 7, 1953 from
District Director, San Francisco, and attachments.



(b)(7)(c)

INVESTIGATOR

#297

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:

(2) Agency Reference:

(3) Agency Subject or Title:

(4) This Fanfold No.:

Dept. of State

TUTTLE, Frank

1015

(5) Classification of Correspondence:

(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:

BRANLEY, ...

(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:

UNCLASS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET

X

11/3/52

11/6/52

NO. RECEIVED NO. MADE BY INS

(7) Summary:

(8) Relating INS File No.:

Operations memo from Vienna dated 10/21/52

A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
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(11) To:

(12) To:

(13) To:

Mr. [Redacted]

DD, Los Angeles, Cal.

Date:

11/6/52

Date:

11-10-52

Date:

For:

(Chas. Spencer Chaplin)

For: your 1600-41933 and use in investigation

For:

From:

Conf. Files

From:

INV DIV, CO

From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

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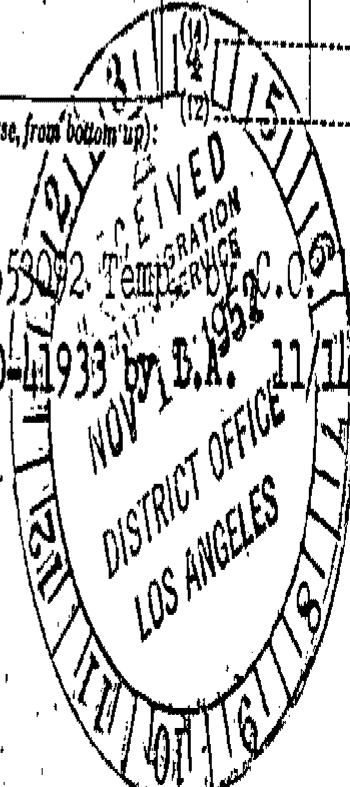
1 cy in A-5653092 Temp by C.O. 11-10-52

1 cy in 1600-41933 by L.A. 11/14/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 cy in A-5653092 Temp by C.O. 11-10-52

1 cy in 1600-41933 by B.A. 11/14/52



SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD (For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1209-7814

DATE: November 12, 1952

TO : District Director,
Los Angeles, California

FROM : [redacted] Officer In Charge

(b)(7)(c) Portland, Oregon

SUBJECT: Your 1600-41933 CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Referring to your letter of the 7th ultimo, I am enclosing herewith two copies of the self-explanatory report of Investigator [redacted]

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

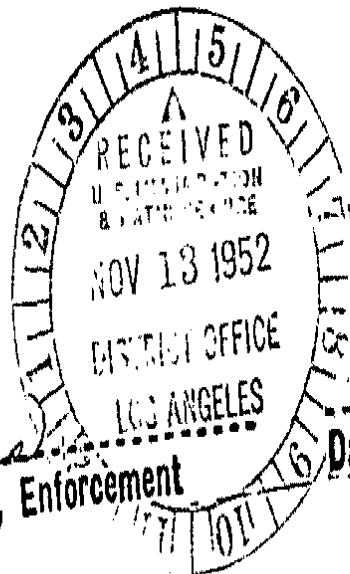
[Large redacted area]

AIR MAIL

(b)(7)(c) CC: Seattle, Washington
(1 cc enclosure)

[redacted]

Glenn A. Bertness
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement



5-29-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED 460

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Seattle District

12-17
(Rev. 7/1/52)

F.O. File No. 1209-7814
Other File No. _____
C.O. File No. A-5 653 092

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

Title of Case:		Character of Case:	
<u>CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN</u>		Subversive Permanent Resident	
Report Made at:	Date of Report	Period of Report:	
<u>Portland, Oregon</u>	<u>November 6, 1952</u>	<u>November 3, 1952</u>	
Office of Origin:	Investigator		
<u>Los Angeles, California</u>	[Redacted] (b)(7)(c)		

SYNOPSIS

District Director of Los Angeles, California requested on October 7, 1952 that Mr. JOHN L. LEECH, informant known to this office, be interviewed and a detailed statement secured from him regarding his personal knowledge and or conversations with Party officials of CHAPLIN's membership in or, affiliations in or contributions to the Communist Party or in any related groups.

It was further requested that LEECH would be asked to elaborate on a statement attributed to him in a memorandum of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated October 2, 1947. At that time LEECH allegedly testified before a Grand Jury, Los Angeles County of 1938. That during an agricultural strike in San Joaquin Valley in California during 1934, ELLA WINTER collected \$500.00 from CHAPLIN,, which was turned over to the Communist Party Strike Relief Committee.

LEECH had previously had made a sworn statement before JOHN P. BOYD on June 22, 1950, a copy of which is hereto attached for return to the Los Angeles district.

"PENDING"

DETAILS

(b)(7)(c) Mr. JOHN L. LEECH was interviewed at his place of residence on John Road, Vancouver, Washington on November 3, 1952. Mr. LEECH was shown the attached copy of his sworn statement made in Seattle, Washington on June 22, 1950 before District Director, [Redacted]. He stated that he recalled making a statement for Mr. [Redacted] and that -

DISTRIBUTION:

C.O.s:

DD Los Angeles



Signed:
Approved:
Forwarded:

Glenn R. Bestman 5-29-81
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement Date

[Redacted Signature Box]

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DETAILS (Continued)

his knowledge of Charles CHAPLIN was completely covered by the remarks and statements made at that time. He added that he could recall no further details relative to conversations, contacts, or incidents relating to CHAPLIN.

MR. LEECH was questioned as to his appearance before a Grand Jury in Los Angeles County in 1938, at which time he testified concerning an incident occurred during the agricultural strike in the San Joaquin Valley in California in 1934 and the collection of \$500.00 from the subject by ELLA WINTER which was turned over to the Communist Party Strike Relief Committee. Mr. LEECH stated that he did not appear before any Grand Jury in 1938; that his appearance and testimony occurred in August 1940 and that he recalled making the statement herein quoted. The money collected by ELLA WINTER from CHAPLIN, he recalled was given by ELLA WINTER to EMMA CUTLER. EMMA CUTLER was a well-known Communist Party figure in California during this period and a militant strike leader for the Party. LEECH pointed out that undoubtedly there is other information contained in the Grand Jury testimony which he gave at that time which is in greater detail than he now recalls. He did recall the incident as related and stated that if other information could be secured from the Grand Jury testimony to refresh his memory, that he would be glad to give any additional statement as required.

In connection with the securing of another detailed statement concerning personal knowledge or conversations with Party officials as to CHAPLIN's membership in the Communist Party or any related groups, LEECH stated that the statement made before BOYD covered his knowledge as completely as he could recall at this time; and that any further statement made at this time would only be a repetition of his previous statement.

No statement was taken from LEECH at the time of interview and it is suggested that if a statement is desired under the circumstances, that the Los Angeles office so advise. It is further suggested that an attempt be made to secure a copy of his Grand Jury testimony in order to refresh LEECH's memory.

November 10, 1952

District Director, Miami, Fla.

(b)(7)(c)



Acting Officer in Charge,
Memphis, Tennessee

Your Memorandum of November 3, 1952; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

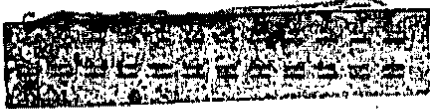
With reference to your above-mentioned memorandum, forwarding memorandum of October 31, 1952 from District Director, Los Angeles, in which it was requested that Mr. Lawrence Seton Ross be interviewed to ascertain if he had any information relative to the subject's membership or affiliation with the Communist Party or information having any bearing upon his moral character.

Expeditious action was requested in this case.

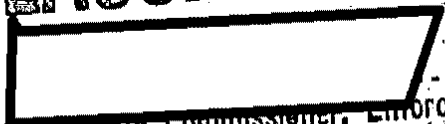
Miss Whitmore, secretary to Mr. Ross was interviewed and stated that Mr. Ross is on a business trip in the East and will not return to Memphis until November 24, 1952.

Mr. Ross will be interviewed on his return to Memphis and we will forward our report direct to the District Director, Los Angeles, in compliance with the reference memorandum.

cc: District Director
Los Angeles, California

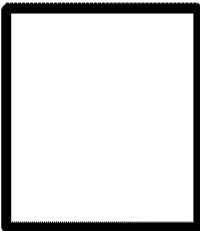


DECLASSIFIED



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date



(b)(7)(c)

Mrs

485
2-90

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:

(2) Agency Reference:

FBI

100-12590

Agency Subject or Title

CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer

(5) Classification of Correspondence:

UNCLASS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET

X

(6) Date of Transmittal:

10/31/52

11/4/52

(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:

NO. RECEIVED: 2

(7) Summary:

Reference to INS letter dated 10/1/52

(8) Relating INS File No.:

A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

NO. RECEIVED NO. MADE BY INS

(11) To:

(12) To:

(13) To:

(b)(7)(c) Mr [Redacted]

District Director
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 11/4/52

Date: 11/5/52

Date:

For: A-5653092

For: information and file 1600-41933

For:

From: Conf. Files

From: Investigations Div, Central Office

From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

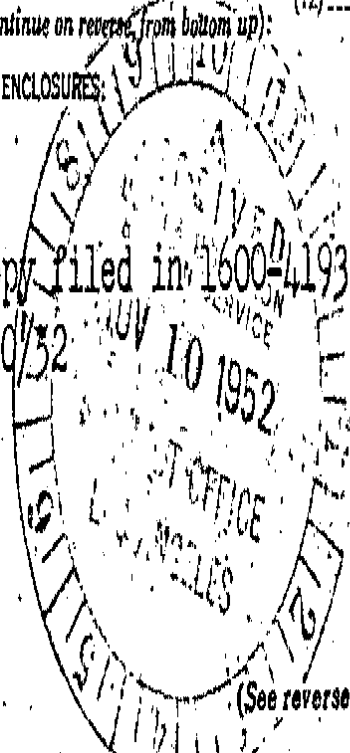
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1 copy filed in 1600-41933 by L.A. 11/10/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 copy filed in 1600-41933 by L.A. 11/10/52



SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL REC (For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Looking Around

with HARRY LANG



While Chaplin Plays in Europe His U. S. Record Gets Close G-Man Scrutiny

Me and My Big Ears!—

GUNNING FOR CHARLIE: While Charles Chaplin is bowing to the applause of Britons and other Europeans, Uncle Sam's G-men are quietly (oh, not TOO quietly) spading up his whole Hollywood life in a hunt for evidence of "moral turpitude" by which the Immigration Department seeks to bar his re-entry into America. Among other things: They're not only fine-screening even the inadmissible-in-court evidence which never was allowed in that recent paternity suit, but also grilling chauffeurs, valets, butlers, other servants and even medicos who worked for or had dealings with him here. And vendors of "privately printed" volumes.

L.A. TIMES
11/15/52

Chaplin Won't Be FBI Informer, Moscow Charges

LONDON, Nov. 13 (U.P.)—Radio Moscow charged today Charlie Chaplin is being persecuted in the United States "because he has refused to become an FBI informer and will not produce pictures to further the American rulers' policy of war.

Chaplin was mentioned in a talk heard here on "growing Fascist trends in the United States."

Radio Moscow added: "This splendid actor, of whom the American movie world is justly proud, is also accused of so-called subversive activities."

B.A. Examiner
11/8/52

Form 8311
Rev. 1-4-40

1600-41933

RETURN RECEIPT

Received from the Postmaster the Registered or Insured Article, the original number of which appears on the face of this Card.

1

(Signature or name of addressee)

2

(Signature of addressee's agent—Agent should enter addressee's name on line ONE above)

Date of delivery 10 23 40, 1940

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-12421

ASKING—Queries From Clients.

Q.—Who wrote the article titled "Latins Are Lousy Lovers"? A.—Helen Laurenson. Q.—Douglas Fairbanks Jr. recently gave a dinner party in London honoring Charlie Chaplin. Can you name the guests? A.—Present at the party you mention were Sir Alexander Korda, Sir Laurence Olivier and Lady Olivier (Vivien Leigh), Lady Browning (Daphne DuMaurier), Mary Martin, Noel Coward, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO District Director Los Angeles, California

DATE November 5, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

FROM



OF CHAPLIN FILMS WITH APPROXIMATE DATES OF THEIR RELEASE

SUBJECT: EVELYN KEYES

- Caught in a Cabaret, 1914
- Mable's Strange Predicament, 1914
- The Fatal Mallet, 1914
- His Prehistoric Past, 1914
- Making a Living, February 1914
- The New Janitor, September 1914
- Dough and Dynamite, October 1914
- The Tramp, 1915
- The Bank, 1915
- One A. M., 1916
- The Champion, 1916
- The Vagabond, July 1916
- Easy Street, January 1917
- The Cure, April 1917
- A Dog's Life, 1918
- Shoulder Arms, 1918
- Sunnyside, 1919
- The Kid, 1921
- The Pilgrim, 1922
- A Woman of Paris, 1923
- The Gold Rush, 1925
- The Circus, 1928
- City Lights, 1931
- Modern Times, 1936
- The Great Dictator, 1940
- Monsieur Verdoux, 1947
- Limelight, 1952

... subject ... interview
 ... agent, Attorney Jerome
 ... Beverly Hills, was contacted personally
 ... Samuel O. Brown at this date.
 ... presently making a picture of
 ... in his most recent communication
 ... she had stated ... she would
 ... subject's foreign address is:
 ...

Miss B. ...

FROM
PEOPLES DAILY WORLD

Monday-March 13, 1944

FILM FRONT

Charlie Chaplin is Still the Peoples' Favorite - by David Platt.

Charles Chaplin has been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. He was the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship.

The Red-baiting press has never forgiven him for this. They have been hounding him for more than 25 years. In 1922 when Chaplin announced that he was taking a trip to Europe he was besieged by reporters of the unkept press: "Mr. Chaplin, why are you going to Europe?" "Just for a vacation."

"Are you going to make pictures while you are there?" "No."

"What do you do with your old mustaches?" "Throw them away."

"What do you do with your old canes?" "Throw them away."

"Mr. Chaplin, do you ever expect to get married?" "Yes." "To whom?" "I don't know."

Finally, the reporters came to the point. "Mr. Chaplin, are you a Bolshevik?" Charlie took them all by surprise by answering: "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore, I must be interested in it." The newsmen rushed to the telephone. The next day's headlines smeared Chaplin as a "Bolshevist" by his own admission. They said he was going to the Soviet Union to make films. They published lies galore about him.

Made Enemies

Chaplin returned from post-war Europe greatly saddened by the poverty he had seen. He made "The Idle Class," "May Day" and "The Pilgrim," all directed against the potbellies of the social order. He made many enemies among the satisfied classes.

The "Pink-petticoated" tabloids in scandal went after Charlie in real earnest a few years later when Lita Grey sued him for divorce. Yellow journalists never had such a holiday. Bernard MacFadden's tabloid, the porno-"graphic", printed the divorce complaint in full. This was something new in character assassination.

(Peoples Daily World - Monday March 13, 1944 - Con'd)

Chaplin was stripped down to his last undershirt. The reputation he had built up through hard work was ripped apart overnight by the scandal sheets. Charlie was accused of letting his children go hungry from lack of milk. He beat his wife, He was a sex-maniac. Chaplin was pronounced guilty of every crime in the book before he was tried. He was hooted at, jeered at and stoned before he had a chance to make himself heard. His films were banned in many communities.

One or two editorial writers came to his defense. Livingston Larned of the White Plains (N.Y.) Reporter lashed at Chaplin's "self-righteous critics" who at one blow sought to wipe out his "vast and immeasurable record of high achievement," which has inspired laughter and light-headed gaiety all around the world. H. L. Mencken came to his defense in the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Chaplin's own statement at the time holds good for today: "All I ask is that the public suspend judgment until the case is decided. I can fight an unjust charge even though all the lawyers of California are behind it. But I do not think it fair to ask me to fight all gossip and all charges and all rumors that are spread against me by people whose only interest is to make money out of me."

Tabloid Plot

Of course all the sensational charges and rumors against Chaplin were eventually proven false. It was all a brutal tabloid plot engineered by filthy minds geared to reactionary political standards.

It took Chaplin several months to recover from the strain of those hectic weeks during which the gutter press had him down as a "hardened criminal," but it was not long before his new film "The Circus" was being acclaimed everywhere as a masterpiece. In 1928, a year after Chaplin was pilloried by MacFadden and Hearst, he received an Oscar from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences "for his versatility in writing, acting and producing The Circus." It was an act of simply justice in recognition of the work of one of the greatest artists of all time. But the cheap rags that crucified Charlie in 1922 and 1927 never let up.

When "The Great Dictator" came out, they again opened up with everything they had because Chaplin had refused to lump Stalin with Hitler. When Charlie came out for a second front they decided to get him for good.

They think they have him now but they're wrong.

The people are on the side of the little man with the oversized shoes, torn coat, cane and mustache. The people whom he has served faithfully for a quarter of a century or more will stand by him.

FROM
PEOPLES DAILY WORLD

Friday July 24, 1942

CHAPLIN ASKS ALLIES: "WHAT'RE WE WAITING FOR? - WE CAN TAKE IT"

Hollywood, July 23 --"What are we waiting for when the situation is so desperate in Russia?"

Charles Chaplin, world-famed screen actor and producer, addressed this question last night to Government heads in Washington and London in a special plea for opening the Second Front immediately.

Chaplin's Second Front call was relayed by a special NBC wire from here to a war rally in New York City's Madison Square Garden.

"Russia is fighting with her back to the wall and that wall is the allies' strongest defense," said Chaplin.

"We cannot afford to lose Russia, for that is the front line of Democracy when our civilization is crumbling around our feet, we've got to take a chance.

"When tens of thousands are dying and millions are about to die, we must speak honestly what's on our minds. The people are asking themselves questions.

"We hear of great expeditionary forces landing in Ireland. Two million Englishmen, fully equipped, are raring to go. What are we waiting for when the situation is so desperate in Russia?

"Not official Washington and official London - these are not questions to create dissension. We ask them in order to dispel confusion and to engender greater confidence and unity for eventual victory, and whatever the answer is, we can take it.

"Let us strike for the impossible. Remember, the great achievements throughout the history of mankind have been the conquest of what seemed the impossible."

FROM
PEOPLES DAILY WORLD

Thursday September 25, 1941

HOLLYWOOD NOTABLES FORM AID-TO-RUSSIA COMMITTEE by Charles Glen

Hollywood, September 24 - More than 200 professional and business leaders of the Hollywood and Los Angeles communities gathered in the home of Producer-Director, Lewis Milestone, Tuesday night, pledged their fullest support to relief of the embattled Russian peoples.

Gathered in honor of Edward C. Carter, Secretary-General of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the community leaders immediately fell to the task of organizing local branches of the Russian War Relief Association.

Carter was recently charged by President Roosevelt's Committee on War Relief Agencies to organize the association.

The reception at the Milestone home followed a luncheon sponsored by Allan C. Balch, President of Union Oil Company, at which Mr. Carter was introduced to representative Angelenos, interested in American aid to the Russian people and the Red army.

Formation of the Southern California Chapter of the Russian War Relief Association under the chairmanship of Boris Lovett-Lorski, internationally famed sculptor, was completed at the Milestone gathering.

Among those addressing the guests were representatives of nationalities involved in the campaign against Nazism.

Speakers were British author James Hilton, American writer Louis Bromfield and Dr. Alexis Kall, former Professor of Aesthetics at St. Petersburg Institute. Dr. Kall is also chairman of the Russian-American Committee for Medical Aid to the Soviet Union.

Invitations to Tuesday night's gathering were issued by a committee composed of Mrs. Edward G. Robinson, Mrs. James Hilton, Miriam Hopkins, Mrs. Lewis Milestone, Boris Lovett-Lorski, Dmitri Tiomkin and writer Boris Ingster.

Original sponsors of the Russian Relief Committee include Harry Chandler, publisher, Los Angeles Times; Charlie Chaplin, Sheridan Gidney, screen writer; Ernst Lubitsch, director; Victor Saville, producer-director; Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce, Heather Thatcher, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Robert Arden, commentator; Lewis Browne, Louis Bromfield, State Senator Robert W. Kenny, George Biddle, Dame May Whitty, Ronald Colman, Mischa Auer, Arthur Cober, Lion Feuchtwanger, Princess Der Ling.

(Peoples Daily World - Thurs. Sept. 25, 1941 - Con'd)

The list of original sponsors it was said, would be greatly widened soon as the committee swings into its work.

To Sponsor Concert

Original mass project of the relief agency, it was said, will be the sponsorship of a concert for Aid to Russia.

General purpose of the National Committee is to undertake aid projects on a wide national and community basis.

Primarily, the function of the committee here will be to act as a central point to which contributions raised by Southern California organizations may be sent.

The association will gather clothing and foodstuffs as well as bandage kits and medical supplies.

Funds, it was announced, are now being collected for the purpose of sending American ambulance units to the Soviet Union.

Air To Spread

Carter noted the aims of the organization include establishment of such organizations in every town and city in the nation.

A national goal of one million dollars to be raised within the shortest possible time has been set by the committee.

Outstanding fact of the formation of the Southern California group was the sentiment for unity and immediate action. As a leading member of the group was quoted, "We are determined that this thing must be carried out at once and that it must be completely successful in every way."

Among Leaders

Heads of the National Russian War Relief Association include Myron Taylor of the United States Steel Corporation and Envoy to Pope Pius; S. W. Gehle, Chase National Bank; Clark Minor, International General Electric, and John Cooper, Pan-American Airways.

Committee head Carter told sponsors, "Aid to Russia is aid to America as well."

(Peoples Daily World - Thurs. Sept. 25, 1941 - Con'd)

"Though many who were uninformed expected an early Russian collapse, these months of fighting have revealed the Russians are determined to fight along side of the British until the very end," Carter said.

"The aim of Russian War Relief," he stressed, "is not to high-pressure unwilling gifts from the uninterested.

"It is rather an effort to assure millions of Americans who, on their own initiative, do want to help America by helping Russia, yet their gift whether large or small, will be efficiently administered and speeded quickly on its errand of mercy."

FROM
PEOPLES DAILY WORLD

Saturday May 16, 1942

CHAPLIN TALKS IN S. F. FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

Film Star Agrees to Pinch-hit for Davies Confined to Hospital

San Francisco, May 15 - Charlie Chaplin, "The Great Dictator" will pinch-hit for Joseph Davies, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, as leading speaker at Monday night's gigantic Russian War Relief Rally at Civic Auditorium.

The World famed comedian and film genius agreed to appear at the special request of Davies, who had wired his regrets yesterday due to a heart attack which hospitalized him for a period of several weeks.

Also at special request of Davies, his speech will be read at the meeting by Dudley Field Malone, Liberal lawyer and an old friend of the Ambassador's. Malone was one of the earliest advocates of American recognition of the Soviet Union.

John Garfield, famous Hollywood actor, will read a letter from a Russian soldier, and Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, will complete the program.

Davies had a telephone hooked up at his hospital bed in New York and talked to Malone, asking him to appear and to ask Chaplin to appear.

Chaplin, in agreeing to speak, cancelled a scheduled appearance Monday night at a Hollywood premier of his old motion picture "The Goldrush".

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933 Inv.

TO : TO THE FILE

DATE: October 28, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

FROM : [REDACTED] Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM RE SUBPOENA WHICH WAS SERVED UPON JOAN BERRY

In the presence of F. M. Snider who appears as Mrs. Seck's attorney, Mrs. Seck was asked to sign the statement she made before me on September 30, 1952, and she refused.

Also present at this interview were Investigators [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and Stenographer Polly Partridge.

(b)(7)(c)

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:

Agency Reference:

(4) Agency Subject or Title

(4) This Fanfold No.:

FBI

100-127090

**CHAPLIN, Char. Spencer
THONSTEIN,**

(5) Classification of Correspondence:

(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:

(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:

UNCLAS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET
	X		

10/23/52

10/27/52

NO. RECEIVED

NO. MADE BY INS

(7) Summary:

Reference to INS memo dated 10/1/52 requesting identity of informant

(8) Relating INS File Nos.:

A-5653092 Temp

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

NO. RECEIVED

NO. MADE BY INS

(11) To:

(12) To:

(13) To:

INV.

DD, Los Angeles, Cal.

Date:

Date:

Date:

10/27/52

10-31-52

For:

For:

For:

A-5653092

**your 1600-41933;
use in investigation**

From:

From:

From:

Conf. Files

INV DIV, CO

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

**1 cy in A-5653092 Temp by CO 10-31-52
1 Copy in A-5653092 by L.A. on 11/1/52**

One copy in A-5653092 by L.A. on 11/1/52

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

BULLITT COMPANY

1411 FOURTH AVENUE

SEATTLE

(b)(7)(c)

October 30, 1952

*Answer
7-17-52*

District Director
U. S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

Dear Sir: File Number - 1600-41933

I received your letter of October 27th just as I was leaving the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles and did not open it until my departure from California. I am leaving Seattle tonight for Tokyo, where I shall be the guest of Ambassador Robert Murphy at the American Embassy.

If you have a representative in Tokyo, I shall be glad to give him any information that I can. If you have no representative there and will transmit your question to the Ambassador, I shall be glad to reply.

Yours very sincerely,

William C. Bullitt
William C. Bullitt

WCB:cms

ESTHER SHANDLER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

708 LANE MORTGAGE BUILDING
208 WEST EIGHTH STREET
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIF.
TRINITY 9977

October 30, 1952

Immigration & Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

Attention - Mr. O. K. Chandler:

Re - File No. 1600-41933

Dear Sir:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of yesterday wherein I informed you that I advised Mr. Vincent J. Dobrich, my client, that he did not have to appear for the interview on October 31, 1952, on the ground that he is a citizen.

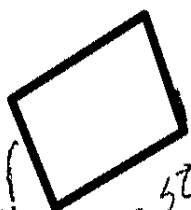
Very truly yours,

Esther Shandler

ESTHER SHANDLER

ES/ss

(b)(7)(c)



efhs
7-11-50

250

District Director, MIAMI FLORIDA

1578/12933
Oct. 1, 1952.

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

CHAPLIN'S BROTHER CHAPLIN; your file unknown

Investigation in the case of the above motion picture actor, who is presently abroad and in possession of valid reentry permit, is being conducted relative to his admissibility, should he seek to reenter the United States.

It is desired that Mr. Lawrence Eaton Moss, who was a witness in the Harry Norton Bridges case and believed known to your office, be interviewed.

Our information shows Mr. Moss employed as Managing Editor of the Cotton Trade Journal, 216 Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Tenn. His home address is given as 1635 Young Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

Aggravation question and answer statement should be obtained from Mr. Moss concerning any association he may have had with Chaplin and any knowledge he may have of the subject's membership or affiliation with the Communist Party or any related front organizations, including any dues, gifts or other contributions made by Chaplin to such groups.

In the event that Mr. Moss should have any information having bearing upon the moral character of the subject, such information should also be included.

Due to the urgency of this investigation, expeditious action is desired and your reply should be forwarded airmail.

CCOPY to: Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Assistant Commissioner,
Investigation Division
File: A-5-653092.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, California

DATE: October 30, 1952

FROM :  Acting Officer in Charge
Fresno, California (b)(7)(c)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Your File 1600-41933-Inv

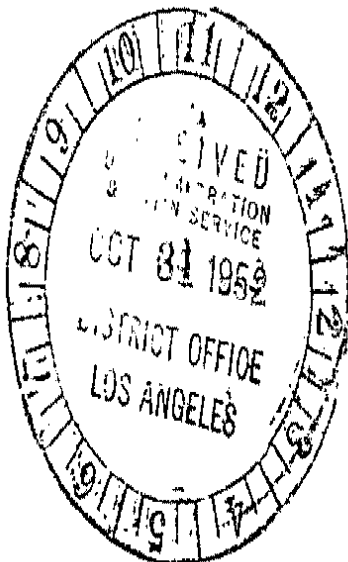
There is returned herewith original transcript of sworn statement of TORAICHI KONO in the case of the above named. This is to advise that the attorney, Mr. Y. R. Hiraoka, 1435 Fresno Street, Fresno, California, this date reviewed the transcript of the statement and stated that he would advise his client to appear at your office and sign the statement.

Encl.



(b)(7)(c)

Price




Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED

247

Form 16-12
10-13-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

File No: 1600-41933

Date: October 30, 1952

Mr. Yoshito Yonemori
[REDACTED] (b)(6)
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:

It is requested that you call at this office, Room No. 129
located at 458 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif. on Monday, Nov. 3rd, 1952
at 10:00 a.m., for the purpose of: reviewing and signing your statement
of October 24, 1952.

Please BRING THIS LETTER WITH YOU when you call and ask for

Mr. [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)

Very truly yours,

cc: Frank F. Chuman
Attorney at Law
257 S. Spring St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

For the District Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

A-5653092-T



OCT 24 1952

Dear Mr. Rodino:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of October 17, 1952 addressed to the Attorney General and the enclosure thereto, which consisted of a letter addressed to you under date of October 10, 1952 by the Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 6 of Newark, New Jersey, in which the view of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 6 is expressed as of opposing forever the reentry of Charles Chaplin into the United States on the basis of his forty years residence, his involvement in paternal disputes, and his support of various left-wing organizations.

Mr. Chaplin was admitted to the United States for permanent residence on October 10, 1912. As you may be aware, the Nationality Laws do not impose an obligation upon any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to become a citizen of the United States after any period of residence.

In the event Mr. Chaplin should apply for readmission to the United States he will be examined, as all aliens are, to determine his eligibility for admission to the United States. It will at that time be incumbent upon him, as it is upon every alien applying for admission, to establish that he is not a member of any excludable classes set forth in the various laws regulating immigration.

As requested, enclosure to your communication of October 17, 1952 is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

J. G. W...
Acting Commissioner

Enclosure

Honorable Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

234

CC: District Director, Los Angeles, California
Your 1600-41933. For your information.

Price
[Handwritten signature]

Form 16-43
11-26-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

NR: 497 STN: KAD237 GR: 35 NEWYORK FLD: 1610 DATE: OCT 28

TO: DD LA

TEXT:

BEKEB OCTOBER TWENTY SEVENTH ONE SIX ZERO ZERO DASH FOUR ONE NINE THREE THREE
PROGRESS REPORT AIRMAILED OCTOBER TWENTY FOURTH REURLET OCTOBER TWENTY ETHEL
BARRYMORE IN HOLLYWOOD ELAINE BARRIE LOCATED AND INTERVIEW SCHEDULED NOVEMBER
FIFTH **

OCT 28 1952

(b)(7)(c)

SIGNATURE:

NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating Stn's Call Letters TEXT: Spell out all words, punctuation
GR: Word Count and dates.
ORIGINATING STATION'S NAME appears immediately after Word Count

CONFIRMATION TO: _____

COPIES TO: _____

TO: _____
SVC: _____ TIME: 1404 DATE: 10/28/52 OP: dn
FROM: KAD660

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1600-41933-Inv.
October 28, 1952

E. De Witt Marshall, Attache, American Embassy,
Mexico, D. F., Mexico

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; your 2016/501

Reference is made to your memorandum of October 23, 1952, and telegram of October 27, 1952, relative to Mary Louise Gribble, aka Joan Barry, aka Joan Barry. There is no record of receipt in this office of your telegram of October 21, 1952, mentioned in your memorandum.

Our records indicate Mary Louise Gribble was born June 1, 1920, at Detroit, Michigan. Her present marriage name is Seck. The Central Office on October 17, 1952, verified issuance of a U. S. citizen's passport, No. 738982, to her on October 9, 1952, under the name of Mary Louise Gribble Seck. The passport is valid for all countries except iron curtain countries. Mrs. Seck expressed her intention on her application to visit Ireland, England, France, Switzerland and Italy, and a departure date of December, 1952, on the vessel "Constitution," for one year's stay abroad.

This person is a prospective witness in the above entitled case. It is desired that her whereabouts be known to this Service at all times, if possible. As you were advised by telephone on October 17, 1952, she at that time contemplated a trip to Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico. Whether she made this journey is not known to this office. She did appear here today in response to a subpoena. It does not appear that the Mary Imelda Matthews Griebell mentioned in your memorandum is identical with Mrs. Seck.

This office has no information regarding her friends, relatives, or acquaintances in Mexico.

For your assistance, in the event subject again decides to depart to Mexico, a photograph of her taken in 1944 is attached.

Your prompt action in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Enclosure
AIR MAIL

cc: Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Raymond F. Farrell, Asst. Com.
Investigations Division (b)(7)(c)

OKC/gd

[redacted]

5-29-81

Associate Commissioner Enforcement Date

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

225
566

MEMO FOR FILE 1600-41933 CSC

Referring to Ed. Manson's stated belief that GEORGIA HALE may have had a child sired by Chaplin: City & County Birth records were checked for the years 1928 - 1930 incl. without finding any record of a child born to Georgia Hale.

10-28-52

(b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Office of District Director
Port of Los Angeles, Calif.
Date October 27, 1952

Subpena

In the immigration case of the alien CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

To: GEORGIA HALE (b)(6)
[Redacted] Los Angeles, Calif.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), and Title 8, CFR 163.1-3, you are hereby commanded to attend and give testimony as set forth below, viz:

Place of appearance: Room 129, 458 South Spring St. (Rowen Bldg.), Los Angeles

Time you are required to appear: 10:00 A.M.

Date you are required to appear: Thursday, October 30, 1952

You are also commanded to produce and bring with you the following books, papers, and documents touching the right of the above-mentioned alien to enter, re-enter, reside in, or pass through the United States, viz:

(Name)

District Director
(Title)

[SEAL]

Service of above subpena accepted this 28th day of October, 1952

Georgia Hale

W [Redacted]
(b)(7)(c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

157-4152-117.
October 12, 1972

Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Washington, D.C. 20536
To: (157-4152-117) (157-4152-117) (157-4152-117)
Information: Chief, Security Administration

Enclosed is a copy of article appearing in the Daily Worker
World of October 12, 1972, from which you will note that (157-4152-117)
(157-4152-117), et al., is listed as a charter member of the PROLETARIAN
-O- (157-4152-117), a secret organization, organized since December, 1961,
by the New York State Department of Education and the New York
Education Board in violation of Article 120 of the Education Law.

Article of (157-4152-117), in his letter submitted to the New York
April 27, 1972, stated that he is a member of this organization, and he re-
quested the Director of the New York State Department of Education to
be any necessary action by (157-4152-117) in connection with this organiza-
tion or the possibility of any further action being taken, in your
bureau which would establish that (157-4152-117), in fact, is a member.

A copy of this information is being furnished the American Consulate in
London, England, and you are requested to furnish this office
a copy of your reply.

W. J. Connelley, Assistant, A. I.
Associate, Security Administration,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
25 633 672

WJL

(b)(7)(c)

IMW/ea

[Redacted Signature]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED 571

Excerpt from PEOPLES WORLD, 12/21/41

LABOR AND FM

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. -- The formation of the People's Radio Foundation, Inc., a stock corporation, has been approved by the New York State Department, it was announced last week by Joseph Brodsky, member of the board of directors pro tem and legal representative of the association. The other directors, pro tem, are Recknell Kent, Samuel Hovick, Lovrovt Gleason, Corlies Lanont.

The PRF is set up on the basis of the creation of a community type FM station in which trade unions, people's organizations and progressive leaders in religious, civic, fraternal and community life participate and guide the policies of program and service.

The People's Radio Foundation is also coordinating the organization of similar community groups in all parts of the country where FM stations may be established locally. The general plan is that these community groups shall include representatives of labor organizations, civic bodies, churches, fraternal societies, educational institutions and other progressive organizations which contribute toward the establishment and financing of the station.

SPREADING OUT. On the basis of the PRF's community plan, activities toward establishing FM stations are progressing in Seattle, Washington; Los Angeles, California; North Canton, Ohio; Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Newark, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; Butte, Montana, and other cities.

Following are additional charter members of the organization which has been established specifically for the purpose of operating an FM radio station in New York:

- Leon Bercin, radio-musical director of Station WQXR.
- Joseph Brodsky, attorney.
- Charles Chaplin, actor.
- Charles H. Colvin, engineer.
- Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union, CIO.
- Howard Fast, author.
- Bernard Fein, radio engineer.
- Fredrick V. Field, Council for Pan American Democracy.
- Leo Gallagher, attorney.
- William Gropper, artist.
- Mrs. Ida E. Guggenheimer, civic leader.
- Lovrovt Gleason, editor, Reader's Scope.
- A. A. Kollar, educator.
- Lanceton Hughes, author.
- Albert E. Kalm, author, president of Jewish People's Fraternal Order, IWO.

Rockwell Kent, artist, general president of International Workers Order.
Corliss Lamont, author, educator.
Dr. Robert L. Leslie, editor-publicist.
Ray Lov, concert pianist.
John T. Mahoney, president, New York Newspaper Guild, CIO.
Samuel Nevich, president, Electronics Corporation of America.
Arthur Osmag, president, local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, CIO.
Earl Robinson, composer.
Joseph P. Selly, president, American Communications Association, CIO.
Arthur Szyk, artist.
Margaret Webster, actress and producer.
Dr. Max Yergan, civic leader, executive secretary, Council on African Affairs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Officer in Charge, Fresno, California

1600-41933-Inv.
October 28, 1952

District Director, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

There is enclosed original transcript of sworn statement of TORAICHI KONO in the case of the above named. Mr. Kono has requested that before he signs the transcript, his attorney, Mr. Y. R. Hiraoka, 1435 Fresno Street, Fresno, California, be permitted to review same. It is understood Mr. Hiraoka will then inform the witness whether or not any objection will be entered to his signing the transcript. It will be appreciated if you can have Mr. Hiraoka review the transcript and return it to this office at your earliest convenience.

For Mr. Hiraoka's information, the witness has already read the transcript and no corrections were requested or made.

Enclosure

RAC/gbe

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted Signature]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form 16-12
10-13-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

File No: 1600-41933

Date: October 27, 1952

VIA REGISTERED MAIL.
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED.

Mr. Vincent J. Debrich

[REDACTED] (b)(6)
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

It is requested that you call at this office, Room No. 129
located at Rowan Bldg.,
458 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. on Oct. 31, 1952 (FRIDAY)
at 1:00 p. m., for the purpose of: an interview.

Please BRING THIS LETTER WITH YOU when you call and ask for

Mr. [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)

Very truly yours,

For the District Director

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

176	letter
NL	letter
LT	Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT	Int'l Victory Ltr.

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

LA047 DC197

D. SAA740 25/24 PD=SA MEXICO CITY DF 27 149P= OCT 27 PM 1 28

DISTRICT ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IMMIGRATION

(b)(7)(c) AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE=458 SOUTH SPRING ST LSA=

SUBJECT YOUR TELEPHONE CALL OF OCTOBER 17TH DEPARTED MEXICO ON AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 152 ON OCTOBER 25TH FOR ENTRY UNITED STATE AT SAN ANTONIO=

MARSHALL=

214

577

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1600-11939-Inv.
October 20, 1952

Officer in Charge, San Luis, Arizona

District Director, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; LOCKOUT NOTICE

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, motion picture actor, born April 16, 1889, in London, England, formerly residing at 1035 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, is believed to be presently in London, England. CHAPLIN holds valid reentry permit, issued July 16, 1952.

Subject is presently under investigation for the purpose of determining his right to reenter the United States should he so apply. In the event that he does apply for reentry at your port, you are instructed to hold alien for a hearing before a Board of Special Inquiry, and immediately notify the District Office by telephone.

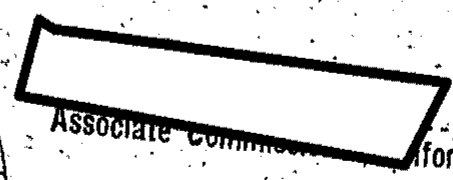
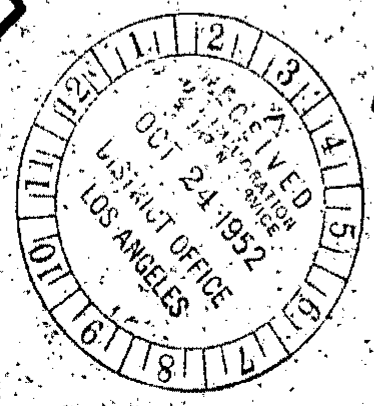
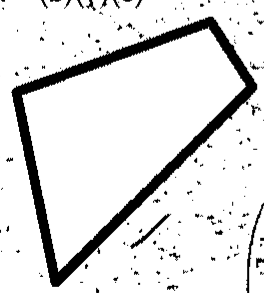
It is further desired that your office advise whether any record exists of the issuance of a Resident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card to CHAPLIN at any time.

RE: I.I.I.

10/22/52
TO: District Director, L.A.
From: I.I. San Luis, Arizona

Chaplin has not at any time been issued a Resident Alien's Border Crossing Card at this port.

(b)(7)(c)

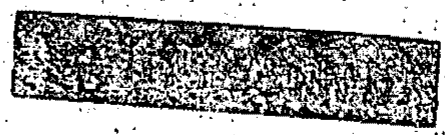


(b)(7)(c)

Associate Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service Enforcement

5-29-51

Date



DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

10/27/52

Re: Georgia Hale

Ed Manson former publicity
agt. for Chaplin says Georgia
Hale substituted for Lita Grey as
leading lady in "Jail Bait" after
Chaplin got Lita Grey pregnant.
Chaplin also alleged to have
been having an affair of the
heart (pronounced "hard")
with Hale during the time
he was still married to
Lita Grey. Manson thinks
Hale had a child by Chaplin

Who would now be about 23-24 yrs old. The only thing he knows this on is an incident when he met Hale on the street. She was accompanied by a girl abt 5-6 yrs old whom she introduced as her sister, but was obviously much embarrassed by the meeting.

Georgia Hale is (b)(6) residing at [redacted]

which is the address of the "Popular Dance School"

Telephone Co. Says subscriber at this address is "Sole owner"

of the Popular Dance School, re HELEN Hale (3)

Am checking that one out to determine whether Helen Hale & Georgia Hale are one & the same or whether Helen Hale is related to Georgia in some way -

CV Later -



(b)(7)(c)

October 27, 1952

1600-41933

Mr. William C. Bullitt
c/o Ambassador Hotel
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Bullitt:

In connection with an extremely important investigation being conducted by this Service, it is urgent that an interview be arranged with you before you leave Los Angeles.

At your earliest convenience, I would appreciate it if you would telephone Investigator [redacted] of this office at Mutual 1281, in order that he may arrange to call on you at some suitable time and place.

(b)(7)(c)

Thank you kindly for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

District Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

Date Oct. 22, 1952

File No. 1600-41933

District Director
Los Angeles, California

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF RECORDS

A check of the records of Federal Bureau of Investigation
is requested for the purpose of obtaining any material information contained
therein for the official use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the
case of the person described below:

Name: VICTORIA STONE (MRS. HARRY STONE) aka REBECCA VICTORIA SINGER

Present Address: _____

Former Addresses: _____

Place and
Date of Birth: _____ Occupation: _____ Sex: _____

Complexion: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Weight _____

Height: _____ Identification Marks: _____

Record No. _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____

REMARKS: Desire to know which FBI Field Office is office of origin; understand LA
Field Office has been attempting to locate.

NAME: [Redacted] (b)(7)(c) TITLE: _____

.....

RECORD

*NYC office of origin
nothing in FD file since ^{may} 1945 - check
with people she had been corresponding
with in FD - subj. was then residing
in NYC - No evidence on file of anyone
looking for her.*

*(NY interest in her re contacts with
Russian Espionage agents)*
Signature _____ (b)(7)(c)

Date Report Submitted 10-23-52

Title _____
[Redacted Signature Box]

Film Review

My Pal Gus (Comedy - Drama)

TWENTIETH-FOX PRODUCTION AND RELEASE. Producer, Stanley Rubin; director, Robert Parrish; story and screenplay, Fay and Michael Kanin; camera, Leo Tover; art direction, Lyle Wheeler and Albert Hoesett; music, Leigh Harline; editor, Robert Fritch.

CAST—Stars Richard Widmark, Joanne Dru and Audrey Totter. Features George Winslow, Joan Banks, Regis Toomey, Ludwig Donath, Ann Morrison, Lia Colm, with Christopher Olsen, Robert Foulk, Mimi Gibson, Sandy Descher, Marie M. Brown, Gordon Nelson, William Cottrell, Jay Adler, Frank Marlowe, Franklyn Farnum, William Dyer, Jr., Otto Forrest, James Flavin, Jonathan Hale, Frank Nelson.

PREVIEWED at Village Theatre, Westwood, Calif., Nov. 5, 1952. Running time: 83 mins.

Twentieth-Fox offers an unpretentious, albeit thoroughly enjoyable, programmer in "My Pal Gus." Footage, packed with charm and sprinkled with a touch of pathos to give it substance, has an appeal which will find its best reception in family audience situations.

Story's comedy and dramatic elements are neatly blended in Fay and Michael Kanin's script, which also rates kudos for some zesty dialog. Tale concerns bon-bon magnate Richard Widmark and his tantrum-throwing five-year-old son, George Winslow.

When Sonny gets completely out of hand and floods five floors of an apartment building while sailing his boat in the bathtub, Widmark has him placed in a school for kids run by Joanne Dru. With Miss Dru's help, Widmark slowly changes from a no-time-for-son biz exec to a doting parent. By this time, he's also in love with teacher.

Complications develop with return of Audrey Totter, Widmark's wife, who'd run out on him several years previously, and from whom he thought he had a valid Mexican divorce. The ex wants money; Widmark decides to fight the case, which winds with him keeping the money but Miss Totter gets the boy. Widmark hands over his money to the ex-wife to regain the child. With Miss Dru, father and son start out to build a new life.

Widmark turns in a fine characterization, impressing especially in the more tender moments when he believes he's lost his son. Miss Dru makes a pert vis-a-vis and handles her role with ease, while Miss Totter makes her comparatively small role a standout.

George Winslow, of the "fog horn voice," who debuted in "Room for One More," turns in another winning performance. There's a brief bit from Mimi Gibson, three-and-one-half-year-old, which completely will captivate an audience.

Stanley Rubin's production evidences a thorough understanding of his subject and the ability to carry it through, especially via astute casting. Robert Parrish's direction is equally top-flight and the technical contributions are on a par. *Neal.*

Cast Don Taylor In 'South Seas'

Don Taylor yesterday snagged co-star role with Mel Ferrer in Paramount's "South Seas Story," now slated for lensing in Technicolor. Femme star is still to be set. Taylor planes in from Pittsburgh today after visit to family.

Majors' Elevated Eyebrows Cause Johnston To Decide To Hop To Paris Pronto

New York, Nov. 6. — Eric Johnston, MPAA prexy, has postponed his departure for South America in anticipation of a possible quickie trip to Paris on the French-U.S. film pact, it was indicated here today. Film industry head originally was slated to leave Washington Saturday for a month's tour of the southern continent on United Nations' Point 4 business, returning Dec. 7.

Announcement of Johnston's trip by the State Department caused raised eyebrows among major company execs who are increasingly concerned over the French situation, where U.S. distributors currently are not picking up dubbing permits and for the most part have run out of new dubbed releases.

It is believed that Johnston will be ready to make a non-fanfared jaunt to French capital when Ted Smith, MPAA Paris rep, indicates the time is ripe for re-negotiating and signing the deal. MPAA reasoning is that Johnston is most valuable at the windup talks, thus ducking any haggling which would draw the attention of the French press.

The French recently remitted \$1,200,000 without strings, which leaves \$4,500,000 in frozen U.S. earnings to thaw. Question of French reduction of U.S. dubbing permits from 121 to 90 is the problem crux. Johnston, after presiding at the MPAA board meeting today, returned to Washington.

250G Damage Suit Asks Injunction To Keep Col From Filming 'Eternity'

An injunction to halt Columbia's projected film version of "From Here To Eternity" was sought in Superior Court yesterday in connection with a \$250,000 damage suit brought by Wayne Davis Choate, American Indian, who claims he was held up to "public contempt and ridicule" by the book. Action filed by attorney E. Arnold Oppenheim lists Charles Scribner's Sons and author James Jones as defendants along with Columbia.

Choate, who describes himself as a former fighter, contends that the book combines fact and fiction in the case of one of the characters patterned after the plaintiff. Action alleges that it is placed in an "uncomplimentary" light because the book character uses "vile, indecent and opprobrious" language and that this characterization places him in a "humiliating, disgracing and annoying" position.

Choate asks \$250,000 for invasion of privacy and asks that Columbia, which purchased film rights, be enjoined from launching the picture if the characterization follows that in the book. In the novel there is a character named Chief Choate.

8 'Movietime' Tourists To Trek The Carolinas

North and South Carolina will be the scenes next week of "Movietime, U.S.A." appearances by eight Hollywood personalities. They also will participate in the 40th anniversary of Theatre Owners Association of North and South Carolina in Charlotte.

Heading for the south Sunday are Rod Cameron, William Lundigan, Chill Wills, Alice Kelley, Laura Elliott, Kathleen Crowley, and writers Robert Hardy Andrews and Douglas Morrow. Group returns Nov. 16.

20th's Sponable Here
E. I. Sponable, technical director for 20th-Fox and Movietone News, is visiting here in connection with the Eidophor System.

Reno Paying Band \$500 To March In the Parade At 'Blazing' Premiere

Reno, Nov. 6.—This city, continuing its pitch to lure Hollywood attention away from Las Vegas via the upcoming preem of Pine-Thomas' "The Blazing Forest," yesterday appropriated \$500 for a 50-piece band for the pre-premiere parade Monday night. The Golden Hotel is underwriting the cost of the junket in its entirety. Peggy Lee and Hal LeRoy, currently in the floorshow at the Golden, are working up a special show for the event.

Unusual aspect of the preem finds the FWC Crest Theatre not only selling tickets for the Majestic Theatre preem, but also running trailers heralding the event on its screen. All preem proceeds go to Community Chest here.

Texas COMPO Opens Drive On State Tax

Dallas, Nov. 6. — Texas COMPO showmen today kicked off their campaign to effect a change in Texas state tax legislation as it applies to theatre admission. Goal is the elevation to a \$1 level of the onerous 10% state levy now imposed on boxoffice net of 51 cents or over which puts exhibitors in the uncomfortable position of choosing between a "frozen" 50 cents top or subjecting patrons to exorbitant taxation. As an example, the Texas exhib wishing to increase his net as little as 10% or to 55 cents is required to subject the patron to a 14% tax on the increase, represented by 6 cents state plus 1 cent federal.

Texas COMPO has prepared a 10-page booklet of concise and comprehensive data embodying arguments to present to politicians.

Debra Paget Drawing \$500 Wkly. At 20th

Debra Paget yesterday received court approval of her new \$500 weekly contract with 20th-Fox. Aetress, who has been receiving \$350 weekly, will graduate to \$1,250 weekly in three years if her options are exercised.

Film Review

South Pacific Trail (Western - Songs)

REPUBLIC PRODUCTION AND RELEASE. Associate producer, Edward J. White; director, William Witney; written by Arthur Orloff; camera, John MacBurnie; art director, Frank Hotelling; music, Stanley Wilton; editor, Harold Minter; songs, Jack Elliott, Aaron Gonzales, Rex Allen.

CAST—Stars Rex Allen, Koko (equine), with Estelita, Slim Pickens, Nestor Paiva, Roy Barcroft, Douglas Evans, Joe McGuinn, Forrest Taylor, the Republic Rhythm Riders.

PREVIEWED at Republic studio, Studio City, Calif., Nov. 6, 1952. Running time: 60 mins.

Rex Allen, and his "miracle" horse, Koko, keep some standard western heroics going in "South Pacific Trail" for the program oater market. Saddle antics are about up, to par for this Republic series, which means the Allen fans will like it.

It's a straight range tale told in Arthur Orloff's original script, not a tropical isle yarn as the title might hint. This time Allen is called upon to solve the mystery of a train disappearance and prevent a fiery heroine from making a bad marriage. He is likable in all requirements and, with the Republic Rhythm Riders, pleasantly sings "Ride Away Your Troubles," which he wrote, and the traditional "The Railroad Corral." He joins Estelita on the very soothing ballad, "I'll Sing a Love Song," clefied by Jack Elliott and Aaron Gonzales.

Roy Barcroft and Douglas Evans are the chief villains. Barcroft plots to make a train carrying \$1,000,000 in gold disappear down an old mine shaft on the large ranch owned by Nestor Paiva. Evans is a ham actor with whom Estelita, Paiva's granddaughter, is enamoured. Paiva escapes death with the other passengers when he wanders over to a cowpoke campfire while the train stops for water and is left behind. The rancher goes off on a three-week trail drive with Allen and his boys, thus is, believed dead and Evans tries to move in on his property. Paiva and Allen fake a bill of sale for the cattle to prevent their sale by Evans. Latter tried to flood out the cowpoke and the herd, but fails and inadvertently tips to Allen how the train was made to disappear. Finale has Allen ready to make like a range rider again after the heavies are dead and the gold restored to its owners.

Edward J. White served as associate producer, and William Witney's direction marches the story along for a reasonably fast 60 minutes. Estelita acceptably performs the typical western heroine. Slim Pickens injects some juvenile comedy for the kiddies and Paiva does okay as the rancher. Barcroft and Evans are hissable heavies.

John MacBurnie's lensing and the other technical credits are good. *Brog.*

Paging Lloyd Nolan For 'Five' Telepix

Telepix producers Bernard Girard and Richard Dorso are discussing a deal for inclusion of Lloyd Nolan in a vidpix series tagged "Precinct Five," Nolan's agent, Lester Linsk, revealed yesterday.

It's understood Anthony Quinn and Hugh Marlowe are also being lined up for the package.

Par Picts' 3d Qtr. Net Takes 505G Spurt

(Continued from Page 1)
earnings are \$1.78 per share.

Consolidated earnings for the first nine months of 1951 were estimated at \$4,205,000, or \$1.83 per share.

Not included in the consolidated earnings is Paramount's share of net undistributed earnings of partially owned, non-consolidated subsidi. Such share amounts to \$123,000 for the third quarter of 1952, as compared with \$183,000 for the same period in 1951, and \$340,000 for the first nine months of 1952, as compared with \$179,000 for the same period last year.

Paramount board of directors voted a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per common share, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 5.

Dick Dorso, Girard Plan Indie Theatrical Pix

Richard Dorso and Bernard Girard, who co-produced telepix series for Bing Crosby Enterprises, have formed an independent theatrical pic company and plan six pictures in the next two years.

First film is titled "Jennifer," with Ida Lupino and Howard Duff signed to star. Berman Swartz will co-produce with Dorso and Girard. Film is scheduled to begin Jan. 3.

Dorso and Girard are currently writing the screenplay of the suspense story. Girard will direct. Most of the picture to be filmed in and around Santa Barbara.

Arch Oboler Returns

Arch Oboler, producer of "Bwana Devil," pulls in tomorrow from Gotham, where he spent two weeks huddling with majors, including RKO, on distribution of picture, first to be lensed in Natural Vision Three Dimension. Film preems Nov. 26 at Paramount Hollywood and Downtown Theatres.



"Darvas and Julia are the most exciting dancers in decades."

Walter Winchell
Daily Mirror

OPENING MOCAMBO

(November 11)

HOLLYWOOD INSIDE

BING CROSBY NEED NEVER worry about his popularity ratings in France. When he flew to Paris for key scenes in "Little Boy Lost," several prominent Parisian actors scrambled madly for the chance to be his stand-in. None, each a successful performer in his own right, had ever been a stand-in before and their new found willingness to accept the job was a sincere tribute to the esteem with which Crosby is held abroad.

Winning out over the other candidates for the job — decided by a flip of a coin — was John Landier, a Swiss actor who recently has had top roles on the Parisian stage in such plays as "Mr. Roberts," "Our Town" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" — all in French. He also worked in an important supporting role with Jose Ferrer in the recently completed "Moulin Rouge."

DESPITE EXTENSIVE HOOPLA around town several months ago anent a pic tagged "The Flying Enterprise," all plans for the proposed production are now off. Film was to have been based around Capt. Kurt Carlson's heroic fight to save his ship when it foundered off England.

Both Sam Katzman and Hal Wallis got as far as registering the "Enterprise" title, having footage lensed of Carlson's ride down Broadway and assigning writers to whip up a script. Production plans, however, were called off due to their inability to obtain the needed clearances.

A TOTAL OF 199 VOLUNTEER personal appearances were made during October by 151 Hollywood personalities, who participated in 53 patriotic public service and fund-raising benefit programs, Hollywood Coordinating Committee prexy George Murphy announced yesterday.

For the first 10 months of the year, gratis appearances have been made by 742 personalities in connection with 555 events, an increase over 1951. Programs included visits to G.I.'s stationed and hospitalized throughout the world, national, state and local charity causes and Armed Forces Radio Service live and transcribed broadcasts.

AMERICAN TOBACCO WAS reported last night to have exercised its option on Ann Sothern for a situation comedy series to be filmed by Jack Chertok. Understood series, to start in January, would replace "Show Business" for Luckies, taking three weeks of the month with the fourth going to Jack Benny. Order was said to have been placed for the series but last night Famous Artists said agency knew nothing of it. Series would star Miss Sothern as a social secretary.



Gone are the days of the pioneers when the West was wild and tough.

When the baddies ruled with an iron hand and a motto: "Treat 'em rough."

Calamity Jane was a ruthless gal in the days of long ago.

Her six-gun barked with a deadly aim as it laid the lawmen low.

But now she rides in a musical film replete with innocent fun and knocks 'em dead with a lilting song instead of a trusty gun.

Next week the center of the motion picture industry moves to Chicago. Holding its annual convention there is the National Association of Popcorn Manufacturers. No doubt the chief topic of discussion will be three-dimensional popcorn in Technicolor.

After sweating for months in a tropical jungle, Tarzan is going to cool off in a TV show, "Skiing Is Believing." He will be the first Apeman in history to perform a slalom on a snowclad mountain-side.

When Abbott & Costello landed on the moon in their recent dramatic expedition, they started a lunar cycle in Hollywood. Ready to shine in the celluloid firmament are "Moonfleet," "The Moonlighters" and "The Moon Is Blue."

So many Hollywood troupes are shooting in Africa these days that the natives want to get into the act. Next thing you know, somebody will produce an Ethiopian oater titled "The Mao Mao Uprising."

On Edward Small's production program is "The Camel Corps," a motion picture — not a cigaret commercial.

In these days of cinematic wanderlust, a Hollywood star is an actor who acts everywhere but in Hollywood.

Heading for the screen without a boss is "Little Jesse James," a tune film — not an oater. Tooting instead of shooting.

Crockery Nite still marches on although it has vanished from the neighborhood film house. Now the gals stay home and watch a seven o'clock TV show while bathing the crockery.

*One time a thesp's ambition was to be a picture star,
To join the movie galaxy and glisten wide and far.*

*But now he spurns a picture pact
And signs to do a nightclub act
And entertain an audience adjacent to a bar.*

Climate Of Eden

(Continued from Page 1)

of the power of innocence and love. As an evil character from the cynical outside world observes during the course of his salvation under the benign influence, the purity of this happy family has created a sort of climate of Eden. In the kind of psychiatric metier in which Hart revels, the visiting homicidal maniac with a hate fixation achieves complete recovery in the angelic atmosphere of this amoral missionary family in the jungle of British Guiana.

Despite some colorful and ingratiating scenes, the play seems to go around and around without ever quite focusing into coherent drama. But Hart has written some beautiful parts and they are eloquently played, particularly by John Cromwell as a somewhat eccentric, saintly missionary and by Penelope Munday and Rosemary Harris as his adorable daughters. There are also appealing performances by Isobel Elsom as a tranquil, understanding mother and Ray Stricklyn as a likable young son. Lee Montague, imported from London for the assignment, seems miscast as the figurative serpent who is transformed in this Eden, and Ken Walken seems self-conscious as a moppet.

Frederick Fox has designed a magnificent multiple set, Kenn Barr's costumes are excellent and Jean Rosenthal has arranged the difficult lighting admirably. "Climate of Eden" may be nectar for a few but it is likely to be just spinach for most. *Hobe.*

Brodie In 'White'

Steve Brodie yesterday became second casting to Allied Artists' "White Lightning," upcoming Stanley Clements starrer.

Pic rolls next week upon selection of the femme lead.

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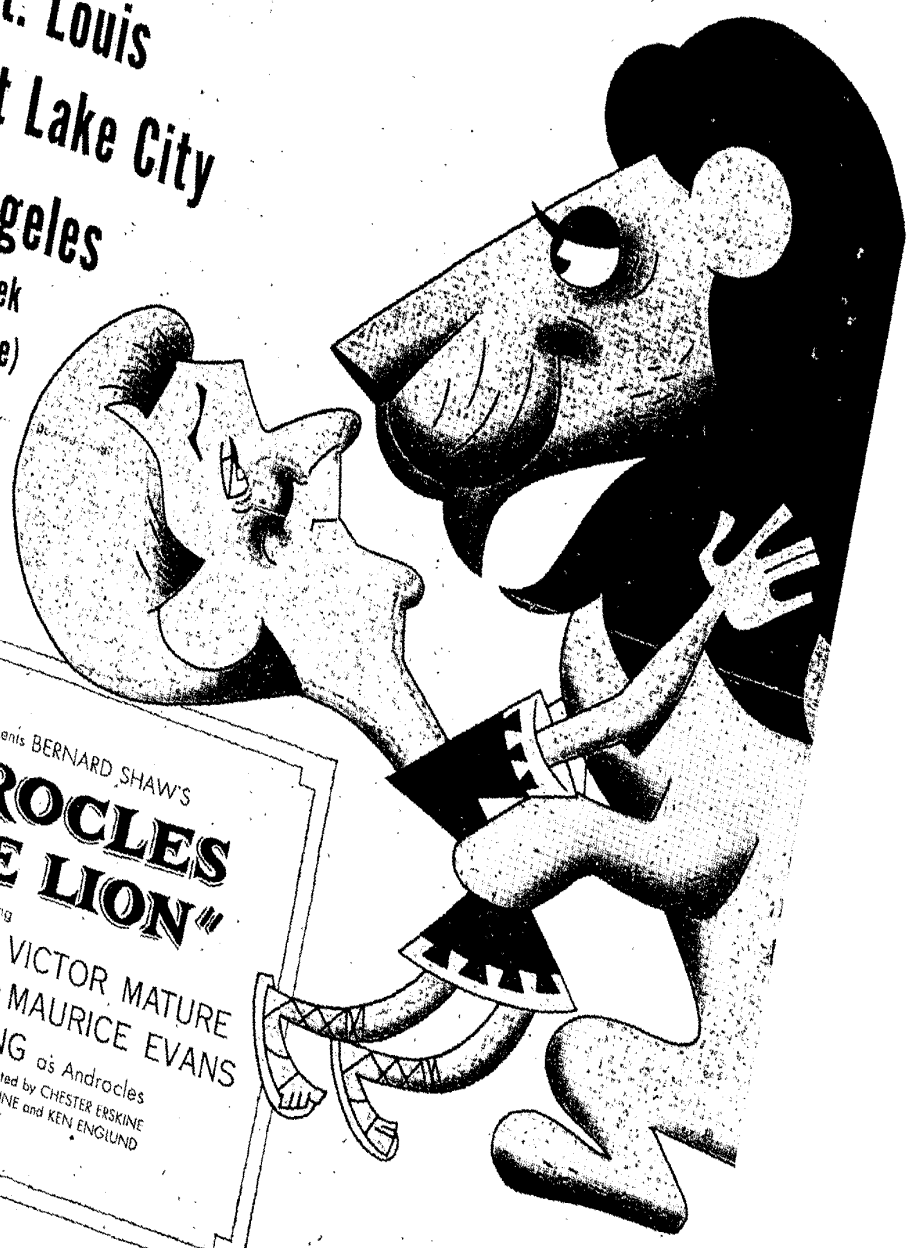
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GABRIEL PASCAL presents BERNARD SHAW'S
**"ANDROCLES
AND THE LION"**
starring
JEAN SIMMONS • VICTOR MATURE
ROBERT NEWTON • MAURICE EVANS
and ALAN YOUNG as Androcles
Produced by GABRIEL PASCAL - Directed by CHESTER ERSKINE
Screen Adaptation by CHESTER ERSKINE and KEN ENGLUND



CHATTER

Doris Day was feted yesterday by crew of the U.S.S. Juneau, who had elected her ship's sweetheart, when the craft returned from eight months in Korean waters . . . Metro producer Joe Pasternak was presented a certificate of commendation and appreciation yesterday by U.S. Navy at Long Beach Naval Station, for his "Skirts Ahoy!" WAVE musical . . . Ida Lupino and Howard Duff TWA for London Sunday.

Claudette Colbert's British star-rer, "Operation In Malaya," gets its American preem in the Twin Cities Nov. 13, at Radio City in Minneapolis, and the Paramount, St. Paul . . . Allyn McLerie American Airlined back from a month's English holiday yesterday . . . Denise Darcel flew to Houston yesterday for a day of fund-raising for local charities . . . John Derek will personal at world preem of Republic's "Thunderbirds" in Washington Nov. 20.

Edmund Purdom, appearing in 20th-Fox's "Nearer My God To Thee," doubles as a director after dark at the Player's Ring Theatre, where he's rehearsing "Richard III" . . . Desi Arnaz Gotham-bound . . . Alfred Hitchcock hops to Frisco for the weekend . . . Director Otto Lang brought back a complete native village from the Belgian Congo, which will be reassembled at 20th-Fox for scenes in "White Witch Doctor." Director spent several months in Africa shooting backgrounds for film . . . Alix Talton speaks before the San Fernando P-TA Monday evening on "beneficial influence of the screen on youth."

Two vintage film classics, "The Last Laugh," made in 1924 with Emil Jannings, and "The Cabinet Of Dr. Caligari," a 1920 horror feature, have been set for a special booking at the El Rey Theatre, opening next Tuesday. Modern music and sound have been added to the silent features.

Dancers of Bali have been set for a one-week stand at the Thunderbird, Las Vegas, opening Nov. 20. Troupe follows the Las Vegas stand with a date at the Philharmonic Aud here, opening Nov. 28.

Bruce Bennett In Screen Gems' Vidfilm

Bruce Bennett makes his telepix debut in Screen Gems' "So Many Things Happen," which rolls tomorrow as part of the "Ford Theatre" series being produced by Jules Bricken for the Columbia vidpix subsid.

Jack Benny To Entertain At Milestone Dinner

Jack Benny yesterday was added to lineup of stars set to headline show of the Screen Producers Guild Milestone Dinner Nov. 19 at the Biltmore Hotel honoring Louis B. Mayer. George Jessel will emcee event, which will be teed off by Ethel Merman.

With affair promising to be one of the most successful of its kind in recent years, chairman Buddy Adler yesterday announced that a limited number of reservations still are available, and may be secured through Bess L. Bearman, executive secretary of the Guild, at Guild headquarters.

SPG will hold its regular membership meeting Nov. 17, 8 p.m., in 20th-Fox commissary, under the chairmanship of prexy Sol C. Siegel, when final reports on the annual dinner will be made. Agenda of evening also calls for reports from all committee heads.

Calif. Bank Sponsoring 'Little Theatre' Vidpix

Series of 26 "Little Theatre" vidpix vignettes rolls Dec. 9 at California Studios, under aegis of the TeeVee Company, general manager Marc Frederic reported yesterday. California Bank is angeling the telepix.

Sherman Harris is associate producer on this fourth cycle.

6 Spielers In 'Roar'

Six local radio announcers are being used for narration sequences in Allied Artists' "The Roar of the Crowd," speedway drama starring Howard Duff.

The mikemen are Larry Thor, Tom Hanlon, John Wald, Bill Baldwin, Gil Warren and Sam Hayes.

Obituaries

CHRIS HANSON

Chris Hanson, 72, member of the Columbia Studio police department for the past 10 years, died yesterday afternoon at Buena Vista Hospital in Sun Valley following a heart attack. He leaves a widow and married daughter.

ALBERT B. DORRIS RITES

Services for Albert B. Dorris, 74, early film director and production manager, will be held 11 a.m. tomorrow at Forest Lawn's Little Church of the Flowers.

Dorris, who died Wednesday of complications following surgery, is survived by a brother, Lawrence, local journalist.

REMEMBERING

Gus Edwards

November 7, 1945

LILLIAN

Record Reviews

By AL SCHARPER

"GREYHOUND" and "STAIRWAY TO THE STARS" (RCA-Victor). BUDDY MORROW'S band seems to have found a fine-selling slant for itself in picking up choice items which begin to exhibit some flare in the race-and-blues market and adapting 'em for the pop-tune trade. Such a coup recently was executed on "Night Train" and here again on "Greyhound." Amos Milburn's odd-label "Greyhound" lacquering has begun to get some action, and this attention will be galvanized by the excellent interpretation given by Morrow's powerful beat and driving tempo. Frank Lester tosses in a shrewdly conceived and tonally exhilarating vocal which will help make "Greyhound" a minor hit. "Stairway" is given a pleasant dancebeat, but no one yet, in all who have tried workouts on this oldie, has topped that great Paul Whiteman version of upwards of 25 years ago.

"DON'T LET THE STARS GET IN YOUR EYES" and "TENNESSEE TANGO" (Coral). EILEEN BARTON'S effervescent, bouncy style of singing glove-fits "Stars," a hit in the hillbilly field largely paced by Skeets McDonald (Capitol) and Ray Price (Columbia). It is one of those tunes which can come down out of the Blue Ridge and score in metropolitan circles, too. Consequently, Miss Barton's zesty rendition is going to be her biggest seller in a long time — and in implementing the song for pop-tune palates she will get some solid help from another new cutting, by Gisele MacKenzie, for Capitol. Miss Barton also is breezy on "Tango," yet another country-cracking bit of rusticana, which was pushed off auspiciously several weeks ago by Capitol's new teenage triller, Molly Bee. Whether the Barton or the Bee biscuit of "Tango" will prove the top is a moot question.

"WHY SHOULD I GO HOME?" and "DON'T ROB ANOTHER MAN'S CASTLE" (Columbia). GUY MITCHELL, with extremely effective support from Mitch Miller's orch, chorus and arrangement, appears a cinch to extract moderate-hit sales quotient out of "Go Home," a poignant ballad which the big-voiced reads with plenty of what passes for "heart" singing these days. Both Mitchell and Miller are in fine fettle on "Castle," too, capturing an enticing flavor which should make tune a fairly strong entry in pop-song category. It will be remembered that three years ago "Castle" was a solid hit as a hillbilly howl. Miller has stripped away most of the piney woods aura and dressed it for urban consumption, while singer's performance is a potent one.

"WHY DON'T YOU BELIEVE ME?" and "CONQUEST" (Mercury). PATTI PAGE made her rep three years ago by coming out first on tunes (which became hits largely thru her interpretations) and then beating back forays by name singers who tried to cover the material and snow her under. Now a topflight platter-seller herself, Miss Page is trying to cover and snow under Joni James' "Believe Me" sleeper for MGM. It appears she won't. Miss James' version, which has given the ballad its hit impact, is still good enough to hold off the competition as the names jump on the tune. Miss Page must be smiling at the poetic justice of it all. "Conquest" is one of those "modern" mish-mashes of dissonant chords, completely wrong for a warm, feelingfully chanting chirp like Miss Page.

"NO DEPOSIT NO RETURN" and "OVER THE RAINBOW" (MGM). BARBARA RUICK and DEBBIE REYNOLDS both have shown promise as platter pipers. In a dodge designed to give 'em an offbeat hypo, MGM duets the pair, but mistakenly puts the girls on an Ozark kick. "Deposit" is rather cutely cut and may get scattered spins, but to take that fine Yip Harburg-Harold Arlen standard ballad "Rainbow" and have it tortured into Blue Ridge rhythm and spurious nasal-twang comes off repellently. The misses pitch in with vim, but their country-styling has a counterfeit ring.

"TELL ME MORE" and "NIGHT OF HEAVEN" (Coral). EYDIE GORME, until recently band vocalist with Tex Beneke, flowers out into her own as a shellac soloist on this, her disc debut for Coral. She has the big, interest-baiting voice that's clicking these days and so warm is her projection of "More" she can make it a lowcase hit. "Night" is the old Neapolitan sidewalk serenade, given a wild and woolly treatment amid a crescendo of bongos and timbales. Miss Gorme's vocal is wild, to boot. She'd better revert to the ballad kick.

"I SAW MOMMY KISSING SANTA CLAUS" and "THUMBELINA" (Columbia). JIMMY BOYD, kidiscer who warbles in an ingratiating short-pants soprano, has a stout entry in the Yule yodeling sweepstakes with "Mommy." It will have big appeal for the youngsters, and that's more than half the fight in the Christmas sales scramble. The boy is okay on "Thumbelina," Frank Loesser hit from score of "Hans Christian Andersen," but this cut will mean little.

"BOOMERANG" and "HURRICANE" (RCA-Victor). LISA KIRK'S vivid, vibrant style of vocaling is tough to match with material which can mesh. Here, she does a superb phrasing job on two AfroCuban beats, but the lyrics of each are so superficially pretentious both her performance and the flavorsome melodies are tossed for a loss.

BACKSTAGE

(Four Star Playhouse)

Filed by Don Sharpe Productions for Singer Sewing Machine Co. (Young & Rubicam). Producer, Don W. Sharpe; director, Robert Florey; teleplay, John and Gwen Bagni; camera, Les White; film editor, Frank Doyle; art director, Ralph Berger.

Cast—Stars Charles Boyer, with Hillary Brooke, Marcia Henderson, Florence Bates, Hugh French, Louis Jean Heydt, Rhys Williams, Will Wright, Cecil Cunningham, Percy Hilton. KNXT, Thurs., 9 p.m. Running time: 30 mins.

"Back Stage" is high voltage drama compounded by the top grade thesping of Charles Boyer and Marcia Henderson. Producer Don Sharpe has vividly brought to the telescreen a potent story by John and Gwen Bagni, a backstage yarn which ranks with one of the best on the Four Star Playhouse to date.

Boyer plays an actor-director who comes face-to-face with real life drama when he prevents a charming wisp of a girl from taking a brodie. He talks her out of it, gives her a \$5 bill, sees her to a hotel for the night, promising he'll help her out of her troubles.

Next day, going to the hotel, he learns she was ejected because the fiver he gave her was phony stage money given him by his g.f. as a gag. Frantically he searches the town, certain she killed herself. She turns up in his dressing room — an actress looking for a job. Her entire plan was to convince him of her emoting ability. She's hired.

Boyer is excellent as the suave stage vet. Miss Henderson delivers a poignant portrayal, completely convincing at all times. Hillary Brooke is competent as the girl friend, and Louis Jean Heydt, Rhys Williams and Hugh French are good in support.

Robert Florey's sensitive direction successfully captures the nuances of mood and a polished script by the Bagnis. *Daku.*

FCC Greenlights RCA's

TV Tint Experiment

Washington, Nov. 6.—Special authority to test out its compatible color TV system for two weeks beginning Nov. 10 was granted RCA today by FCC. Experiments will be conducted on WNBT, NY, for 15 minutes daily between 9 a.m. and noon.

NBC will be required to report to the Commission on the results by Jan. 15.

Pathe Speeds Service

PatheColor, new Eastman color film which Pathe lab has acquired for exclusive processing, is being offered producers on the same basis of overnight servicing as regular black-and-white film, Charles Amory, sales veepee, reported yesterday.

KOBLEN

(Biff Baker, U.S.A.)

Filed by Revue Productions for American Tobacco Co. (BDD&O). Producer, Revue Productions; director, Richard Irving; original, Fenton Earnshaw; teleplay, Frank Burt; camera, Ellsworth Fredericks; art director, Martin Obzina; editorial supervisor, Richard Currier; film editor, Michael R. McAdam; sound, William Lynch.

Cast—Stars Alan Hale, Jr., and Randy Stuart, with Walter Reed, Henry Brandon, Maurice Doner, Charles Buchinsky, Marta Mitrovich, Leonida Ossetynsky, Lou Nova, Leonard George, Harold Dryenforth, Albert Taylor. KNXT, Thurs., 7 p.m. Running time: 30 mins.

A well-constructed behind-the-Iron-Curtain story which generates suspense throughout, "Koblen" is an auspicious beginning for the new "Biff Baker" series. Telepix is marred only by a couple of over-drawn characterizations. On the whole the production is excellently done, with Frank Burt's teleplay from Fenton Earnshaw's original fast-moving and replete with conflict and Commieland.

Biff Baker is an American businessman in Germany, and when he's headed for Czechoslovakia for his company, U.S. Army Intelligence asks him to sneak that secret info out. He runs smack into the security police, and after they've erased a pair of Czechs he contacted, he is arrested. Let go for lack of evidence he took part in the espionage, he feels he failed on his mission. But U.S. Intelligence finds in his passport the most wanted, microfilm since Whittaker Chambers'. Seems it's been hidden there by the Commie intelligence brass, actually an underground agent.

Alan Hale, Jr., plays the part of the American to the hilt—too much so and result is an overdrawn character which tends to detract from his believability. Randy Stuart does right well as his spouse. Another overdone characterization is that of the chief Red heavy portrayed by Maurice Doner, who has all the routine menacing gestures whose very familiarity weakens their impact. Walter Reed as the American agent, and Henry Brandon, Charles Buchinsky and Marta Mitrovich are satisfactory in lesser roles.

Director Richard Irving helmed the production with skill except for the two overplayed characterizations, which he should have given more restraint. Ellsworth Fredericks' photography is extremely good. Technical credits of the new series are fine. Lucky is still tearing up ciggies in their commercials in an effort to prove something. Smoothest crack in the script, sponsor-wise, was Russian heavy's comment, "Well, at least we'll have to admit the Americans make better cigarets than us." *Daku.*

EDGE OF THE LAW

(Ford Theatre)

Filed by Screen Gems for Ford Dealers. (J. Walter Thompson). Producer, Jules Beiken; director, Fletcher Markle; teleplay, Charles Bennett; camera, Gert Andersen; film editor, Richard Funnell.

Cast—Macdonald Carey, Marjorie Lord, George Macready, Douglas Kennedy, Horace MacMahon, Don Beddoe, Robert B. Williams, Helen Wallace. KNBH, Thurs., 9:30 p.m. Running time: 30 mins.

This is another in the Ford telepix series that raises the quality level a cut or two. Under Fletcher Markle's sharp direction, this exciting tale of mobsters has all the taut to the finish. First-rate performances by Macdonald Carey and Marjorie Lord give it further distinction.

Story gets away to a fast start when Carey shoots his way out of a poker game with a stake of \$14,000 to start his married life. He goes to a small town to claim his bride-to-be but is trailed there by the mob and given the option of joining up with the syndicate or taking a one-way ride. His girl friend tips the police and the mobsters are rounded up.

The story is no great shucks but Markle's direction gives it the stealthy movement that builds gripping suspense. Both Carey and Miss Lord meet the demands of their roles with professional polish. Horace McMahon, George Macready, Douglas Kennedy, Don Beddoe and Robert Williams give sound support. Gert Andersen's camera finely framed every move. Ford plugged its trucks with good pictorial selling. *Helm.*

Downing On Board Of Rockefeller Center

New York, Nov. 6.—Russell V. Downing, prexy and managing director of the Radio City Music Hall, was elected to board of directors of Rockefeller Center, Inc., it was announced today by Nelson A. Rockefeller, chairman of the board.

Paging Gale Storm

Romer Grey yesterday opened negotiations for Gale Storm to co-star opposite Buddy Ebsen in a projected series of vidpix.

THE ABUNDANT HEART

(Jewelers Showcase)

Filed by Screen Televideo Productions for Hamilton Watch, International Silver (alternating). Producer, Gil Ralston; director, Arthur Ripley; teleplay, Brenda Weisberg; production supervisor, Rudy Abel; camera, Benjamin Kline; film editor, Al De Gaetano.

Cast—Bill Phipps, Dolores Mann, George Wallace, Muriel Mansell, Konstantin Shayne, Tamara Shayne, Therese Lyon, Benny Rubin, Isa Ashdown, Barbara Bestar, Bruce Kellogg, Harmon Stevens, David Russell, Jack Rice. KNBH, Thurs., 8:30 p.m. Running time: 30 mins.

Poignant story of an immigrant girl in New York, rendered speechless and mentally unbalanced by tragedy in her family, is more touching than entertaining and takes the long way around to a happy ending. Against the Tiffany setting of International Silver's commercial display, it strikes an incongruity and labors hard to overcome the noisy street scenes and overacting by some of the minor characters.

Fleeing the friend of her brother, to whose care she is entrusted, she meets up with a cab driver, who is touched by her frightened loneliness. He takes her to his home and the neighbors rally to her cause when the family friend threatens to take her away by court order. Cabbie resolves the predicament by marrying her, which is straining credibility but gives the script a convenient climax.

Bill Phipps as the cabbie is effective in his easy manner while Dolores Mann, who utters not a word, displays all the facial emotions. The others are incidental but overboard on acting their bits. Arthur Ripley must have played for contrast in his direction, pitting noise and confusion against the girl's deafness and warmth. Other credits are adequate. *Helm.*

FCC Okays Vidstation

For San Bernardino

Washington, Nov. 6.—New TV stations authorized since the lifting of the freeze reached the 100 mark today when the FCC issued six more construction permits. Included was a permit to KITO, San Bernardino, Calif.

FCC will hear, on Nov. 17, competitive applications for two channels in Sacramento.



from arlene dahl's own initial collection, the movie actress-designer covers her pin-curls with the dahl cap, be-ruffled and be-ribboned nightcap, a charming and practical accessory for her nylon tricot gown with on-or-off-shoulder decolletage, her peignoir is of nylon net; her scuffs, nylon net ruffles, and foam rubber soles. all completely and easily washable; no ironing required. in heavenly blue, petal pink, snow white, cap is \$7.95; scuffs, \$7.95; gown, \$19.95; peignoir, \$19.95.

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DAILY

VARIETY

FILM PRODUCTION CHART

ALLIED ARTISTS

4376 Sunset Drive

Casting: William Selwyn

Casting Phone: Normandy 1-1171

"THE ROAR OF THE CROWD"
Started Oct. 28

CAST: Howard Duff, Helene Stanley, Dave Willock, Harry Shannon, Johnny Loma.

PRODUCERRichard Heermance
ASSOC. PRODUCERWilliam Caliban
DIRECTORWilliam Beaudine
CAMERAHarry Neumann
ART DIRECTORDave Milton
ASST. DIRECTORWilliam Beaudine, Jr.

COLUMBIA

1438 Gower Street

Casting: Victor Sutker

Casting Phone: Hollywood 1-9261

"THE RED BERET"
(Tech.) Started Sept. 15(Warwick Prods.)
(Filming in England)
CAST: Alan Ladd, Leo Genn, Susan Stephen, Harry Andrews, Thomas Heathcoat, Victor Maddern, Donald Houston.CO-PRODUCERSIrving Allen-Cubby Broccoli.
DIRECTORTerence Young**"LOVE SONG"**
(Tech.) Started Oct. 8

CAST: Jane Wyman, Ray Milland, Aldo Ray, Valerie Bettis, Tom Helmore, Leon Ames, Mary Treen, Frank Remley, Don Rice, Jack Gargan.

PRODUCEROscar Saul
DIRECTORAl Hall
CAMERACharles Lawton
ART DIRECTORWalter Holscher
ASST. DIRECTOREarl Bellamy
FILM EDITORCharles Nelson**"FLAME OF CALCUTTA"**
(Tech.) Started Nov. 10(Eskay Pic. Co.)
CAST: Denise Darcel, Patric Knowles, George Keyman, Paul Cavanagh.PRODUCERSam Katzman
DIRECTORSeymour Friedman
CAMERAHenry Freulich
ART DIRECTORPaul Palmantola
ASST. DIRECTORSam Nelson

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER

Culver City

Casting: Bill Grady, R. Webb, L. Murphy, Mel Ballerino

Casting Phone: TE. 0-2715

"INVITATION TO THE DANCE"
(Shooting in London)(Tech.) Started Aug. 19
CAST: Gene Kelly, Igor Youskevitch, Ballet Theatre, Tamara Toumanova, Belita.PRODUCERArthur Freed
DIRECTORGene Kelly**"YOUNG BESS"**
(Tech.) Started Oct. 2

CAST: Jean Simmons, Stewart Granger, Deborah Kerr, Charles Laughton, Guy Rolfe, Kathleen Byron, Kay Walsh, Rex Thompson, Dawn Addams.

PRODUCERSidney Franklin
DIRECTORGeorge Sidney
CAMERACharles Rosher
ART DIRECTORUrie McCleary
ASST. DIRECTORGeorge Rhein-Robert Saunders**"THE BAND WAGON"**
(Tech.) Started Oct. 10

CAST: Fred Astaire, Cyd Charisse, Nanette Fabray, Oscar Levant, Jack Buchanan, James Mitchell, Owen McGivney, John Lupton.

PRODUCERArthur Freed
DIRECTORVincente Minnelli
CAMERAGeorge Folsey
ART DIRECTORPreston Ames
ASST. DIRECTORJerry Thorpe
FILM EDITORAl Akst**"GIVE A GIRL A BREAK"**
(Tech.) Started Oct. 13

CAST: Marge and Gower Champion, Debbie Reynolds, William Ching, Helen Wood, Kurt Kasznar, Bob Fosse.

PRODUCERJack Cummings
DIRECTORStanley Donen
CAMERAWilliam Mellor
ART DIRECTORPaul Groesse
ASST. DIRECTORMarvin Stuart
FILM EDITORAdrienne Pazan**"FAST COMPANY"**
Started Oct. 28

CAST: Howard Keel, Polly Bergen, Nina Foch, Marjorie Main, Carol Nugent, Sig Arno, Polly Burson.

PRODUCERHenry Berman
DIRECTORJohn Scurges
CAMERAHarold Lipstein
ART DIRECTORLeo Vassian
ASST. DIRECTORAl Jennings
FILM EDITORFerris Webster

PARAMOUNT

5451 Marathon St.

Casting: Bert McKay, Ed Morse

Casting Phone: Hollywood 1-9251

"LITTLE BOY LOST"
Started Sept. 24

CAST: Bing Crosby, Claude Dauphin, Nicole Maury, Christian Fourcade, Gabrielle Dorziat, Colette Deréal, Georgette Anys.

PRODUCERWilliam Perlberg
DIRECTORGeorge Seaton
CAMERAGeorge Barnes
ART DIRECTORHal Pereira-Henry Bumstead
ASST. DIRECTORChico Day
FILM EDITORAlma Macroric**"FOREVER FEMALE"**
Started Oct. 1

CAST: Ginger Rogers, William Holden, Paul Douglas, Pat Crowley, James Gleason, Jesse White, Marjorie Rameau, George Reeves, Marion Ross, Richard Shannon.

PRODUCERPat Duggan
DIRECTORIrving Rapper
CAMERAHarry Stradling
ART DIRECTORHal Pereira-Mac Johnson
ASST. DIRECTORJohn Coonan
FILM EDITORArchie Marshak**"HERE COME THE GIRLS"**
(Tech.) Started Oct. 27

CAST: Bob Hope, Tony Martin, Arlene Dahl, Rosemary Clooney, Robert Strauss, Millard Mitchell, Fred Clark, Johnny Downs.

PRODUCERPaul Jones
DIRECTORClaude Binyon
CAMERALionel Lindon
ART DIRECTORHal Pereira-Roland Anderson
ASST. DIRECTOREdward Salven
FILM EDITORArthur Schmidt

RKO

780 N. Gower St.

Casting: Dick Stockton, Edward Rhine

Casting Phone: Hollywood 1-9351

"SPLIT SECOND"
Started Oct. 27

CAST: Stephen McNally, Alexis Smith, Jan Sterling, Keith Andes, Arthur Hunnicutt, Paul Kelly, Robert Paige, Richard Egan, Frank De Kova.

PRODUCEREdmund Grainger
DIRECTORDick Powell
CAMERANick Musuraca
ART DIRECTORAlbert D'Agostino
ASST. DIRECTORFred Fleck
FILM EDITORStuart Gilmore

REPUBLIC

4024 Radford Ave., North Hollywood

Casting: Jack Grant, Harold Rossmor

Casting Phone: SU. 1-6181

"THE WOMAN THEY ALMOST LYNCHED"
Started Nov. 5

CAST: John Lund, Brian Donlevy, Audrey Totter, Jean Leslie, Jim Davis.

ASSOC. PRODUCERAllan Dwan
DIRECTORAllan Dwan
CAMERAReggie Lanning
ART DIRECTORJames Sullivan
ASST. DIRECTORBob Shannon
FILM EDITORFred Allen

TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX

Beverly Hills

Casting: Wm. Gordon, James Ryan, Wm. Mayberry

Casting Phone: CRestview 5-6135

"CALL ME MADAM"
(Tech.) Started Sept. 10

CAST: Ethel Mermen, Donald O'Connor, George Sanders, Vera-Ellen, Billy De Wolfe, Helmut Dantine, Ludwig Stossel, Walter Slezak, Charles Dingle.

PRODUCERSol C. Siegel
DIRECTORWalter Lang
CAMERALeon Shamroy
ART DIRECTORLyle Wheeler-John De Cuir
ASST. DIRECTORHal Klein
FILM EDITORRobert Simpson**"SAILOR OF THE KING"**
Started Sept. 22(Filming in England)
CAST: Jeffrey Hunter, Michael Rennie.PRODUCERFrank McCarthy
DIRECTORRoy Boulting**"NEARER MY GOD TO THEE"**
Started Oct. 27

CAST: Clifton Webb, Barbara Stanwyck, Thelma Ritter, Richard Basehart, Audrey Dalton, Robert Wagner.

PRODUCERCharles Brackett
DIRECTORJean Negulesco
CAMERAJoe MacDonald
ART DIRECTORLyle Wheeler-Maurice Ransford
ASST. DIRECTORHenry Weinberger
FILM EDITORLouis Loeffler

UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL

Universal City

Casting: R. Palmer, M. Gusse, Phil Benjamin

Casting Phone: STanley 7-1331

"THUNDER BAY"
(Tech.) Started Sept. 24

CAST: James Stewart, Joanne Dru, Gilbert Roland, Dan Duryea, Marcia Henderson, Jay C. Flippen, Robert Moner, Antonio Moreno, Henry Morgan.

PRODUCERAaron Rosenberg
DIRECTORAnthony Mann
CAMERAWilliam Daniels
ART DIRECTORRichard Riedel
ASST. DIRECTORJohn Sherwood
FILM EDITORRussell Schoenarth**"SIOUX UPRISING"**
(Tech.) Started Oct. 6

CAST: Jeff Chandler, Faith Domergue, Lyle Bettger, John War Eagle, Stacy Harris, Stephen Chase, Glenn Strange, Ray Bennett.

PRODUCERAlbert J. Cohen
DIRECTORLloyd Bacon
CAMERAMaury Gertsman
ART DIRECTORAl Sweeney
ASST. DIRECTORJesse Hibbs
FILM EDITOREdward Curtis**"FLAME OF TIMBERLINE"**
(Tech.) Started Oct. 6

CAST: Ann Sheridan, Sterling Hayden, Philip Reed, Phyllis Stanley, Larry Gates, Lee Patrick, Lee Aaker, Dusty Henley, Harvey Grant.

PRODUCERRoss Hunter
DIRECTORDouglas Sirk
CAMERARussell Metty
ART DIRECTORHilyard Brown
ASST. DIRECTORJoe Kenny
FILM EDITORMilton Carruth

WARNER BROS.

4000 W. Olive, Burbank

Casting: Solly Bianco

Casting Phone: Hollywood 1-9201

"HIS MAJESTY O'KEEFE"
(Tech.) Started July 21(Shooting in Fiji Islands)
CAST: Burt Lancaster, Joan Rice, Abraham Sofaer, Andre Morell, Benson Fong, Archie Savage, Charles Horvath, Philip Ahn.DIRECTORByron Haskin
ASST. DIRECTORRichard McWhorter**"ALMA MATER"**
Started Oct. 13

CAST: John Wayne, Donna Reed, Charles Coburn, Sherry Jackson, Marie Windsor.

PRODUCERMelville Shavelson
DIRECTORMichael Curtiz
CAMERAArchie Stout
ART DIRECTORLeo Kuter
ASST. DIRECTORRuss Saunders
FILM EDITOROwen Marks**"PLUNDER OF THE SUN"**
Started Nov. 3(Wayne-Fellows Prod.)
(Warner Bros. Release)
CAST: Glenn Ford, Diana Lynn, Patricia Medina, Sean McClory.PRODUCERRobert Fellows
DIRECTORJohn Farrow
CAMERAJack Draper
ART DIRECTORAlfred Ybarra
ASST. DIRECTORAndrew McLaglen
FILM EDITORHarry Marker

(Continued on Next Page)

On The Air Waves

Jack McCoy has pulled out of "How Did We Meet" on KTTV to devote full time to emceeing "Breakfast In Hollywood." NBC kinescopes the show Sunday.

ABC commentator Chet Huntley will analyze results of Tuesday elections when he addresses weekly meeting of the B'Nai B'Rith today at the Carolina Pines.

Swickard Productions has canned a pilot telepic shot at Motion Picture Center Studios, with Hal Mohr artistic director, and Kathryn Etienne dance director. Maurice Duree and Patricia Nestor appeared in a dance sequence, in which Miss Etienne created the choreo.

Fifi O'rsay and Stan Freberg guest on Jim Hawthorne's KNX ailer tomorrow night, while Ransom Sherman is set for Monday.

Jack Owens entertains at the new USO Club in Hollywood tomorrow night, and emcees a party for 900 Catholic moppets in the Coconut Grove Sunday.

California Teachers Association, southern section, has named Groucho Marx as TV chairman, J. Carroll Naish AM chairman, and Eve Arden and Phyllis Kirk pix chairmen for anni observance of American Education Week beginning Sunday.

Bud Molin has been named editor of "Our Miss Brooks" telepic series, on which Danny Cahn is supervising editor.

Mercedes McCambridge, star of ABC's "Defense Attorney," leaves next week for NY to join her husband, Fletcher Markle, radio-TV director. They'll return in June.

William "Doc" Morrison, chemistry teacher at Beverly Hills High, starts his own quizzer, "Anybody Can Play," on KNBH tomorrow night.

Bing Crosby resumes his General Electric radio series next Thursday with Dinah Shore as guest. She also repeats the following week. He'll tape both shows in advance.

Red Skelton

(Continued from Page 1)

comic and ringmaster. P&G has advised Skelton and the package owner, Freeman Keyes, that they are dissatisfied with the present run of comedies, of which five are still to be shown, and are demanding better quality for their TV outlay, around \$60,000 a week.

Understood P&G has adopted a toughened attitude toward Skelton, who is under a firm 39-week contract with the Cincy soapmakers. Sponsor is insisting the comic devote more time to his own comedy and the writing and let others worry about the production and filming. Yielding on this point, production authority hereafter will rest with Lou Place, head of the Russel Seeds agency here.

Skelton said that under no circumstances will he return to live teevee, terming the pace too killing. Series of meetings were concluded yesterday, with William Craig, TV head of P&G, returning to Cincinnati.

FILM PRODUCTION CHART

(Continued from Page 10)

INDEPENDENT

"THE SWORD AND THE ROSE"
(Tech.) Started Aug. 4
(Disney British Prod.)
(Shooting in England)
CAST: Richard Todd, Glynnis Johns, James Robertson Justice, Michael Gough.

"MELBA"
(Tech.) Started Sept. 1
(Horizon Pict.) (UA Release)
CAST: Patrice Munnell, Robert Morley, Maritza Hurn, John Justin, Alec Clunes, John McCallum.

"ROUGH SHOOT"
Started Sept. 16
(UA Release)
CAST: Joel McCrea, Herbert Lom, Evelyn Keves, Marius Goring, Roland Culver, Pat Laffan, Carol Stepanek, David Hurst, Cyril Raymond, Laurence Naismith.

"MAIN STREET TO BROADWAY"
Started Oct. 16
(Cinema Prod.) (MGM Release)
CAST: Tallulah Bankhead, Gertrude Berg, Olivia de Havilland, Faye Emerson, Henry Fonda, Oscar Hammerstein II, Rex Harrison, Mary Martin, Agnes Moorehead, Lilli Palmer, Richard Rodgers, Herb Shriner, Cornel Wilde, Peggy Wood, Mary Murphy, Tom Morton, Florence Bates, Clinton Sundberg.

"TARZAN AND THE SHE-DEVIL"
Started Oct. 17
(Sol Lesser Prod.)
CAST: Lex Barker, Joyce MacKenzie, Raymond Burr, Monique Von Vooren, Tom Conway.

"MAN CRAZY"
Started Nov. 6
CAST: Neville Brand, Colleen Miller.

PRODUCERPerce Pearce
DIRECTORKen Annakin
ART DIRECTORCarmen Dillon
PRODUCERS. P. Eagle
DIRECTORLewis Milestone
CAMERATed Scaife
ART DIRECTORAndre Andrejew
ASST. DIRECTORCecil Kemp
FILM EDITORBill Lewthwaite
PRODUCERRaymond Stross
DIRECTORRobert Parrish
CAMERAStanley Pavey
ART DIRECTORIvan King
ASST. DIRECTORMax Varnell
FILM EDITORRussell Lloyd
PRODUCERLester Cowan
DIRECTORTay Garnett
CAMERAJames Wong Howe
ART DIRECTORPerry Ferguson
ASST. DIRECTORJames Anderson
PRODUCERSol Lesser
DIRECTORKurt Neumann
CAMERAKarl Struss
ART DIRECTORCarroll Clark
ASST. DIRECTOREmmet Erbson
FILM EDITORLeon Barsba
PRODUCERSidney Harmon
DIRECTORIrving Lesser
CAMERAFloyd Crosby
FILM EDITORMarjorie Fowler

FILMS IN THE FUTURE

Dates Below Are Tentative

ALLIED ARTISTS

"THE HOMESTEADERS"
Starts Nov. 11
PRODUCERVincent M. Fennelly
CAST: Wild Bill Elliott.

"WHITE LIGHTNING"
Starts Nov. 12
PRODUCERBen Schwalb
ASSOC. PRODUCEREdward Morey, Jr.
DIRECTOREdward Bernds
CAST: Stanley Clements.

"MURDER WITHOUT TEARS"
Starts Nov. 24
PRODUCERWilliam F. Brody.

"JALOPY"
Starts Nov. 28
PRODUCERBen Schwalb
CAST: Bowery Boys.

COLUMBIA

"FULL OF LIFE"
Starts Nov. 17
(The Kramer Co.)
PRODUCERStanley Kramer
DIRECTORRichard Fleischer

"PLANET MEN"
Starts Nov. 28
(Esqay Pic. Co.)
PRODUCERSam Katzman
DIRECTORSpencer Bennet

"LAWLESS"
Starts Dec. 1
PRODUCERVincent Sherman

MGM

"YEARS AGO"
Starts Nov. 11
PRODUCERLawrence Weingarten
DIRECTORGeorge Cukor
CAST: Spencer Tracy, Debbie Reynolds, Teresa Wright.

"SLIGHT CASE OF LARCENY"
Starts Nov. 15
PRODUCERWilliam Grady, Jr.
DIRECTORDon Weis
CAST: Mickey Rooney, Carleton Carpenter, Marilyn Erskine, Elaine Stewart.

"LATIN LOVERS"
(Tech.) Starts Nov. 20
PRODUCERJoseph Pasternak
DIRECTORMervyn LeRoy
CAST: Lana Turner, Ricardo Montalban, Michael Wilding, Louis Calhern.

PARAMOUNT

"ARROWHEAD"
(Tech.) Starts Nov. 11
PRODUCERNat Holt
DIRECTORCharles Marquis Warren
CAST: Charlton Heston, Mary Sinclair, Jack Palance, Katy Jurado, Michael Keith, Richard Shannon.

UNTITLED COMEDY
Starts Nov. 17
PRODUCERPaul Jones
DIRECTORNorman Taurog
CAST: Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis.

REPUBLIC

"SPOILERS OF THE PACIFIC"
(TruColor) Starts Nov. 14
ASSOC. PRODUCER William J. O'Sullivan
DIRECTORJohn H. Auer

"ONE FOR THE ROAD"
Starts Nov. 28
ASSOC. PRODUCERWilliam A. Seiter
DIRECTORWilliam A. Seiter

"SEA OF LOST SHIPS"
Starts Dec. 8
PRODUCERJoseph Kane
DIRECTORJoseph Kane

20TH CENTURY-FOX

"DESERT RATS"
Starts Nov. 11
PRODUCERRobert L. Jacks
DIRECTORRobert Wise
CAST: James Mason, Richard Burton, Chips Rafferty.

"GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES"

(Tech.) Starts Nov. 17
PRODUCERSol C. Siegel
DIRECTORHoward Hawks
CAST: Jane Russell, Marilyn Monroe, George Winslow, Elliot Reid.

"GUNSMOKE"
(Tech.) Starts Nov. 17
PRODUCERLeonard Goldstein
DIRECTORHarmon Jones
CAST: Jeanne Crain, Dale Robertson.

"WHITE WITCH DOCTOR"
(Tech.) Starts Nov. 24
PRODUCEROtto Lang
DIRECTORHenry Hathaway
CAST: Susan Hayward, Robert Mitchum, Roland Winters.

UI

"THE GOLDEN BLADE"
(Tech.) Starts Nov. 14
PRODUCERRichard Wilson
DIRECTORNathan Juran
CAST: Rock Hudson, Piper Laurie.

"EAST OF SUMATRA"
(Tech.) Starts Nov. 18
PRODUCERAlbert J. Cohen
DIRECTORBudd Boetticher
CAST: Jeff Chandler.

"PRINCE OF BAGDAD"
(Tech.) Starts Nov. 19
PRODUCERAlbert J. Cohen
DIRECTORGeorge Sherman
CAST: Victor Mature, Mari Blanchard

"IT HAPPENS EVERY THURSDAY"
Starts Nov. 20
PRODUCERAnton Leader
DIRECTORJoseph Pevney
CAST: Loretta Young

INDEPENDENT

"JOHNNY RINGO"
Starts Nov. 13
(Ed Small Prod.)
PRODUCEREdward Small
CAST: George Montgomery, Tab Hunter

"SPACEWAYS"
Starts Nov. 16
(Exclusive Films) (Lippert Release)
(Shooting in England)
PRODUCERMichael Carreras
CAST: Howard Duff, Eva Bartok.

"CAIRO"
Starts Nov. 20
(Eros Films) (Lippert Release)
(Shooting in Italy)
PRODUCERBernie Luber
DIRECTORRay Enright
CAST: George Raft.

"CROSTOWN"
(Ed Small Prod.)
(UA Release)
Starts Nov. 24
PRODUCEREdward Small
DIRECTORPhil Karlson
CAST: John Payne.

"HARNESS BULL"
Starts Nov. 28
(Sequoia Prod.)
CO-PRODUCERS Arthur Gardner-Jules Levy
DIRECTORArnold Laven
CAST: Edward G. Robinson.

"THE BLUE GARDENIA"
Starts Nov. 28
PRODUCERAlex Gottlieb

"CHINA GOLD"
Starts Dec. 3
(Wisberg-Pollexfen Prod.)
PRODUCERWisberg-Pollexfen
DIRECTORWisberg-Pollexfen

Thorpe Seeks Sites

Metro director Richard Thorpe, accompanied by unit manager Sergei Petschnikoff and art director Randall Duell, leaves tomorrow for Fresno to scout location sites for "All The Brothers Were Valiant."

GET READY TO

WELCOME

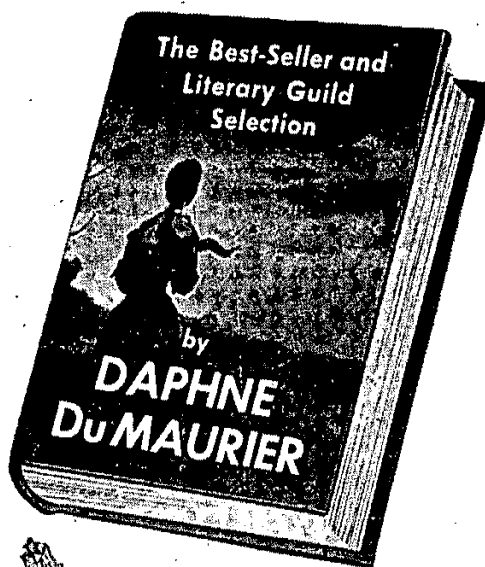
TWO-TIME ACADEMY AWARD WINNER
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND



IN

"My Cousin Rachel"

BASED ON



Produced by
NUNNALLY JOHNSON

Directed by
HENRY KOSTER

Screenplay by
NUNNALLY JOHNSON

THERE'S NO BUSINESS LIKE **20** CENTURY-FOX BUSINESS!



VARIETY



Vol. 77 No. 45

Hollywood (28) California, Friday, November 7, 1952

13 Ten Cents

PAR'S 3D QTR. NET JUMPS 505G

BROADWAY OPENING

THE CLIMATE OF EDEN

New York, Nov. 6.—Moss Hart is being profound again. If not profound, at least pretty solemn. And as in the case of his "Christopher Blake" of several years ago, "The Climate Of Eden" is pretty tough going. This new drama, which opened tonight at the Martin Beck, is the sort of play that will puzzle most people and leave them unsatisfied, but will probably find a few ardent fans who will go into raptures over it. With its obviously heavy operating cost and limited popular appeal, it doesn't seem long for this show-me world of Broadway. But there may be the germ of an unusual picture in the piece.

Adapted from Edgar Mittelholzer's novel, "Shadows Move Among Them," this is a sort of parable (Continued on Page 4)

UI Poises Gene Evans For Role Brady Nixed

UI execs will decide at 10 a.m. meeting today whether or not Gene Evans will replace Scott Brady in "The Golden Blade." Evans is under top consideration for the role, which Brady nixed and which action in turn led to his exit from the studio.

Pic is still slated to roll next Thursday, with Rock Hudson (who's replaced Farley Granger, now suspended by Sam Goldwyn for refusing top spot) and Piper Laurie co-starring.

Andre Hakim On Leave From 20th To Aid 'Girl'

Andre Hakim has requested and obtained several months leave-of-absence from his producer duties at 20th-Fox, effective today.

Hakim will become associated with Anatole Litvak in the overseas lensing of "The Girl On the Via Flaminia," Kirk Douglas starer which rolls Dec. 1 for United Artists release. Hakim's last pic for 20th-Fox was "O. Henry's Full House."

Oscar In Peril?

New York, Nov. 6.—Continued support by major companies of the upcoming Academy Awards was again discussed today at meeting here of the MPAA board of directors.

Nicholas Schenck, of Metro, and Barney Balaban, Paramount, were the sole company proxies to attend the one-hour session, with other toppers sending their reps.

Red Skelton To Follow Story Line In Vidpix As Sponsor Toughens Up

Red Skelton will try out a new comedy format for television, at the suggestion of his sponsor, Procter & Gamble, and filming is slated for Nov. 15. Formula will have a story line and two sets of writers have already turned out four completed scripts. Audition film is for P&G inspection but may be telecast for audience and critical reaction.

If situation comedy piece fails to pass muster, Skelton may test a variety format, with him as head (Continued on Page 11)

4 Vie For Male Lead In 'Cry' At Warners

With Phyllis Kirk set as femme lead in Warners' "Don't Cry, Baby," four thespians are now testing it out for the two top male roles. Quartet are Keith Larsen, Paul Picerni, John Bromfield and Philip Carey. Latter pair are under contract to the studio.

Pic will be produced by Bryan Foy; directed by Andre de Toth.

RKO STALLS ON FILLING THREE BOARD VACANCIES; GRANT DELAYS COAST HOP

New York, Nov. 6. — RKO board meeting today failed to come up with new director candidates to replace Ralph Stolkin; Abraham-Koolish and William Gorman. Instead, meeting was concerned with more or less routine affairs and adjourned to next week, probably Tuesday.

As a result, chairman Arnold Grant, who had planned to hop to the Coast this weekend on studio affairs, postponed his trip until after the next session when, it's hoped, board issues will be resolved.

Estimated \$1,878,000 Profit For Period Tilts Earnings Thus Far In '52 To \$4,663,000

New York, Nov. 6. — Paramount estimates its earnings for the third quarter ended Sept. 27 at \$1,878,000 after provision for U.S. and Canadian income taxes. Earnings include non-recurring capital gains of approximately \$500,000 after deducting applicable taxes, and represent 80 cents per share. Excluding capital gains, the earning per share on 2,342,088 shares outstanding is 59 cents. Consolidated earnings for same quarter last year were estimated at \$1,373,000, representing 60 cents per share on 2,302,125 outstanding.

Consolidated earnings for the nine months this year, after taxes, are estimated at \$4,663,000 and include non-recurring capital gains referred to above. With capital gains, earnings represent \$1.99 per share, without capital gains (Continued on Page 4)

Jeanne Crain To Co-Star In 20th's 'Gunsmoke'

Jeanne Crain yesterday was assigned by 20th-Fox to co-star with Dale Robertson in Leonard Goldstein's first production for 20th-Fox, "Gunsmoke." Pic goes before Technicolor cameras Nov. 17 under direction of Harmon Jones.

Actress' last pic was "O'Henry's Full House," in which she co-starred with Farley Granger in the "Gift of the Magi" sequence.

Schermer Exits 20th

Producer Jules Schermer exits 20th-Fox today, having completed his two-year contract with company, for which he produced "Pride of St. Louis," "Lydia Bailey" and "Pickup On South Street."

Ask Radio-TV Help Kill Goose That Lays Those Golden Political Eggs

Washington, Nov. 6.—A special bulletin was mailed tonight to all U.S. radio and TV stations by the National Assn. of Radio and TV Broadcasters to assist in furnishing information required by the Senate on time sales for political broadcasts during the election campaign.

The information, in the form of a questionnaire, was requested by the Senate Subcommittee On Elections and Privileges to provide a basis for possible legislation to limit campaign expenditures.

Christine White Wins Lead In 'Man Crazy'

Christine White will be femme topliner in "Man Crazy," Sidney Harmon production which rolled yesterday at Motion Picture Center. Miss White, along with Sally Hestor and Pat Crowley, was brought here from N.Y. by Paramount to test for ingenue lead that Miss Crowley roped in "Forever Female."

Coleen Miller enacts second femme lead in "Crazy." Neville Brand has the male lead.

Fenmore Quits Crown

Maxwell J. Fenmore yesterday resigned as president and director of Crown Pictures International due to expanded activities in the investment field.

Replacing as proxy and chairman of the board will be Jack Jovel, formerly exec veepee.

Peter, Peter, Pumpkin eater,

Had a wife and couldn't keep her

away from the Manor Room Restaurant at Bob Howard's fabulous Manor.

Your wife will love it too — and so will you.



527 NO. INDIAN AVE., PALM SPRINGS. Robert S. Howard, host. For reservations call PALM SPRINGS 2227



DAILY VARIETY DAILY

(Trade Mark Registered)

News of the Show World

FOUNDED BY SIME SILVERMAN

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1940, at the Post Office at Los Angeles,
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JOE SCHOENFELD, Editor

**'Plymouth' World-Preem
At Music Hall Nov. 13**

New York, Nov. 6.—"Plymouth Adventure" will world preem Nov. 13 at the Music Hall here. Originally, preem of the Metro film was set for Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 25, but this now will serve as the New England bow, with other theatres following shortly thereafter.

Picture will follow Columbia's "The Happy Time" at the Music Hall, winding after a two-week run. Two other Metro films are set to follow "Adventure." "Million Dollar Mermaid" has been booked as theatre's Christmas-New Year's offering, and will be followed by "The Bad and the Beautiful." A total of nine Metro pictures will have played the Music Hall during 1952, at year's end.

**Duff, Ida Lupino
Lofting To London**

Howard Duff today winds up his starring role in Allied Artists' "The Roar of the Crowd," and planes out tomorrow for London to start his top spot in Robert Lippert's "Spaceways," which rolls in London on Thursday.

Duff will be accompanied by his wife, Ida Lupino, who revisits her native England for the first time since she arrived in the U.S. as a child.

**The Sons of Italy
Fete A&C Tonight**

The Hollywood Chapter of the Sons of Italy will present Abbott & Costello with scrolls at a Statler Hotel dinner tomorrow for their efforts in behalf of the Monte Casino Orphanage of Italy.

Orphanage will house maimed and homeless Italian youngsters. Project is a memorial to American GI's who paid the supreme sacrifice on Italian soil during World War II.

**7-Theatre Spread
For Realert Reissues**

Realert has packaged pair of UI films, "Frontier Gal" and "Canyon Passage," for reissue, to go into seven houses on Nov. 19.

Theatres include the Orpheum, Downtown, and six drive-ins in the L.A. area, San Pedro, Gage, Studio, El Monte, San Val and Reseda.

JUST FOR VARIETY
By SHEILAH GRAHAM

Chaplin will try to return on a VISITOR'S visa. According to his close pal Tim Durant, he feels he has a better chance of getting in that way . . . Meanwhile Dept. of Immigration has started checking Charlie's friends and foes . . . They asked Durant, "Would you vote to keep Chaplin out of the country?" He tells me he replied, "Yes, if you can prove he's a Communist" . . . Merian Cooper flew in from Manhattan yesterday with this message — "Only Cinerama theatres will survive." Okay, so show us . . . Anne Baxter probably doesn't realize how loud she is when she's being emphatic. But her table-nabes at a Strip eatery asked the waiter for ear muffs when Annie started pounding and talking . . . H. Huntington Hartford put up the scratch for "Seven Year Itch," which, on its pre-Broadway breakin, is drawing raves in Boston for Vanessa Brown and Tom Ewell . . . But Mrs. H. H.'s plan to star in "Josephine" fell through. The Sally Benson play needs a re-write . . . When someone called George Sanders a stinker, Zsa Zsa cautioned, "Don't say it three times or I'll believe you" . . . And Mrs. Zs was just reprimanded in the House of Commons for having posed with some pictures at the Tate Gallery. "Deplorable taste," said the MP. Which we don't get at all . . . I'm still not sure whether Joanne Dru and John Ireland got to vote Tuesday night. When last seen they were cruising in a Cadillac close to the deadline, asking pedestrians, "Where is the polling booth?"

Sir Larry and Vivien Olivier can have half a million pounds sterling if they'll star for Sam Engel in "King Solomon and Queen Sheba." I'd pay almost that much to hear Larry spout The Song of Songs . . . Attention L.A. Daily News. Those two cuts, page 14, Tuesday, p. 27, Thursday, are Ava Gardner NOT Susan Hayward . . . And if you want stills of Jane Russell don't go through RKO — it's quicker to contact The Hughes Tool Co. . . . And it's even tougher to get a pic of Janie with hubby Bob Waterfield . . . Rita's agreement with Aly will give her most of the money she wanted for Yasmin (original demand was one million) . . . But he has no rights to her property here. And he can keep his house, horses and houris . . . Bob Goldstein has to be in good with Olivia de Havilland. We glimpsed him buying a gold compact for Livvie at The 400 in Beverly. But he wouldn't tell us why . . . Ginger has decided to do her own publicity . . . Ed Bergen gifted director pal Dick Powell with a megaphone inscribed, "To The Great Ewing Powell." Ewing is his middle name . . . The Henry Rogers flackery lifted the Teddy Bear under-garment gag from a Russell Birdwell client, and draped it on one of their own. Things must be bad all over.

I called Sydney Greenstreet to see what was cooking, career-wise, and he told me has retired. "I had a bit of a breakdown, and after 50 years of acting, it's too much of a strain." We'll miss him . . . The Steinway people are sending a \$5,000 piano to Queen Elizabeth for the Coronation . . . But she won't be able to take it. As Juel Park discovered when she wanted to gift the young Queen with some fascinating lingerie. It's against royal protocol . . . Aldo Ray is real gone on Jeff Donnell. He's free in a fortnight. She's ditto in six months . . . Tony Martin, for years anxious to caper in a Bob Hope pic, cancelled a Coconut Grove date for his role in "Here Come The Girls." Now, after nine days work, he's still doing scenes not with Hope, but with the standin, Lyle Moraine . . . Mack Sennett's pitching a remake of "Molly-O" to Tay Garnett. Mack made it years ago with Mabel Normand . . . Is Alan Young having another TV hassle with CBS? . . . David March, who used to be biz manager for Aldo Ray and Rock Hudson, has moved into Famous Artists . . . And Forest Lawn made the ghastly discovery its Golgotha painting by Styka was uninsured. The building housing the painting is earthquake, fire and water-proof. What, no dust-to-dust proof?

Denise Darcel plays a boy — a BOY? — in the first half of "Flame of Calcutta" . . . And co-star Patric Knowles says it's a case of Boy Meets Boy, Boy Loses Boy, Boy Gets Girl . . . Ninon Strappe, who works at the May Co., is up for a part in Bing's "Little Boy Lost" . . . The NY Trib, which already dropped Tex and Jinx from the daily, is now settling for Jinx only on Sunday . . . Ethel Merman promised her kids she'd return to them in NY week before Christmas. She's been promised a "Call Me Madam" clearance . . . Gene Tierney in Paris, can't decide whether to stay over there for the 18 months or fly to Gotham for the holidays . . . Monroe was to fly to Vegas Sunday to marry Charlie McCarthy on Bergen's show. But 20th nixed. They don't want their prize property bouncing around too much . . . Bill Keighley, who produced and directed Flynn's "Master Of Ballantrae," is leaving Paris long enough to fly in with the rough cut . . . Peggy Ann Garner and Pat Nerney are IN LOVE . . . Just discovered how Jack Benny retained his slender figure for all those 39 years. He leaves before the check comes — Jack never eats dessert.

**Post-Election
Lull Blights
B'way B.O. Biz**

New York, Nov. 6.—Although seven new bills were launched in the current session, Broadway first-run business is uneven. Trade perked in many spots Tuesday, election day, but it failed to overcome the dull days prior and since.

Standout newcomer is "The Promoter" at the small Fine Arts, where it hit a new record of \$15,000 for the opening week. "Operation Secret," with the Charlie Barnett band, Sunny Gale and the Four Aces topping the Paramount stage-show, shapes to an okay \$15,000 on the first two days.

"Way of a Gaucho," with Frances Langford heading the Roxy stage bill, sees a sluggish \$19,000 or near on the first three days, despite a nice opening election day. "The Prisoner of Zenda" looms a good \$18,000 on close for its first three days at the Capitol. "Cairo Road" is ending its first stanza today at the Globe with a very light \$9,000. "Breaking Through" started fairly well, in view of conditions, at the Victoria today. "Battle Zone," plus vaudeville, is winding up the week at the Palace with a solid \$23,000.

Major disappointment is "The Happy Time," with stage show, at the Music Hall. It did a mild \$122,500 on the first week hence is going only two weeks. Second frame started today with a light \$12,500, which is unusually slow to start a second Hall session.

"Limelight" finished its second round at the Trans-Lux 60th Street with a virtual capacity \$11,500 and a strong \$27,500 on the initial holdover week at the Astor. "Snows of Kilimanjaro" landed a great \$31,000 seventh week at the Rivoli, remarkable at this stage of the run and in view of the laggard general pace.

**Sol Lesser To Lease
Holmes Travelogs To TV**

Sol Lesser, who last spring acquired rights to nearly 2,000,000 feet of Burton Holmes Travelogs, is prepping a series of five-minute subjects for distribution to television stations, on a two-year leasing arrangement.

Films are being edited and produced in such a manner that two or more may be pieced together, to meet any length required, in addition to the single offering. Narration will be dubbed in for series, to be distributed by Major Television Productions, Inc. Bob Mallett, chief assistant to Holmes for some years, is readying the series for TV.

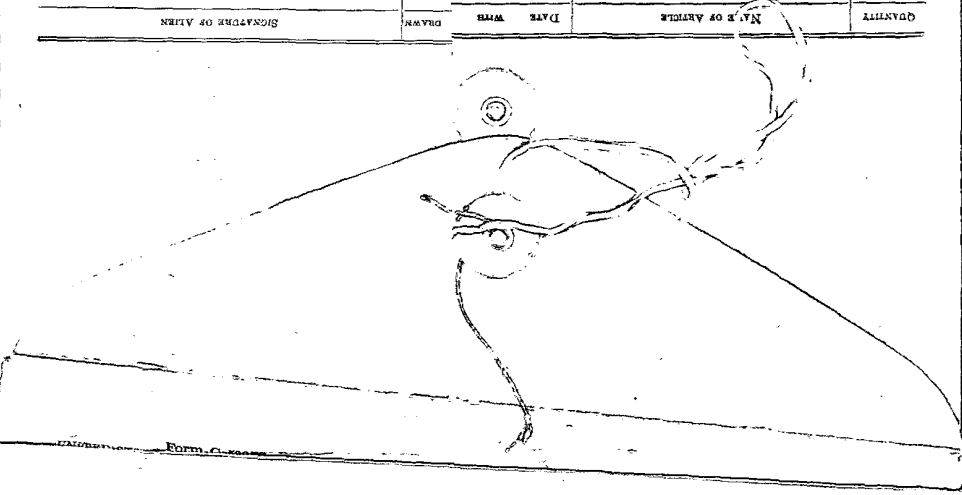
**Herman Cohen Quits
Jack Broder Prod's**

Herman Cohen, vicep in charge of production of Jack Broder Productions and Realert Pictures, yesterday tendered his resignation, effective Nov. 14. Exec reports that another offer, to be announced after he leaves the two companies, motivated move.

WITHDRAWALS

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLE	DATE	DRAWN	SIGNATURE OF ALIEN

*Birth Certificate of
 Rita Gray
 Rita M. Murray*



PLACE OF BIRTH CITY OF LOS ANGELES	CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	
<i>Rahuenaga</i> <i>Dollywood</i>	DUPLICATE-CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH State Index No. _____	
Street; Ward)	Local Registered No. <i>326</i>	
Name of Child <i>Lillian Louisa McMurry</i>	[If birth occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.]	
Date of birth <i>4-15</i> 19 <i>52</i>	[If child is not yet named, make supplemental report as directed.]	
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		
COLOR OR RACE OF CHILD <i>W</i>	Twin, triplet, or other? _____	Number in order of birth <i>1</i>
FATHER	FULL NAME	MOTHER <i>yes</i>

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Los Angeles } ss.

I hereby certify that the attached is a full, true and correct copy of the Certificate of

B I R T H

of *LILLIAN LOUISA McMURRY* entered in

Book No. *3* Page No. *326* of *RECORD OF BIRTHS*

which is on file in my office and of which I am the legal custodian.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official Seal, this

7th day of *OCTOBER* 19 *52*.

MAME B. BEATTY, County Recorder

By *M. B. Grace* Deputy

76C102 51 8-51

Belts Georgia Hale
Statement 11/4/52

Belt
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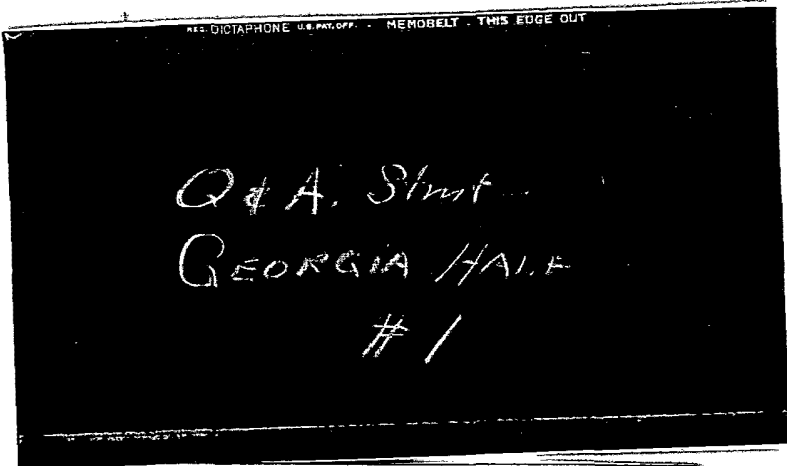
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THIS CARD SERVES ALSO AS A PERMANENT HANDY INDEX TO ALL PREVIOUSLY RECORDED PHONE CALLS, LETTERS OR REPORTS AND CAN BE KEPT IN ANY STANDARD 4" BY 6" CARD FILE.

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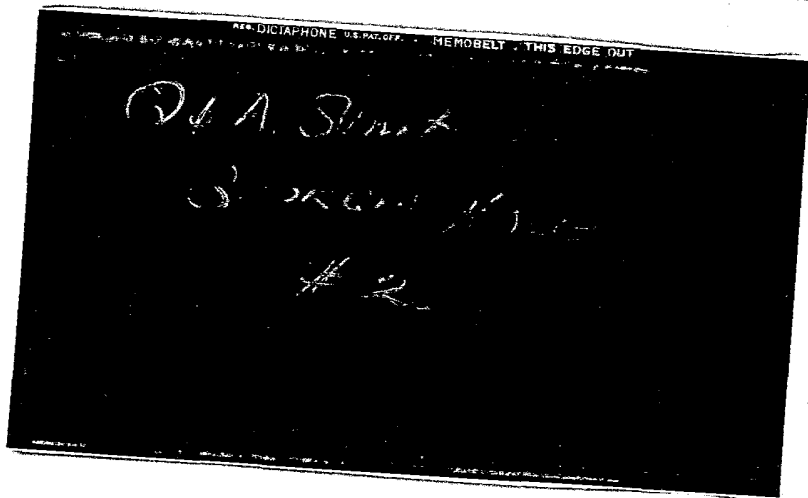
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DATE 11-4-54

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FROM 1 ON 2

GEORGIA HALE Stunt #3

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FORM NO. 587



Los Angeles District

CONFIDENTIAL FILE

CONTENTS NOT TO BE DISCLOSED EXCEPT AS
PROVIDED BY OUTSTANDING INSTRUCTIONS

[Redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

District Director

Item 304 - 111

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1600-41933-Inv.
January 8, 1953

Commissioner, Washington 25, D.C.

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

Item 388

(b)(6) Your INV;CGB, December 15, 1952; FERRUCCIO MORINI; aka ALPI; aka FRED BROWN

To: Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division (b)(6)

There is returned herewith Central Office File relating to subject, which has served its purpose in this office in connection with our investigation of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN.

REGULATED MAIL
REGISTERED MAIL

Encl.

REGISTERED MAIL

LMW/ea

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

401

COPY

December 29, 1952

Mrs. C. Harrington

[REDACTED]
Madera, California

(b)(6)

Dear Amy,

Not many letters come from me anymore, but my health hasn't been too good. So, I guess you could just call me "Tommy", the hermit.

This letter will introduce you to a gentleman from the Immigration Service, whom, I feel quite sure, you can help. They're interested in the Charlie Chaplin deal. You will recall that we did a lot of talking and had a lot of reports in connection with the matter. Probably, you can put your finger on some of the stuff. I wrote to "Charlie"; but it seems that new guy in Associated Farmers has loused everything up to such an extent that a lot of material's missing, with him trying to place the blame on Charlie for same. I trust that girl implicitly and know that she's been on the up and up. The two of you, together, have met more good people than this new chap will ever hope to meet in his lifetime.

The bad winter weather here makes me debate whether to pack up and move out West. It affects both my wife and me, particularly as to sinus. We had a fairly good Christmas here. Unfortunately, my wife got a touch of ptomaine poisoning; but she's now recovering.

Please forgive me for not writing. Give my regards to your hubby. I suppose, by now, the youngsters are able to help their Dad in his business.

As ever,

VRT

COPY

398

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

Date December 19, 1952

File No. 1600-41933

District Director
Los Angeles, California

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF RECORDS

A check of the records of Federal Bureau of Investigation
is requested for the purpose of obtaining any material information contained
therein for the official use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the
case of the person described below:

Name: MARIO MANZARDO

Present Address: _____

Former Addresses: _____

Place and
Date of Birth: _____ Occupation: _____ Sex: _____

Complexion: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Weight: _____

Height: _____ Identification Marks: _____

Record No. _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____

REMARKS: This is the "Mario", Branch Organizer ~~xx~~ Roseland Branch CP, Chicago, who in
10/6/42 described JAMES CAGNEY as one of the prominent people contributing
to the Communist Party. Is there any indication of his being in Hollywood at any
time, either on Party business or otherwise? If so, when?

NAME: [Redacted] (b)(7)(c) TITLE: _____
INVESTIGATOR

.....

RECORD

*One upense - copy of ltr from Chicago
office to Bureau re interview in Chicago.
Nothing to indicate ever in this area
would never admit CP membership or
furnish any info.*



(b)(7)(c)

397

Signature
Title

Date Report Submitted 1-5-53

Outgoing Correspondence:		(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title:	(4) This Form No.:
TOP SECRET		10-127090	CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer	313
(5) Classification of Correspondence:		(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:		(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:
UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	NO. RECEIVED
				NO. MADE BY INS
		12/22/52	12/30/52	2
(7) Summary:			(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	
No evidence has been disclosed that Chaplin's name has ever been Israel Thornstein or that Chaplin has travelled in or to the Soviet Union at any time.			A-5653092	
(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:		
Mr. [Redacted] (b)(7)(c)	DD, Los Angeles, Calif.			
Date:	Date:	Date:		
12/30/52	12-30-52			
For:	For: Information and file	For:		
A-5653092	1600-41933			
From:	From:	From:		
Conf. P. Los	INV DIV, CO			
(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):				
COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:		COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:		
1 cy (Trans. #1a) in IDR at CO 12-30-52		1 cy in file 1600-41933 by L.A. 1-2-53		
1 cy in file 1600-41933 by L.A. 1-2-53		1 cy in file 1600-41933 by L.A. 1-2-53		

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:	
NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Immigration & Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
Form G-40
(2-16-45)

File No. 1600-41933

TELEPHONE CALL REPORT

Date: January 1, 1953 Time of Call 1:30 P.M. Minutes 5 minutes

From: Mutual 1281

To: Chase 7 7046 (Pacoima)

Subject Matter: Activity 50 Inv



(b)(7)(c)

INVESTIGATOR

394

Chaplin Shapes Swiss Home Plan

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 1 (AP) — The Tribune de Lausanne reported today that Charlie Chaplin and his family have completed arrangements to take over a house at Corsier, Switzerland.

The U.S. government announced recently that the British-born actor would have to undergo an immigration hearing if he wished to return to the United States from his European tour.

393

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:

(2) Agency Reference:

(3) Agency Subject or Title:

(4) This Fanfold No.: 317

(5) Classification of Correspondence:
UNCLASS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET

(6) Agency Transmittal:
12/23/52

CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer

12/30/52

(8) Copies of Transmittal Communication:

NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
2	

(7) Summary:
Re: To summary reports of Agents, their confidential informants, etc.,
(b)(7)(c)

(8) Relating INS File Nos.:
A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
1	
2	
3	
4	
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7	
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9	
10	
11	
12	

(11) To: [Redacted]

(12) To: DD, Los Angeles, Calif

(13) To:

Date: 12/30/52

Date: 12-31-52

Date:

For: A-5653092

For: Information and file 1600-41933, pending investigation

For:

From: Conf. Files

From: INV DIV, CO

From:

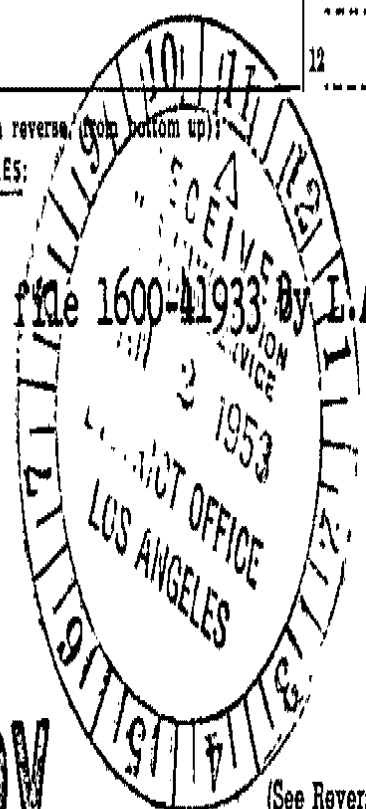
(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up)

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 cy (Trans. #1a) in IDR file A-5653092 at CO 12-31-52

1 cy in file 1600-41933 by L.A. 1-7-53



AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Form INV-52 SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE CONFIDENTIAL

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

SPECIAL

GPO 10-19064

- Approval
- Comment
- Necessary action
- Note and return
- Note and file.
- Signature
- See me
- As requested
- For your information
- Per telephone conversation

mis-directed to



From



Fold here for return)

(b)(7)(c)

Division

DW

Room No.

Central Office

624

I Certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony taken in the above entitled case, from the longhand notes of HOWARD L. FENN, Investigator. (Book #313)

Guido F. Caramella
Guido F. Caramella
Stenographer

DECLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted Signature]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

Date

5-29-81

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

-5-

1209-7814

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1209-7814

TO : District Director.
 Los Angeles, California

FROM : Officer in Charge
 Portland, Oregon

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; your 1600-41933.

DATE: December 19, 1952

Item 365

(b)(7)(c)

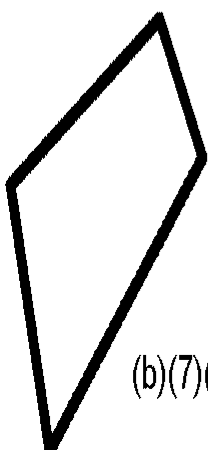
Referring to your letter of the 11th instant, I am enclosing herewith three copies of the self-explanatory report of Investigator together with three transcripts of the sworn statement made by John L. Leech at Vancouver, Washington on the 17th instant. The enclosure forwarded with your letter is returned herewith.

(b)(7)(c)



Enclosures

CC: Seattle, Washington, with one copy of the above-described report and also the statement.



(b)(7)(c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

387

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

Date December 19, 1952

File No. 1600-41933

District Director
Los Angeles, California

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF RECORDS

A check of the records of Federal Bureau of Investigation
is requested for the purpose of obtaining any material information contained
therein for the official use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the
case of the person described below:

Name: MARIO MANZARDO

Present Address: _____

Former Addresses: _____

Place and Date of Birth: _____ Occupation: _____ Sex: _____

Complexion: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Weight _____

Height: _____ Identification Marks: _____

Record No. _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____

REMARKS: This is the "Mario", branch Organizer in Roseland branch of Chicago, who in 10/6/42 described JAMES CAGNEY as one of the prominent people contributing to the Communist Party. Is there any indication of his being in Hollywood at any time, either on Party business or otherwise? If so, when?

NAME: INVESTIGATOR (b)(7)(c) TITLE: _____

.....

RECORD.

See Item 241 + 358

Signature _____

Date Report Submitted _____

Title _____

(Les)
Meeting sponsored by the Arts, Sciences & Professions Council, featuring a lecture by John Howard Lawson on "Our National Culture", held at Stanley Hall, 1057 N. Stanley Ave., Los Angeles, California on December 17, 1952, 8:00 PM. Admission \$1.00.

This was a scheduled meeting dealing with the life of Theodore Dreiser, Writer. JOHN HOWARD LAWSON had given a series of six lectures on Thomas Jefferson, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman and Eugene V. Debs; the lecture on Dreiser was the last of the series.

Upon entering the hall, Investigator noted people standing around visiting, waiting for the lecture to begin. An unidentified woman was seated at a table at the entrance to the lecture hall collecting \$1.00 admission. Before the meeting started, Investigator became involved in a conversation with a man in the audience. He is described as approx. 70 yrs old, 5'8", 140 lbs., brown hair (practically bald), wears glasses. This man was very enthusiastic regarding the "progressive" movement and praised John Howard Lawson as a great man, who would be recorded in history as one of the greatest writers and lecturers in our time. This man stated that he had sent letters to Congressman Poulsen, Senators Knowland and Nixon and President Truman, protesting the death sentence of the Rosenbergs. This man further stated that he has subscribed to the Daily People's World for the past 15 years and prior to that, the Daily Worker. He declared that he was not a registered Communist, although he had followed that line of thinking for many years. He declared that he was a registered Republican but voted as he pleased; that way, he felt that letters from him bore more weight. This conversation seemed to typify the general feeling of the members of the audience, who by their manners and conversation, seemed to be connected with the theater and allied arts.

The meeting began at approximately 8:40 PM, chaired by an unidentified woman described as Female, white, 35 yrs, 5'6", brown hair and eyes (attractive). She introduced the speaker JOHN HOWARD LAWSON who immediately began his lecture.

Mr. Lawson stated that he had a more than academic knowledge and interest in the life of Theodore Dreiser. He stated that he had been intimately associated with Dreiser for a number of years and had worked with him in preparing his book, "The American Tragedy" for screen production. He also stated that Dreiser died Dec. 27, 1945 and that he had given the address at his funeral. He further stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN read a poem of Dreiser's at the funeral.

Lawson related that Theodore Dreiser was born in Terre Haute, Indiana in the 1800's. His family was very poor. While still a young lad, his family was separated because of an economic panic. His father went to St. Louis to earn a living and his Mother was forced to run a boarding house in order to feed the family. At 14, Dreiser went to Chicago to earn his way. This was unusual at this time for a writer to attempt to earn his way in Chicago because of the social level of the city. He saw at this time, the social inequalities and of the poverty of the people which

*Rpt obtained 12-19-52
from a source which
covered the meeting.*

*See Jones 3 42
386
405*

385

influenced his life greatly. While in Chicago, he studied the book, "Spencers' First Principles" which dealt with social 'Darwinism'. This social 'Darwinism' was a vicious doctrine which was one of the first of Fascist teachings. Others who had read and had followed these principles were Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller. Lawson commented that Dreiser, at this time, was undergoing a terrific inner struggle which was to culminate in his later life into a more social conscientious and a sincere tender feeling for the poor and the laboring people. In the 1920's, Dreiser visited Soviet Russia and upon his return to the United States, wrote many articles of the great experiment and how the classes of people were being erased in Russia. He wrote of the tremendous development in Russia, both culturally and industrially, almost entirely done by the leaders of the government, instead of greedy private enterprisers.

Lawson stated that Dreiser was very favorable to Communism. He was a complex thinker and was slow in his complete acceptance of the social struggle. His friendship toward labor is evidenced by an article he wrote on Harry Bridges. Dreiser voted for William Z. FOSTER in 1932. Lawson declared that Dreiser was the greatest novelist of our time and among the greatest in the world. He said that Dreiser is important to us, in that he signifies the struggle that must go on within every thinking person regarding life and its social upheavals. He said that the novel is one of the most important meanings of depicting the struggle and emotions of people and is a very strong influence on the lives of the people. Dreiser's novels showed the struggles of his own life.

Among Dreiser's works were "An American Tragedy" (his greatest), "Tragedy of America", "Sister Carey", "Genius", "Financiers", "Bulwork" and "Stoic." Lawson stated that the best bibliography on Dreiser was written by Mathieson. Dreiser's unfinished manuscripts and notes are now in the library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Lawson stated that although the moving picture companies are not on very friendly relations with him, they had to get his permission recently on the rights to film, "An American Tragedy", because of contractual agreements he had entered into with Dreiser.

After Lawson's lecture, the chairman gave the pitch for donations for the ASP, which later was followed by a short intermission. After the intermission, there was a question and answer period at which time Lawson answered questions from members of the audience. These questions dealt with the life of Dreiser and racists inequalities experienced by various writers.

There were approximately 75 people present at the meeting. One person in the audience was identified as a MRS. WILLNER (Phonetic), possible TIBA, described as female, white, 40 yrs old, 5'5", 125 lbs., brown hair, brown eyes, (Hair cut in bob.). The meeting closed at 11:00 PM.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

Date December 10, 1952

File No. 1600-41933

District Director
Los Angeles, California

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF RECORDS

A check of the records of I-37
is requested for the purpose of obtaining any material information contained
therein for the official use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the
case of the person described below:

Name: THEODORE DREISER

Present Address: _____

Former Addresses: _____

Place and
Date of Birth: _____ Occupation: writer Sex: male

Complexion: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Weight _____

Height: _____ Identification Marks: _____

Record No. _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____

REMARKS: Borrow the DAILY WORKER (if available) or at least the PEOPLE'S WORLD which
printed DREISER's letter to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, applying for membership in the CP,
or which printed any reference to his applying for membership.

NAME: [Redacted] (b)(7)(c) TITLE: _____

.....

RECORD

8-9-45

Received on loan

Receipt in file signed by me

(b)(7)(c)



Date Report Submitted 12-18-52

Signature
Title

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:

(2) Agency Reference:

(3) Agency Subject or Title

(4) This Fanfold No.:

Dept. of Army

dh1/cag/56119/gch

CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer

2102 REAR

(5) Classification of Correspondence:

(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:

(7) Date of Receipt:

(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:

UNCLASS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET

X

12/4/52

12/12/52

NO. RECEIVED
2

NO. MADE BY INS
1

(7) Summary:

(8) Relating INS File Nos.:

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

Summary of Info. Re: to Charles Spencer

A-5653092

Chaplin

(b)(7)(c)

NO. RECEIVED

NO. MADE BY INS

(11) To:

(12) To: District Director

(13) To: District Director

Mr. [Redacted]

Los Angeles, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal.

Date: 12/12/52

Date: 12/12/52

Date: 12/12/52

For: **EX-102**
A-5653092

For: information and files 1600-41933 and loaned A-56 53092

For: information - your A-5653092 T, 11/13/52 to DD, Baltimore, Md.

From: **Conf Files**

From: Investigations Div. Central Office

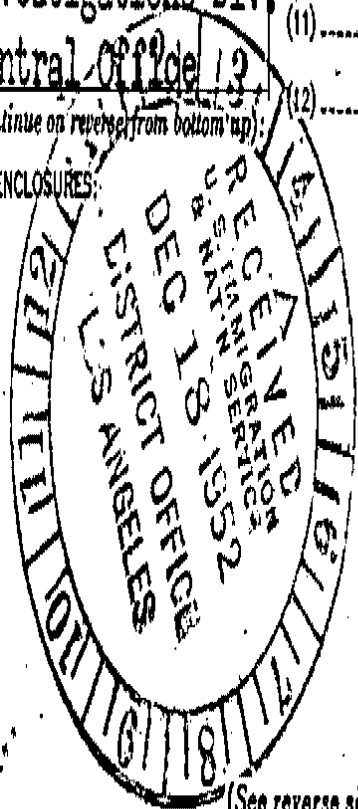
From: Investigations Div. Central Office

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy in Inv. Div. record at C.O. 12/12/52
1 copy in 1600-41933 by LA 12/19/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:



SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD (For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

12/15/52
I 72
Dec. 15, 1952.

CHAPLIN, CHARLES

About 1934; Subject is reported to have made trip to Soviet Russia. At this time and for several years before, it was common gossip in inner Communist circles that Charles Chaplin was sympathetic to the Communist Party. However as far as this informant is concerned, it was hearsay.

PW-9-25-41: States that group was formed at the home of Lewis Milestone for the purpose of carrying on Russian War Relief. The leader of the group was Edward C. Carter, Secretary-General of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Charles Chaplin was one of the initiators and sponsors of this group which was formed before the United States was in the war, before Pearl Harbor.

SOVIET RUS-
SIA TODAY.
page 29.

Nov. 1941. This Russian publication carries an article describing the formation of this group and mentioning subject as one.

PW-5-25-42. Meeting held at Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, May 23rd. called by Russian Relief Association, Charles Chaplin was one of the main speakers paying great tribute for the freeing of Earl Browder.

Hollywood
Variety, 10-
7-42- page 3.

States Charles Chaplin was host at his home to the wife of Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador.

LA Times -
11-26-42.

States under Chicago date line that Charles Chaplin was main speaker at a meeting held under auspices of American-Soviet Relations. Said "If we want to end this war...let us stop this anti-Communist propoganda."

PW-4-15-43. Lists Charles Chaplin as one of the national sponsors of the National Council American-Soviet Friendship."

Brochure Lists Charles Chaplin as one of the sponsors of the Los Angeles Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

LA Times
8-28-43.

Lists Charles Chaplin as one of the main figures in a reception given in honor of Mikhail Kalatozov, Russian film representative in Hollywood at the Moncambo cafe. Chaplin introduced the guest of honor and saying: "There is a great deal of good in Communism; we can use the good and segregate the bad."

PW-10-23-43 Lists Charles Chaplin as a member of the Hollywood Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

LA Times-11-18-43. Lists Charles and Oona O'Neil Chaplin as guests of vice-Consul V.V. Pastoev of Soviet Russia at a reception held at the Vice-Consulate located at 2315 No. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles.

Hollywood Citizen-News-9-6-47. Lists Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chaplin as sponsors of a meeting held at the Shrines Auditorium, Los Angeles under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and honoring Paul Robeson. This meeting was violently Communist.
Page.1

Hollywood Citizen-News. 8-7-46 Moscow dispatch, AP, dated Aug. 8, 1946, quotes Ilya Ehrenburg as excoriating Hollywood as completely Capitalist-dominated, saying: "even Charlie Chaplin has learned what it means to go up against the world of money."

Hollywood Variety 4-15-47. Quotes interview of Chaplin by reporters in which he stressed his internationalism and his friendship with Hans Eisler, etc.

Hollywood Citizen-News-5-20-47 At a meeting held at Gilmore Stadium May 19, 1947, called by the Progressive Citizens of America, Charles Chaplin is listed as having donated \$500. to that organization for the Wallace campaign.

American Legion Magazine, 12-18-51 Lists Charles Chaplin as signer of the AMICUS CURIAE brief to the Supreme Court in defense of the Hollywood Convicted ten, specifically John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo. New York Times lists him as signer likewise.

Official List. Subject listed as sponsor of World Peace Conference held at Waldorf Astoria Hotel New York March 25-6-7-, 1949.

12-11-52

T-23 furnished information Aug 1950 that CC was a member of the I P P and attends I P P mtgs.

T-23 says she heard this from Mrs. Ludwig Donath.

Mrs Ludwig Donath is known to this office as Hannah Schwartz Donath, whose husband is subject of our 246 IP/123282 and the objects of a denatg. inv. She was a hostile witness before HCUA 9-10-51.

(b)(7)(c)



368

Immigration & Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
Form G-40
(2-16-45)

File No. ~~100-41933~~

TELEPHONE CALL REPORT

Date: ~~December 10, 1952~~ Time of Call ~~3:45 P.M.~~ Minutes ~~2 minutes~~

From: ~~Mutual 1221, Los Angeles~~

To: ~~Living 2-5662, Pomona~~

Subject Matter: Activity 50 Inv



INVESTIGATOR

(b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

Date December 10, 1952

File No. 1600-41933

District Director
Los Angeles, California

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF RECORDS

A check of the records of I-37
is requested for the purpose of obtaining any material information contained
therein for the official use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the
case of the person described below:

Name: THEODORE DREISER

Present Address: _____

Former Addresses: _____

Place and
Date of Birth: _____ Occupation: writer Sex: male

Complexion: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Weight _____

Height: _____ Identification Marks: _____

Record No. _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____

REMARKS: Borrow the DAILY WORKER (if available) or at least the PEOPLE'S WORLD which
printed DREISER's letter to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, applying for membership in the CP,
or which printed any reference to his applying for membership.

NAME: [Redacted] (b)(7)(c) TITLE: _____

.....

RECORD

(See Item 342)

362

Date Report Submitted _____ Signature _____
Title _____

1600-41933 Inv.
December 10, 1952

E. DeWitt Marshall, Attache ,
United States Embassy, Mexico City, D.F.

District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your 2016/501: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DANIEL P. FORT, former military attache at the United States Embassy, Mexico City, has been suggested as possibly having information or evidence of value in this case, particularly regarding visits Chaplin may have made to Mexico or other Central or South American countries surreptitiously, regarding the identities of any of Chaplin's paramours, in or out of the United States, and regarding Chaplin's membership in, affiliation with or financial support of the Communist movement.

The latest information available to this office is that Fort is married to a Mexican alien, [redacted] that he has Mexican children; and that he is now residing at Mexico City, possibly at [redacted] Mexico D.F., Mexico, which was his address in 1948. (b)(6)

Please interview Fort for any assistance he may render in our investigation.

In copy.
Air Mail
cc--60, Action: Asst. Com. Inv. Div.
Your A 5 653 032

See Item 402

363

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED

Hint Chaplin Never Will Return Here

Friends of Charles Spencer Chaplin feel the little British-born comic never will return to the United States, to which he already has been refused re-entry by the Attorney General until he "clears" himself.

A flying visit to Hollywood by Chaplin's wife Oona two weeks ago stirred up a new crop of rumors that seemed to indicate the actor and his family were planning to settle down in England.

One of the rumors concerned the reported closing out of a \$5,000,000 bank account by Mrs. Chaplin, but attorneys and friends familiar with Chaplin's affairs called this "preposterous."

It was pointed out that Chaplin has accumulated a small-sized fortune in England from revenue from his pictures displayed throughout the British Commonwealth.

Since the war, Britain and the Commonwealth nations making up the so-called sterling bloc have refused to permit the export of British pounds, thus building up Chaplin's film revenues there.

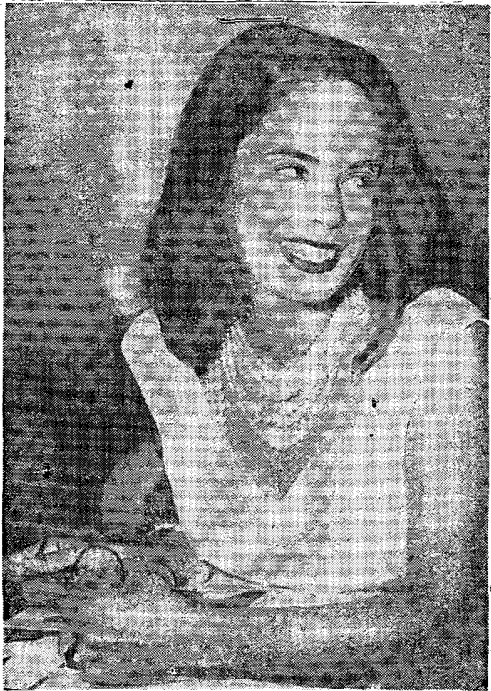
Lois Runser, employed at Chaplin's studio on La Brea Ave., said the main purpose of Mrs. Chaplin's visit was to pick up some personal possessions needed for the winter.

"They intend to remain abroad six to eight months at least," she said. "They expect to return in the spring, but Mr. Chaplin has clearly indicated that if there is any issue about America not wanting him, he will remain in Europe."

Al

359

Source? -



TRIP REVEALED—Charlie Chaplin has been denied reentry into the United States. But his wife, Oona (above) slipped into L. A. for four days with a power of attorney and reportedly took a fortune in cash back to Europe with her, it was disclosed yesterday.

—Photo by Nat Dalinger, Copyright, King Features Syndicate, Inc.

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CHAPLIN WIFE VISITS L. A. ON SECRET TRIP

L. A. Examiner 12/16/52
Oona Reported Taking Fortune
Abroad; Gives Up Home Here

By Louella O. Parsons

Material in this article is based on information furnished by the International News Service (Copyright, International News Service, 1952. Reproduction in whole or in part is strictly prohibited.)

Without a word of publicity and with only three people knowing it, Oona O'Neill Chaplin, wife of Charles Chaplin, slipped into Los Angeles last week. She was at her four days before home for England.

Her husband, an American citizen, was taken away from her by her attorney after he was barred from this country by General McGranery.

McGranery refused Charlie reentry into the United States on the grounds that he was an undesirable alien because he had been associated with subversive organizations.

NON-CITIZEN

After 30 years, Chaplin, who made all of his money in this country, has never taken out citizenship papers.

There is a strong rumor that Oona took back to Europe with her as much as \$5,000,000 in cash and that the transaction was made through an English bank in Charlie's native country. This I was unable to verify, but I did verify that Oona took important papers with her and made arrangements to close their home in California.

Oona said when they went to Europe that they only expected to be gone from three to six months.

Now, she told some of her friends whom she saw while here, that she and Charlie will put the Chaplin children in school in Switzerland. The Chaplins, ready to have a home there.

Mrs. Chaplin expressed the hope that the Eisenhower Administration would reconsider and give her husband reentry into the United States.

But there has been so much written and Charlie has been quoted as saying so many derogatory things that it is a debatable question whether Attorney General will let the present Administration

(2)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A 5 653 092

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, California

DATE: December 4, 1952

FROM : Officer in Charge, Nogales, Arizona

(b)(7)(c)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Your 1600/41933

Attached are original and two copies of statement taken today from Mrs. Sue Hoffman Clark alias Mrs. Franklin T. Clark at Tubac, Arizona.

Also attached, for your information, are copies of the letter which Mrs. Clark wrote to this Service.

Encs.



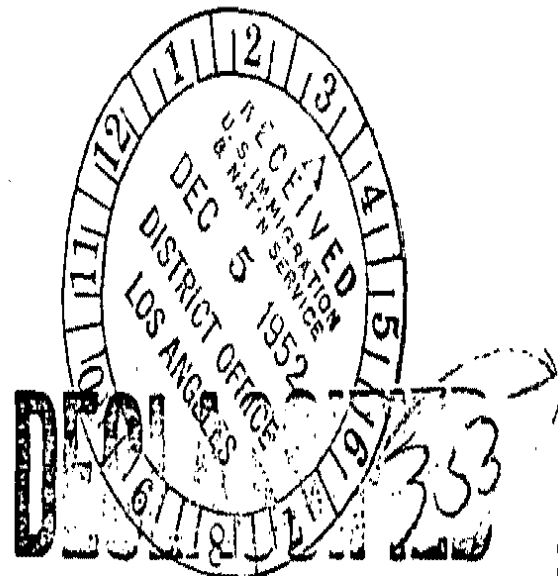
(b)(7)(c)

Price



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
NOGALES, ARIZONA

STATEMENT OF MRS. FRANKLIN T. CLARK alias SUE HOFFMAN CLARK MADE BEFORE
INVESTIGATOR [REDACTED] AT TUBAC, ARIZONA, DECEMBER 4, 1952 IN THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE:

(b)(7)(c)

P R E S E N T

[REDACTED]

Examining Officer

Mrs. F. T. Clark

Respondent

Norma L. Kuhn

Stenographer

EXAMINING OFFICER TO RESPONDENT:

You are informed that I am an officer of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service authorized to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the immigration laws. I desire to take a statement from you regarding the activities of Charles Spencer Chaplin commonly known as Charlie Chaplin. Any statement you make should be voluntary and you are informed that your statement will be used by the Immigration Service in any way it may see fit to do so. Under these conditions are you willing to make a statement or answer questions under oath?

A. Yes.

Q. Please raise your right hand. (Complies) Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. I do.

Q. If you willfully and knowingly tell a lie in this proceeding or give false testimony you are subject to prosecution for perjury, the penalty for which is imprisonment of not more than 5 years and a fine of not more than \$2,00.00. Do you understand?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your true and complete name?

A. Sue Hoffman Clark or Mrs. Franklin T. Clark.

Q. Have you ever used or been known by any other names?

A. Yes, Louisa Bowler.

Q. Where were you born and of what country are you a citizen?

A. I was born at Willow Springs, Missouri; I am a citizen of the United States.

Q. What is your permanent home address?

A. Tubac, Arizona; Box 206-A, Tumacacori, Arizona is my mailing address.

Q. How are you employed at the present time?

A. Housewife and real estate broker.

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- Q. Did you recently write a letter to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C. containing information regarding Charles or Charlie Chaplin?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When did you write that letter?
- A. About a couple of weeks ago as I recall. I don't remember the exact date.
- Q. It is noted in the letter referred to that you state you were employed at the El Mirador Hotel in Palm Springs, California in the winter of 1932 and 1933. What was the nature of your employment?
- A. Assistant to the Publicity Director and Assistant to the Manager; I helped out at the desk and general secretarial work.
- Q. How long were you employed at the hotel?
- A. Just that one season 1932-1933.
- Q. While you were there did Mr. Charles Chaplin stay at the hotel?
- A. Yes, many times.
- Q. Was Mr. Chaplin accompanied during his stay at the hotel?
- A. Some of the time; he was accompanied by Paulette Goddard.
- Q. Were you at the time personally acquainted with Charlie Chaplin?
- A. In a business way only.
- Q. When did you first become acquainted with Charlie Chaplin?
- A. In 1926 or 1927 when I was working for Sam Goldwyn as his private secretary. I often saw him and was associated with him in the motion picture industry.
- Q. Were you personally acquainted with Paulette Goddard at the time she appeared at the El Mirado Hotel with Charlie Chaplin?
- A. No.
- Q. How were you able to identify her as being Paulette Goddard?
- A. There was no question as to her identity; everyone at the Hotel knew the woman as Paulette Goddard.
- Q. Did Charles Chaplin and Paulette Goddard register at the hotel as man and wife?
- A. No, not to my knowledge.
- Q. How did they register?
- A. Charles Chaplin and Paulette Goddard.
- Q. Did Charles Chaplin and Paulette Goddard occupy the same room at the hotel?
- A. I do not know; I believe they occupied one of the bungalows.

Q. Do you know whether or not they were actually married at that time?
A. Not to my own personal knowledge. I am sure they were not because I read a few years later where they got married.

Q. It is noted from the letter you recently wrote to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that you state Paulette Goddard was sixteen years old at the time she and Charles Chaplin stayed at the El Mirado Hotel. Upon what do you base your knowledge of Miss Goddard's age?

A. I believe that Miss Goddard claims now to be about 36 or 37 years old. Another fact which makes me believe her age to be about 16 at that time was that I recently read in Durling's column in the Los Angeles Examiner a statement to the effect that all of Charlie Chaplin's wives except one were under eighteen when he married them. The oldest of his wives was Paulette Goddard who was, according to Mr. Durling's statement, 19 years old at the time of their marriage.

Q. You have stated that you believed that Charles Chaplin and Paulette Goddard occupied a bungalow at the El Mirado Hotel. Did they both occupy the same bungalow?

A. I do not recall exactly but the bungalows were scattered over the grounds of the hotel and each was a single unit of sometimes two or three rooms. If they were assigned a bungalow it was assumed they were occupying it together.

Q. To your own knowledge were Charles Chaplin and Paulette Goddard associated in any immoral acts at the hotel?

A. No, not to my knowledge. It was generally believed that they were living together.

Q. Are you able to furnish any further information regarding Charles Chaplin?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of anyone else who might be able to furnish information?

A. You might talk to Mr. Anthony Burke who was publicity director at the El Mirador Hotel during the time I mentioned and who is now in the real estate business in Palm Springs. If I get any further information I will be glad to furnish it to you.

Q. What prompted you to write the letter to the Immigration Service regarding Charlie Chaplin?

A. My desire which I have always had to do all I can to help to keep undesirable ~~immigrants~~ persons out of our country. This particular action of mine was, of course, prompted by the ~~fact~~ recent publicity given to the attempt to keep Mr. Chaplin from returning to this country. Upon reading this publicity, these facts of 20 years ago were brought to mind.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of testimony taken by me on the typewriter.

Norma L. Kuhn
Norma L. Kuhn, Stenographer (Nogales)

The foregoing, which has been read by me is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Mrs. F. T. Clark (Sue H. Clark)
Mrs. F. T. Clark alias Sue Hoffman Clark

ATTEST: True and correct transcript of testimony and signatures.

Investigator (Nogales)

SUE HOFFMAN

Realtor
219 Morley Avenue
Nogales, Arizona

November 15, 1952

Immigration Department of the U. S.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: (Please pass this letter to the Division that is investigating
Charlie Chaplin)

I understand the past life of Charles Chaplin in the United States is being investigated for moral turpitude. In the winter of 1932-1933 I was employed at the El Mirado Hotel in Palm Springs, California. Mr. Chaplin and Paulette Goddard were traveling around together. The record of that Hotel will show that he brought Miss Goddard to that hotel, occupying (I believe) a bungalow. She was at that time 16 years old, or so it was claimed. This was several years before they were married.

An investigation by you of these records will give you the facts, as I may be wrong about the figures.

May we ask, further, under what sort of permit or passport Mr. Chaplin has been allowed to remain in the United States, without having to return to England every few years and at least get it renewed? We read constantly of cases where young husbands and wives are separated because one of them has overstayed his visa or permit, or whatever it is, which I believe are usually for six months or a year or two. But Mr. Chaplin has stayed on some sort of visa or visitor's permit for about FORTY YEARS. Why such discrimination?

A reply will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Sue Hoffman

The same situation applies to Harry Bridges. WHY?

COPY

353

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:

(2) Agency Reference:

(3) Agency Subject or Title:

(4) This Fanfold No.:

FBI

100-196

CHAPLIN, Charles

(5) Classification of Correspondence:

(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:

(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:

UNCLAS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET
	X		

11/26/52

12/3/52

NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS

(7) Summary:

(8) Relating INS File Nos.:

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

Reference to INS, memo dated 11/6/52
INV-COB
(b)(7)(c)

A-5653092 Temp.

NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS

(11) To: Mr. [Redacted]

(12) To: Dir. C. O. Washington D.C.

(13) To: Dir. Los Angeles

Date: 12/3/52

Date: 12/4/52

Date: 12/4/52

For: A-5653092

For: appropriate action & return to CO file A 5653092

For: information & file 1600-41933

From: Conf. P1160

From: Jw Dir CO

From: Jw Dir CO

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

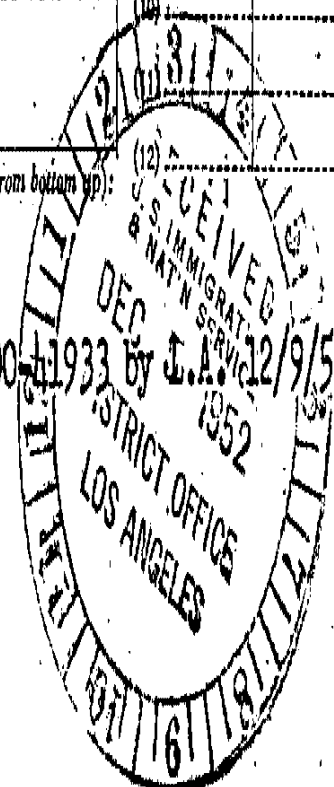
COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 copy in A 5653092 Temp at CO 12/3/52
1 copy in file relating to Art Young
1 copy in 1600-41933 by L.A. 12/9/52

1 copy in A 5653092 Temp at CO 12/3/52
1 copy in file relating to Art Young
1 copy in 1600-41933 by L.A. 12/9/52

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Agency Sending Correspondence: FBI		(2) Agency Reference: 127	(3) Agency Subject Title: CHAPLIN, Charles S	(4) This Fanfold No.: 1033
(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLAS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET I		(6) Date of Agency Transmittal: 11/20/52	(7) Date of Receipt: 12/4/52	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED: 2 NO. MADE BY INS: 2
(7) Summary: Reference to summary report of Sp. Agt. [redacted] dated 10/11/52 at Los Angeles		(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092 Temp.		(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED: 2 NO. MADE BY INS: 2
(11) To: [redacted]	(12) To: DD, Los Angeles, Calif	(13) To: [redacted]	(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up): COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION: 1 cy in A-5653092 Temp at C.O. 12/4/52	
Date: 12/2/52	Date: 12-4-52	Date:	COPIES OF ENCLOSURES: 1 copy in 1600-41933 by J.A. 12/9/52	
For: A-5653092	For: Information and file 1600-41933	For:		
From: conf. files	From: TNY DIV, CO	From:		

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD (For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

(1) Agency Send. Correspondence: Dept. of State	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title: WITTLE, Frank Wright Roy Chas. Spencer Chaplin	(4) This Fanfold No.: 2025
(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET X	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal: 12/1/52	(7) Summary: Copy of Operations Memo from American Consol, Bonn, Germany - statement made by subj. in relative to EHE CP. Activities of (Chas. Spencer Chaplin)	(8) Relating INS File No.: A 5653092
		(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED: 2 NO. MADE BY INS: 2	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED: 1 NO. MADE BY INS: 2

(11) To: D.D.	(12) To: Los Angeles	(13) To: Los Angeles
From: Conf. Files	From: Inv Div C.O.	From:
Date: 12/3/52	Date: 12/4/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: information & file 1600-41933	For:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy in A 5653092 temp at CO 12/4/52
1 copy in 1600-41933 by L.A. 12/9/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 copy each in A 5653092 temp at CO 12/4/52
1 copy each in 56279/628 (John Reed file) at CO 12/4/52
1 copy in 1600-41933 by L.A. 12/9/52

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD (For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence: FBI		(2) Agency Reference: 100-127092		(3) Agency Subject or Title: KONO, Torajichi		(4) This Fanfold No.: 1005-B	
(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET X		(6) Date of Agency Transmittal: 11/19/52		(7) Date of Receipt: 12/2/52		(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED: 1 NO. MADE BY INS: 2	
(7) Summary: Former Chauffeur for Charles Chaplin				(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092 (Chaplin) A-3950389 (Kono)		(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED: 1 NO. MADE BY INS: 1	
(11) To: Mr. [Redacted]		(12) To: District Director, Los Angeles, Cal.		(13) To:		(2)	
Date: 12/2/52		Date: 12/2/52		Date:		(3)	
For:		For: information and inclusion in loaned A-3950389		For:		(4)	
From: Conf. Files		From: Investigations Div. Central Office		From:		(5)	

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 copy in A-3950389(Kono) by IA 12/9/52

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
 (For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence: VII		(2) Agency Reference: 100-127		(3) Agency Subject or Title: CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer		(4) This Form No.:	
(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET R.L.J. H.S. 101 (S.H. 7) O.P.		(6) Date of Agency Transmittal: 11/19/52		(7) Date of Receipt: 12/1/52		(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED: NO. MADE BY INS: 2	
(7) Summary: Reports concerning foreign Kono, & Max Eastman (b)(7)(c)				(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092 (Chaplin) A-3950389 (Kono)		(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED: NO. MADE BY INS: 2	
(11) To: [Redacted]		(12) To: District Director Los Angeles, Cal.		(13) To: [Redacted]		(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):	
Date: 12/1/52		Date: 12/2/52		Date:		COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:	
For: A-5653092 A-3950389		For: Information and loaned files A-5653092 (Chaplin); A3950389 (Kono)		For:		COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:	
From: Conf. Files		From: Investigations Div. Central Office		From:		2 copies in A-5653092 (temp) at C.O. 12/2/52 1 copy in witness file for Max Eastman 2 copies in 1600-41933 by L.A. 12/9/52	

1 cy encl #1 in A-5653092 T at C.O.
1 copy of Encl #2 to Morse for witness file on Max Eastman 12/1/52
see serial 1906-C
1 copy encl #2 in A-5653092 Temp at C.O.
12/2/52 1 copy in CO A-5653092 by LA 12/9/52

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD (For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600/41933

DATE: Dec. 2, 1952

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, Calif.

(b)(7)(c)

FROM : [Redacted] Officer in Charge, Memphis, Tenn.

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN: Your 1600/41933 of Oct. 31, 1952

In accordance with instructions of above-mentioned memorandum, Lawrence Seton Ross was interviewed on November 25, 1952 by an officer of this Service, and stated substantially as follows:

"He had never met subject personally, and had no knowledge of subject's alleged Communist activities except what he had read in the newspapers. He further stated that he had met only two members of the 'movie' colony in Los Angeles. One of these was a screen writer by the name of John Bright, who was a member of the John Reed Club, a communist party organization of actors, screen writers and publishers. The other person was James Cagney, a 'movie' actor. He solicited a political contribution from Cagney while he (Ross) was Communist Party candidate for mayor of Los Angeles. Cagney "brushed him off" by telling him to see his (Cagney's) manager. Ross further stated he left Los Angeles in November 1934, at which time the Communist Party was only beginning to penetrate the 'movie' colony in Hollywood."

Under direct questioning, Ross denied any knowledge of subject's membership or affiliation with the Communist Party or any affiliated front organizations, including any dues, gifts, contributions or aid and assistance in any way made to such groups.

Ross suggested that John Leech of Los Angeles could possibly furnish further information relative to Chaplin.

[Redacted]

Copy To: Commissioner, Washington, D.C.
Att: Assistant Commissioner,
Investigation Division
File: A5 653 092

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c)

5-29-81
Date

Price

[Redacted]
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

RECEIVED
U.S. IMMIGRATION & NAT'L SERVICE
DEC 5 - 1952
DISTRICT OFFICE
LOS ANGELES

344

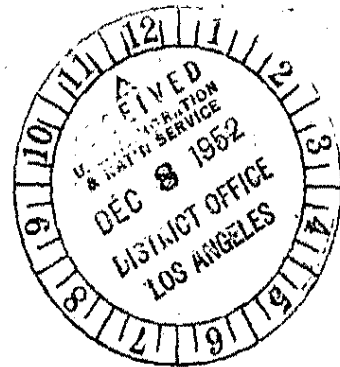
DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

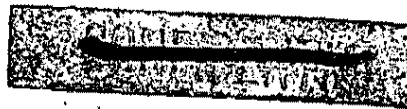
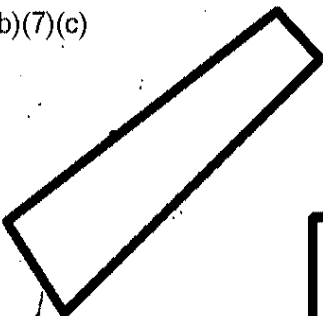
CC: District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your 1600-41933 INV.
For your information.

Raymond F. Farrell



(b)(7)(c)



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

VIA AIRMAIL

TO : Officer in Charge, Memphis, Tenn.

DATE: November 3, 1952

FROM : (b)(7)(c)
District Enforcement Officer
Miami, Fla.

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attached hereto please find memorandum received from the District Director, Los Angeles, California, in which he requests that Mr. Lawrence Seton Ross be interviewed relative to the above named subject. In order to expedite it is requested that you report direct to the District Director, Los Angeles. No file is being retained in this office.

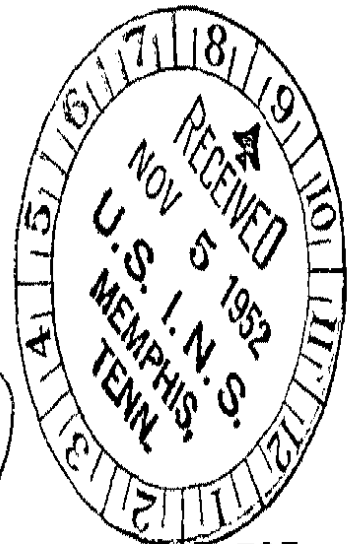
Attachment.



(b)(7)(c)

Handwritten initials or mark.

Handwritten number 344 in a circle.



AIRMAIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : District Director, ~~Atlanta, Georgia~~ Miami, Florida
FROM : *Atty* District Director, Los Angeles 13, California
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; your file unknown

1600/41933
DATE: Oct. 31, 1952.

Investigation in the case of the above motion picture actor, who is presently abroad and in possession of valid reentry permit, is being conducted relative to his admissibility, should he seek to reenter the United States.

It is desired that Mr. Lawrence Seton Ross, who was a witness in the Harry Renton Bridges case and believed known to your office, be interviewed.

Our information shows Mr. Ross employed as Managing Editor of the Cotton Trade Journal, 216 Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Tenn. His home address is given as Memphis, Tenn.

50827

(b)(6)

A sworn question and answer statement should be obtained from Mr. Ross concerning any association he may have had with Chaplin and any knowledge he may have on the subject's membership or affiliation with the Communist Party or any related front organizations, including any dues, gifts or other contributions made by Chaplin to such groups.

In the event that Mr. Ross should have any information having bearing upon the moral character of the subject, such information should also be included.

Due to the urgency of the investigation, expeditious action is desired and your reply should be forwarded airmail.

CCOPY to: Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Assistant Commissioner,
Investigation Division
File: A-5-653092.

(b)(7)(c)

*Special
Replies
js*

.....
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

NOV 3 REC'D

344

DECLASSIFIED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
CONFIDENTIAL 1400-22807

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, California DATE: December 1, 1952
(b)(7)(c)
FROM : [redacted] Chief, Entry, Departure and Investigations Section,
San Antonio, Texas
SUBJECT: Your 1600-41933-Inv.; November 18, 1952; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigations Section

(b)(6) Investigation at the address where DANIEL P. FORT formerly resided, [redacted] San Antonio, revealed that FORT is now residing in Mexico City and while his exact address in Mexico City was not learned, it is believed that it may be ascertained through the American Embassy there. It is probable that the Service Investigator stationed in Mexico City as an attache has knowledge of Mr. FORT's address.

(b)(6) Mr. Fort was admitted to the United States for permanent residence at San Ysidro, California, on September 9, 1947, and his wife, [redacted] and his children, were admitted as immigrants at Laredo on July 28, 1948. We understand that the FORTS returned to Mexico for permanent residence there and have been there for at least several months.

It is noted from their files that the FORTS, before they were admitted for permanent residence, were in the United States as non-immigrants and made applications for extension of stay, Mr. FORT on February 25, 1947, at Los Angeles, and Mrs. FORT on May 25, 1948, at San Antonio, and at that time both gave as their address Calle Chiapas No. 92, Mexico, D.F. Mexico, and it is possible that they are now residing at that address.

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Data

[redacted]

RECEIVED
U.S. IMMIGRATION
& NAT'L SERVICE
DEC 4 1952
DISTRICT OFFICE
LOS ANGELES

DECLASSIFIED

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence: FBI	(2) Agency Reference: 100-7990	(3) Agency Subject or Title: CHAPLIN, Charles Spence	(4) This Fanfold No.: 1517
(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET X	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal: 11/26/52	(7) Summary: (b)(7)(c)	(8) Relating INS File No.: 12/1/52

(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:
NO. RECEIVED NO. MADE BY INS

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:
NO. RECEIVED NO. MADE BY INS

Two (2) copies of the report of Agt. [redacted] at San Francisco, dated 11/12/52
(b)(7)(c)

A-5653092

(11) To: Mr. [redacted]	(12) To: District Director Los Angeles, Cal.	(13) To:
Date: 12/1/52	Date: 12/2/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: information and file 1600-41933	For:
From: Conf. Files	From: Investigations Div. Central Office	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy in A-5653092 (temp) at C.O. 12/2/52

1 copy in 1600-41933 by L.A. on 12/9/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 copy in A-5653092 (temp) at C.O. 12/2/52

1 copy in 1600-41933 by L.A. on 12/9/52

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
 (For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TITLE OF CASE (If individual, give last name (IN CAPS), first name, middle name): CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer		SERVICE FILE NO: 1600-41933	LINE NO. ON 6-23 REPORT:
ALSO KNOWN AS, OR ALIAS (Give last name (IN CAPS), first name, middle name): CHAPLIN, Charlie		CHARACTER OF CASE: Re-entry Permit Potential applicant for re- admission to U.S.	
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: April 16, 1889, London, England		NATIONALITY: British	
DATE, PLACE AND MANNER OF LAST ENTRY:			
DISTRICT OF ORIGIN OF INVESTIGATION: Los Angeles	SUBOFFICE (If case originated there):	RELATING CO FILE NOS (If other than Service File No.): A-5653092 INV.	
DISTRICT OF ORIGIN FILE NO. (If different than Service File No.):	DATE OF THIS REPORT: December 4, 1952	PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: 12-1-52 to 12-4-52	
THIS REPORT MADE AT: Los Angeles, Calif.	UNDER FILE NO. (If not shown elsewhere):	TITLE AND NAME OF REPORTING OFFICER: (b)(7)(c)	

SYNOPSIS

(b)(6)
 Reference: C.O. memo of 11-19-52 forwarding letter dated 10-1-52 from one Clifford Dambacker, [redacted], Anderson, Calif. alleging that one Victor Moll and others often told him of large sums of money donated by Chaplin to Communism in the latter 1920's and early 1930's. Moll reported to have been employed by Mullen & Bluetts clothiers Los Angeles and, to have been known to one Dr. Phillip Lovell, Los Angeles, who could verify Dambacker's statements. F.B.I. records were checked and are negative on Moll. Dr. Phillip Lovell was contacted at his office in the Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Bernardino, California, 12-3-52. He stated Moll was unknown to him. Dr Phillip Lovell's brother, Dr. David Lovell was contacted at his office, 542 S. Broadway, Los Angeles and he also stated he could not recall Moll. The personnel records of Mullen & Bluetts were checked under all variations of spelling of "Moll" and no record of him was located. Voters Registration records for Los Angeles County yield no information concerning Moll. Our indexes and those of 1600-1-11 are also negative. No further leads having developed, investigation has been discontinued on this phase.

SHOW STATUS OF INVESTIGATION HERE AS OF CLOSE OF THIS REPORT (Check one):
 PENDING CLOSED DEFERRED ON COMPLETION TO DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

DISTRIBUTION (Show No. of copies going to offices designated):

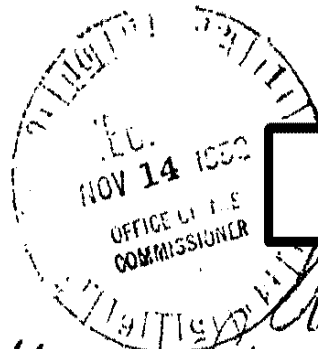
S	[redacted]
A	[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

340

(Signature)

*12/10/52
 Moll
 See Report
 364
 12/14/52*

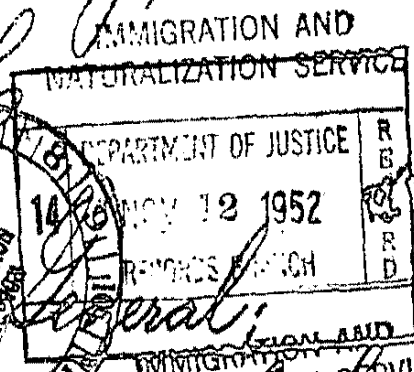


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Oct. 1, 1952,

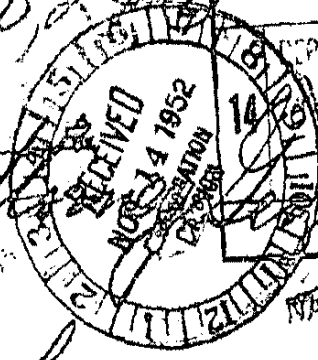
(b)(6)



Anderson, Calif.
U.S. Attorney General
James P. Mc Granery,
Washington, D.C.



Dear Attorney General:



A large number of us are interested in you trying to keep Charles Chaplin out of America!!!

He is a vile character. An attorney in Los Angeles, perhaps deceased now, an old man, secured much evidence against Chaplain who ruined in sex many girls, some not at all innocent seduced him for money & some led him into traps.

(339)

He is listed as #12 of Sex-ists.
The L. A. Times, Norman Chandler, Editor,
knows the atty who convinced the jury
to convict Chaplain; there-fore it was
difficult to get jurors who were not id-
lers of the unfortunate. This attorney's
talk before the jury is a grand piece of
before the bar oratory & fact. atty work.

While a resident in L. A. I was member
of an Outing Club or Nature Club, made up of
many types of people, nature-ists, phyllo-
artists, free flowers, nude-ists, commun-
ists. I served only one term because of
Christian principles. I still possess
one who had fallen away from being a
Christian.

A Victor Moll or Muhl or Wall, or Moll,
an artist & advertising, window display artist
employed by Muller & Platt, a ladies clothing
store at 6th & Broadway, Los Angeles. This man
was a machine gunner in the Lenin revo-
lution. He & other communists often told
of the large sums of money Chaplain gave
to communism; this was in the late
20s & early 30s. The B. F. D. may know of

the man Moll. He was also an epileptic or had fainting spells. Dr. Phillip Lovell who officiated at 15th St. Grand Ave. L. A. far from a communist & who argued against communism with Moll would remember Moll. Moll won numerous converts, one of his boats, (piano was on) & also boasted of Chaplains being a part of the cause as a contributor of importance & thus considered a member. Moll also bragged of large constituency in Hollywood or Hollywood.

Well, while at ^{ill} ask you to kindly protest the inquisition which your personal church is pursuing outside of U. S. A. Read enclosed list of "Persecutions of Saints". Will you kindly protest, do what you can do, legally, or turn matter over to Secretary of State?

Hoping for a Democratic Victory

at the polls, November 7th, I am,

Respectfully yours,
Clifford Ambler

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles District

Date: Nov. 28, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

File No:

Mr. [REDACTED]
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
510 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

The person named hereunder is under consideration by this office as a **Possible witness in case of CHARLES CHAPLIN.**

Name: **RAFAEL RUSH**

Occupation: **Formerly a clerk - present occupation unknown.**

Present Address: [REDACTED] (b)(6)

Former Addresses [REDACTED] - both Los Angeles

Place and Date of Birth: **Unknown**

Date of Arrival in United States: **---**

Name and Address of Last Employer: **Unknown**

It is requested that you advise this office what, if anything, your records disclose regarding the subject which might be pertinent to the case under consideration by this Service.

In the event that your report is negative, it will suffice if you will so indicate in the space provided at the foot of the accompanying copy of this communication.

In order that the investigative responsibilities of this Service under the Immigration and Naturalization laws will not be delayed, will you please also advise your interest, if any, concerning the person named, and whether or not any investigation on the part of this office will interfere with any action you are taking or may be contemplating. It will be assumed that if clearance is given in accordance with this request, this Service may continue its investigation unless and until advice to the contrary is received from you. If, however, in the course of its investigation, this Service should uncover evidence

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

Date November 24, 1952

File No. 1600-14933 Inv. _____

District Director
Los Angeles, California

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF RECORDS

A check of the records of F.B.I.

is requested for the purpose of obtaining any material information contained therein for the official use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the case of the person described below:

Name: Victor Moll or Mall or Mahl or Mauhl

Present Address: unknown: Is alleged to have been employed by Mullen & Bluett, clothing store, as window-display artist

Former Addresses: _____

Place and Date of Birth: / Occupation: Advertising/ display Sex: Male

Complexion: / Hair: / Eyes: / Weight: /

Height: / Identification Marks: _____

Record No. _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____

REMARKS: Further identifying data & possible Communist connections desired. Above is suggested as possible witness in case of Charles Spencer Chaplin.

NAME: (b)(7)(c) TITLE: Investigator.

.....

RECORD

check under 246/P/140523 Victor Paul Malakhoff or Victor Paul Maul - made 7/18/49 appears to be same person. No further information or data. No investigation conducted nor individual file. I appear to have been or alleged to have been C.P. member. Review of reference given [unclear] on 7/20/49. Will take a while to dig them up again if not still available on above number file.

Date Report Submitted 12-1-52

Signature (b)(7)(c)
Title _____

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ROUGH ON GOOD WILL

Chaplin Incident Stirs Europeans

(William N. Copley is in Europe and is busy writing a series of commentary articles. These articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion or policies of the Post-Advocate—EDITOR)

By WILLIAM N. COPLEY

PARIS (Special) — It is presently the habit of the State Department when issuing passports



William Copley

to warn the recipients of the necessity of conducting themselves as ambassadors of good will while abroad. In light of what we are trying to accomplish in the world it is important that we present our country in the best possible light. The task is a pleasant one. It is only occasionally that we wonder whether we are getting the proper cooperation from the home front. For instance we were extremely embarrassed last year when a national magazine devoted an entire issue to an account of the third World War as if it had just happened. Fortunately it disappeared from the newsstands almost as quickly as it appeared, but not before we had to answer a flood of embarrassing questions.

This year it's the Chaplin story. In dead seriousness I would suggest that if we mean to win the friendship of the world we should require that the men we put in public office travel around a bit. There has been a serious oversight in this affair for there is

someone else involved besides Charles Chaplin.

In London Chaplin was able to escape the crowds who sought him out by passing among them disguised as himself. Oddly enough everyone seemed to be on the lookout for a little guy with a derby and tattered clothes swinging a flimsy cane and shuffling along on his heels. In France this little guy is known as Charlot and he walked into their hearts as a living myth directly from the screen.

Paris Paper Comments

What has happened is best expressed by the following quotation from R. M. Arlaud in the Paris newspaper "Combat" (de-Gaullist):

"Instantaneously Chaplin has united with his legend. Up to now an invisible wall has separated the uproar of the political opinions and private life of Chaplin from that of Charlot . . . And then suddenly, while he is crossing the Atlantic in a steamship, an attorney general declared invalid his re-entry permit . . . From myth (Charlot) became one." The storm which has been raised in Europe and its consequent embarrassment to American prestige springs directly from this basic confusion between a man and his myth.

And there are other confusions involved, to which even queens and cabinet ministers are susceptible. Chaplin is a hot potato in the cold war. The queen of England published her intention to see the Chaplin film but somehow didn't quite make it. The question came up in the House of Commons and was deferred by

Anthony Eden until the American government took decisive action. There was talk in Paris of presenting the premiere of the film "Limelight" at the Palace of Versailles or at the Opera. Neither course was adopted. The Opera Comique had intended to invite Chaplin to a gala performance of a new opera, but the decision has been postponed, leading a prominent journalist to suggest facetiously that Chaplin be invited to attend disguised as Charlot.

Proposes Nobel Prize

On the other hand the press, the literary world and the motion picture industries of both England and France have come to the defense of Chaplin unanimously. In Stockholm his name was proposed for the Nobel Prize in literature.

The London Daily Mirror declared: "On this side of the Atlantic everyone is stupified at the incomprehensible reasons for the persecution of Chaplin. It will smell truly bad around the Statue of Liberty if he is now allowed to return."

Said Robert Ottaway in the Graphic: "I wonder if Shakespeare could have satisfied the moral requirements of the attorney general and I am certain that Byron would never have been able to approach Manhattan." The Graphic also ran a cartoon showing Jackie Coogan as "The Kid," asking Charlie where he lived.

From the Manchester Guardian: ". . . The United States couldn't appear more ridiculous."

The Daily Express suggested that "one could more effectively shed tears over the Chaplin film than over Sen. Nixon's television show."

'Extraordinary Decision'

The Daily Mail: "Whatever the justice of the action taken by the attorney general, it is certainly an extraordinary decision after the 40 years that Chaplin has lived in the United States. Whatever it may be, the controversy can wait. What is important is not necessarily Charles or Charlie . . . We welcome him as a co-citizen, but better yet we welcome him as an

artist without equal." The Times expressed the sentiment that he came 10 years too late and, while recognizing the genius of Chaplin counseled him to stop mixing in politics while the cold war was on.

Meanwhile Paris is nervously awaiting the arrival of Chaplin, or Charlot. It has already been suggested here that the attorney general may be on the payroll as a publicity agent for "Limelight" and we're wondering how long we'll have to wait to see the film. Also we are ducking a lot of questions and hoping this will all blow over so that we can better take up again our task of being ambassadors of good will.

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INFORMATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
St. Louis, Missouri

F.O. File No. 1101/10951
C.O. File No. _____
Other File No. _____

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

Title of Case: _____ Character of Case: _____
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN Date of Report: Subversive
Report Made At: _____ Period of Report: _____
St. Louis, Missouri November 25, 1952 November 25, 1952
Office of Origin: _____ Report Made By: _____ (b)(7)(c)
Los Angeles, California _____
Investigator

SYNOPSIS

In compliance with memorandum of District Director, Los Angeles, California, dated November 20, 1952, an attempt was made to locate a Mr. Robert Lowry in St. Louis, Missouri. Information secured indicates the name of this person should be Mr. Robert Lowry and that he can be located through the offices of Renfield Importers, Ltd., 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

(PENDING)

DETAILS

The above-mentioned memorandum of the District Director, Los Angeles, California, requested that the witness, Robert Lowry, be interviewed in an attempt to secure information concerning the subject and his possible membership in the Communist Party. The above-mentioned memorandum indicated that Mr. Lowry was connected with the Shenley Distributing Company at either Chicago, Illinois, or St. Louis, Missouri.

There is no Shenley Distributing Company in St. Louis, Missouri, and no Robert Lowry listed in the telephone book. There is a Schenley Distributors, 4217 Race Course Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. On November 25, 1952 Mr. Walter Trost, Warehouse

DISTRIBUTION:

- ✓ D.D., Los Angeles, Calif.-2. Reference your 1600-41938 dated Nov. 20, 1952. Signed: _____ Approved: _____
- D.D., K. C., Mo.-1, for your information. Forwarded 11-28-52 (b)(7)(c)
Reference your endorsement of Nov. 21, 1952, file 1101-10951

Supervisor
- D.D., Chicago, Ill.-1, for your information in connection with memorandum of the D.D., Los Angeles, Calif., dated November 20, 1952.
- 1-St. Louis, Mo. Glen A. Bertness 5-29-81
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement Date

DECLASSIFIED

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Supervisor, Schenley Distributors, 4217 Race Course Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, was interviewed. He stated that there was no Robert Lowry employed by that organization to the best of his knowledge but that a Mr. Robert Lowry was formerly employed as Sales Manager by Melrose Distributors, which is a division of the Schenley Distilling Company. He stated Mr. Lowry was from Chicago and now resides in that city but that his home address is unknown to the witness. Mr. Trost stated that when Mr. Lowry represented the Melrose Distillers, he operated from a hotel room and that company has no offices in St. Louis, Missouri. He stated that it is his understanding that after leaving the Schenley organization Mr. Lowry had become connected with the Renfield Importers, Ltd., with home offices in New York City. He stated he believed that Mr. Lowry was connected with the Chicago office of that firm. Mr. Trost stated that the Renfield Importers had no office in St. Louis but that their products were handled by the Paramount Liquor Company, 2105 Pine Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

On November 25, 1952 inquiry was made at the office of the Paramount Liquor Company, 2105 Pine Street, St. Louis, Missouri, and the undersigned was informed that Mr. Lowry is connected with the Renfield Importers, Ltd., and can be contacted through that office at 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, California DATE: November 28, 1952
 FROM : [Redacted] (b)(7)(c) Officer in Charge, Phoenix, Arizona
 SUBJECT: Your 1600-41933 Inv. of November 20, 1952; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Gregory Hathaway who has been contacted by this office stated he remembered monitoring calls between Paulette Goddard and Charlie Chaplin; that he could recall nothing in the conversations which he believed would be detrimental to Chaplin. He was unable to recall telephone conversations between Paulette Goddard and A. C. Blumenthal.

Mr. Hathaway stated that recordings of some of these conversations were made; that at the time they occurred, Colonel Preston Cordermann was in charge of the Censorship Service and that later Byron Price, a civilian, was appointed director of the office of Censorship; that he supposes all records were transferred to that office. He did not know what disposition was made of the records.

These telephone calls were monitored and recordings were made in the telephone office in San Antonio, Texas.

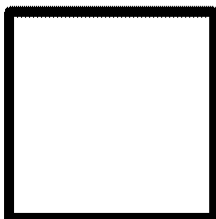


(b)(7)(c)

CC - District Director, El Paso, Texas



DECLASSIFIED [Redacted]



5-29-81
 Date
 Enforcement

(b)(7)(c)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TITLE OF CASE (If individual, give last name (IN CAPS), first name, middle name): CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer		SERVICE FILE NO: A5 653 092	LINE NO. ON G-23 REPORT: 106
ALSO KNOWN AS, OR ALIAS (Give last name (IN CAPS), first name, middle name):		CHARACTER OF CASE: Reentry Permit, Potential Applicant for Readmission	
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: April 16, 1889, London, England		NATIONALITY: Great Britain	
DATE, PLACE AND MANNER OF LAST ENTRY: June 3, 1936, San Francisco, California, Returning permanent resident			
DISTRICT OF ORIGIN OF INVESTIGATION: Los Angeles, Cal.	SUBOFFICE (If case originated there): -	RELATING TO FILE NOS (If other than Service File No): -	
DISTRICT OF ORIGIN FILE NO. (If different than Service File No.): 1600-41933	DATE OF THIS REPORT: 12-1-52	PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: Nov. 5, 1952 to Dec. 1, 1952	
THIS REPORT MADE AT: Los Angeles, Cal.	UNDER FILE NO. (If not shown elsewhere): - (b)(7)(c)	TITLE AND NAME OF REPORTING OFFICER: [Redacted] Investigator	

SYNOPSIS

Refer to reports of October 6, 8, 10, 14, 17, 27 and November 3 and 5, 1952. This is a summary of evidence developed to date in support of exclusion of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN as an alien whose entry is deemed prejudicial to the public interest, per 8 CFR 175.53(b), particularly as regards membership in or affiliation with subversive organizations. There is nothing new in the nature of evidence to report on the immoral phase of this investigation.

No mention has been made herein of the various issues of the DAILY WORKER or other Communist publications in which CHAPLIN is referred to; however, they have been analyzed and will be utilized as the basis for questioning, if and when CHAPLIN applies for readmission.

SHOW STATUS OF INVESTIGATION HERE AS OF CLOSE OF THIS REPORT (Check one):

PENDING CLOSED REFERRED ON COMPLETION TO DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

DISTRIBUTION (Show No. of copies going to offices designated):		SIGNATURE	[Redacted]
CO (2) Inv. Div., Personal attention R. F. Farrell, Asst. Comm. (with copy of GEORGE WILSON's statement of November 12, 1952)		APPROVED	[Redacted]
FBI LA (1)		Date	5-29-81
[Signature] Associate Commissioner, Enforcement		(Signature)	[Redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

District Enforcement Officer

Title /60

CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS

MEMBERSHIP IN COMMUNIST PARTY:

JOHN LEECH, former Los Angeles County Secretary of the Communist Party, can testify that sometime in 1936 he received a letter through Party channels from V. J. JEROME, then National Cultural Director of the Communist Party, advising that he was being assigned to the West Coast to strengthen and organize the Party's work in the motion picture industry, and instructing Leech to have all Party elements in the motion picture industry ready to meet Jerome upon his arrival, however, he was reminded of previous instructions, and specifically told not to have JAMES CAGNEY or CHARLES CHAPLIN attend these meetings. (This tends to corroborate testimony of PAUL CROUCH described on Page 3 of Summary Report of November 5, 1952, at least to establish that V. J. Jerome was in Hollywood on Party business about that time and that any contacts he had with Chaplin were not at the usual Party meetings.)

Leech can testify further that, during the winter of 1935-1936, JACK JOHNSTONE, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was in Los Angeles on Party work and stayed at Leech's home. During their conversations, Johnstone told Leech of the class struggle features incorporated in Chaplin's picture "Modern Times", which had just been released, and how the activity of people like Chaplin contributed to the work of the Communist Party, both as an artist and financially. Johnstone told Leech to arrange a place where he could meet Chaplin privately, and Leech gave this assignment to SEYMOUR ROBBIN, alias STANLEY LAWRENCE, who reported to Leech that the meeting had been arranged for the home of FRANK TUTTLE, motion picture director. Before he left Los Angeles, Johnstone told Leech that the meeting had taken place; he did not tell Leech what was discussed.

Leech definitely considered Chaplin to be a member of the Communist Party, based on these official communications and discussions with Jack Johnstone, Central Committee member.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, long-time Communist Party member and 1940-1945 Managing Editor of the Daily Worker, can testify that Chaplin was a Communist under discipline, and can cite these examples to prove it:

- (1) 1936, Chaplin's movie, "Modern Times", was submitted to the Moscow Cinema Board for review and amendment before its release. V. J. Jerome reported this to Budenz.
- (2) When Chaplin came to New York in 1942 to deliver his "second front" speech (10-16-42), EUGENE DENNIS instructed Budenz to arrange a special interview with Chaplin; Budenz had LOUISE MITCHELL do this; in that interview, Chaplin said, "Thank God for Communism" and predicted that after the war Communism would be triumphant.
- (3) (3) At the time of Chaplin's involvement in the JOAN BARRY case, JACK STACHEL ordered Budenz to print an editorial in the Daily Worker defending Chaplin; Stachel explained that "we cannot permit such an outstanding Communist artist to be defamed or degraded."

Henry A. Burton
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

Date 5-29-81

DECLASSIFIED

- (4) It was stated to Budenz by Jack Stachel, V. J. Jerome and WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN that Chaplin was specifically instructed not to attend Communist Party branch meetings, because of his alienage and outstanding position.
- (5) Chaplin's "second front" speech was reviewed by the Politburo before it was given in public.
- (6) In the early 1940's, a conference was held between Budenz, Jack Stachel, V. J. Jerome and William Schneiderman regarding the manner in which Chaplin should be treated in the Daily Worker. In this conference, Stachel specifically stated that the Politburo had advised Chaplin, through Schneiderman and HARRY BRIDGES not to apply for citizenship, because it might raise the question of his Communist adherence and other unfavorable factors, which might actually result in his deportation.

This latter evidence is corroborated by ROBERT ARDEN, EDWARD CHANEY and Chaplin himself, all of whom can testify regarding visits between Bridges and Chaplin about 1942 or 1943. Also, GEORGE WILSON, who was Executive Secretary of the HARRY BRIDGES DEFENSE COMMITTEE, can testify that Bridges told him of trips he made to Los Angeles, during which he visited Chaplin at his home. It is Wilson's recollection that Bridges said these visits involved Communist Party business. A copy of Wilson's statement of November 12, 1952 is attached for transmittal to the Central Office.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY:

John Leech, can testify that in 1935-1936, while he was Los Angeles County Secretary of the Communist Party, it was officially reported to him that JOHN BRIGHT, ROBERT TASKER and EMMA CUTLER had collected money from Chaplin for the Communist Party.

Before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury in 1940, Leech testified (and presumably can be depended upon to repeat that testimony) that during the agricultural strike in the San Joaquin Valley in 1934, ELLA WINTER collected \$500 from Chaplin, which was turned in to a Communist Party Strike Relief Committee. This is corroborated by James Cagney, who can testify that he also was approached by Ella Winter during the San Joaquin Valley strike, and that he contributed \$500 through her, however, Cagney insists he was not aware that this was for the Communist Party Strike Committee.

George Wilson, who was Executive Secretary of the HARRY BRIDGES DEFENSE COMMITTEE, was told by BONNIE CLAIRE that she was a Communist Party member and that one of her duties within the Party was to call on Chaplin at his home and obtain money from him for the Communist Party.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS:

PAULINE SWANSON TOWNSEND, former Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Council of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, can testify that there

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81

Date

DECLASSIFIED

[Redacted]

was a \$1000 deficit resulting from the cocktail party that organization gave in July or August 1943 for MIKHAIL KALOTOZOV (newspaper accounts fix this as August 22, 1943). The next day she telephoned a number of people, including Chaplin's residence explaining the problem and asking for contributions. She talked to Chaplin's Secretary, name unknown, and the next day there was received through the mail a \$500 check, signed by Chaplin, payable to the LOS ANGELES COUNCIL, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, accompanied by a social note, thanking Townsend for inviting him to the affair and conveying his good wishes to Dr. HARRIS (Director, Los Angeles Council).

ASSOCIATION WITH OFFICIALS OF THE SOVIET UNION:

Pauline Swanson Townsend can testify that, in July or August, 1943 (newspaper accounts fix it as August 22, 1943), she, as Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Council of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, organized a cocktail party at the Mocambo Restaurant, in Hollywood to honor Mikhail Kalotozov, Soviet Motion picture director who had been sent to this country as a good-will emissary to the Hollywood motion picture industry. She invited six hundred prominent people of Hollywood, including Chaplin. At this dinner, Kalotozov told Townsend how revered Chaplin was in the Soviet Union, and that he would like to have a talk with Chaplin after the reception. This gave Townsend the idea of having Chaplin introduce Kalatozov, so he was asked to do so. DR. THOMAS L. HARRIS, Director, Los Angeles Council, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, introduced Chaplin who, instead of immediately introducing Kalatozov, made a twenty-minute extemporaneous speech, praising the Soviet Union and its motion picture industry. It was embarrassing to Townsend, Dr. Harris and others connected with this party, because the affair was intended to be strictly social and non-political. The next day Townsend was severely criticized by JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, Communist functionary for the motion picture industry, and by MAX SILVER, Los Angeles County Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party, for the way she handled this affair.

After the cocktail party, Townsend saw Kalatozov and Chaplin talking together at a table with DOROTHY CLAIRE (Mrs. THOMAS L.) HARRIS, as interpreter.

Mrs. Townsend can also testify that she attended the party at the Soviet Vice-Consulate, Los Angeles in 1943, celebrating the anniversary of the October Revolution. The Vice Consul was V. V. PASTOEV at that time. Several visiting Soviet military and naval dignitaries were there. Chaplin was an honored guest, and was accompanied by his wife.

ATTITUDE TOWARD SECOND FRONT DURING WORLD WAR II

The representative of the Daily Worker referred to in first paragraph of Page 10 of report of November 5, 1952, has been tentatively identified as HOWARD LAWRENCE (page 3 FBI memorandum, October 2, 1947).

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

[Redacted]

-4- 5-29-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED 763

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION
 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TITLE OF CASE (If individual, give last name (IN CAPS), first name, middle name): CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer		SERVICE FILE NO: 1600-41933	LINE NO. ON 6-23 REPORT:
ALSO KNOWN AS, OR ALIAS (Give last name (IN CAPS), first name, middle name): CHAPLIN, Charlie		CHARACTER OF CASE: Re-entry Permit --Potential applicant for re-entry.	
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:		NATIONALITY: British	
DATE, PLACE AND MANNER OF LAST ENTRY:			
DISTRICT OF ORIGIN OF INVESTIGATION:	SUBOFFICE (If case originated there):	RELATING TO FILE NOS (If other than Service File No.):	
DISTRICT OF ORIGIN FILE NO. (If different than Service File No.):	DATE OF THIS REPORT: 12-1-52	PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT: 11-28-52 to 12-1-52	
THIS REPORT MADE AT: Los Angeles, Calif.	UNDER FILE NO. (If not shown elsewhere):	TITLE AND NAME OF REPORTING OFFICER: Investigator [Redacted] (b)(7)(c)	

SYNOPSIS

Reference is made to report dated 11-21-52 by Investigator [Redacted] New York, N.Y. on page three of which it is stated that one Mr. Barry of the firm of Koudert Bros. reported that one "Herb Stein", a reporter in Hollywood, had written an exclusive article on Chaplin which had been printed in the "Hollywood Reporter" appearing in the March 13, 1950 issue. The library files of the above publication have been searched without locating such an article. A copy of the March 13, 1952 issue of the paper was obtained and is attached. Herb Stein is a staff reported on the "Hollywood Reporter."

1952

SHOW STATUS OF INVESTIGATION HERE AS OF CLOSE OF THIS REPORT (Check one):	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PENDING	<input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED
DISTRIBUTION (Show No. of copies going to offices designated):	[Redacted] RIGIN
[Redacted]	(b)(7)(c)
(Signature)	328
[Redacted]	Title 764

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, Calif.

DATE: November 28, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

FROM : [REDACTED] Investigator, Los Angeles, Calif.

SUBJECT: MARION SCOTT aka MARIAN MARSH

According to an article which appeared in the Los Angeles Times the subject married Albert P. Scott in Reno, Nevada, on March 29, 1938. She filed for a divorce from him in late 1941 or early 1942, but as of 1944 according to information on hand she was still married to him and residing with him near Chatsworth, Calif. So far as former acquaintances of the subject and Mr. Scott who presently reside near Chatsworth, Calif., know the subject is still married to Mr. Scott.

According to the Los Angeles ^{(b)(6)}Bureau of Water and Power Albert P. Scott is presently residing at [REDACTED], West Los Angeles, Calif. He also owns Scott's Ranch, Chatsworth, Calif., and a residence at [REDACTED], Reno, Nev.

(b)(6)

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. Scott is reported to be a wealthy mining promoter.

[REDACTED]

12/1/52
 Put out Officer
 states not necessary
 to interview
 (Signature)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

TC NO. 57696
T-24/R-XIII
Russian

("Pravda," No. 7, January 12, 1923, p. 5)

Theaters and Music

Charlie Chaplin.

We need laughter. In moments of rest and recreation we are entitled, together with lectures and sport, to a bit of laughter - healthy, unadulterated, robust laughter.

Even now we still laugh only in a "serious" way, in a "concrete" way, in a "crocodile" way. We unavoidably laugh satirically and invoke as witnesses the Rabkrin [Workers' and Peasants' Inspection] and the GPU...

With that enthusiasm did Sverdlovites and youngsters greet two gay pictures for children with Charlie Chaplin, which were shown in the moving picture theater of Sverdlov University!

"Charlie Chaplin in the Theater" and "Chaplin at Work" are the first two Chaplin films which have filtered through to us since the war. They are old films both as to their technique and as to the time of filming. Nevertheless they are the best of what the bourgeois West has given us from among its many millions of "cinema meters."

Charlie Chaplin is undoubtedly the most prominent of cinema artists. Playing the most difficult and risky part, that of a creator of laughter, he happily escapes the shortcomings of the usual comic artists of the cinema. Charlie Chaplin has none of the banal triteness and monotony of Max Linder. He is without the degenerate idiocy of Toktalini (Durashkin), of Prence and others. He has none of the bawdiness and salaciousness of French farces. There is no ponderous elephantine German humor. There is

nothing

nothing of the unctuous self-satisfaction of the Russian admirers of Averchenko. Charlie Chaplin has discovered the secret of construction - of combining a serious physiognomy, a ludicrous anatomy, and a precise mathematically constructed cinema trick. Here is the artless machinery of his craftsmanship. And with its help he creates masterpieces in comparison with which "The Cuckold" by Meyerhold and the experiments of Ferraguer are simply a weak epigonous performance.

What does Chaplin make us laugh at? At anything that is laughable. At triteness and narrow-mindedness, at ugliness and physical clumsiness and stupidity. In his comedies Chaplin surrounds himself with grotesque human masks, wanders among them, himself puzzled and clumsy, makes unexpected paradoxical gestures and ... floods millions of faces with uncontrollable laughter.

I do not know whether the Western bourgeoisie considers Chaplin its own when it compels the Mayor of London to welcome him at the railroad station. But I do know that the American and European proletariat loves and appreciates "its Charlie" more than a hundred Chaliapins put together. His films, with all their "nonparty" quality, may and should be considered our own.

Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of America. According to the latest information he has joined the American Communists...

When we decide to build a "factory of laughter" (of course, it will be a "cinema factory"), the Presidium of the Comintern will have to consider the request of a group of Communist cinema workers:

"for the transfer of Comrade Charlie Chaplin from America to the RSFSR as a matter of Party discipline...

However, he has been dying to come to us for a long time...

NIKOLAI LEBEDEV.

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence: FBI	(2) Agency Reference: 100-4-190	(3) Agency Subject or Title: CHAPLIN, Charles Spence	(4) This Form No.: 1257
(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLAS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET X	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal: 11/13/52	(7) Date of Receipt: 11/18/52	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED NO. MADE BY INS

(7) Summary: Reference to INS memo dated 10/23/52	(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED NO. MADE BY INS
(b)(7)(c)		(11) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)

(11) To: Mr. [Redacted]	(12) To: District Director, Los Angeles, Calif.	(13) To:
Date: 11/18/52	Date: 11/18/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: information and file 1600-41933	For:
From: C.O. Conf. Files	From: Investigations Div. Central Office	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy in A-5653092 at Central Office 11/18/52

1 copy in 1600-41933 by L.A. 11/24/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 copy in 1600-41933 by L.A. 11/24/52.

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence: FBI		(2) Agency Reference: 100-127014	(3) Agency Subject or Title: CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer	(4) This Form No.: 1392
(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS. CONFID. SECRET TOP SECRET 0 1 1 0		(6) Date of Agency Transmittal: 11/18/52	(7) Date of Receiving Agency: 11/21/52	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED: 2 NO. MADE BY INS: 2

(7) Summary: Informant in reference to attached once said to be unreliable	(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED: 1 NO. MADE BY INS: 1
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(11) To: Mr. [Redacted]	(12) To: District Director, Los Angeles, Calif.	(13) To: [Redacted]
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Date: 11/21/52 (b)(7)(c)	Date: 11/21/52	Date: [Redacted]
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For: A-5653092	For: file 1600-41933 and appropriate action	For: [Redacted]
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From: Conf. Filed	From: Investigations Div. Central Office	From: [Redacted]
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(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy in A-5653092 temp. at C.O. 11/21/52.
 1 copy in 56264/259-C (informant file) at C.O. 11/21/52.
 2 copies in 1600-41933 by L.A. 11/24/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

2 copies in 1600-41933 by L.A. 11/24/52

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
 (For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : District Director Los Angeles

DATE: November 21, 1952

FROM : [REDACTED] Investigator, Los Angeles.

(b)(7)(c)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER SHAPLIN

This investigation was for the purpose of determining in detail the testimony given by John L. Leech before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury in 1940 concerning a \$500 contribution made by Chaplin to one Ella Winter for strike aid.

Leech is mentioned three times in the minute book of the proceedings of the 1940 grand jury. He was a defendant in a grand theft case reported on the date 5/15/40. No indictment was returned and Leech did not testify. He testified on 8/6/40 and 8/7/40 in the Riley murder case in which an indictment was returned in the case of People v. James Taylor et al. He is also mentioned in an inquiry conducted by the grand jury on 8/16/40 but did not testify.

(b)(7)(c) The transcript of the entire proceedings of the jury in the Riley case was reviewed this date by the undersigned and Investigator [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] Leech's testimony covered many pages and was perused thoroughly. The cotton strike is mentioned and several persons are named as CP members or contributors, including several Hollywood personalities. However, absolutely no mention is made of either Chaplin or Ella Winter.

Check was also made of the 4 A. Times Magazine. Leech's entire file was reviewed. Summaries were contained therein of all news reported and nowhere was any mention made of either Chaplin or Ella Winter. There was no clipping of any testimony before the Gal County grand jury 1985938.

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(b)(7)(c)

Pegler Says:

Canada Declines on Smiley

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

(Copyright, 1952, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

FOR all the brash threats of our new Attorney General, James P. McGranery, to deport foreigners with no right to be with us, Aaron Smehoff, alias Allen Smiley, an underworld nuisance with a high social rating in the Hollywood riffraff, will not be sent back to Canada. Canada refuses to take him back.



WESTBROOK PEGLER

In view of the dirty work that the Roosevelt household perpetrated in the case of Earl Browder's Communist wife, Irene, so that she could step across the Canadian border and reenter the United States as an immigrant legally qualified for citizenship, I frankly suspect that someone in our State Department put in a "fix" with some crooked bureaucrat in the Canadian government.

The Canadians share many of our traits, including vices as well as virtues, and the regime that has ruled us these 20 years, like the Victorian era, has left a worldwide impression.

The Canadian government hit upon an ambulance-chaser's technicality which would be a credit to our own Department of Justice or Treasury, to prevent our deportation of Smehoff. Canada says he let his citizenship "lapse."

Smehoff is a criminal by trade with a number and record in California, which has been almost exclusively favored with his company for a quarter of a century, and a number and record in the FBI.

An order of deportation was issued against him two years ago on the ground that he had come here illegally through

Detroit in 1924. He rendered himself further "undesirable" by feloniously swearing in an application for an officer's commission during the war and in similar paperwork. He has done time, state and Federal, for robbery and perjury.

Mr. McGranery is serving just enough time as Attorney General to qualify for his varsity letter in the last quarter of a gruesome stretch of American history. He was a New Deal congressman and Federal judge but when he announced that he was going to work up a book on Charlie Chaplin to exclude him when he tries to come back, fairness called for a brief spell of patience. But I had worked on this Smehoff-Smiley job ever since I discovered that this friend of Sinatra, George Raft, Bugsy Siegel, Leo Durocher and others, was here by fraud, so I thought I would just needle our new Attorney-General.

After two jabs, Mr. McGranery called up and explained that in the time left to him, and in view of the notorious facts of life in our State Department, we can't deport Smehoff until the Canadians are induced to change their mind.

This bum was born in some dump in Russia that nobody ever heard of in 1907 and his old man took the family to Canada, being naturalized there, which process gave Aaron derivative Canadian citizenship. In 1924 Aaron came over to our side and hit for his spiritual home in Hollywood.

That State Department certainly is a cozy lodge. Here the Department of Justice has been tearing its shirt to send Smehoff back and all this time State has been suppressing the fact that our good friends long ago told State that we are stuck with him.

Anyone with any knowledge of the way governments re-

ciprocate knows that if we asked Canada to take Smehoff back as an act of friendship, Canada would. In a year or so he would line up with the Canadian underworld, which is bush-league, and land in prison for time enough to last him to the end.

Anyway, Mr. McGranery insists that he is doing his best and is running up such a love story on Chaplin that his Republican successor will have to smoke a big hod of high-proof hop to dream up an excuse for letting him return.

But there are dark rumors that Ike is thinking of appointing Earl Warren, the New Deal Republican Governor of California, to succeed McGranery, and in that case we would be back where we were when we had Frank Murphy and Francis Biddle but a little more to the left.

I asked McGranery why he didn't lock up Smiley and he said you could keep them under glass for only six months. All right, then, why not dust out the spare room at Ellis Island and can the bum away for six months, anyway?

A fine idea, he said, and he had thought of it himself, but it seemed that some framis pohaskus of the ipsomastic fouled up the omitradis and therefore we lost our mandamus potatus. That is a Latin phrase known as the Frankfurter rule.

So that is why we are stuck with Sinatra's friend, Allen Smiley, who was sitting with Bugsy Siegel when somebody blowed Siegel's head off, back there when Hank Greenspun, the notorious ex-convict stooge of Drew Pearson's political crusade against Sen. Pat McCarran, was an intimate member of the Siegel-Meyer Lansky underworld mob, operating the notorious Flamingo in Las Vegas.

(Read Westbrook Pegler Sunday in the Examiner Pictorial Review.)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933

TO : FILE MEMO-

DATE: November 20, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

FROM : Investigator

SUBJECT: Charles Spencer Chaplin, C.O. # A 5 653 092.

New York office by wire on 11/19/52 advised that Paulette Goddard stated that Lloyd Wright, local attorney for Chaplin, had in his possession the marriage certificate of herself & subject. ~~xxx~~ On this date Wright ~~returned~~ returned by telephone call and denied having said certificate. He said it was his impression that both Goddard & Chaplin had "documents" to establish same. When asked if he had ever seen documentary evidence of this marriage, Wright stated "I do not care to answer that question."

Wright further stated that Goddard had recently given a statement before two of our officers in the N.Y. office and had her attorney present. He stated we should have same in a few days.

in this case

Wright declared he was surprised by reports of some of our brutal interviews/ relayed to him by other lawyers. When advised this office had no knowledge of interviews falling in such class and desired that full details of how, when, where, etc. be given, he replied "You will find out."

(b)(7)(c)

312
787

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : District Director, Los Angeles, Calif.

DATE: November 20, 1952

FROM : [REDACTED] Investigator, Los Angeles.

SUBJECT: File 1600-41933 CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

(b)(7)(c)

Reference is made to report of investigation dated November 7, 1952 by Investigator [REDACTED] of our New York office wherein on page two reference is made to an anonymous telephone call received by the New York Office to the effect that in 1938 or 1939 Chaplin produced a picture under the title "Potiemkin or Nichevo", starring Edna Purviance and directed by one Joe Stein, also known as Joe Von Sturemberg. The caller alleged that the picture, having a Los Angeles waterfront locale, was so anti-American and pro-communist that it was never released to the public.

Investigation fails to disclose that such a picture was ever made.

This officer contacted Miss Mary Dorthman, Screen Writers' Guild, 8782 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, California, this date and she advised they have no record of such a picture, however their records are not conclusive. The Screen Writers' Guild was organized in 1937 and, as the name implies, represents screen-writers in their dealings with the various studios and producers, and insures proper screen credits, etc., for screen writers employed by studios and producers who are signatories to agreements with the Guild. The Chaplin Studios are not signatory to any agreement with the Guild.

Miss Betty Franklin, Librarian for the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, 9039 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles, advises they have no record of any picture by Chaplin, released or produced, titled "Potiemkin or Nichevo." It was ascertained from their records that in 1938 Chaplin was working on the script for "The Great Dictator" which went into production September 15, 1939. The only picture with a similar title, "Potemkin", shown in their records as having had circulation in this country, was produced in Russia, directed by Sergei Eisenstein and released in 1925. This picture was based on the story "The Armored Cruiser Orloff."

The trade publication "Variety", 6311 Yucca, Los Angeles, was also contacted and their library contains no mention of a picture, "Potiemkin or Nichevo", proposed or produced by Chaplin.

No director named Joe Stein or Joe von Sturemberg is known to any of the above contacts, however the Austrian-born director, Josef von Sternberg, also known as Joe Sternberg, is famous in the industry. Josef von Sternberg is presently outside the U.S. in production on a picture.

[REDACTED]
(b)(7)(c)

1600-41933 INU.
November 20, 1952

E. DeWitt Marshall, Attache
United States Embassy, Mexico City, D.F.
District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your 2016/501; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Investigation has developed that Lallita Louise Gray married subject in Empalme, Son., Mexico, on November 25, 1924. Local records show she was born in Hollywood, California on April 15, 1908 under the name of Lillian Louise McMurray.

For interrogation of Chaplin and use as evidence in the Board of Special Inquiry hearing contemplated upon his return, Central Office was requested on November 3, 1952 to obtain through appropriate channels an authenticated exemplified copy of the marriage certificate of this couple which would be admissible in evidence.

On November 13, 1952, the Central Office suggested that our request be directed to you. Kindly obtain and forward the desired documents as expeditiously as possible by air mail.

In Duplicate
AIRMAIL

cc--C.O. Attn: Asst. Com. Investigation Division
Your A-5 653 092

*See Item 402
431*

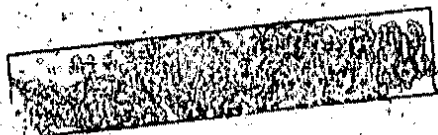
(b)(7)(c)



ment

Date

5-29-81



310

DECLASSIFIED

Immigration & Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
Form G-40
(2-16-45)

File No. 1600-41933

TELEPHONE CALL REPORT

Date: November 18, 1952 Time of Call 4:45 pm Minutes 2

(b)(7)(c)

From: Investigator, US I&NS, Mutual 1281

To: Mrs. Virginia Cherrill Martini, Santa Barbara 97232.

Subject Matter: An appointment was made as to time and date for an interview and sworn statement to be taken from Mrs. Martini.

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450 LA NYA /J-INS/

NEW YORK 11-19-52 1138A

JINS LA DIST DIR

LA

RE CHARLES CHAPLIN YOUR ONE SIX ZERO ZERO DASH FOUR ONE NINE THREE
THREE JIM TULLYS DOZEN AND ONE STORIES AND HIS ARTICLE RE SUBJECT IN
JUNE NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN ESQUIRE OBTAINED AND FORWARDED TO
CENTRAL OFFICE. BOTH STATE QUOTE WHEN DIEGO RIVERA TOLD ME
THAT CHAPLIN HAD GIVEN FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE COMMUNIST CAUSE
I SAID IT MUST HAVE BEEN MONEY ON THE MADERA REGIME QUOTE SUGGEST YOU
CONTACT HEDDA HOBBER FOR HER COLUMN ON CHALXXX CHAPLIN AND STORY RE
JOAN BARRY. SHE HAS NOT FORWARDED EITHER TO THIS OFFICE. SAM GOLDWYNS
BOOK BEHIND THE SCREEN OBTAINED AND FORWARDED TO CENTRAL OFFICE.
PAULETTE GODDARD HAS AGREED TO FURNISH THIS OFFICE CERTIFIED PHOTOSTATS
OF JUAREZ DIVORCE PAPERS. SHE STATES MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE IN POSSESSION
OF LLOYD WRIGHT CHAPLINS HOLLYWOOD ATTORNEY BENEDETTI LOS ANGELES AND
CENTRAL OFFICE

DISTRICT DIRECTOR NY

RD1140 A

EMDM

(b)(7)(c)

VIA TT (PBS) unattended 11/19/52 dn

NOV 19 1952

307



The Finest Food,
In All The World At

Restaurant
La Rue

Newscast Surfeit Charged By Panel

An overabundance of newscasts, with excessive attention to foreign affairs, was charged by Clyde Scott, Frank Berend and Tom Dillon at last Friday's Radio News Club panel discussion of "How to Improve the Saleability of Radio News."

In rebuttal, Clete Roberts, Frank Goss and Bob Garred declared that newsrooms have been decimated by personnel cuts lately, thereby resulting in news coverage reductions by station management. Chet Huntley stressed that good newsmen are constantly striving to make their broadcasts as sparkling as possible.

Zenith Head Here To Talk With Studios On Product

To persuade local film executives in favor of renting motion pictures for his 90-day test of Phonevision in Chicago several months hence, Commander Eugene McDonald, president of Zenith Radio Corp., will arrive here this morning for a week's stay.

Press conferences and showings of his films on the home-box-television system have been set up for today, with additional talks arranged throughout the week.

'Haylift' Premiere In Ely

Lippert Productions' "Operation Haylift" will have its world premiere in Ely, Nev., April 10, followed by bookings of 122 theatres in the Rocky Mountain area the next day. Plans call for the film's stars, Bill Williams, Jane Nigh and Ann Rutherford, appear at the opening. The U.S. Air Corps, which aided in the filming, also will participate in the premiere.

Boris Petroff's Next

Boris Petroff's next independent production will be "Melody Express," a musical starring Jim Arness, who plays the top male role in his last picture, "Phantom of the Sea." Petroff has bought a novel by that title from Lawrence Webber and has signed Tom Hubbard to do the adaptation and screenplay. Shooting starts early in May.

Wiesenthal Expanding

Sam Wiesenthal has expanded his activities at General Service Studios and is taking over more office space for his Olympic Productions starting today. Moving in are Millard Kaufman, writer, and an expanded office for production manager Herman Webber. "Cry Danger" starts March 27.

Guesting

Ronald Colman, Barbara Stanwyck, Jack Benny, Jean Hersholt, Harry Von Zell, "Red Cross Show"; Jane Powell, "Railroad Hour"; Marian Anderson, "Telephone Hour," NBC.

June Allyson, Peter Lawford, Margaret O'Brien, Janet Leigh, Robert Boon, "Lux Theatre," CBS.

Charles Winninger, "Chevrolet Tele Theatre," KNBH.

Grace Bailey, "Bride and Groom," ABC.

Abe Lyman, Boris Petroff, "Lights, Camera, Action," KNBH.

James Doolittle, "Star Gazing," KECA.



More than two years ago, on Feb. 9, 1948, KMPC discharged three newscasters, Clete Roberts, George Lewin and Maurie Starrels. Several weeks later, on the 23rd, The Radio News Club formally charged to the FCC these dismissals were caused by refusal to slant news as owner and licensee G. A. Richards dictated. Today, after all these intervening months of accusations, rebuttals and evasions, will commence the Commission's hearing to determine if this station, as well as affiliated outlets WGAR and WJR shall have their licenses renewed or not, the latter if past performances are appraised as not in the public interest.

This case is decisive for the FCC. On it will the Commission stand or fall in its authority to pass on the qualifications of a licensee. It has of its own will broadened the hearing to include WJR and WGAR. Examiner Fred Johnson, attorney Frederic Ford and Ray Lewis are its top level men. For Richards, this hearing he has desperately tried to avoid after repeated deferments, a confession and sundry other delaying devices, represents a life-time climax. No revelations will be barred of past lives and records, as evidenced by the intense activities of both factions during the past several week here. The costs of all this to Richards are astronomical; the newest addition to his legal stable is Hugh Fulton, once with the Truman investigating committee, whose present fees must be huge. The wire services will relay this hearing to the nation generously, for it is a significant test of government-business relationships that may, alas, still drag through higher courts for years.

These transitional days are difficult for many, but one organization undergoing exceptional adversities is the National Association of Broadcasters. It is operating at a deficit. Member stations are resisting the rising dues essential for its \$800,000 budget. Networks are spurning any participation other than nominal "associate" affiliations. Small broadcasters are scrutinizing it for services rendered, and are finding it lacking, as did WQQW in Washington, when it resigned last month with the lament the name should be revised to "the NABB—National Association of Big Broadcasters." Now, in this sensitively crucial period, it is seeking a general manager at a salary of \$25,000 yearly. One of the candidates campaigning for this post is William Ryan, general manager of KFI here, where Kelly Anthony, son of the owner, has recently been appointed assistant station manager. As applies to all office seekers, a review of Ryan's qualifications for this key position is timely and fair to all concerned.

Since the NAB is comprised mainly of smaller stations, Ryan must perforce deal mostly with them. Yet KFI, of which he is general manager and therefore of assumably major responsibility, has a record of fighting smaller local outlets over frost warnings, a bitterly disputed controversy ending in defeat for it after a Congressional hearing in Washington. Last year, too, KVOE, a small station in Santa Ana, spent \$12,000 to contest successfully KFI's litigation after a judge there barred the latter's microphones from the Overell trial courtroom although KVOE was so permitted. Ryan was general manager of KFI during all this. For these and other reasons it is dubious small stations would warmly welcome Ryan to the NAB job they are supporting with their hard-earned dues.

It must be remembered, also, that under his general managership at KFI, the station has been involved in a number of incidents that are pertinent, some say, to the NAB position's requirements. Dealing with the Washington press corps, for example, demands infinite public relations tact and skill. Certainly KFI's newspaper relationships haven't always reflected these, judging by repeated instances. Just one, to illustrate, occurred Feb. 14 at a meeting between metropolitan dailies' radio editors and local stations. As the conference's transcript specifically states, KFI was singled out for its bad servicing of radio logs; despite the good-will importance of this discussion, Ryan's emissary was later described by another participant as "putting his foot into his mouth every time he opened it." Further, it is only reasonable to assume the NAB's general managership should be held by someone with demonstrated ability to achieve outstanding stature and prestige for it. The Committee of 100 organized here several years back in protest against KFI's handling of air commentators, its many, many reported difficulties with NBC spread over the press in past years, and other instances seemingly do not exemplify such consistent ability in the station's general manager.

It is vital that radio and television have a strong association now to act in behalf of the industry's legislative, union, public relations and promotional needs. A man with an extensive, proven background along with an aptitude for rallying together all the dissident members, is demanded. Unless the five-man committee convening in New York tomorrow evening for selection of a general manager chooses soberly, it may be forcing the NAB's eventual disintegration.

Now CBS is involved in the Chesterfield sponsorship discussions with Bob Hope; he informs us this as well as many other offers may be decided on by weekend... Sears, Roebuck will test local radio with a \$3500 budget, at the prodding of the SCBA... To publicist Reavis Winckler goes credit for establishing the Jerry Fairbanks name as nigh synonymous with Hollywood TV filming... For Mac Benoff and other Mark Twain collectors: Cyril Clemens of Webster Groves, Missouri, asks Reporter readers for "letters or other information regarding my kinsman, Samuel L. Clemens."

— Arthur A. Engel.

Richards Hearing Will Begin Today

Charges made over two years ago that newscasters Clete Roberts, George Lewin and Maurie Starrels were ordered to slant their newscasts by KMPC will be reviewed in the FCC hearing beginning today in Room 229 of the Federal Building here. Expected to last from two to six weeks, the hearing will conclude in recommendations that KMPC and its affiliated G. A. Richards stations, WGAR and WJR, either be denied license renewals or be given operating extensions.

Examiner Fred Johnson arrived yesterday from Washington to preside at the hearing. FCC attorney Frederic Hood and investigator Ray Lewis have been in town for ten days preparing evidence. For Richards, attorney Hugh Fulton of New York has been accumulating rebuttal material for the past several weeks. In addition, a large legal staff will assist him.

A steady procession of witnesses for both sides is expected, from all parts of the country. The volume of witnesses and audience is expected to be so great, the hearing will be transferred from the Federal Building immediately after convening this morning to larger facilities in the State Building.

Israeli Studio Founder Arrives Here On Mission

Mrs. Margot Klausner-Brandstatter of Tel Aviv, Israel, who with her husband, Yehoshua Brandstatter, last year founded the Israel Motion Picture Studios, Ltd., has arrived in Hollywood on a mission for these studios.

She will confer with industry representatives here on the efforts being made to create a motion picture industry in Israel.

'Judy' Comic Book Deal

Aleen Leslie has completed a deal under which the National Parent-Teacher Association, with headquarters in New York, will sponsor distribution of her "A Date With Judy" comic book based on her radio program, for use in school libraries and classrooms.

Douglas Moves Crew

Director Gordon Douglas today takes cast and crew of "Prowl Car" to Columbia Ranch for a week of shooting. Film, which co-stars Edmond O'Brien and Mark Stevens, is being produced by Hunt Stromberg.

Zenith Net Zooms

Chicago.—Zenith Radio Corp. reports net profit of \$3,138,928, equal to \$6.37 a share, for the nine months ended Jan. 31, compared with \$2,025,701 or \$4.11 a share in the corresponding period a year ago.

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the NOTE BOOK

TOTALITARIAN LOSS: A voice from the dead stands now on records as one of the greatest living indictments of the slave-state. No iron-fist government in the world should ever raise its vicious hand against the individual. But a particularly mighty argument against the throttling clutch of such a rule is the singing of Joseph Schmidt, victim of the Nazi viperdom. Schmidt, persecuted and hounded from Germany and France, died in a Swiss interment camp through the deliberate neglect of a doctor of pro-Nazi sympathies. Yet, thanks to a diligent search by Capitol Records, several of Schmidt's best masters are now pressed into a memorial album. Most of the rest of Schmidt's recordings and films were purged in the Hitlerian Germany, so these few are indeed precious. The brilliant tenor voice, second if need must be only to Caruso, rings across the nightmare of time, proving that the contribution of a magnificent artist never dies and that the individual is worth ten times the government-by-bayonet. In the two operatic arias and the four tender little songs, Schmidt emerges as a singer who, despite his physical handicap of small stature, would be hailed today as the foremost tenor in the world, had he lived. His loss to our time is irreparable. But we can cherish this music he has left behind. Deaths such as his must never happen again—anywhere.

RCA is extravagantly whooping up the Toscanini tour, jointly ballyhooing his concerts and his Red Seal cuttings. Patricia Morison leaves "Kiss Me Kate" to start work in "The Taming of the Shrew" (some switch) for Azteca films in Mexico City July 1. Then a series of concerts in the U.S. . . . Bernie Wayne, who has broken out in a rash of new songs, has "I Don't Know Whether to Laugh or Cry Over You" on MGM with Phil Brito warbling. . . . Allan Jones takes off on a Coastwise concert swing at the end of this month. . . . Ace, songwriter Gene De Paul assumed the chair in front of the Ready Room Steinway last Thursday. . . . Peggy Ryan and Ray McDonald start off on a European tour with an opening near London April 3. . . . According to the latest poll (remember them?) "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" is rated as the number one album seller in the country.

King Cole and His Trio had a disk jockey programming the other night with 16 sides played during one hour. Not much of a record unless you consider that 14 of the 16 sides have been released by Capitol just since Jan. 16! . . . Lionel Hampton will play the Million Dollar Theatre here starting July 12. . . . Clark Dennis takes over as star thrush for the Thunderbird in Las Vegas March 16. . . . Lee Marden of our club has done "How Can You Say Goodbye," still another version of "Santa Lucia," with Roger Coleman singing on Modern label. . . . Romo Vincent is booked for the New Orleans Beverly Club starting March 30. . . . Patti Moore and Ben Lessy are optioned for another fortnight at the Biltmore Bowl. . . . Frank De Vol will wave a steel baton instead of a wooden one this Spring on some military band recordings for Capitol.—**Ed Hutshing.**

Para. Theatres In TV Trailer Test

(Continued from Page 1)
what they think of the picture. There will be no attempt to censor what is said, but the plan will be used only on pictures of exceptional merit which need word-of-mouth buildup. Participants will be picked in various age groups and if possible in occupational groups. United Paramount also is considering using a candid (hidden) mike and pick up remarks in lobby after shows.

At the 20th-Fox Showmanship Meeting in Chicago last week Golden-son said he regards television trailers as the greatest device for selling motion pictures the world has ever known. Mitchell Wolfson, of Wometco Circuit, is presently turning out his own television trailers on some pictures and telecasting them over his own station in Miami. Most of the other speakers at the Showmanship Meeting also advocated use of television trailers.

Masquers Seek Silents

The Masquers Club, which gives film shows each Thursday night for members, guests and industry people, is seeking prints of old silents in which its members are featured. Ralph Murphy, president, says titles requested include "The Main Event," "The Virginian," "Girl in Every Port," "The General," "The Spoilers," "The Barrier," "Frisivolous Sal," "The Fairy and the Waif," "A Woman of Paris," "Silver Wings," "Roughhouse Rosie" and "Barbary Sheep."

Lon A. Young Joins Agency

Lon A. Young, former production assistant to the late Harry Rapf at MGM, and more recently with the ad firm of Mike Newman & Associates, has joined Wolfer, Douglass, Bennington, Inc., advertising agency as account executive specializing on TV accounts.

New Talent Series

A series of films featuring non-professional talent of all ages, "Stars of Tomorrow," by Walter Colmes. Purpose of the subjects will be to give new talent a chance. Production is expected to get under way early next month. No release has been set as yet.

'When You're Smiling' Set

Columbia Pictures and Mills Music have reached an agreement on "When You're Smiling," to be produced by Jonie Taps and bearing the title adapted from the Mills song. Frankie Laine is set to do the song in the film.

Mal Boyd Coming

New York.—Mal Boyd flies to Hollywood Wednesday to survey the West Coast TV situation after a six-month stay here. He will headquarter in the Mary Pickford offices at the Goldwyn Studio.

Roach To Produce 'Fibber' TV Film

Hal Roach Studios will produce the test film of NBC's proposed "Fibber McGee and Molly" television series. One day of rehearsal and three before the cameras are now scheduled for the experimental filming of the airshow to be done this week.

"Fibber McGee" is the first major airshow NBC is testing as a video program. Final arrangements for its translation were made by Niles Trammell during his visit two weeks ago.

Dick Haymes, Jo Stafford Take Spots Permanently

Dick Haymes and Jo Stafford will now appear permanently on the CBS "Contented Hour," he as star and emcee and she as featured feminine singer. New contracts for both become effective March 26, although both are scheduled to appear as guest stars on the show next Sunday.

Haymes is now concluding a contract with "Club 15" where he is to be replaced by Bob Crosby.

Commentators On Short

Frederick Lewis Allen, Robert Q. Lewis, Allen Prescott, Red Barber and Elmer Davis supply the running commentary to "The Golden Twenties," a one-hour novelty feature bringing to the screen a chronicle of America's jazz age, shortly to be released by RKO. Richard de Rochemont and March of Time produced it.

Civic Sets Auditions

Auditions for girl singers for the Los Angeles Civic Light Opera Association's production of "The Chocolate Soldier" will be held Thursday afternoon in Burdette Hall at the Philharmonic Building. Auditions for members of the men's singing ensemble will be held at the same place Friday afternoon.

In 'Mission Play' Cast

Lola Montes and Mrs. Louise Ward Watkins are among the cast of 90 that will appear with James Kirkwood in John Steven McGroarty's "Mission Play," which opens the afternoon of March 19 at the Mission Playhouse, San Gabriel.

Durante Due Friday

Jimmy Durante arrives Friday from his Chicago Chez Paree date to participate in the local send-off of George Pal's "The Great Rupert," which stars Durante opposite Rupert, a trained squirrel.

Coleen Gray Reports

London.—Coleen Gray reports here tomorrow to Joe Kaufman for her feminine role opposite George Raft in "I'll Get You For This."

Radio-TV Briefs

CBS' James Seward is staying over a few days longer on network contract affairs.

"Bride and Groom" will switch from afternoon to morning airing March 27. Wider audience potential is reason.

The Alan Young TV show will start live weekly telecastings on KTTV tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Recordings of the show will start in the East April 6.

Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Boston advertisers are now sponsoring Gordon Levey's TV "Strange Adventure" series. They're first-run in Pittsburgh and S.F. and subsequent-run in Boston where Procter & Gamble telecasts them as part of its "Fireside Theatre" series.

NBC's Robert Howard is now a member of Radio Pioneers.

Nielsen Pacific ratings for January were: Fibber McGee, Lux Theatre, Red Skelton, Grand Ole Opry, Bing Crosby, People Are Funny, Judy Canova, Edgar Bergen, Truth or Consequences, Jack Benny, This Is Your FBI, My Friend Irma, Bob Hawk, Bob Hope and Inner Sanctum.

Bob Crosby's here, after a cross-country drive from N.Y., with his family.

Mrs. Harvey H. Briggs is now president of the Los Angeles Musical Festival. Vice presidents are Johnny Green, Delmer Daves, Dr. Gustave Arlt, Mrs. Joseph Levy and William Martin.

The TV Academy is discussing a joint activity with the UCLA Theatre Arts department.

Pinky Lee, Carol Richards, William Bakewell, Paul Raymond, Helene Hill, Art Morton and Evelyn Burwell will entertain at the Santa Teresita Sanatorium at Duarte Friday. It'll be a St. Patrick's Day show.

Bud Spencer is father of William Jeffrey Spencer, born Saturday at Good Samaritan Hospital.

CBS and Sherman Billingsley have arranged a 15-minute, five times-weekly airshow from the Stork Club in New York; the bistro's guests will feature the program.

"Granby's Green Acres" will be auditioned in about two weeks by CBS with Gale Gordon starred.

Natalie Kalmus now has a television set manufacturing company. Prices on her receivers start at \$1000.

KLAC-TV's proposed jiu-jitsu telecasts from the Southwest Stadium were cancelled; same reasoning behind this as responsible for rassling discontinuation.

CBS veep Howard Meighan appeared on yesterday's Jack Benny show to award him plaque as radio's outstanding personality for the past 25 years.

Bill Boyd and Chester Lauck formed a corporation to establish a boys' ranch at Blue Diamond, Nev. Ranch encompasses 225,000 acres.

Garry Moore is still ill with a virus, so CBS is trying to get a line into his house for a broadcast of one of his afternoon shows this week.

Comedian Hawthorne and Spike Jones have a cross-plug deal on teaching the Charleston dance over KLAC-TV.

TV citations were added for the first time to the Du Pont awards for outstanding public service in broadcasting during 1949. Awards went to ABC's film on General Eisenhower's book and to WPIX, New York.

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Seven New Films Started In Week

With production just barely holding its own last week, Robert Rossen's "The Brave Bulls" is the bright star in the new picture slate involving seven starters. Directed by Rossen, "Bulls" stars Mel Ferrer as the matador, with Eugene Iglesias, Anthony Quinn and Jose Torvay featured.

Over at Motion Picture Center, Jack Schwarz' production of "Narcotic Agent," for Eagle Lion release, has Bill Henry in the top role, while the Forum production of "Pick-Up," is being produced and directed by actor Hugo Haas.

Adventure yarns include "Bomba and the Lost Volcano," which Walter Mirisch is producing for Monogram, where Wallace W. Fox also is producing-directing "Six Gun Mesa."

Out at Republic, the new Roy Rogers' picture "Sunset In the West," is being directed by William Witney and produced by Edward J. White, and at Columbia, Charles Starrett and Smiley Burnette star in "Streets of Ghost Town."

Colmes Named Consultant For Britannica Films

Walter Colmes, president of Emerson Film Corp., has been appointed Hollywood consultant for Encyclopedia Britannica Films. Colmes is presently scouring market for any educational films which might fit EBF's requirements, and is also preparing a series of seven films on Literature and History.

Jason Bernie, Emerson's vice-president, has been placed in charge of television operations. Offices are located at Republic Studios.

Republic Gets Story

"Phantom Rider's Revenge," an original screenplay by Bob Williams, has been purchased by Republic and assigned to associate producer Mel Tucker as the third in the series of four Monte Hale action westerns on the 1949-50 program. Picture is scheduled to roll March 31.

Philip Reed Reports

Philip Reed arrived in Hollywood over the weekend to report for the top featured role in "Tripoli," the Maureen O'Hara - John Payne starrer, to be produced by Pine and Thomas. Reed, who has been in the East for the past eight months, recently was in the Chicago company of "Goodbye, My Fancy."

Anson Bond To Springs

Anson Bond and Marty Rackin trekked to Palm Springs over the weekend to work on the script of the Ku Klux Klan story that will be Bond's next picture after the currently preparing "East Is East." Producer and writer will spend a week at the spa.

J. O. Taylor Renewed

J. O. Taylor, cameraman at 20th-Fox, has had his contract renewed for another year.

Production Notes

ASSIGNMENTS

Dance Director
Josephine Earl, "My Friend Irma Goes West," Paramount.

Score
Edward Kay, "Joe Palooka in Humphrey Takes a Chance," Monogram.

CASTINGS

Paramount
Stuart Holmes, Grace Burns, Vera Burnett, "My Friend Irma Goes West"; Tom Tully, Montana Rides."

Pine-Thomas
Ray Hyke, "Tripoli."

Republic
Jim Davis, "The Golden Tide."

Schwarz-E-L
George Eldredge, "Narcotic Agent."

20th-Fox
Tom Ewell, "An American Guerrilla in the Philippines."

U-I
Ed Begley, John Ridgeley, Peter Leeds, "Saddle Tramp."

Warners
Bud Wolf, Charles Sullivan, Janet

Barrett, Sam Finn, John Knerr, "The Two Million Dollar Bank Robbery"; Joaquin Garay, "Lightning Strikes Twice."

TITLE CHANGE

"Trial Without Jury" for "State Police Patrol," Republic.

TRAVEL

To the East . . .
Marilyn Maxwell to New York this morning.
Joe Kirkwood Jr. to Florida yesterday via American Air.

From the East . . .
Kirk Douglas flies in this morning from Gotham.
Kurt Frings in tomorrow from N.Y.

Elsewhere . . .
Irving Mills Pan Americans to Honolulu Wednesday.
Dinah Shore flies to Houston Wednesday.

Emlyn Williams to San Francisco this week.
Rod Cameron returned from S.F.

Lantz Studio Shutdown Continuing Through July

Shutdown of the Walter Lantz cartoon studio, which has made no entertainment subjects for the past six months, will continue at least through July, Lantz having left Friday for several months abroad. Producer will visit Paris, London and Rome with a view to utilizing frozen funds for making cartoons in those countries.

Since winding up his United Artists pact, under which Lantz produced 12 one-reelers for the company in a year and a half, he has completed a series of Coca Cola cartoons in seven languages for foreign distribution. Last week he finished a four-minute Woody Woodpecker sequence for George Pal's "Destination Moon."

Losey On Scouting Trip

Director Joe Losey and assistant Bob Aldrich check out today for Ryolite and other points to inspect possible location sites for Sam Spiegel's "Cost of Living." Jack Murton has been signed as casting director for Horizon

Lubin Works On 'Rhubarb'

Arthur Lubin has gone to La Quinta to work on the script of "Rhubarb," which he will produce on his own.

'Outrage' In On Time; Filmmakers Readies Next

Filmmakers completed its 18-day schedule on "Outrage." Mala Powers - Tod Andrews co-starring vehicle, which Ida Lupino directs, with Collier Young producer and Malvin Wald associate producer, on schedule and under budget.

Preparations begin immediately on "Loving Cup" and "The Restless Age," the two other Filmmakers commitments for RKO.

3 Femme Leads Set

Three leading ladies, Adrian Booth, Adele Mara and Barbra Fuller, have been assigned by Allen Wilson, vice-president in charge of production, the top femme roles in Republic's forthcoming top-budgeted production, "The Golden Tide." Forrest Tucker has been assigned the male lead and picture will roll March 20 with Joseph Kane as associate producer-director.

Gene Tierney Finishes

Gene Tierney on Saturday completed her role in 20th-Fox's "Where the Sidewalk Ends," with co-star Dana Andrews slated for work today and tomorrow in the film.

Monogram Boosting Color Productions

Color in Monogram product for the current year, already exceeding last year's tinted films, may go even higher, according to president Steve Broidy's present plans. Definitely slated for Cinecolor shooting this year are "Hiawatha" and "County Fair," in addition to the just completed "Young Daniel Boone" and "Bluegrass of Kentucky," in release.

Because of the outstanding grosses on "Bluegrass," Broidy is now considering Cinecolor renditions of "Panama Canal" and "Fort Osage," both scheduled for black and white.

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Drivers Vote Okay On New Contract

Ratification by the membership of the proposed new contract with producers yesterday was voted at a special called meeting of the Studio Transportation Drivers, Local 399. The only remaining step for agreement is the International's approval. One of the principal points of consideration, the preference on employment of drivers according to seniority, is now based on call for two groups, with provision made for a third if such work calls make it necessary. First preference group is composed of those drivers with experience prior to January 1, 1942. Approximately 550 members were present.

At a regular meeting of the drivers preceding the contract balloting, seven nominations were made for the office of president, a post vacant since January, when Charles Constable died. Nominee selected by vote at the April meeting of the union will serve the remainder of the unexpired term, until December, 1950.

Nominees are Lester O'Day, Republic; Ernest King, Warners; J. Haynes Spencer, 20th-Fox; Bob Alexander, RKO; Jimmy Elbart, U-I; D. H. Lewis, and Aubrey Blair.

Irene Dunne Set To Sail For 'Mudlark' In London

Make-up tests of Irene Dunne, in a cosmetic latex mask, for the part of Queen Victoria in the 20th-Fox production of "The Mudlark," have been completed, and the actress plans to sail March 30 on the Queen Elizabeth.

Dave Aylott, British make-up specialist who has flown here to participate in the make-up tests of the actress, left yesterday for London.

Miss Dunne will be accompanied by her husband, Dr. Francis Griffin, and they will visit France, Switzerland and Italy before she reports in London to start work in the film April 1.

Zanuck's First In 1950

Darryl Zanuck will personally produce, as his first 20th-Fox film in 1950, "All About Eve," with cast already including Bette Davis, Ann Baxter and Celeste Holm. Starting date is April 3, so Miss Davis will not be needed until about 10 days later when she is scheduled to finish in RKO's "Story of a Divorce." Joe Mankiewicz will direct.

Sid Silverman Dies

Harrison, New York. — Sid Silverman, president of Variety and son of the trade weekly's founder, died Friday after a long illness. Funeral services were held yesterday at the McMahon Funeral Home, White Plains. His mother, Mrs. Hattie Silverman, survives.

Virginia Field Reports

Virginia Field checks in on the MGM lot today to begin her role in "Stand-off."

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Broadway Ballyhoo

by RADIE HARRIS

Ruth Chatterton will make her return bow to Broadway in "Sign of Winter" with Eddie Dowling as co-star and Sam Wanamaker holding the directorial reins. I only hope that the two dominant personalities of Chatterton and Dowling don't clash as did Dowling's and the late Loretta Taylor when they played opposite each other in "The Class Menagerie" and wound up only addressing each other on stage. Eric Remarque, unaware of this behind-the-scenes feud, came back one night to congratulate Loretta on her superb performance. "You are Bernhardt, Duse, Rachel, Rejane—all the great actresses rolled into one," he rhapsodized. "But this actor who plays your son, is he your lover?" Loretta practically hit the ceiling before she expostulated, "My lover? What on earth ever gave you such a preposterous idea?" Whereupon Remarque shrugged his shoulders and retorted, "It is the only reason I can think of for his playing the part!"

SCOOPING AROUND: Barry Gray, who in spite of his successful disk jockeying in Miami has longed to return to New York, gets his wish when Bill Miller books him into the Riviera, teeing off in April. . . . Cornel Wilde can enjoy his Jamaica holiday a few weeks longer while the Theatre Guild of the Air tries to clear "Seventh Heaven" for his April 10 appearance. . . . This is certainly the season for understudies. Following the big breaks of Dickinson Eastham ("South Pacific"), Mary Scott ("Caesar and Cleopatra") and Emmett Rogers ("Devil's Disciple"), now Roger Dann, who has been understudying his fellow Frenchman, Claude Dauphin, in "Happy Time" will assume the role permanently in the touring company. . . . Ernie Martin's ex-it, Nancy, has joined the staff of "Living" as a copywriter and she's living in a big way now that Herb Bregstein has entered her life. . . . Every Hollywood hostess should get a terrific kick out of Howard Harris' amusing article on party-throwing tagged "You Do Everything So Easily" in the current Collier's. . . . When Mary Lee Fairbanks arrives here from London tomorrow to join Doug, Jr., they will be house guests at the Fifth Avenue manse of Tucky Astor. Nice "tucking" in, eh what! . . . The advertising of Susan Peters' Philly appearance in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" is in the worst possible taste, and I can't imagine Susan's okaying it. It reads: "She can't walk, but she can certainly act!"

HOPE CHEST: It took "Roberto" Hope to get me to a morning show at the New York Paramount for the first time in years and it was worth it to see this Miracle on Broadway. With all the other picture houses shooting off cannon balls and not hitting anyone, at the Paramount not only were there no empty seats, but the aisles were jammed with standees. I never knew there were so many men out of work and kids playing hookey from school. Later Bob told me that this second show is the toughest audience to play to because most of them are holdovers from the first show and know his act verbatim. "They don't even give me a chance to finish a punch line and sometimes there is so much dialogue from the audience I'm the only one who isn't talking—and I'm the only one being paid! But don't get me wrong—I love it. From here I continue the tour with six one-nighters in Syracuse, Cincinnati, Covington, Ky. (in a 7000-seater), St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver. Then back to Frank Freeman for another Damon Runyon story, "The Lemon Drop Kid." A more appropriate title for any Hope picture would be "The 14 Carat Kid." He has proved his weight in gold at any boxoffice and it couldn't happen to a nicer guy!

MAD-HATTAN MEDLEY: Now that "Gee" Lawrence has thumbed down Joe Mankiewicz's offer to replace Claudette Colbert in "All About Eve," don't be surprised to see Bette Davis inherit the role. . . . Julie Wilson, who is proving a bigger draw than ever on her return engagement in the Maisonette Russe of the St. Regis, will add to the London decor when she debuts at the Colony Club in June. She sails on the Queen Elizabeth May 29. . . . That luncheon huddle between Doc Schurr and Zorina was to discuss Freddie Finkelhoffe's script as the future starring vehicle to bring her back from her blissful retirement as Mrs. Goddard Lieberston. . . . Don Wilson's ex, Hollywood designer Marusia, may succeed Elizabeth Arden as the next Princess Evlanoff, if Prince "Mike" has his way. . . . Jimmy and Bianca Stroock off to the King Cole Hotel in Miami, had to miss daughter Gerry Brook's bon voyage party before she headed back to Hollywood. As usual "The Game" was the main feature of the evening and as usual the contestants included Judy Holliday, Arthur Laurents, Betty Comden, Adolph Green, Allyn MacLerie, Joan Loring, Adrian Scott, Dick Derr, Gloria Stroock and Farley Granger. . . . Jennifer Jones and David Selznick, the cynosure of all eyes as they applauded the beautiful performances of Freddie March and Florence Eldridge in "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep." Producer Nancy Stern heads David's New York talent department and director Hume Cronyn (who contributes an expert job of handling the enormous cast in this Bemelman's comedy) also was a former actor under the D.O.S. banner.

Teresa Wright's P.A.'s

Teresa Wright flies to New York today via American Airlines for personal appearances in connection with her RKO picture, "The Capture."

Issuing Film Edition

Fawcett Publications will issue a special popular-priced edition of Republic's film version of Max Brand's western novel, "Singing Guns."

Sid Rogell Urges Studio-Exhib Co-op

Better and closer contact between production and exhibition is one way of curing some of the industry's major problems, Sid Rogell asserted yesterday. The RKO executive producer cited Henry King of 20th-Fox and Clarence Brown of MGM as two examples of movie-makers who fly around the country personally contacting theatre men and improving relations between Hollywood and the exhibitor. Rogell warned that negative rumors can in themselves create bad boxoffice conditions if peddled long and loud enough.

"Closer relations between the producing end of the business and the exhibitors are necessary if we are to prevent or minimize boxoffice recessions," Rogell stated. "King and Brown not only help sell the exhibitors on their studios' pictures," Rogell said, "they also generate a lot of good will for the industry as a whole. And they keep open a valuable pipe-line of information on the movie-going public's trends."

'Cinderella' 3rd Chi Wk.

Chicago. — Boxoffice figures for "Cinderella" at the RKO Palace, where the Walt Disney feature is now in its third week, show that six of the first 14 days' engagement for this RKO release in the Windy City were all-time record-breakers for attendance and receipts. First two weeks of playing time on "Cinderella" at the Palace shattered all house records.

Para. Interview Series

New York. — Macdonald Carey, star of "The Lawless" and "Copper Canyon," and Coleen Gray, Bing Crosby's lady in "Riding High," are getting a two-week round of radio, press and television interviews here.

Del Ruth To West Point

Director Roy Del Ruth, location manager William Guthrie and assistant director Mel Dellar leave for the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., next week to set up locations for Warners' "The West Point Story."

Carl Post Moves

Carl Post Associates, publicity firm, has moved its offices to 232 South Beverly Drive in Beverly Hills.

The House of Tomorrow

5 minutes north of B. H. Hotel. Sensational, furnished, modern, on 1 acre of beaut. country setting. Radiant heat; elaborate musical installation. Unusual lighting effects, custom designed furniture, finest carpeting throughout. Master bdrm., double dressing rms. and bath, and 2 family bdrms. and 2 baths, maid's qtrs. Smart den, with bar and fireplace. Large terrace. \$90,000. Furnished, including swimming pool.

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HOWARD BARNES, Herald Tribune, says:

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'NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP' IS GAY, LUSTY AND FULL OF STRANGE MEANING... HAS GREAT WISDOM AS WELL AS HUMOR ... BEMELMANS' AFFECTION FOR THE MOST PREPOSTEROUS ENTANGLEMENTS OF EXISTENCE IS COMMUNICATED SPLENDIDLY...A HANDSOME AND REFRESHING SHOW... ENCHANTING... BRIGHTENS THE SEASON IMMENSELY.99



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"EXTREMELY INTELLIGENT AND CONTINUOUSLY ENTERTAINING."— WOLCOTT GIBBS, The New Yorker

Showmanship Selling Seen Requiring More Personnel

The need for 'showmanship selling' through the medium of intensified efforts in the fields of promotion, advertising and publicity will almost certainly result in an increased number of personnel in these departments, a survey of studio publicity directors revealed yesterday. Coincident with the effect of theatre divorcement on those companies where it is under way or imminent and the surge of industry enthusiasm generated by the admissions tax campaign and such hypoes as the 20th-Fox meeting with exhibitors in Chicago, tremendous drives for nationwide attention to every production rather than just a few annually as heretofore will become the rule of necessity for production and distribution, they believe.

Majority of the publicity directors queried deplored the small manpower available in their present staffs, but were hopeful of increases during the coming months, particularly in view of the announced policy of most studios to make more films this year than last. Two studios, MGM and Columbia, have enlarged their publicity departments during the past year after brief periods of operation with greatly reduced sections.

One publicity head pointed out that there are now 127 publicists employed in major studios compared to 232 three years ago, admitting that the departments were overstaffed at the earlier date, but new selling requirements could not be met with the present number of employees.

Breakdown of publicists employed in non-executive positions by studios in July, 1947, compared to the present, reveals the following cuts: Warners, 42 to 15; RKO, 30 to 15; U-I, 40 to 18; MGM, 40 to 25; 20th-Fox, 27 to 18; Paramount, 34 to 18; Columbia, 16 to 11; Monogram, 10 to 6; Republic, 7 to 2. Figures do not include personnel on trailers.

In 1947 there were 485 members of the Screen Publicists Guild actively employed or unemployed less than a year. As of today there are only 274 members of the Guild. One of the largest factors in the decreased number of publicists working has been the inactive status of independent producers, a field where formerly 75 to 100 praisers usually were at work, whereas less than 25 are employed today. In this latter field the David Selznick and Samuel Goldwyn production operations three and four years ago often required from eight to 10 publicists in addition to the department heads, but today department heads are alone in these companies.

'Volcano' April Release

New York. — "Volcano" will be ready for release in mid-April at the time Anna Magnani is scheduled to arrive for a visit in this country, it was announced over weekend by Motion Picture Sales Corporation. Miss Magnani will make personal appearances with the picture.

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Cops And Robbers

Station KCBQ in San Diego must have a program manager with a sense of sequence. The Tuesday night schedule has "Escape" at 7:30 p.m., and, an hour later, "Pursuit."

\$16,000,000 Total Seen For 'Outlaw'

(Continued from Page 1)

"Outlaw" already had realized a domestic and Canadian theatre gross of \$8,000,000 under its original United Artists release.

RKO officials, after comparing the current progress of the picture, definitely "look for 'The Outlaw' to gross in excess of UA eight million gross." The estimated combined gross of upwards of \$16 million, they point up, will put the picture among the first five of the greatest film grossers of all time.

The present long-range releasing format of the picture is geared toward 16,000 domestic and Canadian playdates. Free of censorship restraints it encountered under its original UA release, the picture in certain key situations is doing almost two-to-one better than some of RKO's previous big grossers.

Parker Joins Barison In Coast Indie Exchange

Ed Barison, president of Cinema Distributors, Inc., announces that Bill Parker has acquired an interest in the company and will become an active member of the firm today. Parker was associated for years with MGM in both the publicity and sales departments. He joined Universal in 1940 in Los Angeles, subsequently managing their exchanges in Milwaukee and San Francisco.

Brooks In 3-Year Pact

Geraldine Brooks has signed contracts with Italian producer Ferruccio Caramelli, who made "Volcano," for one picture a year for the next three years. Present plans call for the first production to be made in Hollywood this year, with other two being produced in Italy.

David Wayne Arrives

David Wayne planes in today from New York to report for his top role in 20th-Fox's "Stella" skedded for greenlight late this week. Wayne will start rehearsals for the new Cole Porter musical "Out of This World" immediately after current assignment.

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Indie Foreign Film Distributions Plan Assn.

(Continued from Page 1)

presentation of foreign language films in this country:

Independent foreign picture distributors have been individually muttering about the MPAA Advisory Unit for foreign films ever since its initiation. There also has been talk for a long time of these distributors forming an association of their own, but they were unable to get together until the MPAA action which they all regard as a threat.

One of the main complaints the independents have been levelling solo against the MPAA Advisory Unit concerns the Johnston Office's announced intention to acquaint all foreign producers with the Production Code. This they hold is a first step in trying to get all the producing countries of the world to make their films according to the Code. In addition to the argument that the standards of Hollywood and its Code differ from the standards of Rome and Paris, the independents feel the standardization of the Code will spoil the creative spirit of European artists.

The independents also maintain that the MPAA is not qualified to give any advice to foreign producers on distribution problems affecting their films over here. One distributor sized up the situation by saying, "If the major companies want to help the foreign pictures as they say, then they should give them more playing time and not advice."

Family-Film Ratio

(Continued from Page 1)

improvement over 1948, and a nine percent gain over each of the three preceding years. Only once since 1939 has this record been surpassed.

The previewers' independent and impartial estimates of each film are consolidated and sent out in Joint Estimates of Current Motion Pictures, a semi-monthly publication which goes to schools, libraries, churches, civic groups and opinion leaders throughout the country. A recent innovation in policy was a decision to "endorse and promote any picture which the members unanimously agree constructively furthers our American way of life."



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London

London, March 7. — Van Johnson must be a very popular young man around these parts. Arriving here Saturday to do a p.a. at the premiere of "Battleground," he's been followed about by crowds of fans. Any doubts anybody may have had on his popularity in England were completely and finally dispelled when he walked onto the stage of the vast Empire Theatre in Leicester Square last night prior to the showing of his picture. The place was packed to the roof and the audience of 3000, including more British and American service high-ups than I've ever seen together before, just raised that roof right off. Van grabbed the mike and said how glad he was to be here and thanked them all for the wonderful reception—you know the sort of thing. But that wasn't enough: they wanted him to dance, they wanted him to sing, they wanted him to do just anything so long as he stayed right there.

"Battleground" held that vast audience in its spell from start to finish. And when the final credits started unwinding at the end of the picture—well, I guess producer Dore Schary and director William Wellman, sitting at home in Hollywood, could have heard that palm-whacking if they'd listened carefully. Most of the local press fell for it in a big way; a few gave it the cold mitt. Here are the tributes: Campbell Dixon, Daily Telegraph: "You feel you have shared in a terrific experience." Walter Wilcox, Sunday Dispatch: "A war story that could hardly be bettered." Elspeth Grant, Daily Graphic: "It is a tremendous film, has everything a war film should have." Roy Nash, The Star: "In every way a fine tribute and a tremendously exciting film." Felix Barker, Evening News: "Absolutely authentic." And here are the slams: Dylis Powell, Sunday Times: "Insists that the great American stand at Bastogne was no more than an uncomfortable, dangerous, rowdy snow-lark in a fog." Paul Dehn, Sunday Chronicle: "The proper medium for insulting a country's intelligence by caricaturing its soldiery is a child's comic strip." Guy Ramsey, Daily Mail: "There is no single element in it that has not been seen in every other war picture since 'What Price Glory?'"

Noel Coward's "Astonished Heart" opened at the Odeon, Leicester Square, over the weekend, and the London critics followed in the footsteps of their New York colleagues in almost unanimously slamming it.

—Milton Deane

Andrea King At MGM

Andrea King makes her first appearance on the MGM lot today when she reports to director Gerald Mayer to begin her starring role in "Standoff."

British Quota

(Continued from Page 1)

due to insufficient native product, was one of the factors that influenced the upward revision in favor of American pictures.

Negotiations on the new quota have been under way between Howard Wilson, president of the Board of Trade, and American film executives, since last year.

'SINGING GUNS' VIVID YARN AIMED FOR GOOD PAYOFF

Interesting Cast In Fine Western

"SINGING GUNS"
(Republic)

Executive producer.....Abe Lyman
Assoc. producer.....Melville Tucker
Director.....R. G. Springsteen
Screenplay.....Dorrell and
Stuart McCowan.

Based on a novel by.....Max Brand
Photography.....Reggie Lanning
Art director.....James Sullivan
Special effects.....Howard and
Theodore Lydecker.

Music.....Nathan Scott
Film editor.....Richard L. Van Enger

Cast: Vaughn Monroe, Ella Raines,
Walter Brennan, Ward Bond, Jeff
Corey, Barry Kelley, Harry Shannon,
Tom Fadden, Ralph Dunn, Rex Lease,
George Chandler, Billy Gray, Mary
Bear, Jimmie Dodd.

(Running time—91 minutes)

In "Singing Guns," starring Vaughn Monroe, Republic should have a sure-fire hit, for the combination of the popular singing band leader and a really good picture, will bring plenty of spondulix into every boxoffice where the film is shown. It is a vivid and exciting Western drama, filmed in Trucolor, with Ella Raines, Walter Brennan and Ward Bond as Vaughn's co-stars, that is definitely good entertainment. Vaughn Monroe proves to be very photogenic and he gives an easy, convincing and efficient performance, besides registering well in three songs, "Mexicali Trail," "Singing My Way Back Home" and "Mule Train." Ella Raines has never looked as beautiful as in this, her first color photography, and her portrayal of the young saloon owner is a delightful piece of work. Walter Brennan gives one of the best performances of his career in the sympathetic role of the doctor who ministers both to men's souls and their bodies, while Ward Bond is well as the Texas sheriff.

Abe Lyman and Melville Tucker give the film a full measure of good production values, with much of the action laid against the picturesque backgrounds of rugged desert country strewn with rocky pinnacles. R. G. Springsteen's show-wise direction makes the most of his good cast and highlights the suspense and drama in the well-written screen version of Max Brand's novel, that is full of surprise twists and carries a strong moral lesson without ever becoming an obvious preachment. Reggie Lanning's color photography is successfully achieved, and James Sullivan, Nathan Scott and Richard L. Van Enger rate commendation for their art direction, music and film editing.

There is a price of \$5000 on the head of the notorious outlaw, Vaughn Monroe, and \$50,000 offered for the location of his hideout where he has a million in gold. He shoots Ward Bond, Texas sheriff come to aid in his capture, then carries him to Dr. Walter Brennan's office and gives a blood transfusion to save his life. Brennan guesses his identity, gives him knock-out drops, shaves his beard, and gives him new clothes, and gets Bond to

'Stromboli' Gets Prize

Rome.—For his picture, "Stromboli," Roberto Rossellini yesterday was awarded the Prize of Rome in ceremonies at Rome's city hall attended by Premier De Gasperi and other officials. A million lire, about \$1500, goes with the prize.

Wayne At Ciro's Does Smooth Turn

Jerry Wayne, from radio and Eastern cafes, is a happy choice for a Ciro's engagement. Young and personable, with a flexible baritone voice, Wayne makes a gracious and even appearance on the platform. While his melodic repertory is spiked liberally with special material, Wayne wisely emphasizes his vocal agility with straight songs. "September Song," sung to his own guitar accompaniment, is especially effective. This being a nostalgic age, every entertainer, it seems, produces an impression of yesteryear. Wayne's is a most pleasant recollection of a song and dance man, complete to straw hat and cane.

The two bands alternating on the stand keep the rest of the evening lively and "jumpy."—David Hanna.

Blaustein Is Renewed As 20th-Fox Producer

Julian Blaustein's contract as a producer at 20th-Fox has been renewed for a second year, and his next production, "Old 880," has been set to start early next month.

Blaustein has completed "Broken Arrow," as yet unreleased, and, in addition to "880," has five others in preparation. They are "Dr. Freud," "Mother Was a Marine," "Quiet Zone," "Mischief," and "The Man Who Sank the Navy."

Marguerite de la Motte

San Francisco.—Marguerite de la Motte, 46, silent film star, died of cerebral thrombosis Friday at St. Francis Hospital here. She was a founding member of the Screen Actors Guild, and appeared last on the screen in 1941. A brother, Joseph de la Motte, survives. Funeral services were tentatively set for today, at the Show Folks of America plot at Olivet Memorial Park.

Frances Dee In RKO Film

Frances Dee, away from the screen since 1945, is emerging from semi-retirement to play an important role with Bette Davis and Barry Sullivan in "The Story of a Divorce," which Curtis Bernhardt is directing for producer Jack H. Skirball at RKO.

Hawks Gets 'Big Sky'

Howard Hawks has purchased "The Big Sky," by A. B. Guthrie, Jr., best-seller of last year, as his first Winchester Production for RKO. Hawks plans production to start Aug. 1.

make Vaughn sheriff until he recovers. Romance develops between Vaughn and Ella Raines, and after many exciting complications, Brennan's scheme for the outlaw's regeneration works out, Ella turns over his stolen gold to the Governor and Vaughn escapes payment for his earlier crimes.

Asks Code Changes For Foreign Films

New York.—An amendment to the regulations and practices of the Production Code exempting foreign language films from the code conditions under which the Hollywood studios operate is proposed by producer Paul Graetz in a telegram to Eric Johnston. A similar proposal was prepared last week by a committee of independent foreign film distributors and will be submitted at their first meeting here today.

Graetz in his wire suggested the following amendment: "In order that the American public should not be prevented from seeing and judging outstanding foreign language motion pictures, those foreign pictures shall be exempted from the conditions of your code. Foreign language pictures produced by friendly nations and produced within the requirements of the laws of their country and recognized as an achievement of art, shall be free to be screened in theatres belonging or affiliated with your organization with-in the judgment of such theatre management alone."

This move will prove to the democracies of Western Europe that freedom of expression is guaranteed in our country, Graetz told Johnston.

Graetz's French film, "Devil in the Flesh," which opened here last May, was refused a code seal by the MPAA early in 1949. Graetz said he intended to appeal the decision but instead is making the foregoing suggestion.

Kester Agency To Handle Loew-Justman Account

The William Kester and Son Agency, in association with Donohue & Co. of New York, have been appointed to represent all films financed by David Loew, William Heller and Joseph Justman and to be produced at Motion Picture Center.

First picture under the schedule will be I. G. Goldsmith's "Three Husbands." Walter Blake, vice-president of the Kester agency, will supervise the accounts.

Johnston A Top Speaker

MPAA president Eric Johnston was rated Speaker-of-the-Year in the business and commerce category among selections announced over the weekend by Tau Kappa Alpha, national speech honor society. President Truman headed the list as the outstanding orator in the field of national affairs.

Richard Green For U-I Pic

Negotiations have been completed between Universal-International and Richard Greene whereby the actor plans in Wednesday from London to co-star with Yvonne DeCarlo in "Desert Hawk." Shooting starts next Monday, with Frederick de Cordova directing and Leonard Goldstein producing.

Jessel Gets Award

George Jessel, on Saturday night at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, was presented with the annual Humanitarian Service Award of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society for his widespread charitable activities.



RANDOMEMOS: Lent letter from Catholic Digest: Last year I suggested to my eight-year-old son that he give up something for Lent, something that would really hurt, like candy. The boy hesitated, and then asked me what his dad and I were giving up. I replied, "Liquor." The boy objected, "Before dinner I saw you and daddy drinking something." "That was wine," I answered. "We gave up hard liquor." The boy thought for a while and then said, "Well, I think I'll give up hard candy." Signed, Mrs. Robert Frost . . . When we TWArrive in France next month we must catch the Paris production of "Annie Get Your Gun." The central character is billed in the program as "Annie Oakley, a young peasant of the Far West. . . . "Doin' what comes naturally," comes out "Ca vient tout naturellement," and "They say that falling in love is wonderful" gives "On dit que d'etre amoureux, c'est merveilleux." The whole shooting shebang is titled "Annie du Far West."

Hemingway's due in New York next month. Papa Ernesto's been doing a rewrite on his current Cosmopolitan yarn, making sure that all the obscenities omitted from the mag go between covers when Scribner's publishes it. Picture companies which have been anxiously awaiting this tale are disappointed so far because there doesn't seem to be a picture in it . . . Toscanini's birthday is March 25. One of the dopes surrounding the President vetoed a suggestion that Truman send him a greeting. "Why should he build up Toscanini?" argued the stupid staff member . . . We like the title of Hyman Goldberg's forthcoming Double-day book: "How I Became a Girl Reporter." Goldberg girl-scouts for the Daily Mirror, The New Yorker and Esquire. Among his good turns: Lana Turner, Annabella, Arline Judge, Linda Christian, Maria Montez. Cosmopolitan publishes excerpts in May . . . For cinemagnificence we recommend "The Titan," in which Michelangelo's works are given the works—via a thrilling documentary plus nifty narration by Fredric March . . . Also recommended: Arnold Forster's "A Measure of Freedom," a good guide book to the bad guys poisoning America's bloodstream. The California chapters should interest the boys at Hillcrest and Lakeside . . . Viking is rushing for March 20 publication Graham Greene's "The Third Man," originally conceived as a movie script . . . Although Al Capp hasn't finished his final version of "This Would Make a Helluva Picture for Danny Kaye," for Life (it was originally scheduled for The Atlantic Monthly) he's had three bids for the screen rights to the scenario. Capp is a great admirer of Danny Kaye and what he's written is simply his conception of a great Kaye comedy . . . Newsweek will make Louella Parsons' its cover girl sometime this Summer.

Collaboration in Hollywood: A flea and an elephant walked side by side over a little bridge. Said the flea to the elephant when they were safely over: "Boy, we sure did shake that bridge, didn't we?"

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Roach Lot To Make Gen Motors Feature

A full-length public relations film for General Motors will be made at Hal Roach studios, it is announced by S. S. Van Keuren, vice-president and studio manager for Roach. John K. Ford, GM executive in charge of film productions, is now here making final arrangements for the picture.

Arthur Pierson has been signed by GM to write and direct the 70-minute film, which will use top talent.

Sperling To New York

Milton Sperling trained to New York over the weekend to cast several roles in "Project 7," which Sperling's United States Pictures will produce for Warners. Sperling seeks several Broadway actors as new faces for the film, scheduled to roll April 20. Felix Feist, Jr., will direct.

New Manager For Rooney

Mickey Rooney has terminated his contract with Sam Stiefel and signed a personal management pact with Nick Sevano of the Frank Cooper office. Actor will continue to be represented in all fields by the William Morris Agency.

Arthur Kelly In Town

Arthur W. Kelly, executive vice-president of United Artists, arrived from New York over the weekend on company business.



(Continued from Page 1)

pictures we are now getting from Hollywood." We saw and heard those exhibitors face the television threat to their boxoffices and, instead of fighting this new entertainment medium, lay plans to join it, for the benefit they could accomplish.

Yes, it was a great meeting, reaching almost an evangelical spirit. It stirred the exhibitors and made them realize—and they acknowledged it in words and actions—they had been laying down on the job.

Spyros Skouras, Al Lichtman, Charlie Einfeld and their great organization of men they brought to Chicago, in the hope of inspiring a new showmanship era in our business, justly deserved and received the praise of all the exhibitors who attended.

RAMBLING REPORTER

A Rossellini emissary named Giosi is enroute here from Rome to talk to Howard Hughes and RKO about making a fast deal for Ingrid's and Roberto's interest in "Stromboli," of which they own 62½ percent between them. An earlier proposal would have had the star and director given the exclusive rights to the picture in the Eastern hemisphere, with RKO controlling the Western. Looks as though this new approach will be a flat coin proposal since both Ingrid and Roberto can use a buck... We hear that Mrs. Rex Harrison Number One will soon drag Rex into a U.S. court to shake out a big wad of dough for back alimony... Some of the old and really good New York restaurants are closing. Insiders even claim Toots Shor has been hit too hard by the outside eating depression back there... In the Susan Hayward suspension by 20th-Fox, following which Greg Bautzer closed a deal with Lew Schreiber for Annie Sheridan to do the Hayward role in "Stella," Fidelity Pictures gave 20th an extension on its own starting date with Annie for the picture she's to do for them... Eddie Arcaro has sunk \$175,000 in 22 dry holes in his search for oil in the Texas fields—and is still drilling... Z. Wayne Griffin is abed with a serious allergy... The Ringling Brothers crowd is in jitters over the Hopalong Cassidy decision to go on tour with the Cole brothers circus. Did you know that Bill Boyd owns one-third of Cole brothers?... The very hot Jack Benny will deck the March 27 Quick and the May 7 Look... A survey in a Connecticut school divulged that teen-agers between 11 and 15 were looking at television an average of four hours a day... We skipped mentioning it last week, but the low in bad taste was the Don Barry announcement that he was registering those two titles for a possible Sid Grauman story—before Sunshine's body was even cold... The town is flooded with story ideas with backgrounds built on the terror of citizens because of an escaped wild animal in their midst.

The New York Paramount expects Bob Hope to hit \$135,000 for his second week. He leaves Gotham tomorrow for six nights of one-nighters and is due here next Monday... Irving Berlin joined Hope on the Paramount stage Saturday night and tore the place to pieces. Entire audience joined Irving and Bob with a group singing of "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning"... The Catholics did it with "Going My Way," the Protestants with "Stars in My Crown," and now, maybe, the Jews will get a break with a yarn based on the life of the late Cantor Rosenblatt. It is being written by his son, Henry... Zachary Scott at Mocambo Saturday night with Mrs. Louis Hayward. And Virginia Field was there with John Carter... Walter Huston will be sensational for 20th's "Old 880," although everyone thought it'd be Edmund Gwenn... The Treasury Department, by the way, is lending a lot of its counterfeited dough to 20th for the "880" film, along with a Secret Service man to guard it... Irving Asher has signed Glenn Ford and Edmond O'Brien for his first Paramount picture... Howard Hughes had lunch with L. B. Mayer at MCM Friday... We're told that Francis Harmon will NOT get the top "COMPO" job that some have been plugging him for... Tom Lewis will get co-author credit on his "The Sun Stood Still" package at MCM... "Cinderella" is in SOME company on the RKO studio billboards, sandwiched smack in between "The Outlaw" and "Stromboli"... The downtown papers and wire services are going nuts trying to find Deanna Durbin... Charles Laughton, surprised at reports he'll do night club stands this Fall, asked his wife Elsa, "Whatever would I do in a night club act?" To which Miss Lanchester replied, "Same as everyone else—imitations of Charles Laughton."

Anent our item last week about how long it took to pave Beverly Hills streets, the City Clerk writes: "The City Council is quite as much upset about the condition as anyone, but so far has been unable to do anything about it. Permission was given to the L.A. Bureau of Water and Power to lay a new pipe line through this city to serve a portion of Los Angeles difficult to reach. Anything you can do to help us get the job done would be greatly appreciated"... Carl Brisson is scheduled for an MCM test... June Havoc is due in tomorrow from New York and Chicago p.a.'s... Otto Kruger's daughter, Otilie, here from Broadway, is testing at U-I... Love the line that the way to a man's heart is through his ego—not his stomach... Pine and Thomas are embroiled in a nifty battle with the Screen Extras Guild... Wonder who Sam Goldwyn, Jr.'s agent was in his dealings with Sam Goldwyn, Sr... Andre Previn will do a New York Capitol Theatre stint and a p.a. tour after his scoring of "Kim"... James Wong Howe has signed a three-picture camera deal with Pine-Thomas... The New York ads for Jane Russell's personal appearance at the Paramount carry a slug line, "Now playing on B'way in 'The Outlaw'"... In case you care, "Streetcar Named Desire" is a big hit at the Kansallisteatteri in Helsinki... Pat Stacey, who quit the spotlight to open an exclusive dress shop in Chicago and went for 25 grand, opens at the Deauville on the Strip the 20th... Irving Kupcinet will be at the Beverly-Wilshire the 19th, following a trek to Houston for the Shamrock anniversary... Alfred Hitchcock is interviewing thesp applicants in New York for Britain's Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts... Hollywood loyalty oath: "Yes, Yes!"—Herb Stein.

Suspend Hayward; Sheridan In 'Stella'

Susan Hayward has been suspended by 20th-Fox for refusing an assigned role in "Stella," Ann Sheridan, who originally had been set for the role but had bowed out because of conflicting commitments, which have since been worked out, will now go back into the picture.

The picture now is slated to start next Monday. Claude Binyon, who is scripting, also will direct. Sol C. Siegel produces the top-budgeted feature. The cast, besides Miss Sheridan, now includes Vic Mature, David Wayne, Randy Stuart and Barbara Lawrence.

Ross Buys 'Rendezvous' For Production In Italy

Frank Ross has purchased "Rendezvous," an original screenplay by Maxwell Anderson and Andrew Solt, for \$75,000 and has concluded a deal for his brother, Richard Ross, to co-produce it in Italy this Summer. Richard Ross has just returned to Hollywood from Italy, where he set up financing arrangements with Dr. Francesco Curato, head of Elica Films. Shooting is expected to get under way June 1 on the island of Sicily.

Rossano Brazzi has been signed to play one of the three leads, with an American actor and actress, as well as a director, still to be announced.

Golet Plans Film Here

Robert Golet, Jr., plans to produce his second film here, instead of at the Scalera Studios in Rome, and is presently considering an untitled original by Geza Herczeg as a possible vehicle for reuniting Glenn Langan and Lorraine Miller. Film Classics expects to launch "Rapture" after Lent at the Four-Star Theatre.

De Toth Buys Novel

London.—Andre de Toth has purchased option on Mel DeBrett's best-selling novel, "Before I Wake," and plans it as one of his European productions for U.S. Release. A Hollywood scripter is being assigned to the yarn immediately by De Toth.

Arthur Loew Returns East

Arthur Loew, president of Loew's International and Coliseum Films, Inc., has returned to New York following a week of conferences with Fred Zinnemann on "Teresa," which Zinnemann will produce and direct for Coliseum.

Sol Schwartz Arrives

Sol A. Schwartz, vice-president and general manager of RKO Theatres, arrives from New York today to look over new RKO product. He is headquartered at the Beverly Wilshire.

Haskin Gets 'Loan Shark'

Director Byron Haskin has acquired Warners' option on "Loan Shark" and is packaging the property, with himself as director and a top star, to offer for major production.

Brock Pemberton Dead

New York.—Brock Pemberton, 64, one of Broadway's leading producers, died Saturday night. His last big hit was "Harvey."

THE *Hollywood* REPORTER

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TODAY'S FILM NEWS TODAY

Monday, March 13, 1950

BRITISH QUOTA CUT TO 30 PCT.



• WE SAW and heard things at 20th-Fox's SHOWMANSHIP FORUM in Chicago last week that astonished us.

First, there were in attendance 367 of the top exhibitors of the country, controlling easily half of the theatre income in this business. They had come to this forum with a doubt in their mind, feeling this meeting that 20th had called, and which it completely financed, was a shrewd move to sell them some pictures. They were certain there was a gimmick that would, sooner or later, be sprung by the 20th-Fox sales heads; that the representation that brought them there was a ruse. However, they soon found out there was no gimmick, that the Skouras organization, feeling there was a need for such a meeting and for the benefit of the whole industry, caused it to take place.

Second, after the attending exhibitors realized the import of this effort on the part of 20th-Fox, the spirit of the meeting and the seriousness of the discussions and the enthusiasm as a result of it all, there eventually was unveiled one of the most forward steps ever taken in this business, the results of which will do much to snap the industry out of its present doldrums.

Third, in the more than 30 years we have NEVER seen theatre and distribution men working together as they did at this forum. We heard the Skouras people outline a plan they felt should spur a return of the millions of customers this industry has lost and saw the top theatre operators of the industry embrace that plan and go to work on its attempted fulfillment in a manner that actually brought shouts of approval from every person present.

We heard Bob O'Donnell get up and say, "I've learned more as a result of these discussions than at any other meeting I have ever attended in this business." We saw one of the Schine brothers jump to his feet with, "I had intended leaving here and going to Florida for a vacation, but instead I'm returning home and calling a meeting of all our theatre managers, at which meeting I'll try to impart to them some of the great showmanship I've just been educated in." Leonard Goldenson, heading the big Paramount circuit of houses said, "This forum has made me realize we have been derelict in our duties. Believe me, I'll now go out and fight to sell the values in the great

(Continued on Page 2)

Oscar Voting Deadline

Tomorrow midnight is the deadline for voting on Academy Awards. Ballots postmarked after that time will not be counted by Price, Waterhouse & Co., auditors for the Academy. Public sale of seats to the Oscar presentations begins today at the Pantages Theatre and the Academy offices. Loge and balcony seats are \$9.60 and \$6.

Indie Foreign Film Distributors Plan Trade Association

New York.—Provoked by the creation of the Motion Picture Association of America's Advisory Unit and the reported actions and plans of the Unit, the independent distributors of foreign films will meet here Monday to survey the possibility of forming a trade association for their mutual benefit and protection. Call for the meeting which went forward late last week was signed by Joseph Burstyn, Ilya Lopert and Irwin Shapiro, all veterans in the

(Continued on Page 4)

Family-Film Ratio Hits 4-Year High

A four-year high in number of films suitable for family patronage was set in 1949, when 177 out of 232 features previewed by a national committee, of ten of the country's leading women's organizations were given approval as general family entertainment.

This 76 percent ratio, revealed in the committee's report to MPAA president Eric Johnston, is an eight percent

(Continued on Page 4)

Columbia's Six-Month Profit Jumps Six-Fold To \$945,000

New York.—Columbia Pictures reports net profit of \$945,000 for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1949, compared with \$148,000 in same period of the preceding year. The earnings for the latest reported period are equal to \$1.22 a share on the common stock, against 22 cents a share in the same period of the previous year. Columbia's operating profit before taxes for the last six months of 1949 was \$1,650,000. Taxes amounted to \$705,000. In the last six months of 1948 the company had an operating profit of \$148,000 and there was no provision for taxes.

Moskowitz Due This Wk.

New York.—Joseph H. Moskowitz, vice-president and Eastern production representative for 20th-Fox, leaves Thursday for Hollywood for conferences with Darryl Zanuck.

Increase In Playing Time To 70 Pct. For U.S. Films Voted By Board Of Trade

London.—Reduction of the British film quota from 40 to 30 percent, and a corresponding increase to 70 percent in the number of American features that may be shown in this country, was voted Friday night by the Board of Trade. The new regulations go into effect Oct. 1. No change was made in the quota of

25 percent that is now in effect for British film shorts and supporting feature pictures. Inability of British exhibitors to comply with the former quota, (Continued on Page 4)

\$16,000,000 Total Gross Is Seen For Hughes' 'Outlaw'

Howard Hughes' "The Outlaw" has rolled up a potent gross of \$2,200,000 in its first 112 situations under its new RKO releasing banner. The Reporter learned last night from official sources. The figure does not include the New York area.

Lending greater interest to the RKO gross to date is the fact that "The (Continued on Page 4)

F&M Stage Shows Back At Paramount

The Downtown Paramount Theatre will bring back Fanchon & Marco stage shows next Thursday, using a similar format to the units discontinued in 1941. Shows will include several acts, built around a top personality, with a line of girls and a band fronted by Rube Wolf, and will be personally packaged by Marco Wolff himself.

Italian Film Delegate To Look Over Hollywood

New York.—Dr. Renato Gualino, Italian film producers' delegate to the MPAA Advisory Unit, planes to Hollywood today for discussions with production executives and to make a tour of the studios.

Dr. Gualino, president of Lux Films and head of the Italian Film Producers Association, is in this country as a guest of the MPAA Advisory Unit.

Julian Johnson Reoptioned

Julian Johnson, 20th-Fox story editor, has been reoptioned by Darryl Zanuck for another year. Johnson today starts his 19th year at the studio.

Para. Theatres In TV Trailer Test

New York.—The United Paramount Theatres will experiment with a "live trailer" idea for advertising new film attractions on television in Chicago, using the facilities of its own video station WBKB, Leonard Goldenson, president of the circuit, revealed here today.

The live trailer show will be picked up direct from lobby of a theatre previewing a new film and various members of the audience will be asked to step before the TV cameras and say (Continued on Page 8)

Exhib Heads Promise Tax Rebate To Public

Washington.—Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt announced over the weekend receipt of assurances from three major circuit heads and directors of the three leading exhibitor groups that any reduction in the federal admission tax will be passed on to the public. The promises came from Charles Skouras, of National Theatres; Joseph Vogel, Loew's; Leonard Goldenson, Paramount; Harry Brandt, ITOA; Gael Sullivan, TOA, and Abram F. Myers, Allied.

He will pass this information on to the House Ways and Means Committee which meets today to begin drafting the new tax bill.

"'OUTSIDE THE WALL' SETS ALL-TIME HIGH HOUSE RECORD ALDINE THEATRE, PHILA."—N.Y. Variety

Directed by CRANE WILBUR

September 28, 1952



Turn to back page
Gospel
CLEANERS



voice. "I do wish you'd remember not to kiss people on the mouth. How often must I tell you?"
David lowered his eyes. "Oh, I just forgot, Mommie. Anyway, you'd better get up, cause the little hand is on eight and the big hand is on twelve and I'm going to be late again if we don't hurry."
"O, goodness, yes! I shouldn't have gone back to sleep. Mother w hurry, dear." Rebecca scurried out to the kitchen pulling her housecoat around her. She wished David would learn to tell the time. "Little hand big hand!" She hoped he was not going to be slow in school. Automatically she put the water on to boil, got the eggs from the refrigerator and set the dishes on the table.
Now let us make it clear right here that Rebecca really loved T

The Fortunate Woman

Ellis Martin

and David, and she loved the Lord, too. It was just that quite pleased her anymore. She had many lovely things, but either too large or too small, or not the right shape or color. Her hand was sweet and kind and adoring, but she did wish he was more dignified and aggressive. David was a darling little boy, but so afraid and noisy.

Rebecca had just seen him off to school when the phone rang. It was Doctor Brown's nurse. She was calling to say there'd been a change and the doctor could see Mrs. Townsend at two o'clock tomorrow.

"That will be fine!" Rebecca replied. She had been wanting to see Doctor Brown about an annoying little cough she'd had of late.

The rest of the day passed uneventfully. Then late in the afternoon Terry came home. Rebecca dressed carefully. Terry always made an occasion of her anniversary. At five-thirty he arrived, just as she had expected, unloaded down with packages. His suit was quite rumpled and his hat pushed back on his head.

"Goodness, dear," she greeted him, "you certainly look untidy."

"It's all your fault," he replied good-naturedly planting a kiss on the cheek she so coolly submitted. "Did you ever try to carry this many packages on the five o'clock train?"

"Why didn't you send them?" she asked. It was so undignified to carry such a lot of bundles.

Terry simply grinned, ignoring the edge on her voice. "Wanted to give them to you myself and see you open them."

Rebecca slipped the ribbon off of the box from the florist. "Red roses! They're lovely, Terry! But, why did you get red?"

"Well, that's what I always get, isn't it? Don't you like them?"

"Oh, yes, of course I like them." Rebecca forced a smile to her lips. It was no time now to tell him that she preferred yellow.

The candy was from Macy's—once she had mentioned she liked it and now Terry never failed to get the same kind. There was a china clock, too. She'd been wanting a china clock, but this one was a bit too ornate for her room. And the note paper was much, much too formal. Would Terry never learn? Of course she thanked him sweetly and told him how thoughtful he was, but there was a tight little line about his mouth that told her he'd guessed somewhat how she felt. Oh, well, someone else would have told him outright. Rebecca shrugged it off.

The impersonal voice of the nurse called her name and Rebecca walked with easy grace into Doctor Brown's office. The examination took longer than she had anticipated. She'd hoped to have a little time for some shopping. But the doctor kept making tests and asking her questions. Finally he told her in a grave voice that she would have to have some chest x-rays.

Apprehension suddenly engulfed Rebecca! "Chest x-rays? You surely don't think it's anything serious, do you?"

He cleared his throat. "No use to get alarmed before we know for sure, but we must take no chances. If things are not so well, the sooner we know

(Continued on page four)

REBECCA Townsend sat up in bed and blinked her eyes reproachfully at the shaft of morning sunlight that was pouring itself so brightly across her lovely satin counterpane.

"Good morning, dear!" a masculine voice called cheerfully.

Rebecca turned in its direction and with great effort focused her eyes upon the tall figure of her husband, Terry. She answered his smile with an exasperated sigh. "Oh," she mumbled, "so you're the one who let in this awful glare!"

"Oh, excuse me," he said apologetically. "I thought you liked—"

Rebecca scowled and pulled the covers over her head. "Sure I like the morning sunlight," she barked, "but not when I'm still in bed." Terry was the most irritating person!

"I'm sorry, dear. I'll close the blinds. I just thought—er—it's our—"

Rebecca could barely distinguish what he was saying. She heard the blinds snap shut and the floor creak as he tiptoed out. Why did they have to buy a house with creaking floors! Terry! What had he been saying—"it's our"—it's our—what?

"Let's see, what's today?" Rebecca mused to herself. "The eleventh—September the eleventh! Our anniversary!" Terry usually got his own breakfast and let her sleep. But today was special. He'd probably fixed something fancy. Rebecca threw the covers back. She ought to go out to the kitchen and tell him she was sorry and have breakfast with him. It would please him tremendously. Then she snuggled her head deeper into the pillow. He thought she'd gone back to sleep. It was no use to bother. In a few minutes she heard the front door close softly.

"Wake up, Mommie!"

Rebecca wakened suddenly for the second time. Who was calling, and what was choking her? It took her a second or two to get fully awake. David, her six year old, was giving her one of his bear hugs promptly followed by a hard kiss full on the mouth. She sputtered and overcame an urge to push him away. "Good morning, dear," she said making an effort to keep the impatience out of her

Unwanted Legacy

Chapter 4

Vicky Metcalf

When Abbie arrived home from church on Sunday morning with Aunt Lila and Uncle Dan, she would have slipped past Mrs. Matthews' door but the old woman called imperiously.

"Abbie, come in here, child!"

Abbie stood at the door of the room and looked in. "Yes, Mrs. Matthews?"

"Come in! Come in! There's nothing I hate more than a person standing half in and half out. Come over here!"

Abbie went to the bed.

"What church this morning, did you go to?"

"The First Baptist, Mrs. Matthews."

"That's all right. What time did you get up?"

"I got up at seven, Mrs. Matthews."

"That's good. How was your singing?"

"It was all right, Mrs. Matthews."

"That's good. How was your singing?"

"It was all right, Mrs. Matthews."

"That's good. How was your singing?"

"It was all right, Mrs. Matthews."

"That's good. How was your singing?"

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"That's good. How was your singing?"

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"That's good. How was your singing?"

"It was all right, Mrs. Matthews."

"That's good. How was your singing?"

"It was all right, Mrs. Matthews."

"That's good. How was your singing?"

"It was all right, Mrs. Matthews."

"That's good. How was your singing?"

"It was all right, Mrs. Matthews."

"That's good. How was your singing?"

"It was all right, Mrs. Matthews."

"Well, go on, sing it," Mrs. Matthews settled herself more comfortably in her pillows and looked at Abbie through half-closed eyes.

Abbie cleared her throat and began to sing.

*Years I spent in vanity
and pride,
Caring not my Lord was crucified,
Knowing not it was for me
He died
On Calvary.*

*Mercy there was great
and grace was free,
Pardon there was multiplied to me,
There my burdened soul
found liberty,
At Calvary.*

*By God's grace at last my
sin I learned,*

*Then I trembled at the law I'd spurned,
Till my guilty soul imploring turned
To Calvary.*

Abbie sang the chorus again and then said, "There's more to it than that but that's all I can remember."

"That's enough," the old lady said sharply. "You may go now." Abbie turned. "Wait, don't be in such a hurry to get away! You'd think you were glad to go." Abbie said nothing. "After this call me Grandma. I am a grandmother, you know."

"Yes, Mrs. Matthews—uh—Grandma," Abbie answered.

"Go now, but come in again later. You won't be able to go outside. It's pouring already."

Abbie looked at the window. "Oh, what a pity! I wanted to go down and see the colt again today."

"Well, this rain was needed. Everything was dried up and that's more important than your going down to see the colt."

Abbie looked at her and nodded her head. "Yes, that's true. That's what Mummie always used to say when I said I didn't want the rain. She said that the flowers did, they're always thirsty."

"Well, pick up your purse and go now. Thanks for the song."

"You're welcome," Abbie murmured and hurried out.

For the next three days it rained steadily. Abbie wandered disconsolately around the house. Sometimes she played the piano a little, at the old woman's request, and sometimes she sang. She avoided passing Mrs. Matthews' room as much as she possibly could but the old woman was always calling her in on some pretext or other.

"Grandma, certainly likes you, doesn't she, Abbie?" Mrs. Jackson said on one of those occasions when Abbie had come to the kitchen after visiting the old woman.

Abbie looked at her in surprise. "Oh, no, I don't think she likes me," she said. "She's always scolding me."

Mrs. Jackson smiled. "Grannie wouldn't have anybody in there that she didn't like," she assured Abbie. "And don't mind her tongue. There's something troubling her but she won't tell me what it is. That's what's making her so cantankerous. But don't let it bother you. Don't you notice that she won't let you pass her door? She doesn't call me in like that. Until now, Grannie hasn't wanted anyone to be with her. She always wanted to be alone. Wouldn't it be wonderful, Abbie, if you won her to the Lord

before you went back home?"

"Well, I'll pray real hard about it," Abbie answered.

"We all will. You know, it seems to me that you're the answer to the prayers that I've been sending up for a long time. When I think of what you did at your Aunt Margaret's home, I don't see why you can't perform the same miracle here."

"A lot of miracles happen when we pray, don't they, Aunt Lila? Sometimes there are things that go with miracles, too."

"What do you mean, Abbie?" Aunt Lila asked.

"Well, one day when I was in the hospital Dr. Waldron brought in another doctor to see me, and he said to the other doctor, 'I want to show you this case because it's mud and a miracle. I don't know where the mud was but it must have had something to do with a miracle. Maybe like the blind man in the Bible when God put mud on his eyes.'"

Aunt Lila looked puzzled, then a smile broke over her face. "Abbie, did you have anything over your ears when the doctor spoke?"

"Of course! I had all my bandages. Why?"

"What he said was that it was a modern miracle and 'modern' is something that happens today."

"I wondered where the mud came from," Abbie smiled. "but it just sounded like that."

At that moment Marty came into the kitchen. "Well, the horse is all right now, Mrs. Jackson," he announced. "She's on her feet again. Isn't that good?"

"Oh, that's fine," Mrs. Jackson replied. "It must just have been a strained muscle."

After Marty had gone out again, Abbie said to Aunt Lila, "Animals get sick, too, don't they, just like human beans."

"What did you say, Abbie?"

"I said animals get sick, too, just like human beans."

Aunt Lila started to laugh. "Abbie, the word is *being*. B-e-i-n-g. Not beans."

Abbie laughed with her. "Well, it always sounded like beans when anyone said it."

"I suppose it could, Abbie, and we don't realize how much we must puzzle little ears sometimes when we don't pronounce our words correctly."

When Uncle Dan heard about Abbie's mistake, he laughed heartily, and patted her on the head saying, "Never mind, Abbie. There are some things we may know better than you, but in other things you could put us all to shame. Take your knowledge of the Bible for instance."

"Mummie taught me that," Abbie said gravely.

"Well, she certainly deserves a lot of credit. And now to tell you something. I met the minister in the village today and, do you know, you're really quite famous. He has heard all about your voice and wants to know if you will sing on Sunday morning. Do you think you feel strong enough, Abbie?"

"Oh, yes, yes. I'd like to," she answered. "But don't tell Aunt Margaret and Uncle Fred. They're coming up to go to church, too, and I'd like to surprise them."

"Well, I'll drop you over at the minister's place tomorrow. You pick out the hymn you want and his wife will play it for you. How's that?"

"Fine!" Abbie answered. "I'd like to do that."

When she returned from the minister's home on Saturday, Abbie, as usual, was called into Mrs. Matthews' room.

"I hear you're going to sing at the church to-

morrow," the old woman said in her usual sharp voice.

"Yes, I am, Grandma."

"Did you have a good practice this afternoon?"

"Yes, Mrs. Blackstone plays beautifully."

"Who's she?"

"The minister's wife. She's going to play for me."

"What's your song?"

Mrs. Jackson looked in at that moment. "Mother, don't ask her to sing it for you. She must be tired after all the practicing she's done this afternoon."

"A little thing like that won't bother her. What about it, Abbie? Are you going to sing it for me?"

"If you want me to," Abbie said. "But it isn't nearly as nice without the music."

"Well, some day when you get stronger you can sing it with the music. Now if your Aunt Lila had stuck at the piano when I wanted her to, she'd be able to play for you today."

Mrs. Jackson laughed and went away.

"Stand over there by the wall," Mrs. Matthews commanded. "I can see you better there."

Abbie began to sing.

*There's no disappointment in heaven,
No weariness, sorrow or pain,
No hearts that are bleeding and broken,
No song with a minor refrain.
The clouds of our earthly horizon,
Will never appear in the sky,
For all will be sunshine and gladness,
With never a sob nor a sigh.*

*We'll never pay rent for our mansions,
The taxes will never come due;
Our garments will never grow thread-
bare.*

*But always be fadless and new,
We'll never be hungry nor thirsty,
Nor languish in poverty there,
For all the rich bounties of heaven,
His sanctified children will share.*

*There'll never be crabs on the door-
knob,
No funeral train in the sky,
No graves on the hillside of glory,
For there we shall nevermore die.
The old will be young there forever,
Transformed in a moment of time,
Immortal we'll stand in His likeness,
The stars and the sun to outshine.*

She sang the chorus and then she said, "Did you like that one, Grandma?"

"I never heard it before," the old woman answered. Then she crooked her finger at the child and said, "Come closer. I want to ask you something. What would you say about a person who hadn't been a Christian all her life? Do you think that would make any difference to God?"

"Of course not, Grand-

ma. Even at the eleventh hour anyone could come to God. Jesus said, 'Whosoever will may come', and that means anybody."

"All right, child. Go away now and leave me alone."

This time Abbie was not so upset at Mrs. Matthew's brusque dismissal. She was getting used to the old woman's querulous voice and she felt that Aunt Lila was right. There must be something troubling Grandma.

She went out now to the barn to watch Marty milk the cows. He was alone and she said, "Marty, Uncle Dan told me about his prodigal son. I wonder where he is? I wonder if he's off in some country feeding the swine and eating the husks? Wouldn't it be wonderful, Marty, if he would say, 'I will arise and go to my father.' Uncle Dan would be just as glad as the father in the Bible, wouldn't he?"

"He certainly would, Miss!"

"Uncle Dan said he had three fat calves, too, and if Ted ever came home he could have any one he wanted."

"I'm sure of that!" Marty exclaimed.

"Has Uncle Dan got a robe he could put on Ted if he came home?" Abbie bent down to look into Marty's face.

"Well-I-I," Marty answered, "not exactly a robe. Mrs. Jackson still has a nice suit of his but it might not fit him now. He might be too fat."

"Oh, he couldn't be fat if he was feeding on husks, Marty."

Marty looked at her vaguely. "That's true. He couldn't."

"Have we got a ring to put on his finger?"

Marty smiled. "Well, I suppose one could be found somewhere. But you talk as if he were really coming home."

"Oh, he will, Marty, if we all pray. Aunt Lila prays, you pray and I pray. He'll come home all right."

Marty looked at her in admiration. "Oh, for the faith of a child," he exclaimed. "What would you do if God didn't answer your prayer sometime, Abbie?"

Abbie smiled. "Mummy said there are three ways for God to answer prayer. One is, *no*; one is, *yes*; one is, *wait*. So you see," she said in triumph, "God always answers prayer."

Marty scratched his head. "Well, I never heard that explanation before, but I guess there's something to it. Sometimes the things we ask for might not be good for us."

Abbie nodded her head. "That's what Mummy said."

Marty lifted two pails of milk and started for the house.

"You'll pray for him then, won't you Marty?"

Marty looked down at her with a twinkle in his eye and said gravely, "Cross my heart. Now you know I won't break my word when I say that, don't you?"

"Of course," Abbie answered. "And then we see what happens."

What did happen came a lot sooner than Abbie had expected.

(To be continued)

Minister Lists Nine Excuses for Not Going to Church

"In the Christian world, any reason to be a good reason for not going to church. To illustrate man's ingenuity in this respect, the Rev. G. H. Elford, First Methodist church, Lake Crystal, Minn., has compiled a list of the more popular excuses.

"To make his point, he calls them 'Do Not Go to the Movies.' The excuses are:

- "1. The manager of the theater never asks me to go."
- "2. Every time I go they ask me for more money."
- "3. Not all folks live up to the high standards of the films."
- "4. I went so much as a child, I've got the entertainment I need."
- "5. The performance lasts too long. I can sit still for an hour and three quarters."
- "6. I don't care for some of the people I see and meet at the theater."

"7. I don't always agree with what I hear and see."

"8. I don't think they have very good music at the theater."

"9. The shows are always held in the evening, and that's the only time I am able to be home with my family."—*Sel.*

An artist takes a piece of stone worth one hundred dollars and out of it he carves a statue worth a thousand dollars; that is art. Jesus takes a human life that is morally worthless and out of it makes a priceless character of surpassing beauty in its godliness. That is salvation.—*The Banner.*

Most of us might make far greater progress in the pursuit of happiness if we did not try so many detours to dodge work.—*Sel.*



PROPHETIC

PERSECUTION OF SAINTS

prominent among the prophetic statements of our Lord relating to His second coming is the warning that at the end times there will be a great wave of persecution and treachery against the believers. We in America fail to realize how this prophecy is being fulfilled. We live in a little island of religious tolerance surrounded on all sides by lands where hatred and bigotry, or irreligious governments are lashing out against that which is Christian. Thousands of Christians are being betrayed and tortured, in China, or in nations of the Iron Curtain. Mohammedanism is being used against the Church in lands of the Far East. In Europe and in Central America the Catholic Church is reverting to the methods of the Inquisition to overpower the rising Protestantism. While we sit in comfort and ease, millions of our brethren are paying for their faith with their own agony and

actual cases of religious persecution have recently occurred in America. (We are listing in our hands, several months ago. However, we are told that persecution is not abating in this country, so the following list is only a partial list of what is being done):

1. 2—evangelist and layman beaten by police, Bibles burned at Aguachica, Magdalena, Colombia.
2. Dec. 2—child injured by priest-led attack on church, Periera, Caldas.
3. Dec. 12—evangelist jailed and threatened, Aguachica, Magdalena.
4. Dec. 14—worshiper beaten by priest-led procession, Neiva, Huila.
5. Dec. 19—police interrupt, insult chapel service, Barranca, Mermeja.
6. Dec. 9—mayor jails, threatens 9 Protestants, keeps them without food for 24 hours, Buenas Aires, Cauca.
7. Dec. 22, 23—Bogota Baptist church stoned, all windows smashed by priest-incited mob, Bogota (capital city of Colombia). Witnessed by U. S. ambassador and aide.
8. Dec. 22—school principal attacked, insulted, jailed, Saboya, Boyaca.
9. Dec. 24—evangelical put in stocks, insulted, cut with knife, forced to drink rum, El Banco, Magdalena.
10. Dec. 28—missionary forced at gun point into river, beaten by police, Cambao, Cundinamarca.
11. Dec. 12, 28—evangelicals insulted, beaten, threatened by police, Bibles burned, Cambao, Cundinamarca.
12. Dec. 29—Adventist threatened, jailed 11 days, Rovira, Tolima.
- Dec. 21—school principal jailed for being Protestant, Ibague, Tolima.
- Dec. 20—thirty Adventist families flee persecution, Ibague, Tolima.

15. Jan. 1—Adventist forced to renounce faith by priest; Chitaga, Norte de Santandar.
16. Jan. 11—Adventist shot and killed by police, Rionegro, Santandar.
17. Feb. 2—missionary home dynamited, burned, Hormozque, Tasco, Boyaca.
18. Feb. 3—police ride horse into chapel service, Puerta Tejada, Cauca.
19. Feb. 4—colporter jailed, insulted, robbed, Marquetalia, Caldas.
20. Feb. 4—priest forces mayor to close two schools, Puerta Tejada, Cauca.
21. Feb. 5—35 people at prayer meeting beaten with guns, machetes, threatened, Galicia, Bugulagrande, Valle.
22. Feb. 15—chapel burned according to Rev. Easton, who had suffered unspeakable persecution a few months previously by police, Hoyó Negro, Falan, Tolima.
23. Recently—evangelical children punished in public schools for non-attendance at mass, Dagua, Valle.

The facts on these instances are in the files of the Evangelical Foreign Missions Association office in Washington, D.C. EFMA states there are 20 legal-length pages of documentation on the above cases of persecution. Jesus said: "Then shall they deliver you up to be afflicted, and shall kill you; and ye shall be hated of all nations for my name's sake. And then shall many be offended, and shall betray one another, and shall hate one another." Matt. 24:9, 10. Surely it seems that these days are here!

THE FORTUNATE WOMAN

(Continued from page one)

about it the better." "Do you think I might have—" Rebecca hesitated, unable to bring herself to say the awful word. Her hands were cold and clammy and her knees felt weak.

"I cannot say. Come back in three days and I'll have the whole story for you."

Rebecca didn't remember much about the trip home. There was rising within her a horrible rebellion. If she was going to be a miserable tuberculosis patient, she was going to see to it that everyone else around her was miserable, too. She'd demand the very best of attention and service and—hot tears stung her eyes. Why did God let this happen to her? David came running up the walk to meet her. He'd want to hug and kiss her. Then suddenly it came to her that she must not let him get that close. "Maybe she would never be able to let him kiss her again. For the first time in ages she longed to feel his arms around her. Wasn't it in a T.B. sanatorium that they did not allow children? Maybe it would be months before she saw him again!

After dinner she told Terry what news might be awaiting her in a few days. His face grew pale and drawn but he kept his voice cheerful. She must not worry. He'd get the best doctors; he'd send her to the best sanatorium!

Rebecca was a long time getting to sleep. Then when she did, she slept only a few hours. She sat up suddenly in the bed and realized that Terry was not there. She felt strangely alone and a terrible fear gripped her. What would life be like without Terry? Right now he was concerned and devoted, but how would his devotion hold up should she become an emaciated, unsightly burden? Rebecca shuddered. She couldn't bear to live without Terry's devotion. Quickly their life together passed through her mind in panorama. They had certainly had a minimum of unhappiness. In fact, this was the first real cloud on their horizon. Slowly it

dawned upon Rebecca that things had been pretty close to perfect for them. Beside this fact, her recent grumbling and dissatisfaction looked very ugly. She'd had so much—things had come so easily—that she hadn't taken time to appreciate them. Her home—her husband—her darling little boy! How good God had been to them!

She remembered the rebellion she'd felt earlier in the evening and her question as to why God had allowed such a thing to happen to her. Shame swept over her. She got out of bed and down on her knees. For a change there was no asking that God do thus and so. There was only a deep breaking and a prayer of sincere surrender.

Sometime later she found Terry at his desk in the living room. He was pouring over their budget books. Rebecca smiled through her tears. This was so typically Terry. He looked startled to see her in the doorway.

"Just checking over a few things, darling," he said with exaggerated lightness.

"In the middle of the night?" she asked teasingly. Then she was across the room and in his arms. "There's no need for you to worry about the budget, dear, for I've just settled everything. Of course, we don't know yet, but should I have to go to the hospital, I'm going to the state sanatorium where you will pay only a small fee. I'm going to fight hard and with God's help, I'm going to get well."

Rebecca watched the amazement gather upon Terry's face and it made her more ashamed than ever. "You see," she continued; "I've just realized what a horrid, ungrateful creature I've been. Please forgive me, for I know now that I've been one of the most fortunate women in the world."

Terry went with Rebecca to the doctor's. They sat close together waiting their turn to go in. Finally the nurse nodded to them and somehow they stood before the doctor. Even before he spoke Rebecca read the answer on his face. "All of our fears were wasted," he chuckled. "I've good news for you." Tears streamed down Rebecca's face and she managed to declare emphatically, "They weren't wasted, doctor," before her knees gave way. It didn't matter, Terry was there to catch her.

God Give Us Men

"God give us men. A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who have honor—men who will not lie; Men who can stand before a demagogue And scorn his treacherous flattering without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking."
—J. G. Holland.

Nuggets for Thought

A believer's true worth is found out by the way he stands persecution and if he remains firm for Christ in the time of testing.—L.L.K.

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FILE NUMBERS: Central Office A-5-653-092 Los Angeles 1600-41933
 FILE RECEIVED: Date 12-57 From _____
 OFFICE CLASSIFICATION: Pre-Hearing _____, Pre-Warrant , Canc. _____ Natz. Pet. _____

NAME: Charles Spencer Chaplin SEX m.
 ALIAS: Charlie Chaplin

PRESENT ADDRESS: 1085 Summit Dr B.H.
 PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: (dates) _____

OCCUPATIONS: Actor

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH: 4-16-89, London, England CITIZENSHIP: B.B.
 DESCRIPTION: Ht: _____, Wt. _____ COMPLEXION _____ EYES _____ HAIR _____
 LAST ENTRY: (date, place, status) 6-3-36, B.F. returning permanent resident
 WARRANT OF ARREST: _____
 (Date Issued) (Date Served) (Charges) (Conditions of Release)

PETITION FILED _____
 OR NATURALIZED: (Date & Court) _____
 MARITAL HISTORY married Ona

BASIS OF INVESTIGATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATION (Give Dates)
alleged member C.P.

INVESTIGATIVE ACTION:	Date Requested	Date Received	Remarks
PHOTOGRAPH AVAILABLE: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
C.O. FILE: (Form G-80)			
FBI CLEARANCE (Form 16-21)	<u>12-5-51</u>		
1600-I-37, I-51; and S.O. and LAPD Crim.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>12-10-51</u>	
SECURITY DIVISION CHECK (Form G-59)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1600-I- _____ " <u>B-58</u>			
1600-I- _____			
1600-I- _____			
1600-I- _____			
SWORN STATEMENT OF SUBJECT			
W/A APPLIED FOR UNDER 1918 ACT			
W/A SERVED (Give date)			
FINGERPRINTED:	(Date)		by _____
PHOTOGRAPH AT TIME OF W/A SERVICE			
FORM I-203 (Order to Detain)(Orig.& 2 copies) Prepared			by _____
SUBJECT TURNED OVER TO PAROLE OFFICER (Date)			by _____
FORM I-155 (Notification to Docket Officer) prepared (Date)			by _____

(NOTE: Attempt to secure subject's Alien Registration Card at time of service of Warrant.)

(Give particulars on reverse)

Name **CHAPLIN Charles Spencer**

No. **A 5 653 092**

(Last)

(First)

(Middle)

Conf

Alias: **1600-41933 cons.**

7006/910 *(relating to)*

Soundex Code

1677/25 8-30-49 *relate*

Paulette Goddard

C-145

Type of action:

Country of Birth	Date of Birth	Month	Day	Year
England				1889

Place of Entry	Date of Entry	Month	Day	Year

District	Date	FILE LOCATION	District	Date
1316	1-25-56	M.MCG.		

Other offices' file numbers re CHAPLIN investigation:

SE: A5 653 092 (Temp) Inv-A

Chicago: A5 653 092 T

Attache, Mexico City: 2016/501

NY: 0300-427798

San Diego: 1600-41933

Portland, Oregon: 1209-7814

Nogales, Ariz.: A5 653 092

Memphis, Tenn.: 1600/41933

El Paso, Texas: 3900/39225

(b)(7)(c)

JUN 2 - 1953

A-5653092
E&D

AIRMAIL

Honorable Stuart Nixon
Chairman, Program Committee
Niles Chamber of Commerce
Niles, California

Dear Mr. Nixon:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 21, 1953, addressed to the Department of Justice, requesting that Mr. Charles Chaplin, the movie actor, be allowed to return to the United States as a guest of the Niles, California, Chamber of Commerce on June 7, 1953, on which date, that organization is commemorating the establishment in 1912 in Niles, California, of the Essanay Film Studios, then the largest producers of "Westerns". It is noted that of the actors alleged to have become famous through Essanay Films only Mr. Chaplin survives.

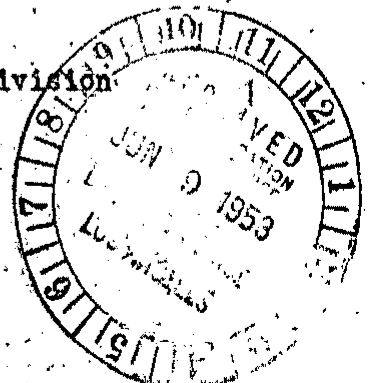
If Mr. Chaplin desires to return to the United States as a visitor he should apply direct to the nearest American consul for the necessary nonimmigrant visa at which time he may also apply for waiver of any ground of inadmissibility which may be a bar to his temporary readmission to the United States.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Devaney
Assistant Commissioner
Inspections and Examinations Division

CC: DISTRICT DIRECTOR, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

For your information.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



(b)(7)(c)

1600-41933-Inv.
June 8, 1953

Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C.

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

Your A5 653 092 INV:CGB, March 25 and April 3, 1953; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

There are returned herewith, in Envelopes 1, 2 and 3, Central Office File A5 653 092 and related material, inasmuch as the investigation on above-named subject has been closed.

Encls.

REGISTERED MAIL

LMW/ea

Alvin (Bertone)
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CONFIDENTIAL

1600-41933
15942/674-Inv.-LHM
June 8, 1953.

Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California.

Your A-3950389 Inv:CGB and A-5653092 Temp. dated November
7, 1952 - CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN and TORAICHI KONO

(b)(7)(c)

Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division

We are returning herewith file No. A3 950 389 which has served
its purpose in this office.

Encl.

Alvin C. Bertness
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

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DECLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

June 8, 1953

Miss Catherine Hunter

[Redacted]

(b)(6)

Los Angeles 6, California

Dear Miss Hunter:

There is returned herewith your Scrapbook which you loaned this office during our recent investigation of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. The Scrapbook and the information you gave was of distinct assistance to the Government.

It is only through the cooperation of loyal citizens that the most effective law enforcement can be accomplished.

I want to assure you that your help is deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

District Director

Encl.

REGISTERED MAIL

IMW/ea

[Redacted] (b)(7)(c)

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FEB 19 1953

Re: CHARLES CHAPLIN

*Excerpt from page 2 report of Special Agent
Harold F. Dodge dated 1/10/53 at Los Angeles
covering information furnished by Robert Arden*

It was his understanding that CHARLES CHAPLIN once assisted a Soviet Agent in leaving the United States by supplying him with funds. This agent, whose name ARDEN did not know, was later alleged to be the chief Soviet agent in Bulgaria. In the interview with SAC HOOD, ARDEN described the man as the "Number one Communist in Bulgaria." CHAPLIN apparently heard nothing from this person for a number of years until he, CHAPLIN, was in Berlin when he allegedly received a telephone call at his hotel from this unknown agent who requested that CHAPLIN call on him at his hotel. CHAPLIN went there and found a man living in luxury in an extensive suite and was at that time apparently in ill health. ARDEN continued that on the occasion of WENDELL WILKIE'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 endangered by Stalinist animosity, wrote a letter to CHAPLIN requesting CHAPLIN'S assistance. This letter was delivered to CHAPLIN by an unknown member of WENDELL WILKIE'S party, and ARDEN stated that he, himself, had seen this letter.

COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

LION FEUCHTWANGER
and
MARTA FEUCHTWANGER

File: A7 510 026

File: A7 510 027 (b)(7)(c)

Sworn statement of Dr. GUSTAVE O. ARIT, made to Investigator [REDACTED] of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, California, at the Administration Building of the University of California at Los Angeles, on March 26, 1953. Statement taken in the English language.

PRESENT:

(b)(7)(c) [REDACTED] Examining Officer
[REDACTED] Investigator
Dr. Gustave O. Arit, Respondent

(b)(6) [REDACTED] Stenographer

EXAMINING OFFICER TO RESPONDENT:

- Q Dr. Arit, you are advised that I as an Immigration Officer and an authorized by law to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of Immigration and Naturalization laws. I desire to take a sworn statement from you under oath at this time, concerning one Lion Feuchtwanger and his wife, Marta Feuchtwanger, who are presently petitioners for naturalization. Any statement you make should be voluntary, and you are hereby warned that any such statement may subsequently be used by this Government in any proceedings, either civil or criminal, as it sees fit, which actions might involve yourself or any other persons. You are further advised that if you knowingly and wilfully make any false statements while under oath in this proceeding, you may be prosecuted for the crime of perjury, the penalty for which is a fine of not more than \$2000.00, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both such fine and imprisonment. Do you understand?
- A I do.
- Q Are you willing to make a statement and answer questions under these conditions?
- A Yes.
- Q Will you please raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
- A I do.
- Q What is your full, true and correct name?
- A Gustave O. Arit.
- Q When and where were you born?
- A May 17, 1895, at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.

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Q What is your nationality?

A I am a United States citizen.

Q Have you ever lost your United States citizenship in any manner, to your knowledge?

A No.

Q What is your occupation?

A Professor of Germanic Languages, Associate Dean of the Graduate Division, University of California at Los Angeles.

Q Dr. Arlt, are you now or have you ever been acquainted with the persons whose photographs I will now show you?

A Yes.

Q Will you kindly initial and date the photographs to indicate your identification?

A Yes (complies).

Q By what name or names have you known these persons?

A Lion Feuchtwanger and Mrs. Feuchtwanger.

Q Do you know the first name of Mrs. Feuchtwanger?

A No, I do not.

Q Where, when, and under what circumstances did you first become acquainted with the male subject, Lion Feuchtwanger?

A I met him either late in 1940 or in the course of 1941 at the home of Franz Werfel.

Q Can you describe the circumstances surrounding that meeting?

A It was a social gathering. He happened to be a guest at the same time.

Q Was it also on this occasion that you first met Mrs. Feuchtwanger?

A I should think it likely, although I cannot remember exactly.

Q Subsequent to this first meeting, have you maintained an acquaintance with both Mr. and Mrs. Feuchtwanger to the present time?

A During the period of 1941 to 1945 I saw them on various occasions. Since that time I have seen them very little, if at all.

Q Are you familiar with the literary works of Lion Feuchtwanger?

A Most of them.

Q Did a close friendship exist between Mr. and Mrs. Werfel and the Feuchtwangers, to your knowledge?

A I should hardly say it was a friendship. It was an acquaintanceship and probably one that was only brought about through similar associations as writers.

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A7 510 027-Inv.

Q Did you ever have any discussions with the Werfels concerning Feuchtwanger's political views or sympathies?

A Yes.

Q Can you describe, in substance, the nature of these discussions?

A Well, both Mr. and Mrs. Werfel were of the opinion that Mr. Feuchtwanger had close relations with the Communist Party in France before coming to this country, and that it was very likely he abetted propagandists for Communism during his stay in France.

Q During the period of your closest association with Feuchtwanger, namely, from 1941 to approximately 1945, you have previously advised me that you attended a minimum of four social gatherings at Feuchtwanger's home in the Pacific Palisades. Is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q What was the occasion for these gatherings?

A There was no particular reason for them. They were simply social gatherings, either afternoon or evening.

Q Do you recall at this time persons other than Feuchtwanger and his wife who were present at these gatherings?

A Yes, some.

Q Would you state them for the record?

A Hans and Gerhardt Eisler, Berthold Brecht, Heinrich Mann, Charlie Chaplin, Mrs. Alex Werfel, Thomas Mann, Dr. Adorno, and a man who is now President of the University of Frankfurt, whose name I do not recall at the moment.

Q During these gatherings did any political discussions ensue between yourself and ^(Mr. Feuchtwanger?)

A Yes, occasionally. In these meetings and in other private conversations he frequently spoke of the inequities of the Capitalist system; mentioned the suppression of minority groups in the United States, such as Negroes; was outspoken in his admiration for Marxism; stated that he would never favor a democracy, and would not become a United States citizen because he felt that this country would never grant him citizenship, nor that he would desire it in the United States. He also said that he could go to Russia and live like a millionaire because of his accumulated royalties; that he had a profound admiration for Joseph Stalin; frequently told of his visit to Russia at Stalin's invitation about 1937 and said that Stalin was so solicitous of him that he obtained from smoking his pipe during their interview because of Feuchtwanger's aversion to tobacco smoke.

Q Can you state, approximately, on how many occasions such discussions took place between you and Mr. Feuchtwanger?

A Perhaps two or three.

Q What part, if any, did you take in these political discussions at the home of Mr. Feuchtwanger?

A My views were well known to Mr. Feuchtwanger, and it was not necessary for

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me to express more than polite disagreement with the opinions as expressed by him.

Q Were the other persons, whom you have mentioned as being present at these gatherings, also present during the course of such discussions?

A Some of them, yes.

Q Could you specify which individuals?

A Berthold Brecht and, as I recall it, Heinrich Mann, and possibly Hans Eisler.

Q Was Charles Chaplin ever present at any of these discussions?

A No.

Q Did you ever engage in any discussions of a political nature with Mr. Chaplin?

A Never.

Q Did you ever hear Mr. Chaplin express himself at these gatherings or elsewhere concerning his political views?

A Never.

Q On how many occasions was Charles Chaplin present at these gatherings?

A Only once.

Q Did you at any time hear Mr. Chaplin assent to any of the views of Mr. Feuchtwanger, which you have mentioned?

A I would not even say that. It seems to me that Mr. Chaplin was in another part of the house when these conversations went on.

Q Did any of these other individuals who were present at these discussions take part in them, or did they consist of monologues by Feuchtwanger?

A They were more or less monologues. There were remarks thrown in by others, but Mr. Feuchtwanger did most of the talking.

Q Were there any disagreements in political views expressed in these discussions by any of the persons present?

A Mrs. Werfel was very outspoken in her disagreement.

Q Did Mrs. Feuchtwanger ever express any political opinions in your presence?

A Not to my recollection.

Q Was she present at any of the discussions in which her husband took part?

A Yes, at most of them.

Q Did she assent to any viewpoints expressed by her husband, as you have previously explained?

A I would not say that Mrs. Feuchtwanger ever expressed an opinion that I heard.

Q Did she ever oppose any of her husband's viewpoints?

A No.

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- Q What are your personal feelings concerning Mr. and Mrs. Feuchtwanger?
- A I have had, since meeting Mr. Feuchtwanger, a personal liking for him. I am not sufficiently well acquainted with his wife to have any feelings concerning her, and I only regret that Mr. Feuchtwanger's views are of a nature with which I cannot agree.
- Q Can you explain more fully for the record the various attitudes you have attributed to Mr. Feuchtwanger in these conversations?
- A It has been such a long time since these events took place I can no longer recall specific comments by Mr. Feuchtwanger, but I have given you the impressions I formed from the conversations I had with him.
- Q Did Mr. Feuchtwanger advocate Marxism, to your knowledge?
- A I think I could say yes. He has told me he was a believer in the principles of Marxism.
- Q Did you differentiate in that answer between pure Marxism and Communism as a philosophy?
- A No, I did not.
- Q Did you have any knowledge at any time of the membership or affiliation of Mr. or Mrs. Feuchtwanger with the Communist Party of any country in the world under any of the names it had employed?
- A No.
- Q Did Mr. Feuchtwanger ever tell you that he had been a member of or affiliated with any Communist Party?
- A No.
- Q Did he ever tell you he had not been such a member or so affiliated?
- A No.
- Q Were any such statements ever made to you or in your presence by his wife concerning herself?
- A No.
- Q Did you ever have any private conversations with Mr. Feuchtwanger, aside from the discussions mentioned at his home, where he expressed similar political viewpoints?
- A No. My private conversations with him were largely on literary subjects.
- Q Did Mr. Feuchtwanger, in his discussions of his trip to Russia about 1937, ever indicate to you the reason or purpose for this journey?
- A Not beyond either statement or implication that it was at the invitation of Stalin.
- Q Aside from the social events and private conversations you have described, did you have additional association with Mr. Feuchtwanger with respect to the Hollywood Writers Congress?
- A Yes, he was one of the speakers at a session of the Hollywood Writers

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Congress, in a panel called "Writers in Exile," at which I also spoke. My first recollection was that I had been program chairman for this meeting, but upon reviewing a record of the proceedings I find that I was the principal speaker.

Q Do you have any personal knowledge regarding the moral character of either Mr. or Mrs. Feuchtwanger?

A No.

Q Do you have any knowledge of any absence from the United States on the part of Mr. Feuchtwanger or his wife?

A No.

Q Why since 1945 have you severed your social connections with Mr. Feuchtwanger?

A That was more or less by mutual agreement. I felt that I could not associate with a man of his political views, and I told him so frankly and he agreed that I was probably right in my attitude.

Q To your knowledge, did your decision breed any ill-feeling between yourself and Mr. Feuchtwanger, that is, on his part?

A I should think not because he still sends me copies of his books whenever he writes a new book.

Q Based upon your contacts with Mr. Feuchtwanger over the period you have described, what is your opinion of the man's political philosophy?

A Well, my impression, as I have stated throughout, is that he prefers the Marxist or Communist political system to the American democratic system.

Q As he ever suggested to you that any changes in this Government along those lines would be preferable?

A No.

Q Then I presume you have gotten your impression primarily from his outspoken admiration for the Russian system?

A Yes.

Q Have you ever heard him speak unfavorably of Russia or its system of Government at any time?

A No.

Q During the period of your close association, have you heard him speak favorably in that regard?

A Yes.

Q Have you ever heard him speak favorably of the United States at any time?

A No, I don't think I have ever heard him speak favorably of the United States.

Q Have you ever discussed the religious beliefs of Mr. Feuchtwanger at any time?

A No.

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Q Do you know of any persons other than those you have named, who would be likely to have intimate knowledge of either Mr. Fouchtwanger or his wife?

A No.

Q Do you believe that Mr. Fouchtwanger or his wife are potentially good prospective citizens of this country, bearing in mind that unquestioned loyalty to the United States is the primary requisite for citizenship?

A I am afraid I shall have to answer that in the negative.

Q Have you understood all the questions I have asked you during the course of this statement?

A Yes.

Q When the statement has been transcribed, will you review and sign it if it is found to be true and correct?

A Yes.

Q In the event that your testimony is required by the United States Government in any subsequent proceedings involving Mr. Fouchtwanger or his wife, are you willing to so testify for the Government?

A Yes.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes, notebook 62584, March 26, 1953.

Grace E. Dorris
Grace E. Dorris, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony, including pages 1 to 7, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered 1 to _____, inclusive, were made at my request.

Dr. Gustavo O. Arlt, Respondent

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me at Los Angeles, California, this _____ day of _____, 1953.

(b)(7)(e)

Examining Officer

A7 510 026-Inv.

A7 510 027-Inv.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1700-9249 IDD

DATE: March 24, 1953

TO : [redacted] District Director

(b)(7)(c) Los Angeles 13, California

FROM : [redacted] District Director

Honolulu, T. H.

SUBJECT: Your 1600-41933 INV; Charles Spencer CHAPLIN; March 11, 1953

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

In response to your request that a Mr. Pinney, former owner of the El Mirador Hotel, Palm Springs, California, in 1932-1933, you are advised that the correct name of this person is found to be William Phinney.

The personnel office of the Matson Steamship Company, owners of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu, T. H., advise that the latest address they have from Mr. Phinney was furnished them in January, 1948. At that time, Mr. Phinney resided at [redacted] (b)(6)
[redacted] Los Angeles, California.

(b)(6)

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

VIA AIR MAIL

[redacted]
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1953
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES OFFICE
Date

(b)(7)(c)

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TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH TO ENGLISH OF AN ARTICLE

FROM THE PUBLICATION "PAZ" - DECEMBER, 1952

PAGE 27

CHAPLIN IN THE WORLD

See Subson Unit Library

A new great picture, a trip to Europe, a statement by the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. James MacGregor, the sense that he will not be permitted to return to the country. Suffice it to say that Chas. Chaplin, "the father of human fondness," should receive the expression of affection and gratitude of all the working classes of the world, that since his first pictures they loved and admired him. Many countries officially opened their doors to Chaplin. Mexico, according to a high official of the Secretary of State, declared that Chaplin could find refuge in their country at any time. France granted him the official rank in the Legion of Honor, and the President of the Republic of France rendered him public homage personally. The press of all the world cry out with indignation against the prohibition of his returning to the country for whose glory and popularity Chaplin has given more than for his own fortune.

This is not the first time that the great actor has encountered this kind of difficulty in his adopted country. In 1918 when his short movie, "The Pilgrim" (Chaplin rebelled satirically against Anglo-American Puritanism) and then because of the public opinion that followed and was censored in fifteen states of the Union, attacks rained down against him, slanders, blackmail, lawsuits, interference in his personal life, and was reproached for "having been allowed to make his fortune in the United States

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and showed so much lack of appreciation." In 1949 when the Senator Cain accused him of being almost a traitor to the United States, Chaplin himself answered with this argument "The largest part of the money I have earned abroad Uncle Sam has extracted his part thanks to taxes. I am a paying guest." The North Americans do not take into account how much the flourishing movie industry owes much to Chaplin. The authorities and great press have forgotten his service to the poorer interests, but the North American people like the common and honorable people of all parts consider him as a close friend who knows how to interpret their feelings and who can demonstrate with genuine artistry between laughs the contradictions of our world.

The human significance of Chaplin's work lends to his artistic work the universal interest that he has conquered from his first films. There was the miracle of "Charlot Soldier," a picture that appeared a few months before the Armistice (1918) of the first World War that constituted one of the most severe testimonies against war. Although he has never participated, his interpretation of life in the trenches was so real that no one in Europe could detect anything false in it. Then came his greatest work of the first era before 1932. All are testimonies and satires without weakness, "A Dog's Life," "The Kid," "Pay Day," "The Migrant." A dangerous weight of denunciation grew out of his work. His verve affirmed, his style each time more ingenious, more original, always coming in torrents of laughter. But all the suffering he endured during his childhood and youth subtly supply the surface, the misery in London, the insanity of his mother,

the charity, his long life behind barn doors, the fog, the rain, the police, the missions, the mixtures of temperance . . . For what reason then did scenes of the slums bring such great success to Chaplin's pictures. Because they are the denunciation of war, the economic crises that produce crime, and the hysteria that produces depressions and war. Speaks a man.

We are reminded of the cause of "The Dictator." In 1937 some years after the advent of Hitler to power, Chaplin announced he was going to make a movie about that. The Germans realized that would be a dangerous weapon. It was only a short time when Chaplin was excluded from the German screens, but instead of impeding it only made him carry out his project. Action was taken before the German Consul in Los Angeles, there were diplomatic discussions, threats of boycotting North American films in Germany, threats of death against Chaplin. The picture was finished before the great drama that was to burst but a number of states refused to exhibit it because they feared being compromised.

The world was touched one more time on hearing the dissertation that marked the end of the picture, the little Jewish barber confused with the dictator and obliged to speak to the soldiers who acclaimed him. Today with a new threat of war hanging over the world it is good to re-read this bold and true text that sums up the message of Chaplin and his faith in the future of man.

HIS NEW PICTURE

"Limelight," Chaplin's last picture, is without doubt the most

dramatic of all and also the most perfect in image. This picture makes Chaplin more close to us, as if after having lived with the actor we finally become acquainted with the man. His perfect identity the change of character from one to another being his own secret. The smile of Chaplin in "Limelight" from the first scene, this smile of infinite kindness from which we get a true gift each time publicly proclaims the extreme dignity of the man. Calvero tells us much more about Chaplin, describing him for all of us as a symbolic person and continues to be the unforgettable Charlot.

The story of Calvero idol of his public as a clown and that now this public scorns him because he is no longer funny, about a man who has aged, who has lost his footing, who has become inferior to the person he was or wants to be. The story of all men which for one reason or another old age is one among so many others, has lost control of his nerve or of his bearing. But the kindness of Calvero, his unalterable young heart have saved him from complete decay and from desperation. He believes in the man and in beauty. He believes in everything that elevates man and in the universal conscience that has necessarily been forming for the last 60 thousand years. He transmitted to Terry the young ballerina whom he saved from suicide his love of art and his faith in life. Thanks to him she will acquire equal glory, if not more, comparable to what he acquired. And after the death of Calvero, one night in which he received his glorious passing, the life perpetuated from one generation to another, from Calvero to Terry that marvelous dance.

The genius of Chaplin radiates precisely this confidence and

conviction that is never contradicted. The great lesson of Chaplin is that he has not ceased for a single moment to exalt the dignity of man, beauty and art and the necessity of justice. Because of this without doubt his personality and pictures have the power to unite and reconcile in the same emotion all the frightened and dissolute men of his time.

A NEW BOOK ON CHAPLIN

The French writer, George Sadone, has just finished publishing "The Life of Charlot," book full of feeling because it has been written not only with scrupulous preoccupation of detailed stories, but also pictures the true character of the person. A great respect for Chaplin himself and for his work inspired the whole book. Sadone like a good story teller which he is shows perfectly in this masterpiece profound thought he has unveiled throughout the same. Also shows the evolution of Chaplin from his small part in the Fred Karno group, from the beginning until he learned to conquer the glory and to reach the maturity of his talent.

George Sadone relates the genius of "The Immigrant," "Modern Times," "City Lights," "The Dictator," "Monsieur Verdoux," "Limelight," and other masterpieces which for diverse reasons are movie classics. To all, these take their place with all the great events of contemporary history which is proper. The years between 1915 - 1929 there appeared the great series of Chaplin. They signified the glory but after many years of unplanned work. But after a while these efforts of Chaplin have been

forgotten, the great patience of this artist to play his part, beautified with his expression . As times goes by Charlot becomes more human. In the highest degree of his success he aroused the public with "City Lights" in which in behalf of the fraternity of the humble is expressed a cruel charge against the millionaire and against the unjust order of the wealthy class. Calumny, contempt, threats, victim of the invective of the ties of virtue does not detract from the popular Charlot who is called an inspiration to all men and his speech for the opening of a second front during World War II met with unanimous approval of the progressive and anti-fascist opinion of the whole world.

Finally if a profound bitterness inspired "Monsieur Verdoux," the message of Chaplin in "Limelight" is at this time a message of hope and confidence - the message as G. Sadone says "of a grand artist of genius, grand citizen, honest man."

File 1600-41933

March 17, 1953

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

See SECRET portion of file for CO memo of 3/17/53 and attachments.

[Redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

Investigator

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March 15, 1953.

RE KARGER AFFAIR:

Records show that the incident about which we talked took place between May 22, 1945 and about October 1, 1945. That is to say that my knowledge of the affair ended about the latter date stemming from personal experience.

Now it might have been some weeks after the latter date when the party mentioned was seen entering the residence because the information to this effect was given to me by a third party who is now in the East.

I believe you said you thought it was in 1946. This was a mistake, unless there was a lapse of six months after my personal contact, which I do not think was the case.

RE HOLLYWOOD WELFARE ASSOCIATION

This was the organization which I said I had examined the articles of incorporation of and can state that it was a Communist influenced group with broad powers of relief work for strikers and, I believe, the power to buy and sell real estate. I believe the property now owned by a group of unions located on Cahuenga Pass in Hollywood was a part of this effort. However, I may be mistaken in this latter; but it can easily be ascertained by an examination of the articles of incorporation.

RE WATER RATS OF ENGLAND.

This was an organization of "variety" (now called "vaudeville") actors in England formed some time before 1900. It had some aspects of a labor union and included, for the most part, the more prominent entertainers in the Music Halls in England.

About 1900, George Fuller Golden, a prominent variety (vaudeville) star in this country, along with others of like standing, formed in this country an organization called the White Rats. This organization, likewise, was an organization supposed to protect the interests of the vaudeville stars in this country on the same lines as the Water Rats in England, with which it had a fraternal working arrangement.

About 1900, the White Rats attempted a strike in this country. It failed and the organization became almost defunct.

About 1906, Harry Mountford, an Englishman, came to this country from the Water Rats of England and revived the White Rats

Item 4 E

of America and put it on a strict trade union basis. He was so successful that by 1912 he was able to get a charter from the American Federation of Labor, covering the entire acting profession in the United States.

By 1916 the membership of the White Rats Actors Union, as it was now called, had about 43,000 members. This included most of the acting profession in America at that time.

In February of 1917, this union called a nation-wide strike in all vaudeville theaters. After about eight weeks the strike failed and the union was almost wrecked. It lost its building, a club house on 46th St. New York City, and a company union formed by Pat Casey, Joe Schenck and others took its ~~xxx~~ place.

Mountford and James Fitzpatrick, its president, considered the situation hopeless and by 1921 had surrendered the AF of L. charter to the Actors Equity Association which had been formed by the legitimate stage actors in the meantime.

Actors Equity Association still holds that original charter and the Screen Actors Guild, American Guild of Variety Artists, AGVA and other entertaining groups are subsidiaries of the Actors Equity, but all combined under what is called the 4 A's.

About 1937, when the Communists under the leadership of Jeff Kibbe, Rudolph Kohl, Irwin P. Hentschel and others, were seriously infiltrating the Hollywood Unions, particularly the IATSE, a group, working secret in those unions, was formed and was called the White Rats. It had a short life and in 1939 when the United Studio Technicians Guild (USTG) took over for the Communists, it was dissolved and was not heard of after that time.

This White Rats had no connection with the theatrical organization mentioned above.

Neither the Water Rats of England nor the White Rats Actors Union of the United States during the time mentioned above had any political characteristics or ideologies. The White Rats in this country went out of existence practically at the beginning of the first world war. There was no Communist Party at that time.

Whether the Water Rats of England, which still seems to be in existence, has become contaminated, I do not know.

Welf

File 1600-41933

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

See SECRET portion of file for DDNY report 3/13/53

Form 16-43
11-26-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

NR: STW: GR: LOS ANGELES ^{FILED}: DATE: 3-18-53

TO: COMMISSIONER
WASHINGTON D.C

TEXT:

EXMAC CHARLES CHAPLIN FILE A FIVE SIX FIVE THREE ZERO NINE TWO
REENTRY PERMIT NUMBER ONE SEVEN ONE THREE THREE ONE ONE ISSUED
JULY SIXTEEN NINETEEN FIFTYTWO DATE OF EXPIRATION JULY SIXTEEN
NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE

SIGNATURE: (b)(7)(c)

NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STW: Originating Stn's Call Letters TEXT: Spell out all words, punctuation
GR: Word Count and dates.
ORIGINATING STATION'S NAME appears immediately after Word Count

CONFIRMATION TO:

COPIES TO:

SVC: TO: TIME: DATE: OP: 483
FROM:

Form 16-43
11-26-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California


NR: 1167 STN: KAD200 CR: 20 PRIORITY WASH FLD: 1528 DATE: MAR 18

TO: DD LA


PRIORITY

TEXT:

DIDIR BEDAC AS SOON AS POSSIBLE DATE OF ISSUANCE AND DATE OF EXPIRATION
REENTRY PERMIT FOR CHARLES CHAPLIN FILE A FIVE SIX FIVE THREE ZERO NINE
TWO ATZIT ***

See  MAR 18 1953

(b)(7)(c)

SIGNATURE: 

NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating Stn's Call Letter TEXT: Spell out all words, punctuation
CR: Word Count and dates.

ORIGINATING STATION'S NAME appears immediately after Word Count

CONFIRMATION TO: _____

COPIES TO: _____

TO: _____
SVC: _____ TIME: 1333 DATE: 3/18/53 OP: *da*
FROM: KAD660

483

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE: I & N S & E, 1953

March 18, 1953

E. DE WITT MARSHALL, IMMIGRATION ATTACHE
INSURGENTES 105
MEXICO, D.F., MEXICO.

BEKEB DATE NOT INTERESTED THIS TIME RETURN OF JOAN BARRY ***

[REDACTED]
(b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED]
District Director

***NAME TRANSMITTED IN CODE

ADG/psw

482

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

FX-1201

(10)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

LA302 DA591

1953 MAR 17 PM 5 55

D. SAB732 15 PD=SA MEXICOCITY MEX 17 615P=

 DISTRICT DIRECTOR=

(b)(7)(c) IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

458 SOUTH SPRING ST LOSA=

JOAN BARRY STRANDED AND ATTEMPTING TO RENAUNCE USC

HERE ARE YOU INTERESTED IN HER RETURN=

MARSHALL=

RENAUNCE USC=

482

NAME RECEIVED IN CODE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

Date March 16, 1953

File No. 1600-41933

District Director
Los Angeles, California

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF RECORDS

A check of the records of Federal Bureau of Investigation
is requested for the purpose of obtaining any material information contained
therein for the official use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the
case of the person described below:

Name: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Present Address: _____

Former Addresses: _____

Place and Date of Birth: _____ Occupation: _____ Sex: _____

Complexion: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Weight _____

Height: _____ Identification Marks: _____

Record No. _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____

REMARKS: ~~Desire further details from notes of T-8 (LA FBI rpt 20/14/52 re CHARLES)~~
regarding date of party at home of CLIFFORD ODETS, and identity of other
persons present. T-8 has been interviewed, has poor memory now, and claims
his notes were turned over to FBI through Culver City Police Chief.

NAME: [redacted] INVESTIGATOR (b)(7)(c) TITLE: _____

.....

RECORD

Signature _____

Date Report Submitted _____

Title _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service.
Los Angeles 13, California

Date March 16, 1953

File No. 1600-41933

District Director
Los Angeles, California

REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF RECORDS

A check of the records of Federal Bureau of Investigation
is requested for the purpose of obtaining any material information contained
therein for the official use of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the
case of the person described below:

Name: JANE LAWSON STRAUB NEUMANN (MRS. SHEPPARD) STRUDWICK

Present Address: [redacted] North Hollywood [redacted] Hollywood

Former Address: [redacted] Santa Monica, California
(b)(6)

Place and Date of Birth: New Jersey Occupation: _____ Sex: Female

Complexion: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Weight _____

Height: _____ Identification Marks: _____

Record No. _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____

REMARKS: 1945 Exec Secy So. Calif. Chapter, RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF. Being considered
for interview re CHARLES CHAPLIN.

(b)(7)(c)

NAME: INVESTIGATOR TITLE: _____

16541/1181 - 3-28-50 - previous check on past
Neumann

RECORD

Nothing subsequent to 1949, at which time she
was employed by Red Cross & residing at
[redacted] Santa Monica.

(b)(6)

Associates with known communists. How
Variety newspaper clippings since 1949 giving
activity (48)

Date Report Submitted _____

Signature [redacted]
Title _____

Form I-182a (Rev. 4-15-50)

(This space for use by representative of transportation company.)

The alien named herein departed from the United States at the port, on the date, and by means of transportation shown below:

**PASSENGER
DEPARTED PER
S/S QUEEN ELIZABETH
17 SEP 1952
FROM NEW YORK**

File No.

AJ 1092

REPORT OF DEPARTURE OF ALIEN WITH REENTRY PERMIT

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

The validity of this permit expires

MONTH	DAY	YEAR

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION OF BEARER

AGE (YEARS)	HEIGHT (FEET)	WEIGHT (POUNDS)	COMPLEXION	HAIR	EYES
37	5	140	FAIR	GRAY	BLUE

IDENTIFICATION MARKS

NEWYAN

ISSUED AT

MONTH	DAY	YEAR

No. 1713311

To be detached by representative of transportation company and attached to outbound manifest (Form I-434)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1950 - O-887283

Immigration & Naturalization Service

U. S. Department of Justice

Form G-40

(2-16-45)

File No. 1600-41933

TELEPHONE CALL REPORT

Date: March 11, 1953 Time of Call 3:03 P.M. Minutes 4 Minutes

From: MUtual 1281

To: LYcoming 2-5662 (Pomona)

Subject Matter: Activity 50 Inv



(b)(7)(c)

Investigator

Immigration & Naturalization Service

U. S. Department of Justice

Form G-40

(2-16-45)

File No. 1600-11933

TELEPHONE CALL REPORT

Date: March 12, 1953 Time of Call 9:30 A.M. Minutes 1 minute

From: MUtual 1281

To: LYcoming 2-5662 (Pomona)

Subject Matter:

[Redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

Investigator

File 1600-41933

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

See SECRET portion of file for memo of 2/24/53 to DDNY

Item 475
/

Chaplin May Buy Modest Villa on French Riviera

CANNES, March 7 (Reuters) Charlie Chaplin may buy a sea-coast residence on the French Riviera, it was learned today.

Chaplin and his wife Oona are en route here from Geneva for a three-day visit. It is believed they will inspect the villa Brisants (Breakers) at La Napoule, a picturesque vacation resort about four miles west of Cannes.

Business agents sent by Chaplin to inspect the property said he is interested in buying the villa, a modest, red-tiled house perched on a rock adjoining a sandy bathing cove. If Chaplin moves in, his neighbor will be the widow of the American sculptor, Henry Clews.

9:30 A

L. A. Times

3-8-53

473

CHAPLIN

very badly about it after these years," Lois Runser

Chaplin still has a staff of 12 employees at his studio here, Runser said. "Limelight" filming since Chaplin finished up to Mr. Chaplin, Runser replied when asked what will become of employees.

Runser said she has plans in mind for Europe, anyhow, may be of us, she has said to Miss Runser and other people.

house and studio listed for sale for \$150,000.

April 15
American re-ent
to return to
ers Re-en
Would H

ENZO
GI

any of those later named accomplices in the Burbank murder but they were suspected of having at one time plotted a similar burglary attempt. Shorter first talked about the Monohan case to Burbank police March 31. Subsequently he gave his statement to the District Attorney's office.

Andrews then sought assistance from the Los Angeles Police Department, which completed partial identifications given by Shorter.

Since Shorter made his statement, police have received information regarding the case from two or three other informers, it was learned.

Fearing Witness Flight

Parker said Andrews had not asked his department to provide a guard for Shorter. Andrews said he saw the "spookys" with him.

Ban Ordered

The day after Charol was surrendered to U.S. State Department authorities in Geneva, Switzerland, last Friday.

and, surrendered his residence in Geneva, Switzerland, without explanation.

made a fortune in films. the United States, where he has a permit, which may mean a return to the United States.

CHARLIE CH

Continued in First Page

a "return residence visa. He still will have to face a hearing, however. Brownell said. At which Chaplin gave up the guarantee and returned to his native England. Miss asked for a copy of the report. Charles said he was "all right" but "badly" in the stomach.

YES UP IN U.S.

try permit on

ave Had Hearing

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933

TO : DISTRICT DIRECTOR, Los Angeles, California

DATE: February 24, 1953

(b)(7)(c)

FROM : Officer in Charge
El Centro, California

SUBJECT: Your 1600-41933 Inv.; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

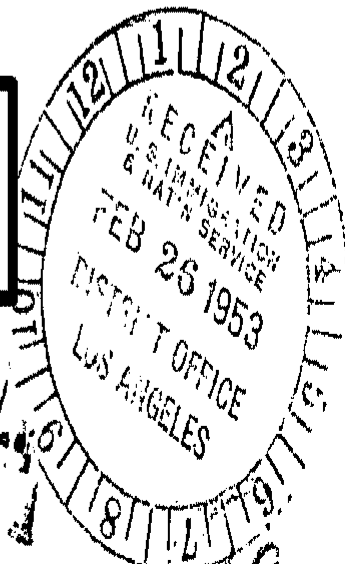
Mr. R. E. Sidler, Manager Director at the El Mirador Hotel, Palm Springs, California, advises that he has no knowledge of any existing records covering registrations at this hotel prior to such time as his company acquired ownership. This company is known as the National Hotel Enterprises, with main offices located at 616 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

This hotel was owned and operated by a Mr. Pinney, who is now connected with the Royal Hawaiian Hotel at Honolulu, during the period in question. About 1942 or 1943 this hotel was taken over by the US Army by whom it was maintained until sold to the National Hotel Enterprises. No information was available as to what disposition was made of the records at such time as the Army took over.

(b)(7)(c)

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

1894

The Garden School
11505 Rochester Avenue
West Los Angeles 25, California

Mr. [redacted]
U.S. Department of Justice
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

(b)(7)(c)

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Congratulations! I hear our friend is on the run. You people must have done a fine job.

Now, may I have my copy of the Chaplin book and the photo-stats back? If it is not convenient for you to send them, I can pick them up as I go downtown every Thursday.

Cordially yours

Gerrith von Malm

February 17, 1953

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
INTEL. & NAT'L
SERVICES
REC'D - LOS ANGELES

1953 FEB 18 PM 12:11

Received all documents
Feb. 17, 1953
Gerrith von Malm

(469)

Note: She says if we need any
of her documents or books
just let her know & we are
welcome

(b)(7)(c)

DETAILS

*Envelope
Section*

There are attached duplicate copies each of two digests of the information contained in the files of "Counter Attack". A survey of the publications and articles listed in these two digests is presently under way to determine which of them not previously furnished can be obtained locally and forwarded at a later date.

There are attached to this report duplicate photostatic copies of the following:

*Envelope
Section*

- 1: "PW" - Tuesday, April 15, 1947 - Page 11
- 2: "Daily Worker" - Monday, December 7, 1942 - Page number unknown
- 3: "The Worker" - Sunday, May 15, 1949 - Page 8 - Magazine Section
- 4: "Daily Worker" - Thursday, January 1, 1953 - Page 7
- 5: "Daily Worker" - Monday, January 19, 1953 - Page 7
- 6: "Daily Worker" - Friday, January 30, 1953 - Page 7
- 7: "The Worker" - Sunday, February 1, 1953 - Page 14
- 8: "Daily Worker" - Friday, February 6, 1953 - Page 7

While reviewing publications which mention Chaplin, one MARIN SETON has come to attention. She is the author of a book entitled "Eisenstein", which is the biography of a Russian movie director by that name. She does not quote Chaplin but refers to him several times in a manner which indicates considerable knowledge of his possible relationship with the Soviet movie industry. She was born in England but is a naturalized citizen of the United States and is presently residing at [redacted] Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois. It is suggested that the Chicago Office of this Service be requested to determine whether she is considered a loyal American and, if so, to interview her concerning her knowledge of Chaplin. (b)(6)

VICTOR LASKY called this Investigator on Tuesday, January 10, 1953, and suggested that the two individuals named below be contacted by officers of this Service if they had not already been, inasmuch as he had received some information from them, orally, which had been of value to him in writing his article for the December, 1952 issue of the American Legion magazine:

- 1: ART ARTHUR, c/o Motion Picture Industry Council
357 No. Cannon Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif.
- 2: ARCHIE CLOSSON, [redacted] (b)(6)
Lodi, Calif.

Mr. Lasky also stated that he recalled having heard a broadcast by LOUELLA PARSONS on January 27, 1953, sometime between 9 and 10:30 PM, and emanating

W. A. Bertness
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

from a West Coast studio, in which she claimed to have confidential information concerning Chaplin's plans with respect to his possible return to the United States and his reasons for whatever action he contemplated. Inquiry in New York has adduced that the broadcast was carried on a national hook-up by the Columbia Broadcasting System but no transcript of the program is available locally.

The Philadelphia Office has furnished this office clippings from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" for January 19, 1953 through January 31, 1953 encompassing a serial feature story about Chaplin. The articles make numerous references to information obtained from official sources of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and it is therefore presumed that the Central Office was of assistance to the reporters who are unnamed in the articles but who prepared them. With that thought in mind, duplication of the articles has not been undertaken and will not be unless requested by the Central Office or District Director of Los Angeles.

Gene A. Bertucci
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81

Date

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DECLASSIFIED

COPY

I. V. SOKOLOV, "Charlie Chaplin", Moscow, 1938

- pager 101-106 about the film "New Times"
 a political comedy - pamphlet.

"Novye Vremena" (New Times) is like a complete encyclopedia of vices of the capitalistic system. Manufacturing plant, with its capitalistic rationalism, is a monstrous tyrannical jail, and perfect mechanism of torture and enslavement of human personality. "New Times" is beginning of a new and important period in Chaplin's creation."

Publication "Literary contemporary", 1936, No. 10

Article by T. Sorokin - "Charlie Chaplin":

... pages 212-213: Film "New Times"..... is a brilliant and common symbol of the capitalistic industry and of all and the newest system of the capitalistic economy, where a human being is nothing else but a medium of tyrannical exploitation."....."and what is more valuable to us, as we see, that the social views of Chaplin have undergone considerable changes."

Publication "Novy Mir", 1948, No. 5

Article by A. Leytes - "talent and viewpoint. / Pertaining to the question of creative direction of Charlie Chaplin/."

NOTATION: Alexander Michailovich Leytes, an author of the article about Chaplin, is one of the most important Soviet propagandists, carrying Anti-American campaign. There last year was printed a pamphlet on his lecture about "American Imperialism" /it is in New York Public Library/. Leytes in 1944 refused to publish my book:.....and I mentioned about it in my book: "I'll Never Go Back". (E. P. Dutton, 1948)

Excerpts from Leytes' article about Chaplin: page 277.

Leytes, quoting Chaplin's words, that a "comedian must be passive and that he is not "pushing" events, but that the events rule him" he writes:

".....Many times Chaplin had tried to "free himself" from the mask of his character. It seemed to him, that such a mask, demanding comical histrionics, prevents to display something new, something that transpired in historical reality, from which Charlie cannot escape and cannot help of not to feel it with his artistic instinct..... It is interesting to trace back those scenes and films, which Chaplin had planned, in order to divorce himself from the mask. He starts a film, but never finishes it. At times, he had an idea to create a film dealing with the Life of Christ; then he switches - and works on his script about Napoleon, who was represented and changed into a modest teacher of history;

COPY

COPY

the, again he planned to make a play out of a novel "Life of a Poor Young Man". Finally, Chaplin again and again reverts back to his old habitual character - of a hobo with his walking-stick in hand. Great artist! He was putting in more and more of his pathetic witticism. Already in "City Lights" where the so-called American "prosperity" is subjected to derision, and where he, Chaplin, a homeless beggar, hobo, is convincing a millionaire, who was trying to commit suicide, - that life is beautiful and the man - is good. However, and not by chance, in "New Times", which is the most powerful and progressing product of Chaplin, where the producer maliciously derides the capitalistic civilization; Artistically it appears that his personality, when he by an accident picked up the dropped red flag and by misunderstanding finds himself at the head of labor demonstration. Charlie Chaplin sees in his heroes a human victim, who accidentally could be mixed up in a struggle, and not the human, who consciously and actively participates in a skirmish.

Such a passive figure, however, does not correspond to the actual social mood of Chaplin himself. NOTATION: Such observation made by Leytes is very important. Term "social mood" has only one interpretation by Leytes. Here arises a contradiction in his work. Chaplin's social feeling makes him quickly to respond to contemporary events, which affect a spectator in the crowd. These events he always presents as a background, upon which appears his unchangeable personality. His artistic feeling is dragging behind his social feeling.

Leytes continues: that the hour has arrived demanding of Chaplin a "militant response to historical events."

Leytes continues and quotes Chaplin's greeting of USSR. Chaplin wrote: -"I greet you, Soviet Union, for your magnificent struggle, which you carried in the name of freedom....In spite of lies, which marred your cause, and for which you struggle, you have grown manly and free....I greet you, Russia, because nothing can stop your progress."

"Literature Gazette" 1936, Sept. 10. and article about the "City Lights"..../end of the article/: "Charlie Chaplin, as an artist, is close to us, not only as an actor, but by his touching and exciting play and his social views, such as shown in his last film "New Times". In 1946, there was published a collection about

Chaplin, but I could not find it in New York Public Library. Evidently it was not received from Moscow.

The above translation from the Russian Language was made by the undersigned

Date 3/3/53

/s/ C. Shanowsky, Interpreter

Immigration and Naturalization Service
70 Columbus Avenue, New York 23, N. Y.
3-1370 - 7/11/52

COPY

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DISTRICT DIRECTOR, Los Angeles, Calif. 1600-41933 INV.
DATE: Feb. 10, 1953

(b)(7)(c)
FROM : Officer in Charge,
El Centro, California

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, your 1600-41933 INV

Reference to your inquiry covering above named subject, please be informed that you may expect to receive result of investigation requested prior to the expiration of next week.

Rec'd 1/21/53



(b)(7)(c)

451

CHAPLIN HOME AS SUBDIVISION

8 Lots Go on Sale; Carpets,
Furniture Going to London

By Louella O. Parsons

Motion Picture Editor International News Service

Charlie Chaplin is subdividing his Beverly Hills estate, it was disclosed yesterday, indicating that he has abandoned any intention to return to the United States.

The property, on a Benedict Canyon lateral near Pickfair, already has been divided into eight lots and turned over to a real estate concern for disposal.

One of the parcels will include Charlie's home for more than 30 years, the imposing Spanish mansion at 1085 Summit drive which he built in the early 1920's, soon after Mary Pickford and the late Douglas Fairbanks established their home nearby.

MOVING VANS—

Yesterday was moving day at the Chaplin mansion. Enormous moving vans were loading its contents, including furniture, pianos, drapes and rugs for shipment to London, England.

Charlie insisted that he would return to Hollywood when the Attorney General barred his re-entry into the United States in an order last September.

Action was taken after Chaplin, his young wife, Oona O'Neill, daughter of the playwright, and their children went abroad; the Government ordering investigation of charges that the comedian is an undesirable alien associated with subversive organizations.

As late as October 29 Charlie said that "I haven't changed my mind" about returning, but since then evidence has been accumulating that he intends to remain in Europe.

The latest indication came 10 days ago when it was reported that the laboratory which has stored prints and negatives of Chaplin comedy hits for years has crated them up and shipped them to London.

WIFE'S TRIP—

Early in December Mrs. Chaplin made a secret trip to Hollywood, entering the country through Canada. At that time it was reported that she picked up between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in cash and negotiable securities and returned to London with it.

Subsequently the Chaplins visited Switzerland, and were

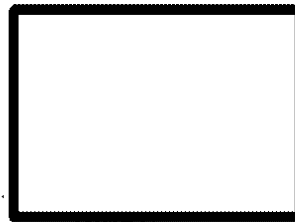
La. Examiner
2-10-53

446

LA File 1600-41933

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

See SECRET portion of file for CO memorandum of 2/2/53, and inclosures.



(b)(7)(c)

INVESTIGATOR

444

Officer in Charge, El Centro, California

1600-41933 Inv.
February 9, 1953

District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your file number unknown; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

On December 11, 1952, you were requested to check records of the El Mirador Hotel, Palm Springs, California and to furnish three photostatic copies of any existing hotel registration signed by Chaplin during the winter of 1932 - 1933 or showing his residence there with PAULETTE GODDARD during that period.

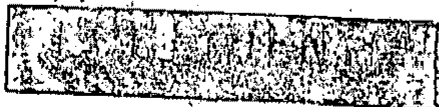
Please inform this office the results of your investigation, or advise when a report may be expected.

(b)(7)(c)



enforcement

5-29-81
Date



DECLASSIFIED 443

Communism in Hollywood

Note -- The following came from official report.

During the period from Feb. 19 to Aug. 23, 1943, the California Dist. Committee received from people in the motion pix industry a total of \$43,000.

They also reported that, for Dec., 1942,--January, 1943, they had received from the same group a total of \$33,000.

This makes a total of \$76,000. Of this amount, the following gave:

Irvin Pichel -- Director -- \$1,340

Frederic March -- Actor -- \$350

John Howard Lawson -- Writer -- \$1,000

Charles Chaplin paid over in 4 months -- \$2,300

Edward G. Robinson paid in 3 mos. -- \$5,100

Katherine Hepburn -- Actress -- 2 mos. -- \$500.

On August 24, 1943, Carlton Alsop, who is believed to be Carlton Moss, writer of script for "One Man's Family," donated \$1,500 to the California C. P. State Commission.

NOTE. Carlton E. Morse is the author of "One Man's family and this last paragraph is in error. See R-9988.

Source:

B-31, May 6, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(b)(7)(c)

2016/501

TO : [Redacted] District Director
Los Angeles, California

DATE:
January 23, 1953

FROM : E. DeWitt Marshall, Attaché
Mexico City

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, your 1600-41933 INV

*to Joe Hoville
7/1/53 for
pernell and
report*

I enclose a copy of the December issue of the monthly magazine, "PAZ", organ of the Communist-Front Mexican Peace Committee. You will note, beginning on page 27 under the heading "CHAPLIN IN THE WORLD", a series of short articles relating to subject. Since the articles slant toward eulogy and defense of Chaplin it is considered possible you may desire to include a translation in your file relating to him. Further brief reference is made to subject on page 38 of the publication.

A telegram dated January 8, 1953 has been received from Enrique Vasquez, Civil Registry official, Empalme, Sonora, advising me that marriage certificate No. 38, dated November 25, 1924, of Charles Chaplin and Lellita Louise McMurray is being forwarded to me by registered mail. Such document has not yet arrived here; it will be forwarded to you immediately upon receipt.

E. D. Marshall

[Redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
SERVICE
JAN 22 1953
DISTRICT OFFICE
LOS ANGELES

Enclosure

CC: Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner, Investigations
Division, Central Office, A 5 653 092.

EDM/ac

[Redacted]

5-29-81
Date

431

DECLASSIFIED

[Redacted]



California

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS
WAR MEMORIAL, VETERANS BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO 2
HEMLOCK 1-2400

January 23, 1953

TO: POST ADJUTANTS
DEPARTMENT OFFICERS

In keeping with your National Commander's wish to keep you informed, these five resolutions, passed at the National Executive Committee Meeting, October 10-12, 1952, are sent to you so that you and your comrades will know the National policy on one phase of our fight against Communism.

You can help by notifying your local motion picture theater manager that The American Legion is opposing the showing of pictures participated in by those who do not believe in 100% Americanism. One resolution specifically deals with the Chaplin picture "Limelight." You should also notify your local radio and TV stations to the same effect.

For your information, the Fox West Coast theater management has withheld the showing of this Chaplin picture until he is allowed to re-enter the United States by the Department of Justice.

Your National Commander has continued the liaison with the entertainment industry by retaining James O'Neil, Past National Commander, to represent the Legion in that work. O'Neil has done a marvelous job in this position as liaison representative, and we are informed that he has convinced the major movie studios that they should not continue to keep persons of leftist tendencies on their payrolls. In order to have a liaison with the National on this situation, your Department Commander has appointed the following committees:

Post

Area

1 Anderson Cordill

4 Al Kaiser, Jr.

4 N. John Nielsen

5 W. K. Barker

Recd 1/30/53

429

**CHARLES CHAPLIN FILM "LIMELIGHT" AND HIS RE-ENTRY INTO
THE UNITED STATES**

Upon motion of E. Meade Wilson, Chairman, Resolutions Subcommittee, seconded by National Vice Commander Bourdon and carried, two resolutions considered at an earlier session—No. 38 "Charlie Chaplin be denied re-entry into the United States" and No. 39 "Charles Chaplin's picture entitled 'Limelight'"—were rejected. The following resolution, representing a consolidation of the two, was presented by Chairman Wilson. Based on recommendation of the Resolutions Subcommittee, his motion for approval of the resolution, seconded by B. E. Owens, Oregon, carried.

WHEREAS, Charlie Chaplin has produced and played an important part in a new picture titled "Limelight," which is soon to be exhibited in the United States, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Chaplin is now outside the confines of the United States, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Chaplin has never applied for or assumed responsibilities of citizenship although he has profited handsomely under the American Way of Life, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Chaplin has always manifested a contemptuous attitude toward American patriotism, and

WHEREAS, Charlie Chaplin's views of personal morality have resulted in public censure, and

WHEREAS, the Justice Department has initiated an investigation pertaining to the granting of a Certificate of Re-entry to Charlie Chaplin, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the National Executive Committee, The American Legion, at its meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana, October 10-11-12, 1952, urge the distributors of the film "Limelight" to withdraw its presentation until the issues are determined, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That The American Legion commend the Justice Department for its decision to investigate Charlie Chaplin's eligibility to return to the shores of the United States.

**IMPORTATION OF FILMS PRODUCED ABROAD BY EX-HOLLYWOOD
COMMUNISTS AND SYMPATHIZERS**

Based on recommendation of the Resolutions Subcommittee, motion to approve Resolution No. 48, emanating from the National Americanism Commission, was made by Subcommittee Chairman Wilson, seconded by Past National Commander Quinn, and carried.

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the attention of The American Legion by the Hollywood American Federation of Labor Film Council that some ex-Hollywood Communists and Communist sympathizers have gone to England, France, Mexico, Italy and other countries to produce films; and

WHEREAS, Some of these pictures are scheduled for the American market; and

WHEREAS, Such a program, if carried out, would in effect short-circuit the efforts being made in this country to eliminate Communists and Communist sympathizers from the motion picture industry.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in meeting assembled on October 10-11-12, 1952, calls for The American Legion to Marshall its forces and facilities to prevent American distribution of such films; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That The American Legion petition the House Un-American Activities Committee to initiate such legislative steps as will prevent the importation of such films into America and such legislation to include the prohibition of the importation of all films produced by Communist-dominated countries.

429

ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY NOT TO EMPLOY INDIVIDUALS WHO ESPOUSE COMMUNIST CAUSE

Resolution No. 45, emanating from the National Americanism Commission, was presented by Chairman Wilson. Based upon recommendation of the subcommittee, motion to approve the resolution was made by Chairman Wilson, seconded by National Vice Commander Wagner, and carried, as follows:

WHEREAS, The entertainment field has been widely used by the Communists and "fellow-travelers" as a medium for furthering the propaganda of the Kremlin, and

WHEREAS, Employment in this field has been an important source of income to individuals traitorous to the principles of our nation, and the tribute exacted by the Communist Party from such individuals and their earnings are used to further the broad program of the Stalinist conspiracy, and

WHEREAS, Extensive findings of Federal and industry investigations have revealed the existence of a great number of stars, writers, producers, etc., either actively engaged in this activity or duped into aiding Communist aims, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, By the National Executive Committee of The American Legion, in meeting, assembled on October 10-11-12, 1952, that The American Legion call upon the management of the entire entertainment industry, including the fields of stage and screen, radio, and television, to refrain from employing individuals who espouse the Communist cause and who have been cited as doing so, and who have supported the numerous propaganda front activities according to the reports of official government agencies.

COMMUNISM INFLUENCE IN MOTION PICTURES, RADIO AND TELEVISION

In accordance with recommendation of the Resolutions Subcommittee, motion by Chairman Wilson to approve Resolution No. 46, emanating from the National Americanism Commission, was seconded by Past National Commander Quinn, and approved as follows:

WHEREAS, articles appearing in The American Legion Magazine have conclusively shown that the influence of Communism and other subversive forces have not been completely eliminated from motion pictures, radio and television, and

WHEREAS, many persons view, hear and permit their children to view and hear motion pictures, radio and television tainted by such subversive influence solely because they do not know the background of persons involved in those media, and

WHEREAS, background information on all persons so involved should be made available to all interested Americans, particularly Legionnaires, now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the National Executive Committee in meeting assembled on October 10-11-12, 1952, that the managing Board of The American Legion Magazine is directed to keep constant supervision over the media referred to above with a view of detecting any subversive trends in the information or entertainment so transmitted or any verified affiliation of the author, producer, director, and principal actors and actresses with organizations now listed as subversive by the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee and to publish in the first available issue any such information.

INDIVIDUALS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN MOTION PICTURES, RADIO AND TELEVISION

In accordance with recommendation of the Resolutions Subcommittee, motion to approve Resolution No. 47 (register 424) was made by Subcommittee Chairman Wilson, seconded by Past National Commander Quinn and National Vice Commander Wagner, and carried.

WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of The American Legion that certain motion picture producers, radio and television producers and sponsors are starring and casting certain actors, actresses and entertainers connected with organizations proven subversive through the investigation of the Justice Department and with Congressional Committees, and

WHEREAS, the ingratitude of these individuals who have risen to fame and fortune and have profited handsomely under the American way of life is extremely reprehensible, and

WHEREAS, The American Legion believes that it would assist in effectively curbing subversive activities to boycott such pictures, programs and entertainment events and that the feeling of responsible patriotic citizens should be made known to producers and sponsors of these programs.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the National Executive Committee, The American Legion, at its meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana, October 10-11-12, 1952, go on record as urging all patriotic citizens to write letters of complaint to all motion picture producers, radio and television producers and sponsors of these programs, making known their displeasures with the starring and casting of those individuals known to be with subversive organizations.

429

File 1600-41933

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

See SECRET portion of file for report of Investigator

dated January 28, 1953.

(b)(7)(c)

See Steve 422
421
409
409

428
911

and men.

* * *

hear that when Oona Chaplin slipped into Hollywood several months ago to pick up several million dollars in loose change belonging to Charlie, she also attended to another important detail.

She arranged with the "lab" where prints of all Chaplin's old pictures were stored to have them crated and sent to Europe. There's a fortune in these old comedies as either reissues or to be sold outright.

All this adds up to just one deduction: Chaplin has decided against fighting for re-entry into the U. S. A. and is settling permanently abroad.

* * *

to whom?

*From Louella Parsons column
Los Angeles Examiner*

1-28-53

427

Hughes Asks Theaters to Cancel Chaplin Film

Although Howard Hughes is not responsible for the operation of RKO Theaters Corp., as board chairman of RKO Pictures Corp. he is making a "concentrated effort" to persuade the theater concern to cancel all bookings of Charles Chaplin's new motion picture "Limelight."

This was disclosed yesterday in a letter from Hughes to John D. Home, chairman of the American Legion Hollywood Post's un-American activities committee. Chaplin's name did not appear in the communication.

Legion's Request

Home earlier had written Hughes pointing out that the American Legion's national ex-

ecutive committee had urged the distributors of "Limelight" to withdraw its presentation and at the same time commended the Justice Department for its decision to investigate Chaplin's eligibility to return to the United States.

Hughes replied as follows:

"Dear Mr. Home:

"Thank you for your letter of Jan. 22, 1953.

"You say that the distributing unit of RKO is booking 'Limelight.'

"I am a director of the distributing unit of RKO, and I assure you that this company has not touched the motion picture 'Limelight' in any way whatsoever and has no intention of doing so.

"I am sure that the incident you referred to in your letter is the booking of 'Limelight' by the RKO Theaters Corp.

"This is a separate corporation with entirely different directors and management.

"By U.S. government order, the theater corporation was divorced from the RKO Pictures Corp. and, by government order, I have been prevented from having even the slightest connection or voice in the management of the theater corporation.

"Nevertheless, starting last Friday, I have been making a most concerted effort to persuade the management of the theater corporation to take the necessary legal measures to cancel all bookings of 'Limelight.'

"It is my strongest hope and sincere belief that this will be done.

"Very truly yours, Howard Hughes."

*La Jolla
1-28-53*

425

1600-41933

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

See SECRET portion of file for copy of memo from District Director, San Francisco, to Commissioner, dated January 23, 1953.

Received January 26, 1953, 3:30 P.M.



(b)(7)(c)

INVESTIGATOR

*See Jones 4 26
404*

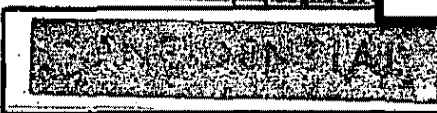
424

(b)(7)(c)



(Signature)

DECLASSIFIED
NEGATIVE REPORT FACE SHEET
FORM 89 (10-20-52)



Asst. Chief, Invest. Sec.

915

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0300-427798 - NEMC
1600-41933
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Victor Kravchenko, author of "I Chose Freedom", etc., was interviewed on January 20, 1953. He stated that he had no personal knowledge of Chaplin but had, of course, heard of him and recalled reading about him in Russian publications while he himself was in Russia about 1940 or 1941. One such publication is named the "Ogoniok" and is alleged to contain a signed article by Charlie Chaplin. A file of this publication has been located in the New York City Public Library and a search is being made to determine whether such an article is actually carried in any issue thereof.

See statement file

Howard Rushmore was reinterviewed on January 22, 1953. At that time, he furnished the affidavit, duplicate copies of which are attached to this report.

See envelope fourteen

Duplicate photostatic copies of an article appearing in the November, 1935, "New Theater" and November 10, 1942, "New Masses" are attached.

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted Signature]

Associate Commissioner - Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED

[Redacted Stamp]

CHARLIE CHAPLIN RAPS U.S.; SAYS HOLLYWOOD NEEDS HIM

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin, facing a possible bar against his re-entry into the United States, said today, "Hollywood is going to need me much before I need Hollywood."

Still a British subject, Chaplin is presently living near Corsier, Switzerland.

James P. McGranery, U.S. Attorney General under the outgoing Democratic administration, said recently the film comedian must convince an examining board he is a fit person to continue working and living in the United States before he will be granted permission to re-enter.

Chaplin has said he will return to the U.S. but has not specified any date.

At London Airport today after arriving from Geneva for a 10-day business trip, Chaplin said that "Hollywood has succumbed to thoughts, and illegal methods, of high pressure groups which mean the end of the American motion picture industry and its world influence."

L.A. MIRROR — 1-21-53

418

ed., September 27, 1950

Chaplin Must Take His Visa Problem To Dept. of Justice

Washington, Sept. 26.—Question of whether Charles Chaplin would be able to re-enter the U.S., if he should go to England to make a film, might not be answered until he tried to get past the American immigration officials. Chaplin reportedly would like to make "Limelight" in Britain, if he can get reassurances he'll be re-admitted here.

Although he has resided in the United States for the past 40 years, Chaplin never became a U. S. citizen. Hence his problem is not one for the State Department, but rather for the immigration service, a branch of the Department of Justice.

Chaplin is understood to be seeking a re-entry permit before leaving. Since the decentralization of the immigration service, the Chaplin request would have to be made to the immigration office in Los Angeles.

And, according to precedent, a re-entry permit is no guarantee either, since some have been withdrawn in the past after the alien left the country. Likewise, an America visa placed upon Chaplin's British passport in a foreign country would not necessarily assure him re-entry here.

So far as the national headquarters of the immigration service is concerned, it is not commenting on whether Chaplin would or would not be barred.

But it was admitted that the immigration service has the authority to turn thumbs down on its own re-entry permit and to refuse recognition of an American visa on an alien's passport. In the event a resident alien is refused re-entry, he may appeal to the courts, and carry the case up to the U. S. Supreme Court for final determination.

*From Hollywood
Daily Variety
9-27-50*

CHAPLIN FILM BAN PRAISED

Legion Commander Commends Fox West Coast Theaters

Cancellation by Fox West Coast Theaters yesterday of all scheduled showing of the new Charles Chaplin film, "Limelight," was commended by Lewis K. Gough, national commander of the American Legion.

The picture, slated to open Wednesday in Los Angeles, was suddenly withdrawn and a new attraction set to replace it. Loew's Theater in New York also canceled the film, it was learned.

A spokesman for Charles Skouras, president of the theater-chain, said the motion picture would not be rescheduled until Chaplin, now in his native England, clears himself of charges made against him last September 19 by the Justice Department.

McGRANERY STAND—

At that time Attorney General James P. McGranery announced Chaplin would be denied reentry to the United States except as a new immigrant. Although a resident of the United States for 40 years, Chaplin never became a citizen.

McGranery labeled him "an unsavory character" and accused him of making statements "indicating a leering, sneering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality enriched him."

In his statement on the withdrawal of the film, "Limelight," National Commander Gough said:

"This is the same point of view expressed by the American Legion last October when we officially urged withdrawing the presentation of this film until the issues were determined and we commend both Fox West Coast and Loew's, Inc., for their action."

L.A. Examiner

1-16-53

413


ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA PARA TRANSMITIR CON ABSOLUTA SUJECION AL REGLAMENTO EN VIGOR.

NUM.	PALABRAS	VALORES	H.D.
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(ANOTE USTED AQUI CLASE DE SERVICIO QUE DESEE UTILIZAR) CARRA TELEGRAMA

PROCEDENCIA MEXICO D. F. EL 6 DE ENERO 1953

SR. INTEGRACION ALD NACIDALIZACION SERVIDOR

DOMICILIO LIBERTAD DV D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D

DESTINO MEXICO D. F.

 INFORMACION DE SERVICIO ADICIONAL QUE SE DEBE PONER EN CONOCIMIENTO DE LA OFICINA DESTINATARIA

 INDICACIONES DE SERVICIO QUE SE DEBE PONER EN CONOCIMIENTO DE LA OFICINA DESTINATARIA

MEXICO D. F.
1953

E. DeWitt Marshall
 Insurgentes 105
 11-53-06

DOMICILIO DEL SIGNATARIO UNICAMENTE PARA CASOS DE ACLARACION.

411
 932

(b)(6)

[Redacted]
Santa Ana, California
January 12, 1953

Mr. [Redacted]
U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

(b)(7)(c)

Dear Mr. [Redacted]:

I hope that you were able to find some information on the Chaplin matter when you contacted Mr. Callan today.

I checked all information and all letters that I have here at home from Mr. Tompkins and General Van Deeman but could find no mention of any reports on Charlie Chaplin. If I should find anything regarding this matter at a later date I'll contact you.

If, in the future I can be of any help, please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,

Charlene Barrett

Charlene Barrett

See Item 409
722
428
398
361
306

(409)

Paul V. Coates

Well, Medium and RARE

Heaven has finally helped the working girl. The old-time, Hollywood gay blades have packed up their etchings and silently crept away.

Errol Flynn gave up the wild life when his back gave out. Xavier Cugat has given up crew cut toupees and has settled down to a reasonably quiet marriage.

Bill Boyd, once one of the liveliest lads about town, has found a new career in the saddle.

It's sad, but silver-haired, old George Raft doesn't even need a bodyguard any more. He just keeps him around for pinochle. And, of course, Franklin Pangborn never did pan out.

In the dear, dead days when they were all on active service, they added something—a little color, perhaps—to the local culture.

Now it becomes my doleful duty to inform you that the last of the sly rogues has checked out for good.

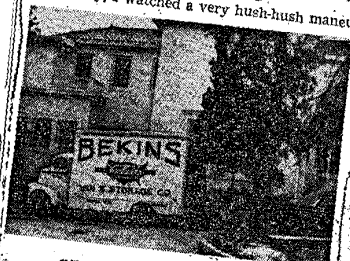
Charlie Chaplin has given up the Beverly Hills mansion he owned for a quarter of a century.

He'll never again return to the scene of his middle-aged revelry.

Yesterday, I watched a very hush-hush maneu-



*L.A. Mirror
2-6-53*



OPERATION HUSH-HUSH At Chaplin's Beverly Hills mansion

ver performed by secret operatives of the Bekins Van & Storage Co. Traveling under sealed orders, a large truck pulled to the door of the Summit Drive palace in the early morning hours.

Grim-faced, stony-eyed men (this was real early in the morning) began loading furniture that had once been the setting for the wistful clown's off-stage dramas.

All day long they brought out tufted love seats, huge oil portraits, antique china and silver, deep pile rugs, expensive draperies, tables and beds.

THEY TURNED PALE

Executives at Bekins turned pale when I asked where the stuff was going. They said they were sworn to secrecy on this project.

But I can tell you. All the Chaplin possessions are being crated for shipment to Corsier, Switzerland, Charlie's new, and apparently permanent, stamping ground.

A rumpiled-looking butler, the only remaining occupant of the mansion, walked mournfully through the cluttered rooms. He had just been informed that he was out of a job.

The house was for sale. Finally, the trucks pulled away. The famous Chaplin mansion was empty. But not really empty. It will be ever haunted by tender memories of chair-rides and paternity suits.

MIDNIGHT MEMOS: It was a happy accident that brought Kay Thompson and the Williams Brothers together.

She, an accomplished performer, working alone. But with the vital help of their timing and showmanship, she becomes truly great. For their return to MGM, they offered many of the numbers they've made famous in cafes. No audience would let them off without doing "Suzette," "Ballet," "Jubilee Time" and, of course, "Myrtle"—the trials and tribulations of a showgirl's life.

Time again, Kay Thompson and the Williams Brothers will give you a more polished act than you've ever seen.

TONIGHT'S DATE: George Jessel (who else?) will encoax the outstanding talent list for the Press Photographers' Ball at the Statler. If you don't have a ticket yet, hurry!

441

Walter In New York Winchell And Hollywood

By WALTER WINCHELL

The Scandal of the Town

In case C. Chaplin fights the Justice Dept's opposition to his return it is ready with an atomic witness.

Chaplin, who just bought a home in Switzerland, had his Hollywood furniture (including the kitchen stove) flown there in old Flying Tiger cargo crates—which cost him \$18,000.

Quite a fist fight Friday night on Tune Pan Alley near 48th... Wild and bloody... Between S. Prosen, writer and publisher of "Till I Waltz Again With You," and Sammy Mysels, parent of "Bim Bam Baby"... Sam claimed Sid swiped a song title from him... They battered each other to pulps... In front of Jack Dempsey's.

The NBC blue-pencil was used last week on spot announcements for "Ruby Gentry"... Killed the line: "She wrecked a town sin by sin!"... Very Funny—coming from the station that made Dagmar and Faye so prominent.

The Gregory Peck divorce talk (which one column quoted Mrs. Peck as brushing off as nothing) started over a Schiaparelli model in Paris named Julienne, whom the star has been showing the Parisian sights. While Mrs. Peck is seeing the sights in Rome.

A so-called liberal publication is about to lose one of its top British accents. He will be deported as a subversive... The Dept. of Immigration is about to wind up its case. (Ta-Ta, Old Chap!)

During the Wm. Remington trial U. S. Attorney James E. Kilsheimer called several witnesses to prove that The American Student Union and The Young Communist League were subversive. Both gave Remington his start in a career (according to testimony), which ended in a Soviet Spy Ring... N. Y. Post editor Wechsler (formerly a national executive for both outfits) still claims they were "merely radical."

A movie producer (recently deceased) left his insurance to the child of a Hollywood actress. This automatically makes her the tot's guardian. His family will turn it into a sizzling court case. P. B. left his daughter, wife and son high & dry... "L." was his g. f., a year ago—when he changed beneficiaries.

We just found out why the very angry Mr. Truman called Congressmen "squirrel-heads." You know how a nut hates a squirrel!

Hear and see Walter Winchell every Sunday night on KECA radio, 6 p. m. and KECA-TV (Channel 7), 9 p. m.

440

Pegler Says:

Chaplin Picture Lays Egg

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

DURING the season when Christendom celebrates the Nativity of Christ, I received from Switzerland three copies of the front cover of a French movie magazine called "Cine Revue" entirely occupied by a pensive, or, rather let us say, worried, portrait of Charlie Chaplin. The title of this work of art ran: "Charlie Chaplin; Reincarnation of Jesus Christ?"

In view of Chaplin's notoriety as a rake with a preference for young girls, of the awful allegations on file in the divorce suit of Lita Grey, one of his numerous child brides, and of his implication in Communist affairs, I took it that the person who mailed these copies back to the United States had meant to commit sacrilege.

Hedda Hopper, of Hollywood, also received a copy, which she sent along to me. Each of them was accompanied by a memorandum bearing the scrawled name of a man who is known to be an old friend and, sometimes, press agent of Charlie Chaplin.

"With compliments," the greeting said.

CHAPLIN'S latest picture, "Limelight," has laid an egg in the United States notwithstanding a highly professional, artificial ballyhoo premiere in London and a somewhat less clamorous debut in New York.

Through a resolution adopted by its executive committee last October 11, the American Legion not only praised the Department of Justice for its decision to investigate Chaplin's "eligibility to return to the United States" but urged the distributors of "Limelight" to withdraw the picture "until the issues are determined."

James McGranery announced shortly before he left the office of Attorney General his confident conviction that Chaplin could be kept out of the country for the rest of his life.

The distributors of "Limelight" are United Artists, an old company formed by Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks Sr., and Chaplin many years ago. It became moribund and recently has been revived by Robert Benjamin and Arthur Krim, New York lawyers of the firm of Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin and Krim.

JAMES F. O'NEIL, a past national commander of the Legion and now its director of publications, reports that about October 20, Krim and Benjamin called on him at the New York office of the American Legion magazine to discuss the effect of this Legion resolution on their business interests.

O'Neil says they told him they had 50 per cent of United Artists and that Miss Pickford and Chaplin each had 25 per cent. He said Krim and Benjamin told him they

stood to obtain full control of UA, and said they were stuck with "Limelight" and had to show it.

O'Neil explained that Legion posts had full autonomy in boycott matters and that some of them were discussing proposals to picket "Limelight," adding that if UA ignored the resolution "they might have to anticipate trouble."

Mr. O'Neil said Krim and Benjamin told him they would have to go along with "Limelight."

Mr. O'Neil said that later, and, by coincidence, at a time when "Limelight" was being picketed at Huntington, L. I., Krim telephoned and asked him "to lay off," saying "you are accomplishing your objective."

O'Neil said he answered:

"Well, the resolution stands and Legionnaires throughout the country will consider the fact that United Artists is the distributor of the film."

HE ALSO commented on the fact that the same firm had distributed "High Noon," produced by an independent company in Italy where a colony of "fugitives" from Hollywood has grown up composed of persons who were accused of cooperation, association or sympathy with the American Communist conspiracy, and including some actual Hollywood Reds. He said the author was Carl Foreman and, turning to page 44 of the report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities for 1952, pointed out that the committee print accused one, Carl Foreman of refusing on September 24, 1951, to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.

In an adjoining column the committee print stated that this Carl Foreman had been identified as a Communist by three witnesses, who were named. Mr. O'Neil said it was agreed that the Foreman of "High Noon" and the one named in the House committee's report were the same man.

Mr. O'Neil said Krim and Benjamin had contracted to distribute "Encounter" but had told him they had decided not to try to distribute this one in the United States. O'Neil said there were five "wrongoes" in "Encounter."

One of the most prominent movie producers in the industry has been making quiet overtures to prominent publicists with a large aggregate audience to give him the same "bath" that has been enjoyed by the late John, or Julie, Garfield, and a long roster of brothers and sisters who had fun and made a lot of money being Red until the tide turned.

(Read Westbrook Pegler Sunday in the Examiner Pictorial Review.)

449

Van Backs Up to Residence of Charlie Chaplin

There was a van and storage company truck backed up to the residence of Charlie Chaplin at 1085 Summit Ave., Beverly Hills, yesterday.

But Lois Runser, manager of the Chaplin studio, left questioners in some doubt as to the significance of the development.

To begin with, she said that the house has been put up for sale and that an offer of \$150,000 has been received. If the house is sold, it will be sold in one transaction, involving the entire property, instead of being subdivided. What the purchaser might do is another matter, over which the Chaplin representative has no control, she said.

Books May Be Shipped

Miss Runser also reported that some of the prized possessions of the actor, including some of his books, may be sent to him in Switzerland. But the fact that some of the effects may go to Europe is not to be accepted as proof that Chaplin intends to remain in Europe, Miss Runser said.

Miss Runser also reported that the studio has been up for sale for a couple of years. A figure of around \$1,000,000 has been mentioned, she said.

L.A. Times
2-11-53

448

2-19-53

Hollywood Legion Post to Picket Chaplin Film

Notice Served on Exhibitors Following Resolution on War Record and U.S. Status

Hollywood Post 43, American Legion, yesterday announced its membership would picket any Southland theater showing Charlie Chaplin's latest film, "Limelight."

Jesse H. Allard, Post Adjutant, said the picketing resolution was adopted Tuesday night at a meeting of the post.

The resolution barked back to a national American Legion resolution, adopted Oct. 12, 1952, which appealed to motion picture distributors to withhold presentation of the Chaplin film until the Department of Justice has completed and determined its investigation of the right of the English-born comedian to re-enter the United States.

Withheld by Fox

Earlier this year Fox West Coast Theaters postponed showing "Limelight" after it was scheduled to open at several theaters.

The Hollywood Legion resolution "urged exhibitors to follow the patriotic example of the Fox West Coast Co. and Loews, Inc., in the East."

Then the resolution continued:

"Whereas some theaters in California have indicated that they may show the Chaplin film in order to secure profit from this picture, therefore be it resolved that Hollywood Post No. 43, American Legion, may picket any such theaters on these specified terms:

"1—The pickets shall not be so numerous as to crowd or block off any entrance.

"2—The pickets shall not talk except to answer questions.

"3—The pickets shall wear American Legion caps and/or armbands.

"4—The pickets shall say in talking or on their banners only the following—Hollywood Post, American Legion, urges American citizens to refuse to patronize a Charlie Chaplin film until the Department of Justice permits his re-entry into this country. Don't pour your money into the pockets of a man who is under challenge by the U.S. Department of Justice. Hollywood actors entertained troops in World War I. Hollywood actors entertained troops in World War II. Hollywood actors are in Korea today. Where has Chaplin been all his time?"

The membership also stipulated that copies of the resolution should be issued and distributed to all American Legion posts in the California Department.

462

Mrs. Chaplin Renounces American Citizenship

Wife of Movie Comedian Becomes Briton
After Mate Says He Won't Return Here

Illustrated on Page 3, Part 1
2-11-54

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Movie Actor Charles Chaplin announced tonight his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, has renounced her United States citizenship and has become a Briton.

Mrs. Chaplin brandished her brand new British passport when she flew here from Switzerland to join Chaplin for a visit in London.

She is the daughter of the late American playwright, Eugene O'Neill, and is Chaplin's fourth wife. Chaplin is 65 years old. She is 29.

The British-born Chaplin himself never surrendered his original citizenship despite his 40 years' residence in Hollywood.

Chaplin left the United States with his family in September, 1952, for a visit in Britain and Europe. The U.S. government announced he would have to face a hearing before he could be readmitted to the United States because of asserted Communist sympathies and "grave moral charges."

Won't Try to Return

Last April 17 Chaplin announced in London he would never attempt to return to the United States. He explained:

"Since the end of the last world war, I've been the object of lies and vicious reactionary groups who, by their influence, and by the aid of America's yellow press, have created an unhealthy atmosphere in which liberal-minded individuals can be singled out and persecuted."

The Chaplins recently have been living at an estate outside Lausanne, Switzerland. Mrs. Chaplin bore there, last August, their fifth child, a son.

AP
10-1-53
**Chaplin Sells
Studio Here
to N.Y. Firm**

Charlie Chaplin's last ties with this country have been severed with the sale of his Hollywood studio to a New York real estate firm for between \$650,000 and \$700,000, it was disclosed yesterday.

Attys. Herschell Green and Loyd Wright, representing the comedian and producer, announced that the two-stage studio at Sunset Blvd. and La Brea Ave. has been sold for cash to the New York concern of Weber & Knapp.

The deal is in escrow and the buyers, who own the Chrysler Building in New York and developed the property on which the United Nations Building stands, are scheduled to take possession Oct. 28.

Chaplin is now living in Switzerland and has been barred from reentry to this country.

3-1-55
207

Chaplin Ends His Ties With United Artists

As another step in his apparent complete withdrawal from America, Charles Chaplin's connection with the United Artists Corp. yesterday was announced as ended.

A statement by Robert S. Benjamin, chairman of the board, disclosed that the company now headed by Arthur B. Krim as president, and himself, has acquired the 25% stock interest previously held by Chaplin. The latter was a founder of the company with the late D. W. Griffith and Douglas Fairbanks Sr. and Mary Pickford.

It was further made known in the Benjamin announcement that Miss Pickford, sole remaining stockholder of the original group, still owns a 33 1/3% interest in the corporation, with Benjamin and Krim holding the remainder.

Charlie Chaplin Tells Why He Quitting U.S.

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin tonight said he is leaving the United States because of the "hard vicious propaganda against the home front."
The comedian said "virtually impossible to continue my motion picture work in America under conditions developed after World War II."
Chaplin, most of his life in America, issued a statement from his Savoy Hotel stating "It is not easy to uproot myself and my family to a place where I have never been."
"But since I have lived for most of my life in the United States, I have been the object of the propaganda of the many groups who have been created in America, and by the press and radio in unhealthy atmosphere in which liberals and radicals can be singled out and persecuted."
"Under these conditions I find it virtually impossible to continue my motion picture work in America."

He is
Under

**Chaplin May Buy
Modest Villa on
French Riviera**

CANNES, March 7 (Reuters) — Charlie Chaplin may buy a sea-coast residence on the French Riviera, it was learned today.

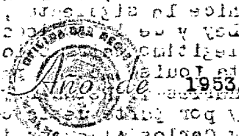
Chaplin and his wife Oona are en route here from Geneva for a three-day visit. It is believed they will inspect the villa Brisants (Breakers) at La Napoule, a picturesque vacation resort about four miles west of Cannes.

Business agents sent by Chaplin to inspect the property said he is interested in buying the villa, a modest, red-tiled house perched on a rock adjoining a sandy bathing cove. If Chaplin moves in, his neighbor will be the widow of the American sculptor, Henry Clews.

9:30

L. A. Times
3-8-53

(473)



Vale \$ 2.00

Oficina del Registro Civil de Empalme, Sonora.

En nombre de la República Mexicana y como Jefe del Registro Civil de Empalme, Sonora, certifico que en el Libro No. UNQ. 42 del Registro, que es a mi cargo, a la foja No. 42 se encuentra asentada una Acta del tenor siguiente:


Al margen: Numero 38 treinta y ocho, Matrimonio del Sr. Charles Chaplin con la Sta. Lillita Loisa Mc Murray. - Al centro, acta número 38 treinta y ocho. En la Comisaría de Empalme, Municipalidad de Guaymas, Estado de Sonora, siendo las siete horas del día veinticuatro del mes de noviembre de 1924 mil novecientos veinticuatro, con mi caracter de Jefe del Estado Civil de este lugar, me constituí en la casa habitacion de la familia Haro, y doy fé que comparecieron ante mí para efectuar su matrimonio el señor Charles Chaplin y la señorita Lillita Louise Mc Murray quienes bajo las formalidades de la Ley y sobre sus generales ambos manifestaron ser de nacionalidad Inglesa el primero y Norteamericana la segunda por nacimiento, sin parentesco por ningun grado ni en ninguna linea; el primero agregó ser artista, nacido en Londres, en abril del año de 1889 mil ochocientos ochenta y nueve, hijo legitimo del señor Charles Chaplin, finado y de la señora Anna de Chaplin, que vive actualmente en Los Angeles, California. La señorita pretensa a su vez dijo ser célibe, nacida en Los Angeles, California, en abril de 1905 mil novecientos cinco, hija legitima de Robert Edri Mc Murray y de la señora Lillian Spicer de Mc Murray que tienen actualmente su domicilio en Illinois Estados Unidos de America. Ambos contrayentes estan de paso por esta poblacion. Dijeron más: que como consta por el acta numero 32 treinta y dos de fecha 14 de octubre del mes de octubre proximo pasado, efectuaron ante esta misma autoridad su presentación matrimonial, de la que resultó debidamente comprobada su buena y legal aptitud para efectuar este matrimonio segun la formal declaración de los testigos de aquel acto, y que en vista de ello el suscrito Jefe dispuso se hicieran las publicaciones en los lugares señalados y por el termino que fija la Ley, las que transcurridas por dieciocho dias consecutivos no se presentó impedimento por ninguna de las partes; por lo que estando ya cubiertos todos los requisitos legales, respetuosamente piden al presente Jefe autorice su concertado enlace. Acto seguido en virtud de ser cierto lo anterior, el suscrito Jefe procedió a la celebracion del presente matrimonio, dió lectura en voz alta a la parte relativa de la Ley de 1859 sobre los derechos y deberes que nacen del matrimonio; interrogué individualmente a los contrayentes al tenor del articulo 129 del Código Civil, sobre si es su voluntad unirse en matrimonio, tomándose y entregándose mutuamente como marido y mujer, asi como a la señora madre de la con-

UNITED MEXICAN STATES,
STATE OF SONORA,
CITY OF GUAYMAS,
CONSULATE OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

SS:

I, R. L. Flanegin, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that Enrique Vazquez M., whose signature and official seal appear on the annexed instrument, was, at the time he signed the annexed instrument, the Official Civil Registrar at Empalme, Sonora, Mexico. For the contents of the annexed document the Consulate assumes no responsibility.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Consulate of the United States of America at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, this 11th day of February, 1953.



R. L. Flanegin
Vice Consul of the United States of
America at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico.

Tariff Item No. 38
Service No. 1012
Fee: Nil



November 6, 1950

MR. FIELD:

(b)(7)(c)

The attached photostatic copies of statements in [redacted] of Charles Spencer Chapman, et al, were passed on to me for safe keeping and eventual future return to the original possessor. It is my understanding that the volumes were loaned to us, for our temporary use, by James M. Carter at the time he was the U. S. Attorney.

As this case is not an active one at the present, and may not ever become one, it may be desirable to return the attachments to Judge Carter for appropriate disposition.

The Subversive Unit has a file relating to this case and it will be appreciated if this memorandum can be made a part thereof, in order that it may reflect what disposition I made of this borrowed property.

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

Attachments

Name (Last, in CAPS) (First) (Middle) No.
 CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer A- 5 653 092

Alias 0300-427798 & 1600-41933 Sndx Code
 Consolidated herein C-145

Entered: (Mo.) (Day) (Year)	(Port)	(Class)	Born: (Country)	(Mo.)	(Day)	(Year)
1910			ENGLAND	04	16	1889

Type of Action:	Name of Sponsor:

Action on VP: (Decision)	(Mo.)	(Day)	(Year)	(Section)	(Forwarded to Consul at:)

Naturalized: (Mo.) (Day) (Year)	(Court No.)	(Court Location)	(Certificate No.)

FCO	Date	FCO	Date	FCO	Date
LOS	11/23/66				

FCO	Date	FCO	Date	FCO	Date
				"CORRECTED INDEX CARD"	

5653092

INSTRUCTIONS (READ CAREFULLY)

copy

ADDRESS REPORT CARD

DO NOT TEAR, FOLD, MUTILATE OR SPINDLE THIS CARD.

All aliens residing in the United States on January 1 shall, within ten days following such date, report their address to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Aliens temporarily admitted to the United States, whose period of admission has not yet expired and who have not violated the conditions of their admission, are not considered, for the purposes of this report, to be residing in the United States and need not make this report. If you have any doubt as to whether you should make this report, be on the safe side and submit one.

Use this form for reporting your address. All entries on this form except your signature must be PRINTED clearly in ink or with a dark or indelible pencil.

WHEN YOU HAVE COMPLETED THIS FORM TAKE IT TO ANY POST OFFICE AND HAND IT TO THE POSTAL CLERK. DO NOT MAIL IT.

Following instructions must be followed for Items 2, 3, and 6. ITEM 2: Be sure to indicate your registration number. This is very important. Your registration number appears on the official alien registration receipt card issued to you. ITEM 3: Print the name you used when registering under the Alien Registration Act in 1940; or, if you entered the United States after December 26, 1940, print the name used at time of entry. ITEM 6: Print the name of the country of which you are a citizen or to which you owe permanent allegiance.

REXINGTON REC'D
Printed in U.S.A.

FOR N. SERVICE

(1) MY NAME IS

APPROVED

BUREAU NO. REC'D

CHAPLIN (LAST) CHARLES (FIRST) SPENCER (MIDDLE)

(2) MY REGISTRATION NUMBER IS 5653092

(3) I REGISTERED UNDER THE NAME OF CHARLES SPENCER (FULL NAME) CHAPLIN

(4) MY PRESENT ADDRESS IS

1085 Summit (STREET ADDRESS OR RURAL ROUTE)

BEVERLY HILLS (POST OFFICE) CAL. (STATE) U.S.A. (COUNTY)

(5) I WAS BORN ON April 16, 1889 (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)

(6) I AM A NATIONAL OF BRITAIN (COUNTRY)

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

STATE CODE 241

DISTRICT CODE 11

COUN. OF CITIZENSHIP 15

(7) DATE THIS CARD IS SIGNED Jan 5, 1951 (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)

(8) I CERTIFY THAT ALL STATEMENTS ABOVE ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

Charles Spencer Chaplin

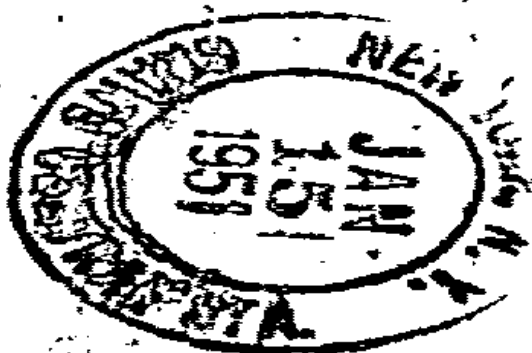
SIGNATURE OF ALIEN

951

I am late in filing
as I was incorrectly
informed as to the date
of registration & was
enroute from California
when I learned about it

Signed
Marla Spencer Craft

152



SEP 29 1952

Chaplin deported 9/25/52
Charlie Chaplin but Not Bridges

would be no loss to this country, or to American moviegoers, should the Justice Department make good on its unexpected and so far unexplained threat to bar Charles Chaplin from re-entering the United States when he returns from his current European vacation.

The career in which Chaplin, in the role of the wistful, ineffably comic little tramp, established himself as a screen immortal, he has long since put behind him. It will not be revived, and could not be, cinema tastes being what they are today.

His personal life has been studded with episodes of a scandalous nature. He has blatantly and often associated himself with radical organizations. It is little wonder that the Justice Department, although carefully avoiding all specific allegations, should imply that he is linked to subversive activity.

Chaplin has no love for this country, although he has lived here for 40 years and made millions of dollars out of the American film industry. He has repeatedly scorned U.S. citizenship and recently told interviewers in London that "if I have any loyalty, it is to England."

In the past he has maintained that as a citizen of "one world" he considers himself above any national allegiance.

But the important point in this episode is not whether Chaplin is allowed to re-enter the country, but why he was suddenly singled out for deportation.

After all, Chaplin's curious marital

adventures, his extra-marital activities and his preference for radical associations are nothing new. If he was to be kicked out for "moral turpitude," the appropriate time was when some of his involvements were news. If his left-wing record is the cause for the order, why wait until months and years after the event?

It looks very much as if the Truman administration, hard pressed to put a respectable face on its tolerance of undesirable aliens and subversives who can really damage the United States, is making another grandstand play by picking on a very forlorn sitting duck.

Charlie Chaplin today is nothing more than a nuisance and a proper object of contempt to the loyal Americans who have shown their feeling by staying away from his very mediocre pictures of the past decade.

He is no active menace, like Harry Bridges, whose case the Justice Department has fumbled for nearly 15 years, or Steve Nelson, who is in prison only because the state of Pennsylvania put him there. Chaplin never led a 25-million-dollar strike or sabotaged a single war plant.

President Truman and Attorney General McGranary, those fearless subversive-hunters, should be proud indeed of their latest trophy—the head of an eccentric little movie actor.

Or should they, considering that Alger Hiss went to jail only over the administration's bitter obstructionism and that the Russians stole the atom bomb from under their averted noses?

SEP 29 1952

Immigration & Naturalization
Service
Detroit, Michigan

TESTIMONY OF RUPERT HUGHES.

(The witness was first duly sworn.)

Mr. STRIPLING. Will you state your full name and present address for the record, please?

Mr. HUGHES. Rupert Hughes, 4751 Los Feliz Boulevard, Los Angeles 27.

Mr. STRIPLING. Where were you born, Mr. Hughes?

Mr. HUGHES. Lancaster, Mo.

Mr. STRIPLING. What is your occupation?

Mr. HUGHES. Writer.

Mr. STRIPLING. Have you ever been active in Hollywood in any way as a writer?

Mr. HUGHES. Yes, very, as a writer and director. I wrote my own scenarios for my own stories and directed them for quite a few years. I got tired of the life and withdrew from it. Since then I have sold a number of stories to the studios. I never was employed at the studios. I was on a profit-sharing basis. I would furnish a story and direction, for a guaranty, and get one-third of the profits. I never was a salaried man. That is a peculiar thing.

I was one of the three or four who founded the Authors' League in New York—Arthur Train and Gelett Burgess—we couldn't get the others together, so all one summer we met at Mr. Train's office, who was the assistant district attorney in New York. We drew up a constitution. I was honorary vice president for a great many years. Then I came out to Hollywood.

Sam Goldwyn brought out some celebrated authors and we organized the Screen Writers' Guild. That lasted a great many years and sort of died out. Then it was reorganized with John Howard Lawson as the president. It is often said he founded the guild and was its first president, but that is not true. He was the first president of the reorganized guild.

They immediately began this communistic domination and began to build up laws. One of the first things I fell in with them about was, they drew up a constitution, a very elaborate one, 17 pages of fine type. I sat in at a meeting of the Authors' League out here when Marc Connelly was president, and I was honorary vice president.

I said, "Many people get these 17 pages of fine type and won't read them or they throw them in the wastebasket."

Mary McCall, Jr., who was for some time president of the Screen Writers' Guild—I saw her card, but she is generally recognized as a Communist—she was there. I said many authors did not read the constitution or threw it in the wastebasket.

She said, "Any author who does not read what is sent him and does not either come to a meeting to vote or sign a proxy has lost all rights."

I said, "My God, lady, that is the most terrifying thing I have ever heard said in the United States. The American author is to be enslaved by five or six people who get together and hold meetings." Which they did. They would talk all night.

I was on the NRA Council. There were five authors and five producers, and I fought for the authors always. I have always fought for their legitimate rights but I don't believe authors should dominate others. I think the publishers and producers are our friends, otherwise we would not sell them anything. They have to be watched because they want to make money and we want to make money, also.

The whole of the Screen Writers' Guild is purely a Russian idea of dominating the writers. Well, after the meeting with Marc Connelly, I said to him, "I am scared to death. They are trying to Stalinize American authorship."

Then the big conflict started. I don't know whether it interests you. We had a big conflict in Hollywood. The Hollywood Reporter and Variety published whole pages of the conflict.

Mr. STRIPLING. May I interrupt you just a moment, Mr. Hughes, in order to predicate the testimony which you are about to give. I should like to say the committee has received evidence and testimony to the effect that most of the Communist propaganda which is foisted on the American people through the films has been through the writers.

Mr. HUGHES. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. Who are members of the Screen Writers' Guild.

Mr. HUGHES. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. I believe, Mr. Chairman, the committee would like to get as much information as we can about the background of this organization and the set-up, which I believe Mr. Hughes is well-qualified to give.

Mr. THOMAS. I would like to ask Mr. Hughes one question before he goes on. Would you say that the Communist writers in the Screen Writers' Guild are trying to Stalinize all American writers?

Mr. HUGHES. Yes, sir, I would say it. I said that to them, also. Then a few of us broke off and called ourselves the Screen D.

who could not stand communism. There were about 100 very prominent motion picture authors like Grover Jones and some of the picture men at the time. We did not like communism. We were ferociously attacked and we finally had to disband. Now, they have dominated things so that they hiss and boo anybody who opposes them. That is

the remarkable thing. When they had the American Authors Authority first brought before the Screen Writers' Guild, James Cain, who is not a Communist, but is linked with them—if you live in a smallpox hospital you may not have smallpox but you may be a carrier—but they voted something like 374 to 7 for the American Authors Authority. I don't like the word "authority," what authority we should have over other authors. A policeman, judge, or Congressman has that right over me.

Mr. THOMAS. I am not certain about a Congressman.

Mr. HUGHES. But legally I don't think they can take care of it always, but it is on the books. I don't recall anything in the Constitution which says one author can tell another author what to write and at what price to sell it.

Well, the first vote, I think, was something like 364 to 7, seven who opposed the authority were hissed and booed and practically driven out of the business. Some of them could not get jobs because the producers and directors wouldn't hire them. If you get a Communist writer who may be a very clever man, he will not write with a man who is not a Communist. They put that in the agreement. They made lots of rules. A Communist, I found, is a man who likes to go to meetings, and talk all night, and pass laws.

So, we started the Motion Picture Alliance. One of the first things we said, we are people who like to go home at night, like to go to the theater, and play a game of cards. We don't like to sit up all night at meetings. I used to go to the NRA meetings and they would take all night, always fighting for domination—power, power, power over somebody else. I don't like to give anybody commands and I don't like to obey commands. So that puts me constantly at war with them.

I am getting way off of the subject.

Later the American Authors Authority founded the American Writers Authority with John Erskine as president and over 1,000 leading writers in the country got together to found the American Authors Authority. I am president of it now. The authority was very much revised owing to criticism, but the revision is just as bad as the old one.

I was over at the authors' guild branch in Los Angeles and had a fight with them and I was the only one opposing them, and they voted something like 210 to 156. The Communists are very much scared.

Mr. THOMAS. Will you tell us somewhere along in your testimony why these Communists are very scared?

Mr. HUGHES. Because public opinion has changed. Six or seven years ago I was howling against communism and these people would say, "What is the use? They don't amount to anything. They are just crazy people."

Now, they realize the menace, that we are in the danger of war with Russia and she is fighting us every minute.

I don't know whether you ran across the Hollywood Press Times. Have you heard about that?

Mr. STRIPLING. No, sir.

Mr. HUGHES. That is a paper run by Communists. They send it to me free. It was very domineering. Now it is getting smaller and smaller and the big Communist writers are all missing except Frank Scully. He is a very odd Catholic and threatens to sue anybody for \$50,000 who calls him a Communist. But he comes out in favor of Father Dunne. You know what he is doing. I know Frank Scully very well. I call him a Communist and he screams bloody murder because he is a pure Catholic.

Mr. Lavery of the Screen Writers' Guild is a pure Catholic and also a Communist. Some people are riding the horse in both directions.

Now, there are a great many radio men like Alvin Wilder—I listen to him every day—who say Russia is always right. If he would once say the United States is right in this case, but Russia is always right. They will not talk of the butcheries and violence of Stalin, but talk about the American businessmen, like Henry Ford; as being a murderer and thief and enemy of mankind, instead of a man like Stalin, who has put 3 millions to death and has 15 millions in the slave camps, but he is a nice man.

Mr. THOMAS. May we have this copy [referring to Hollywood Reporter]?

Mr. HUGHES. Yes.

LINO RECAL-CC 63

Mr. THOMAS. We will consider what you are offering as exhibits.

(Various papers exhibited by Mr. Hughes to the committee have been forwarded to Washington under separate cover.)

Mr. HUGHES. It would interest you to get the past files. Albert Dekker ran for assembly, was a Communist and always had a department. Angers Wooley always had a department. I have been very close to the FBI here for many years and John Van Deman, head of the American Intelligence in the First World War, is a friend of mine. Dick Woods, head of the FBI, is one of my very close friends.

Eugene Lyons came out. He made a speech against Communism. They called a mass meeting on the same night to keep people away. That is a remarkable article. It just came out today. I just got it in the mail.

Mr. STRIPLING. Mr. Hughes, if you don't mind, trace the history of the Screen Writers' Guild. Previously you said you helped form the Screen Playwrights.

Mr. HUGHES. That was compelled to disband.

Mr. STRIPLING. Then they organized the Screen Writers' Guild?

Mr. HUGHES. Well, the Screen Writers' Guild was organized way back in 1922, I think. Then there was this big revival of it in 1936 or 1937. That was when John Howard Lawson became president. Then it became a very militant organization.

Mr. STRIPLING. Were you a member at that time?

Mr. HUGHES. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. Are you a member now?

Mr. HUGHES. No. I joined the Screen Playwrights, and when they disbanded I never rejoined. I have not been with the Screen Playwrights for a great many years.

Mr. STRIPLING. But as a writer you are quite aware that the technique which the Communists seek to use and exploit is to inject a line or two or three or a scene here or a scene there into films and thereby get across Communist propaganda seeking to degrade our institutions?

Mr. HUGHES. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. You have seen pictures, haven't you, you have seen scripts along those lines, is that true?

Mr. HUGHES. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. We have had brought to our attention certain films which were outright Communist vehicles, like Mission to Moscow and Song of Russia, which depicted Russia in an entirely different light from historical facts. Now, whose responsibility do you think it should be to prevent future production of such pictures? In other words, it seems to me the only conclusion would be the executive heads.

Mr. HUGHES. Absolutely.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you agree that this problem should be approached from the top?

Mr. HUGHES. It should be, but they are busy men. They don't know. They don't read the scenarios. Some of them can't read.

Mr. STRIPLING. We would like to get a little of that.

Mr. HUGHES. They don't read books; they don't read scenarios. They have them told to them. They lack eye-attention, which is very important. Some people have eye-attention and others ear-attention. Some cannot understand what you tell them. They like to read it. Some cannot understand when they read. Louis B. Mayer is too busy to read all of the novels and is too busy to read all of the scenarios. He has executives do that. So they have story writers and story editors and story adapters, people who read all of the magazines and all of the books and make these brief reports. They read those.

Suppose a story comes into MGM and the preliminary report is good. They have them give a brief synopsis and they send it to all of the directors on the lot and say, "Does anyone of you care for this? Do any of you want it?" If no one wants it, they don't take it. But if some director says, "I would like to take that story," he can have it. Now, that director may be a Communist. There are some very powerful Communist directors.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know any of them?

Mr. HUGHES. John Cromwell and Irving Pichel.

Mr. STRIPLING. Irving Pichel?

Major General Van Deman

HOOD

Irving Pichel is said to be. All I know is what
He is known to be, and John [unclear] and a great
What about Lewis Milestone?
Oh, surely, because Lew was born in Russia. Eddie
Dimitroff was born in Russia.

Now, about Mission to Moscow. Ambassador Davies said of the trials, the purge, he gave quite a few details, but he said it was so horrible he couldn't endure writing about it. That was published in his book. Then he comes out and says nothing like it in the picture, just for the sake of getting his picture up there. The trials are the most beautiful thing in there and the Russian judges are the sweetest things in the world. These people confessed. They didn't show the tortures. Kessler shows the way they work. They say, "If you make a confession we will save your wife and children. If you don't we will cut them up." Well, who wouldn't confess.

Well, in that picture they had a man who died before he could make a confession, and Peter Lorre made a very beautiful speech of his sorrow and grief in not seeing the glory of the new Russian Government. That was a sample. Howard Koch was the scenario writer. Ambassador Davies knew what was done and posed for the picture. I nearly fainted when I saw the picture. Winston Churchill was screaming from 1935 on about the horror of Hitler, but Chamberlain was fighting him. In the picture as it was released, Hitler was shown to be dangerous, but Stalin, of course, was very nice. Stalin killed more Russians than Hitler ever did, but that doesn't matter. So Ambassador Davies goes to England and says, "Where is Churchill?"

"Well, he is down in the country building brick walls."
So Ambassador Davies goes down to the country and there is Churchill. He says, "There is danger of war. Hitler is threatening everything. You better go down to London."

Then he comes over to America. I myself have been screaming bloody murder in articles and speeches for years, and Ambassador Davies comes over and America hasn't heard about it.

Then there are two Congressmen represented as fighting him very bitterly. They are Fascists. That word "Fascist" is a wonderful thing. Communism is fascism. The state is supreme.

Well, I have talked too much. Please stop me.

Mr. THOMAS. Go ahead.
Mr. HUGHES. The only trouble about Mission to Moscow, it didn't make any money.

Mr. STRIPLING. Would you like to ask Mr. Hughes a question?
Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Warner made a point by saying that the picture was made because people in Washington were afraid Stalin would join Hitler again and that appeared to be the motivating reason for upholding Russia's hand.

Mr. HUGHES. I know Jack very well. He was very liberal until they had the big strike and he could not get into the studio. My friend said to me that Jack said, "I am a little fellow. I am the poor little fellow now."

I think somebody should look into Dr. Dykstra. He is a member of my college fraternity and is provost of UCLA. The Communists were so strong at UCLA they demanded free speech and the dean of men came to see me and said, "The only way we can quiet the Communists is to give them a meeting where their side will be heard."

They wanted to picket against preparedness. They were picketing the White House. They had a song, F. D. R. and Eleanor Are All for War, and all that. I always have been a soldier and was fighting for conscription and recruitment and all that, so I was called on. Herbert Bierman, a writer who is a pure Communist, and his wife, Gail Sondergard, who is a pure Communist, he got up and in this attack—the first speech was made by a clergyman who did not believe in preparedness and said turn the other cheek. Then Bierman got up and made a ferocious attack on lend-lease, the British Empire, and glorified Stalin and Hitler, who were then in partnership.

Well. Well, I just had an academic argument why a nation should be prepared and said that preparedness was the best assurance against war. That made Bierman so insane with rage, when I got up and made an attack on both of them. I said, "You boys and girls are sitting here in this beautiful building. This would be a shambles if it were not for everything we are fighting against in Germany and Russia, if it were not for the countries protecting us while we are getting ready for war."

THE DECAT - CO CO

Well they bleed and keep... I had a young girl... I could tell you friends... This is history... I had a young girl... I could tell you friends... This is history... I had a young girl... I could tell you friends... This is history...

Mr. T... He told me a couple of years ago... I imagine it is true... right now because they are going with the Negroes today... We have 12 million Negroes here in this country, and there are 15 million slaves in the Russian camps.

Then I was... the National Council... Paul Winson said you can't operate any... the National Council... Paul Winson said you can't operate any... the National Council... Paul Winson said you can't operate any...

Well the minute Hitler turned on Stalin all Communists... for food, for... for something... They drove off the... in front of the White House within a few hours... How... came down and joined my regiment when I wasn't looking.

← There was

... Charlie Chaplin who would... I have known him since 1909... He was a Communist then and we fought about communism. I can hear talking...

Mr. T... Why would a man like Charlie Chaplin believe in communism when... he has received by virtue of the capitalist form of organization?

Mr. T... Charlie was a very poor boy in the slums of London... His father apparently... He thought communism was smart... I fought him for years... He thought it was the most... thing, and all of them thought it was the intellectual thing to do.

PORES

How I am rich and they can't get my money easy from me.

I said to him one time "Charlie, you are rich... The... can die of starvation on your doorstep and you would kick him off."

He said "Yes, I have been poor... I hate the dirty... He refused to make an... because \$95,000... which would have brought from 25 to 50... of starvation in eastern Europe... Every 40 cents would save a child from... of starvation for 1 week... Fairbanks couldn't come... Charlie said... I am all right on the... but I don't like to do this."

I said "But Charlie, if you don't... up... get their money... Every 40 cents will save a... child from... of starvation."

He said "Oh, if they would only... the Soviet government."

I said "That has nothing to do with... recognition. Little... of starvation."

Well it... me. Please excuse me."

making public appearances

...on "Charlie you are an American." ...
I said, "I am not a Communist." ...
He said, "You are a Communist." ...
I said, "Charlie, I have known of pretty rotten people but I consider you the most rotten person I have ever known. You won't walk into a room and talk a few minutes which means the raising of 35 thousand to 50 thousand dollars to save the lives of these starving children."

be chartered
ough it

will be
excuse

yes

Well, I have talked enough.
Mr. THOMAS. When was that?
Mr. STRUPLING. About what year was that?
Mr. HUGHES. That would be 1933 or somewhere along in there during the hard times, 1934.
Mr. STRUPLING. Before the recognition of Russia.
Mr. HUGHES. He has been a Communist since 1922.
Mr. STRUPLING. But you said in your conversation he thought we should recognize Russia.
Mr. HUGHES. Yes, before Roosevelt recognized the Soviet Union.
Mr. THOMAS. Mr. McDowell.
Mr. McDOWELL. Do you recall when I attended a Communist meeting in February of this year? I sat next to a colored boy and white girl, obviously in love, doing all of the things that youngsters in love will do. She finally said that she must meet his wife sometime. I reported that to you. That was only 2 months ago.
Mr. STRUPLING. At a Communist meeting.
Mr. HUGHES. May I finish with Dr. Dykstra? Dr. Dykstra was made provost. He is a member of my fraternity, Delta Epsilon. We gave a banquet before he took office.
I made a very earnest speech. Then he got up and kidded the life out of me and took it with great laughter.
Then during the Warner Bros. strike he was brought up before court for permitting 600 L. A. students to leave the campus and their classes and go down and picket Warner Bros. When he was called down for it, he said, "Well, I am not supposed to interfere with freedom of speech."
He got into a very uncomfortable situation.
Former Lieutenant Governor Houser, who is a graduate of U. C. L. A. and a regent, told me that they called Dykstra on the carpet and told him they were using State money to run the university and if he didn't quit this communistic work they were going to throw him out. He promised to beg off, but so far as I know he has never done anything positive.
They publish the Hollywood Quarterly, which is a disgrace. Professor Franklin Feating and John Howard Lawson edit and publish the thing. It is very dull but it is published under their auspices.
Mr. Sproul is not a Communist.
Mr. STRUPLING. Would you identify Mr. Sproul?
Mr. HUGHES. He is the president of the University of California, the whole University. This is the branch here.
Mr. THOMAS. Right at this point will you suspend? I would like to read something into the record. It should be noted that the People's World of Wednesday, May 14, the official Communist organ here on the Pacific coast, Los Angeles edition, announces that:
A picket line of veterans, college, high school, and working youth will appear at 4 p. m. Thursday, before the Baltimore Hotel here to protest the Thomas-Rankin American Committee activities.
Arnold Schimberg, organizational secretary of the American Youth for Democracy, said the pickets will "protest intimidation by the committee of college professors and students in speaking their minds in free discussion on the campus."
Use of the "red scare against the AYD to cover up the crisis in education which prevents students from going to school because of crowding, preventing veterans from continuing school because of insufficient funds they receive, over-crowding of present students, lack of teachers and low pay for teachers" will also be protested, he said.
I bring that up at this time because it is my understanding—correct me if I am wrong—that these pickets come mostly from the University of California and Los Angeles.
Mr. HUGHES. I imagine those will. It is a hotbed. Governor Houser says he will withdraw the money or get Dykstra out. He was ousted from the University of Wisconsin because he was too liberal.
Mr. THOMAS. Have you any other questions?
Mr. STRUPLING. I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman.

LINO REGAL—CC

52

Mr. H...es. Yes, very, as a writer and director. I wrote my own scenarios for my own stories and directed them for quite a few years. I got tired of the life and withdrew from it. Since then I have sold a number of stories to the studios. I never was employed at the studios. I was on a profit-sharing basis. I would furnish a story and the studios would give me a percentage of the profits. I never had a guaranty, and get one-third of the profits. I never had a man.

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That is a peculiar thing. I was one of the three or four who founded the Authors' League in New York—Arthur Train and Gelett Burgess. We couldn't get the Train's office, who was others together, so all one summer we met at Mr. Train's office, who was the assistant district attorney in New York. We drew up a constitution. I was honorary vice president for a great many years. Then I came out to Hollywood.

celebrated authors and we organized the Authors' League in New York. We couldn't get the Train's office, who was others together, so all one summer we met at Mr. Train's office, who was the assistant district attorney in New York. We drew up a constitution. I was honorary vice president for a great many years. Then I came out to Hollywood.

Sam Goldwyn brought out some of the Screen Writers' Guild. It lasted a great many years and sort of died out. Then it was reorganized with John Howard Lawson as the president. It is often reorganized. It is often reorganized.

celebrated authors and we organized the Authors' League in New York. We couldn't get the Train's office, who was others together, so all one summer we met at Mr. Train's office, who was the assistant district attorney in New York. We drew up a constitution. I was honorary vice president for a great many years. Then I came out to Hollywood.

They immediately built up laws. I sat in Cornell.

istic domination and began to call in with them about was one, 17 pages of fine type. I sat in Cornell.

out of the Screen Writers' Guild. It lasted a great many years and sort of died out. Then it was reorganized with John Howard Lawson as the president. It is often reorganized. It is often reorganized.

They immediately built up laws. I sat in Cornell.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A-5653092 Temp

0800-60000 C

TO : Officers in Charge:
Port Huron, Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan
Chief, Entry and Departure Section
Detroit District

DATE: September 25, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

FROM : [REDACTED] District Enforcement Officer
Detroit District

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN - Lookout Notice.

For your information and use in maintaining appropriate lookout for the subject, there is quoted a radiogram from A. C. Devaney, Assistant Commissioner, Inspections and Examinations Division, Central Office, dated September 22, 1952:

"IN EVENT CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN APPLIES FOR READMISSION YOUR PORT DETAIN AND REPORT TO ME IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE. BORN LONDON ENGLAND APRIL 16, 1839 DEPARTED FROM NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 17 WITH REENTRY PERMIT. FILE A-5653092 RELATES.

THIS SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
(Underscoring supplied)

smp

(b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED]

Associate Commissioner

ement

5-29-81
Date

[REDACTED]

DECLASSIFIED

INCOMING RADIOGRAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1952

DD SEATTLE

IN EVENT CHARLES SPENCER CHAP^{IN} APPLIES FOR READMISSION
YOUR PORT DETAIN AND REPORT TO ME IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE. BORN
LONDON, ENGLAND, APRIL 16, 1889, DEPARTED FROM NEW YORK SEPTEMBER
17 WITH REENTRY PERMIT, FILE A5 653 092 RELATES. THIS SHOULD BE
GIVEN SPECIAL AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

DEVANEY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

R A D I O G R A M

Date SEPT. 22, 1952City DETROIT, MICH.

NR 863 KAD 200 CK 59 WASH FLD 1445 SEPT 22

DISTRICT DIRECTOR

DETROIT

IN EVENT CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN APPLIES FOR READMISSION YOUR PORT DETAIN
AND REPORT TO ME IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE BORN LONDON ENGLAND APRIL SIXTEEN
EIGHTEEN EIGHTY NINE DEPARTED FROM NEW YORK SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN WITH
REENTRY PERMIT FILE A FIVE SIX FIVE THREE ZERO NINE TWO RELATES STOP THIS
SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

DEVANEY

A-5653092
0800-60000 C

RCD 1732 KAD 200 JB

A-5653092
September 22, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

RE: Charles Spencer Chaplin
(b)(7)(c)

I called Mr. [redacted] at San Francisco today and referred to our previous conversation of September 16, 1952 wherein I had asked him to furnish us with witnesses and evidence relative to subject's conspiracy to commit an abortion. I told him that the matter had been discussed with the Commissioner's office and that the Department had expressed interest in the case and had ordered that the subject be held in the event that he attempted to re-enter. I told him to expedite his efforts to locate the witnesses and that if it was necessary that he go to Los Angeles himself. I told him that the matter had been discussed with the Commissioner and that the Commissioner said that if it was necessary that Mr. [redacted] go to Los Angeles himself. Mr. [redacted] stated that he had received a sworn question and answer statement which had been forwarded to him on September 17, 1952 and that he was now reviewing it and would determine whether he should go to Los Angeles himself or endeavor to obtain necessary information from Mr. [redacted]. I told him that it might be desirable for him to go to Los Angeles himself because of the prominence of the case. I also advised him that the Commissioner has been asked to furnish the Department with reports on the progress of this case and accordingly should keep us advised of any and all developments in order that the Department may be informed.

I told Mr. [redacted] that ^{newspaper} accounts indicated that Chaplin may try to return to the United States earlier than he had anticipated since from the publicity given to his departure he may know that he would be held on an attempted re-entry. I told Mr. [redacted] that in view of this possibility he should expedite the action necessary in the case.

[redacted]

Chief
Subversive Alien Branch
Investigations Division

(b)(7)(c)

Salaries & Expenses, 1953

A-5653092

September 22, 1952

ALL DISTRICT DIRECTORS

IN EVENT CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN APPLIES FOR READMISSION YOUR PORT DETAIN AND REPORT TO ME IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE. BORN LONDON, ENGLAND, APRIL 16, 1889, DEPARTED FROM NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 17 WITH REENTRY PERMIT. FILE A-5653092 RELATES. THIS SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL AND CAREFUL ATTENTION. DEVANEY

ATTEST

A. C. Devaney
Assistant Commissioner
Inspections and Examinations Division

HTK:dig

HTK

Telegram Sent in Code

HTK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933-Inv.

TO : District Director, New York, New York

DATE: September 9, 1952

FROM : Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

Ref 9/15/52 ✓

SUBJECT: Your file number unknown; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

ATTENTION: Chief, Investigation Section

It has been reported to this office that alien has filed suit in some court in your city for \$3,000,000 against HY GARDNER (radio commentator and columnist in the New York Herald-Tribune) and the National Broadcasting Company, because GARDNER stated in his newspaper column, and later repeated over the radio, that CHAPLIN had recently contributed several articles which had been published in a French Communist newspaper.

As far as can be ascertained locally, the publication involved was L'Ecran Francaise. Please obtain from Mr. Gardner or his representatives a transcript of any articles credited to Mr. CHAPLIN, and inform us what evidence, if any, is available that the publication is Communist and that CHAPLIN wrote or was responsible for the articles.

This information is desired for the confidential use of this Service only in determining the alien's admissibility to the United States. He currently holds a re-entry permit, and his present plans are to leave the United States September 17, 1952, for a six-month absence. (b)(7)(c)

5-29-81
Date
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Redacted]

Direct 9/15/52 ✓

Immigration Authorities. N.Y.C. 2/11/44
Custom House.

Gentlemen - Reading in the N.Y. Times, this morning, of the conduct of Charlie Chaplin the film actor, is a disgrace to decency & humanity - His behavior for years, with young women, is disgusting & shocking - He has been married many times & also divorced & treated his wives shamefully - & got away with it - He is in this country for over 30 years made all his money here & never became an American Citizen.

I advocate, he should first be punished, for seducing young girls of 17 years & up to 20 yrs. & then deported. No doubt he has done a lot more than ever come to light & laughs & sneers, at his dirty escapades. These girls are lured by him, firstly because he promises them a career & has a lot of money. He is a cheap

NEW YORK
FEB 11
3:30 PM
7944

STATION



U. S. Immigration Officials

6. Custom House

Corner Broadway & Battery



Stamped and N.Y.C.

Los Angeles Times

C C

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1952



BOUND FOR ENGLAND—Charles Chaplin and his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, aboard train at Union Station. They left for New York where they will board the Queen Elizabeth Sept. 17 for England. Chaplin said he plans to attend London premiere of his newest motion picture.

Times photo

Marines to for Meeting

Beachhead at Biltmore Established for League

Six thousand marines and families will descend on Los Angeles for the 29th annual national convention of the Marine Corps League.

Headquarters for the conclave will be at the Biltmore, with off-convention sessions being conducted at the Case Hotel, 11th and Broadway, site of the Greater Los Angeles Marine Corps League Detachment clubrooms.

Among resolutions which will be considered by the marines will be subjects dealing with Communism in the United States, narcotics among teenagers and others, national defense and the cutting off of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Registration Tomorrow

Registration will begin at the Biltmore tomorrow morning and there will be a national staff

THE Army & Navy

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

921 SOUTH BEACON STREET

SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA



UNITED STATES POSTAGE

1 CENT

UNITED STATES POSTAGE

1 CENT

Commissioner of Immigration
Ellis Island
New York Harbor
New York-N.Y.

San Pedro Y.M.C.A.

Sept 16-1952



921 South Beacon Street
SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA

~~0300-427798~~
Jawest 9/15 9/25 JK

Sir =

From the enclosed clipping you will, please note - that Mr. Charles Chaplin will leave these United States on Sept 17-1952 -

I represent a group of retired US Service veterans of all arms of our government; and in their name, I protest the readmission into the United States of this alien. He is undesirable and has a reputation in California, at least, of being a communist, a moral degenerate, law-breaker and general menace to our State and Government. His continuous Court appearances here are evidence of his total disregard for our laws. He has amassed a fortune here but after years of residence here he has never since at the least

San Pedro Y. M. C. A.

921 South Beacon Street
SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA

interest in ² obtaining even his
first citizenship papers - His
interest in Communism is known
in California and is shown by his
attendance at left wing functions
including banquets on Russian
tankers in San Pedro harbor -
We believe he should be excluded
from the United States if he attempts
to return here, as an enemy of
these United States and undesirable -
Trusting you will take action on this
matter -

Yours for America First
George Frederick

et USA Army

August 25, 1952
A-5653092 INV:GGO

[Redacted] Chief
Entry and Departure Branch

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted] Chief
Subversive Alien Branch

CHARLES SPENCER CHARLIN

Attention Mr. [Redacted] (b)(7)(c)

I am returning herewith the case relating to Charles Chaplin. However, I have noted that a re-entry permit was issued by the Los Angeles office on July 16, 1952 and that the subject plans to sail from New York, New York on September 10, 1952, ex SS Queen Mary, for an extended trip around the world returning through the Orient and re-entering at San Francisco about May 1, 1953. I have notified Mr. [Redacted] Liaison, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to this effect. The case is being re-submitted for any action you may deem necessary relative to the issuance of a lookout notice and the possible exclusion of the subject upon his return from abroad.

Enclosure

PHD
GCO:dml

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted Signature]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

436

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1600-41933

TO : Commissioner
Central Office - Washington 25, D. C.

DATE: August 14, 1952

FROM : District Director
Los Angeles 13, California

mm SUBJECT: Your A5 653 092; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Assistant Commissioner
Inspections and Examination Division

Reference is made to my report of August 7, 1952, with which was enclosed copy of a letter received from Loyd Wright, Jr., attorney for Charles Chaplin. Under date of August 8, 1952, Mr. Wright advised this office as follows:

"This is to inform you that due to Mrs. Charles Chaplin's illness, Mr. Charles Chaplin has changed his departure to September 10 when he sails on the Queen Mary from New York harbour."

8-15-52

[Redacted Signature]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81

Date

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(b)(7)(c)

mm [Redacted]

*8/27/52
re contents of memo
dated 8/17/52
of notified
1142 a pr. also*

435
980

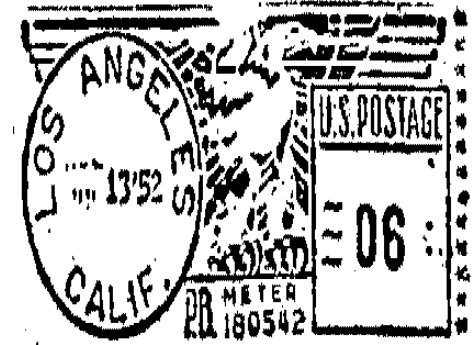
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

458 SO. SPRING STREET

LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



COMMISSIONER, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
19TH & E. CAPITOL ST., N. E.,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



Attention: Assistant Commissioner
Inspections and Examinations Division

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A 5 653 092

TO : Commissioner

DATE: August 7, 1952

Central Office - Washington 25, D. C.

FROM : District Director

Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: Your A 5 653 092 of July 9, 1952; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Assistant Commissioner
Inspections and Examination Division

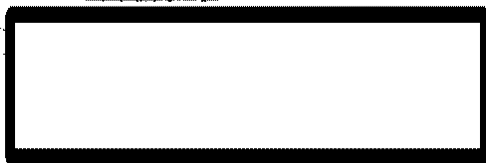
With further reference to your letter of July 9, 1952, there is enclosed copy of a self-explanatory letter received by this office from Attorney Loyd Wright, Jr., dated July 31, 1952.

It will be noted that Mr. Wright has suggested, in the penultimate paragraph of the attached letter, a means of obtaining more definite information, at a later date, regarding the port and date of the Chaplins' return.

Enclosure

(b)(7)(c)

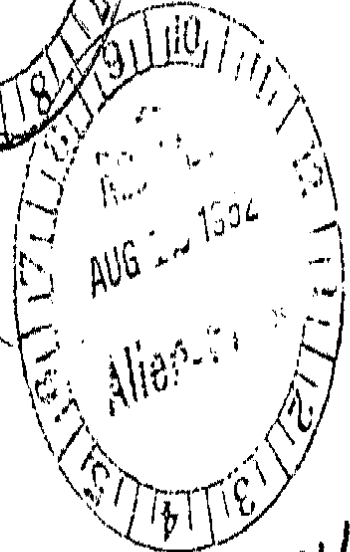
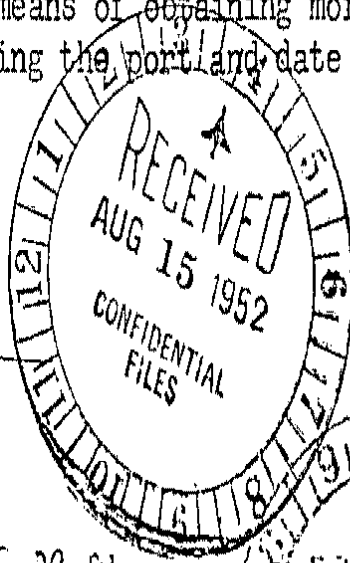
AIR MAIL



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81

Date



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

434
982

On letterhead of WRIGHT, WRIGHT, GREEN and WRIGHT
Suite 1125, 11 West 7th Building, Los Angeles 14

July 31, 1952

Mr. [REDACTED] District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
(b)(7)(c) 458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]:

Some two weeks ago you will recall that the undersigned appeared with Mr. Charles Chaplin, a client of this office, and secured from your office a re-entry permit. Since that time I have had several conversations with your secretary regarding Mr. Chaplin's anticipated date of departure and anticipated date of arrival back into this country and what ports he would depart from and arrive at.

At this writing, Mr. Chaplin and his family, Mrs. Chaplin and their four minor children, will sail from the port of New York on the 4th day of September 1952 aboard the Cunard liner, Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Chaplin and his family anticipate taking an extended vacation and hope to travel to various points around the world and to return home by way of the Orient and arrive at the port of San Francisco, California. They have no definite schedule arranged. If everything goes as they presently contemplate, they anticipate they will be returning somewhere around the first day of May 1953.

Should illness in the family or world conditions or other things interfere, they would of course desire to return immediately by the quickest possible route. We are sorry that there can be no definite answer given as to expected date of arrival; and if your good office desires, will make arrangements for Mr. Chaplin to check with the American Consuls to give you a more definite date sometime around the end of this year.

Thanking you for your courtesies extended to us, I remain

Very truly yours,

Loyd Wright, Jr.

LWjr:eah

cc: Mr. Charles Chaplin

C
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P
Y

433

RECEIVED

1952 JUL 25 PM 3:21

MESSAGE CENTER
I & N SERVICE

VIA RADIO

217 KAD666 CK 59

LOSANGELES FLD 0955 JULY 25

CO

WASH

ATTENTION DEVANEY BEKEB JULY TWENTY FOUR CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN A

FIVE SIX FIVE THREE ZERO NINE TWO REENTRY PERMIT ISSUED

JULY SIXTEEN STOP CHAPLIN PLANS TO LEAVE FROM NEWYORK ABOUT

SEPTEMBER FOUR PROBABLY BY SHIP STOP WHEN MORE DEFINITE INFORMATION

CAN BE OBTAINED SAME WILL BE FURNISHED CENTRAL OFFICE STOP

REPORT THIS CASE MAILED TO CO JULY TWENTY THIRD

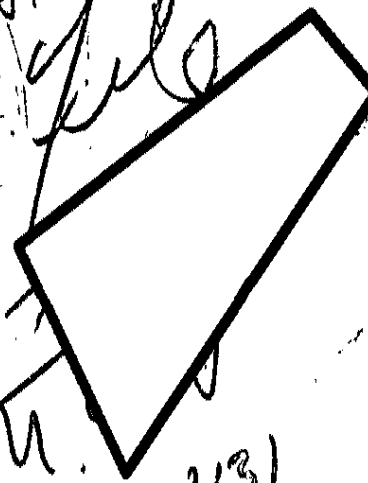


1409 D660 AK/T

(b)(7)(c)

2056

[Handwritten signatures and initials]



431

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933

TO : Commissioner
Central Office - Washington 25, D. C.

DATE: July 23, 1952

FROM : District Director
Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: Your A5 653 092 of July 9, 1952; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Assistant Commissioner
Inspections and Examination Division

A reentry permit was issued to Charles Spencer Chaplin on July 16, 1952.

Owing to the delay in the issuance of the permit, his proposed date of departure was changed and it is understood that he now plans to leave from New York on or about September 4, 1952.

The Central Office will be kept informed of any new developments in this case.

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted Signature]

Associate Commissioner, Employment

5-29-81

Date

[Handwritten signature]

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

430

985

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and Expenses, 1953

A-5653092
E&D:WHH

July 24, 1952

DISTRICT DIRECTOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

BAKOF JULY 16, 1952, A-5653092, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. BEDUW
ISSUANCE OF REENTRY PERMIT. FURNISH DATE AND PORT OF PROPOSED
DEPARTURE. ALSO DATE AND PORT OF INTENDED RETURN.

DEVANEY

ATTEST:


G. DEVANEY, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
INSPECTIONS AND EXAMINATIONS DIVISION

ep
9:30 a.m.

429

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

aw

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A 5 653 092 Inv.

DATE: July 16, 1952

TO : Commissioner, Washington D.C.

FROM : District Director, Los Angeles, California

SUBJECT: A 5 653 092; EX: WWW; July 9, 1952; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Inspections and Examinations Division
(b)(7)(c)

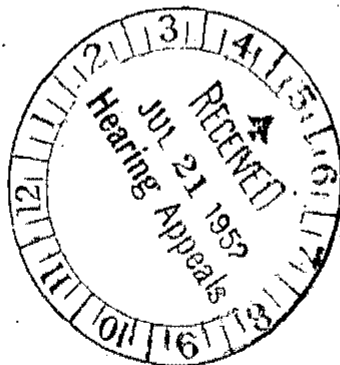
There are transmitted herewith two copies of report dated July 14, 1952 of Investigator [redacted] of this office, showing results of investigation thus far conducted in this case.

Inasmuch as this report does not add any information more derogatory than that already contained in District and Central Office files regarding Chaplin, steps are being taken to issue the Re-entry Permit for which the alien has applied. He will be asked for the date of proposed departure, and the Central Office will be notified promptly.

As requested, Central Office file A 5 653 092 is returned herewith. This office has extracted one copy each of statements taken by the American Embassy in Vienna from FRANK TUTTLE, and his wife, CARLA BOEHM TUTTLE, and the photographs of subjects of other local cases regarding which Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle were interrogated.

As soon as the Central Office's immediate need for its file has been served, this office would appreciate receiving it again, for use in future contemplated investigation.

In duplicate
Encl:
REGISTERED MAIL

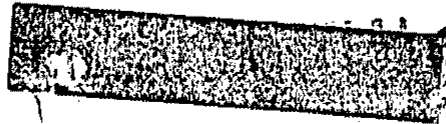


(b)(7)(c)



Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date



DECLASSIFIED

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

1200-39263
July 7, 1950

District Director, Los Angeles, California

[REDACTED] District Director
Seattle, Washington
Your 1600-11933, CHARLES CHAPLIN; June 19, 1950

(b)(7)(c)

Attention: [REDACTED] Chief, Investigations Section

Referring to your memorandum of above date, there is transmitted herewith two transcripts of sworn statements made by John L. Leach and Paul Crouch at Seattle, Washington on June 22nd and 23rd, respectively.

Enclosures
JFB:grm

June 30, 1950

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)
121 1/2 Pearl Avenue
Balboa Island, California

Dear Bruce:

Pursuant to our conversation of today, I am enclosing herewith transcripts of sworn statements made by Paul Crouch and John L. Leech at Seattle, Washington, on June 23, 1950.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)

VIA AIR MAIL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Seattle, Washington

Sworn statement of JOHN L. LEECH in connection with the investigation of
CHARLES CHAPLIN, on June 22, 1950, 815 - Airport Way, Seattle, Washington.

P R E S E N T

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(C)
District Director
Examining Officer

JOHN L. LEECH
Witness

GENEVIEVE R. MINNICH
Stenographer

(b)(7)(C)

BY MR. [REDACTED] TO WITNESS:

Q For the purpose of the record I should like to inform you that I am the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Seattle, Washington, and as an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service I have the right to administer oaths and to take testimony concerning the right of any alien to enter, or to be and remain in the United States. I should like to take a statement from you concerning one CHARLES CHAPLIN. Are you willing to make a statement under oath in this connection?

A Yes, sir.

Q Please stand, raise your right hand and be sworn. (Witness complies.) Do you solemnly swear that all the statements you are about to make in this proceeding will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, SO HELP YOU GOD?

A I do.

Q Please state your full, true and correct name.

A JOHN L. LEECH.

Q Mr. LEECH, have you ever been known by or made use of any other name or names, and if so, during what period and for what reason?

A Yes, during the period of membership in the Communist Party in California, on the Party records I was known as JOHN A. LEWIS.

Q Have you ever been known by or made use of any other name or names at any time?

A No, sir.

Q When and where were you born?

A Toledo, Ohio, November 22, 1902.

Q Are you a citizen of the United States at the present time?

A Yes.

Q Have you ever been convicted of any crime or crimes?

A Yes, sir. I once served an hour in the custody of the U. S. Marshal in Toledo, Ohio, in connection with the cashing of an illegal Postal money order.

Q What disposition was made of that charge?

A I was sentenced to one hour's custody of the U. S. Marshal.

Q What was the specific charge lodged against you?

A I don't know.

Q Did you enter a plea of guilty?

A No. My best recollection was that this occurred at a time when I was approximately 18 years old. I was in company of an acquaintance who cashed this money order and my being with him was considered an accessory and was so charged. The action taken was as I have already mentioned.

Q Were you actually arraigned in the United States District Court in Toledo, Ohio?

A Yes.

Q What year was this?

A Either 1921 or 1922.

Q Were you ever convicted of any other crime or crimes?

A No, sir.

Q Are you married or single?

A Married.

Q Are you living with your wife at the present time?

A I am.

Q Your present address?

A [REDACTED] Vancouver, Washington.

(b)(6)

Q What is your present occupation?

A I am a painter.

Q Mr. LEECH, were you ever a member of the Communist Party?

A Yes, sir.

Q When and where did you become a member of the Communist Party?

A In about September, 1930, in Los Angeles, California.

Q Did you fill out an application for membership at that time?

A I did.

Q To whom did you submit the application?

A To a man by the name of HENRY (RED) STAPLETON, who was the unit organizer for the Communist Party in the area in which I lived.

Q And were you issued a membership book?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you pay dues?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you ever hold any office or offices in the Communist Party?

A Yes, I did.

Q Will you please enumerate the various offices you held in the Communist Party giving the approximate dates you held such offices?

A From approximately 1931 to 1933 I was successively a unit organizer, a sub-section organizer in the Firestone, Goodyear and Manchester Sections of the Communist Party in Los Angeles for the year of 1934 and for a portion of 1935; was the county secretary of the Communist Party from sometime in 1935 until approximately December 1, 1936. For approximately the last six months of 1936 I was an alternate member of the Central Committee, then known as the National Committee of the Communist Party, and from 1933 to the end of 1936 I was at all times a member of the State Committee of the Communist Party in California and a member of the District Executive Committee.

Q Are you a member of the Communist Party at the present time?

A No, sir.

Q When and how did you terminate your membership in the Communist Party?

A I terminated my membership in an official capacity on approximately December 1, 1936 by obtaining an official release from the Communist Party. In the Spring of 1937, approximately April, I notified the Communist Party that I would no longer consider myself a member of the Communist Party, or consider myself under their discipline and at that time I surrendered my Communist Party membership book.

Q To whom did you give your notice and surrender your book?

A To the district organizer of the Communist Party in California, WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN.

Q Were you officially expelled from the Party?

A I was subsequently expelled by newspaper notification sometime in the Summer of 1937. I at no time was ever called before any disciplinary hearing or trial board in the Communist Party where action was taken against me.

Q Were any formal charges ever lodged against you by the Party?

A The basis for the expulsion of myself from the Communist Party which took place several months after my severance of membership did state charges -- that is, I knew only by newspaper publication.

Q What were the specific charges enumerated in the newspaper?

A My recollection is that they were charges of irresponsibility, charges of suspicion that I had betrayed Party secrets, things of this kind.

Q Now, in your official capacity as a Party functionary did you ever have contact with CHARLES CHAPLIN, the movie actor?

A No, sir.

Q Did you ever receive any correspondence or instructions from other Party functionaries regarding CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you please state when, where and under what circumstances?

A In the early part of 1935 in my capacity as the executive secretary of the Communist Party in the Los Angeles area, I received a communication from the then General Secretary of the Communist Party, EARL BROWDER. In this communication he commended the leadership of the Communist Party in the Los Angeles area for their success in being able to organize so successfully a sizeable portion of the motion picture colony to make financial contributions to the Party. As a part of this letter, EARL BROWDER dealt with the case of JAMES CAGNEY and exposure of CAGNEY's activities that had taken place previously, and on the basis of this affair, then instructed me personally and the Communist Party in Los Angeles that because of the exposure of CAGNEY and because of the danger of exposing other Party elements that we were to refrain from contacting or have anything to do with certain people. He then made specific reference to JAMES CAGNEY and to CHARLIE CHAPLIN, saying that under no circumstances were we in the Los Angeles area to have anything to do with the contacting or organizing of either CHAPLIN or CAGNEY in the future; that they were being handled and contacted direct by the national headquarters.

Q Did you ever receive any other official communication regarding CHARLIE CHAPLIN?

A Yes, sir. Sometime in 1936, I would say in the Spring of 1936, I received a letter signed by V. J. JEROME, who at that time held the title of National Cultural Director of the Communist Party. This letter was relayed to me from the district office of the Communist Party in San Francisco to which it had been originally sent, advising that V. J. JEROME was assigned to come to the West Coast to strengthen and organize Communist Party work in the motion picture industry, and specifically instructed me that all of the Party elements involved in the motion picture industry be ready to meet with Mr. JEROME upon his arrival in Los Angeles, but that for reasons with which I had already become familiar and had been instructed on that we were to omit having either JAMES CAGNEY or CHARLIE CHAPLIN attend these meetings.

Q Did you ever receive any other communication regarding CHARLIE CHAPLIN?

A Not that I can recall at this time.

Q Did any party functionary ever inform you that CHARLIE CHAPLIN was a member of the Communist Party?

A Yes, during the Winter of 1935-1936, JACK JOHNSTON, who was then a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and a charter member of the Communist Party of the United States, came to the West Coast to give the Party guidance and specifications for the 1936-1937 Maritime Convention and to strengthen Party work generally. During this period, for a period of at least three weeks, JACK JOHNSTON lived in my home in South Los Angeles, and during that same period I had numerous discussions with him about the CHARLIE CHAPLIN picture that had just a short time before that been released, "Modern Times", in which JOHNSTON, being a member of the Central Committee enumerated to me the class-struggle features which were incorporated in this picture and how every part of the activity carried on by these people, although it couldn't be open Communist Party activity, contributed to the work of the Communist Party. During this same period he instructed me that he desired to have a meeting arranged between himself and CHARLIE CHAPLIN, and as organizer of the Party in that area, I instructed STANLEY LAWRENCE, also known as SEMOUR ROBBINS, who was the Party contact man for the Hollywood individuals who were working within the Communist Party, to arrange such a meeting for JACK JOHNSTON. This meeting, according to the reports made to me by STANLEY LAWRENCE, was arranged in the home of the motion picture producer, FRANK TUTTLE in West Los Angeles, and I was later told by JACK JOHNSTON that such meeting was held; however, I wasn't told to the best of my recollection, the purposes of the meeting or what was discussed.

Q Did any other Party functionary ever inform you that CHAPLIN was a member of the Communist Party?

A Not in the specific sense of giving me information, because of the method in which the Communist Party worked, and because of my position in Los Angeles - being responsible at that time for the organization and the carrying on of this work, I knew from my superiors and from my own local Party sources, that CHAPLIN was a Party member.

A (continued) I have never seen any membership card made out to CHARLIE CHAPLIN; I have never seen any documentary evidence that he was a member of the Communist Party, and the method the Party worked at that time would preclude my having knowledge of that fact.

Q Did you consider CHARLIE CHAPLIN a member of the Communist Party at that time?

A Definitely.

Q And on what do you base that opinion?

A On the basis of the official communications from the top leadership of the Communist Party which I have already enumerated; from the discussions that I had with the charter member of the Communist Party, JACK JOHNSTON, in which he not only pointed out to me that CHAPLIN was a member of the Communist Party, but pointed out the contribution that he was able to make to the Communist Party, both as an artist and financially.

Q Do you know whether CHARLIE CHAPLIN ever made any financial contributions to the Communist Party?

A Only by hearsay.

Q What have you heard in that connection?

A I have had officially reported to me that at least three people well known to me in the Los Angeles area have collected money for the Communist Party from CHAPLIN.

Q Who are these people, and when were the collections made?

A The dates would be in the period of 1935-1936. One of these people was a screenwriter known to me as JOHN BRIGHT. Another one was the writing partner of JOHN BRIGHT, known to me as ROBERT TASKER. Both of them at that time were employed by the Columbia Studios and were both active members of the Communist Party under my control. Another person that collected money to my knowledge from official Party reports, -- reports from a person who was under my discipline as head of the Communist Party in Los Angeles, was EMMA CUTLER, who collected money from CHAPLIN for the National Committee of the Communist Party at the home of her sister who was married to a well-known Hollywood cameraman at that time. Those are all of the specific persons.

Q What is the name of the cameraman to whom you make reference?

A I am very familiar with the name, but I can't recall it at the moment.

Q Have you any idea where these people are at the present time?

A Both Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. TASKER are living in the Hollywood-Los Angeles area. They are both currently engaged in the practice of their trade of screen writing. The functionary of the Communist Party at that time, EMMA CUTLER, was prominent in the Party, both in San Francisco and Los Angeles for years. The last information I had concerning her was that she was married to a member of the Communist Party known as NAT TURNER.

Q When did she marry NAT TURNER, approximately?

A About 1936.

Q Was she living in Los Angeles at that time?

A Yes, sir. It is unlikely that this was anything more than a Party marriage and therefore there would be no record.

Q Do you know whether JAMES CAGNEY was a member of the Communist Party?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was he?

A Yes, sir.

Q On what do you base that statement?

A On the basis of personal contact in the years of 1933-34 with him in connection with the strike in the San Joaquin Valley, known as the Cotton Strike; on the basis of official meetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party where the case of CAGNEY and the question of his membership was discussed on the basis of his becoming involved in notoriety in connection with certain letters and cancelled checks being found in the Communist Party strike headquarters in the San Joaquin Valley; and on the basis of official communications from the Central Committee of the Communist Party to me because of this misadventure and the danger that had resulted, we were instructed that we were in the future to have no contact with him whatsoever, and that he would be controlled direct by the Central Committee.

Q Do you know whether JAMES CAGNEY and CHARLIE CHAPLIN ever attended Communist Party meetings together?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q Do you know whether CAGNEY has since broken with the Party?

A No, I don't.

Q Have you any other information that would be of value to the Government in connection with this matter?

A Not that I can recall at this time.

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the testimony taken by me in the above-entitled matter.

Genevieve R. Minnich
Genevieve R. Minnich, Stenographer; Book #601, 7 pages.

1200-39263
June 23, 1950

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Officer in Charge
Portland, Oregon
[redacted] District Director
Seattle, Washington
CHARLES CHAPLIN

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

Referring to request of the Los Angeles office that a sworn statement be taken from JOHN L. LEECH by your office in connection with CHARLES CHAPLIN, you may disregard the request, inasmuch as the matter has been taken care of by this office.

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81

Date

JPB:grm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

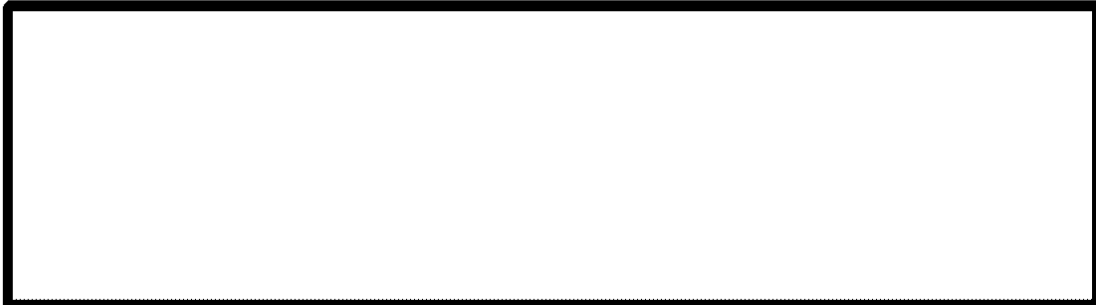
TO : [REDACTED] Chief
 (b)(7)(c) Subversive Alien Branch

FROM : [REDACTED] Acting Investigator

A-5653092 Inv:GGO
 DATE: June 16, 1952

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

(b)(7)(e)



The Security Division of the Department of State advised that their records contain information indicating that the subject had been invited to attend the All India Peace and Cultural Conference at Calcutta in November 1951. It is not known whether the conference was held at that time or has been postponed. The Security Division also advised that in a recent radio broadcast from London it was alleged that subject, Paul Robeson and Howard Fast were scheduled to attend the All India Peace and Cultural Conference at Calcutta on March 7, 1952. The Security Division further advised that the State Department records disclose that the above named organization is sponsored by the U.S.S.R.

The Criminal Division of the F.B.I. advised on June 11, 1952 as follows:

- (1) Fingerprint card from U. S. Marshal, Los Angeles, California under the name of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; date of print received, February 14, 1944 (date of arrest); charges: 18 U.S. Code, Section 51; 18 U.S. Code, Section 52; 18 U.S. Code, Section 88 - conspiracy; 18 U.S. Code, Section 398 - Mann Act. Disposition - released on bond.
- (2) Fingerprint from U. S. Marshal, Los Angeles, California, under the name of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; U. S. Marshal No. 14571; date of arrest - February 14, 1944; charge - conspiracy - Mann Act; disposition - April 4, 1944 acquitted on both counts on charge of violation of WSTA, two counts; May 15, 1944, charge dismissed on conspiracy charge.

(3) Fingerprint from New York, New York, Alien Registration print on the same name; his file No. 5653092, dated December 17, 1940.

(4) Last fingerprint from SOS, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; applicant under the same name, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Army No. 42MPP; date, June 11, 1942; Applicant for motion picture employee.

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] of the Security Division of the F.B.I. advised on June 16 that the latest available information concerning the subject was referred to this office on January 19, 1951 with an additional report having been furnished the Los Angeles office of this Service on January 4, 1952. The reports furnished this office under January 19, 1951 are attached. However, the information furnished the Los Angeles office on January 4, 1952 is not in the Central Office file.

Mr. [redacted] requested that the Central Office advise the headquarters of the F.B.I. relative to any action taken on this case.

(b)(7)(c)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A-5653092

E&DB:AG

TO : Benjamin G. Habberton, Deputy Commissioner

DATE:

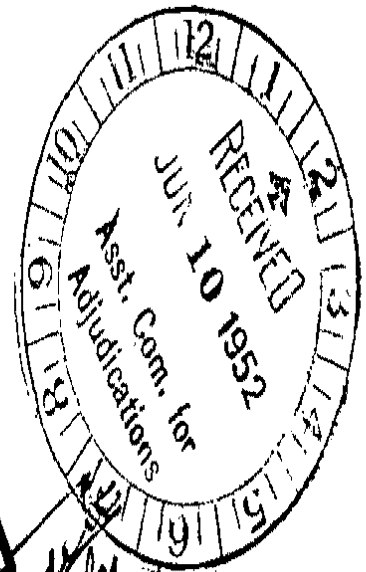
FROM: *A.* A. C. Devaney, Assistant Commissioner, Inspections and Examinations Division

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Please note contemplated action in this case, as set forth in our air letter of this date to District Director, Los Angeles.

We will ask Investigations Division to obtain a current check from F.B.I. + C.I.A. If you agree please return so I may notify [redacted] in the Department & also place a look out. (b)(7)(c)

*To Mr. Devaney
by disposition would be to obtain the current check from F.B.I. and C.I.A. before authorizing issuance of the reentry permit. Let's discuss. F.H.D. (b)(7)(c)*



[redacted] please call me promptly 6/11/52 [redacted]

420

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AIR MAIL

TO : Commissioner
 Central Office - Washington 25, D. C.

DATE: May 16, 1952

FROM : District Director
 Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: Your A5 653 092-Inv. - Charles Spencer Chaplin; letter of May 5, 1952

Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division

An application for a reentry permit was received from the subject this date. On the application he states that his last entry into the United States was on June 3, 1936, that he plans to sail from New York on July 16, 1952 on the SS "Queen Elizabeth," and intends to be absent six months to visit England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Ireland and North Africa on business. He further states that his address abroad will be United Artists Corporation, Film House, Wardour Street, London, England.

(b)(7)(c)

It is understood that an application for a reentry permit was made early in 1948, but apparently no action was taken on it subsequent to the statement made by Chaplin before Mr. [REDACTED] on April 17, 1948. It is presumed that the application and other information are contained in the Central Office file, same not having been decentralized. Action on this application will be held in abeyance pending instructions from you.

(b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED]

Associate Commissioner, [REDACTED] ment

5-29-81
 Date

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED



415 100

Los Angeles, Calif.
May 12th. 1952.

Department of Immigration
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 5 1952
I & N SERVICE
OUT

A5653092

Gentlemen:

In reading the papers I see where Charles Chaplin had applied for his citizenship papers, he has always been a poor guest in the United States let alone giving him citizenship. He never has contributed anything to the United States, or to the moral of our young people, I cannot conceive why after fifty-four years he should apply for citizenship papers.

I do not consider anyone who lives in the United States that long only under certain priviledges to make a fortune for himself would apply at this late date for citizenship papers unless it is to further his own selfish interests.

In my judgment the best people should apply for citizenship, not the worst, there are too many of his class in the country already, and the only protection we have in citizens is the careful check of the people coming into this country by the authorities, and we hope for the good of our country that the men in charge will give this their careful consideration.

We have been very lax in selecting citizens of this country, in the future Americans will have to be counted to know who are still Americans.

From a born American citizen, voter, and taxpayer, and my interest is for the best of my Country, therefore I am in favor of quality not quantity.

Respectfully yours,

(Jm) J. M. Scouse

RECEIVED
AUG 8 1952
Alien-Files

432

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933 Inv. LMW

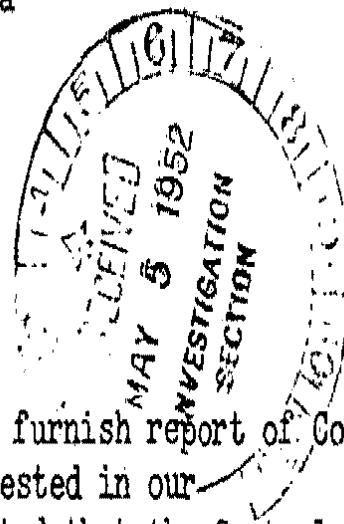
TO : Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

DATE: May 1, 1952.

FROM: *Off* District Director, Los Angeles, California

SUBJECT: A5-653-092 - CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section



When the Central Office is in position to furnish report of Consular investigation in this case, as requested in our memorandum of March 4, 1952, it is requested that the Central Office file relating to subject be forwarded for use of this office in future phases of the investigation.



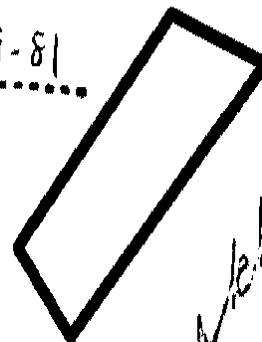
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Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81

Date



DECLASSIFIED



414
1009

ADDRESS REPLY TO
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

United States Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
600 FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES 12

WSB:HKM

April 8, 1952

Honorable A. Devitt Vanech
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Charles Chaplin

Dear Mr. Vanech:

I enclose for your attention a letter from Mr. Joseph Scott, a prominent local attorney, which is self-explanatory.

Respectfully,

Walter S. Binns

WALTER S. BINNS
United States Attorney

1 encl. ✓

DEPUTY ATTY. GENERAL

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
12 APR 14 952	RMH
RECORDS BRANCH	
DEPUTY ATTY. GENERAL	

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

April 7, 1952

A-5653092

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(b)(6)

C-5255372

C-5188857

C-4796287

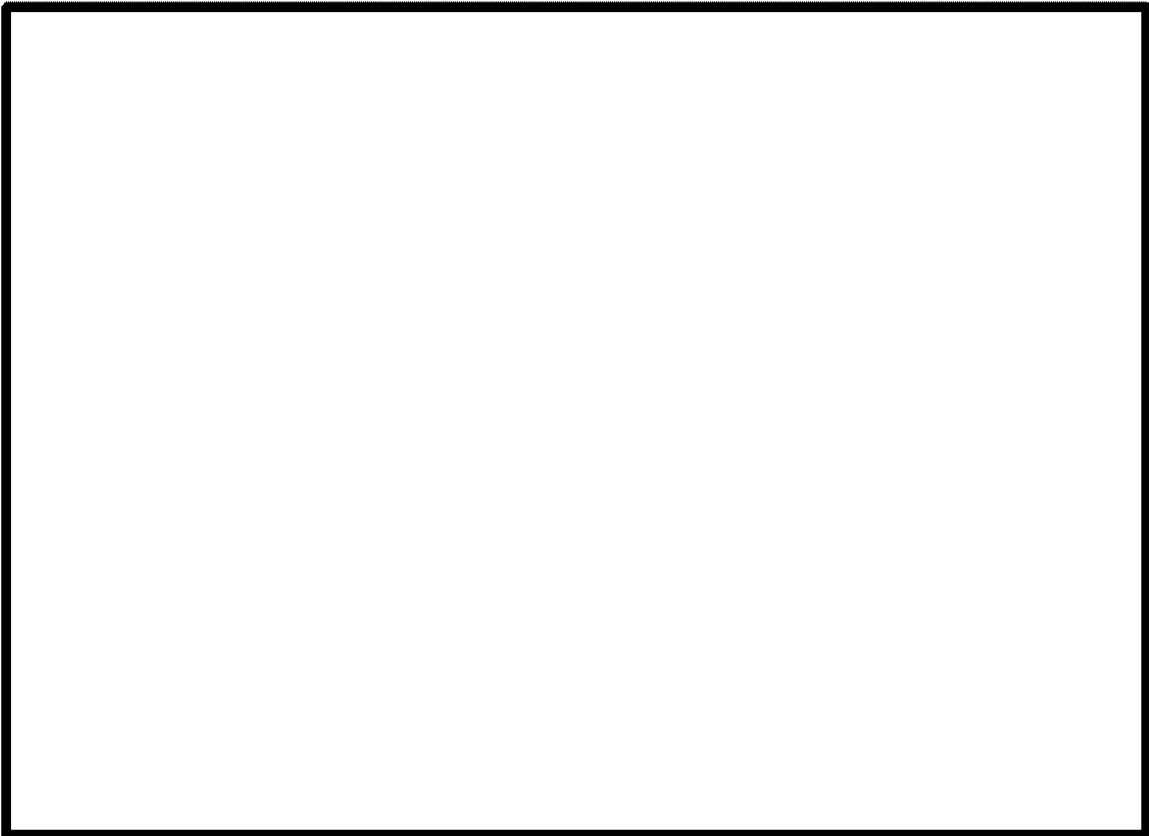
Inv.

Mr. Herve L'Heureux
Chief, Visa Division
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. L'Heureux:

This Service has under investigation certain foreign born individuals now associated with the Hollywood Movie Industry, relative to alleged membership in the Communist Party, and in connection therewith investigation has developed that each person is known to Frank Tuttle, motion picture director now in Vienna, Austria. Therefore, it would be appreciated if Mr. Tuttle could be interviewed and a statement taken under oath relative to each of the following subjects:

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN is alleged to have had a meeting with Jack Johnston (then a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party) in Mr. Tuttle's home during the winter of 1935-1936. This meeting was arranged by Stanley Lawrence, now deceased.



(b)(6)

(b)(7)(c)

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

Date

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

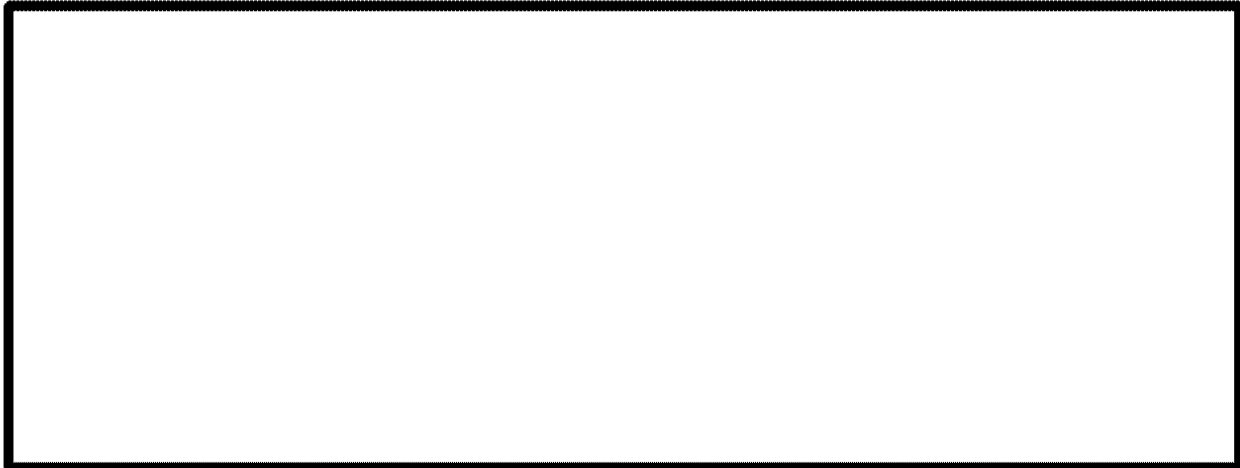
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(b)(6)



It is desired that Mr. Tuttle be questioned relative to any evidence of information in his possession linking each of the subjects with the Communist Party and, in the latter three, the particular date of known Communist Party membership should be stressed inasmuch as it will be necessary to prove that such membership existed prior to, or at the time of naturalization in order to substantiate denaturalization proceedings.

Photographs of each of the above-named persons except Leonhard Frank are forwarded herewith for identification purposes.

All Testimony obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle should be taken in question and answer form signed and sworn to before a foreign service officer and forwarded in quadruplicate.

In each case, the sworn statement should include answers to the following questions:

Was the subject ever a member of/or affiliated in any way with the Communist Party and if so did the witness have personal knowledge of such membership or affiliation and if so when and where and under what circumstances did the witness obtain such knowledge?

Did the witness ever attend any Communist Party meetings at which the subject was also present and if so when and where were these meetings and were they closed to non-party members?

Did the subject ever hold any official position in the Communist Party?

Did the subject ever pay or collect Communist Party dues or contribute or collect any money or any thing of value for the Communist Party and if so when and where and under what circumstances?

Did the subject ever advocate or teach the economic, international and governmental doctrines of World Communism and/or did he ever write, publish, distribute or display any written or printed matter advocating such doctrines and if so, when, where and under what circumstances?

5-29-81

Date

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

Alfred H. Bertner

DECLASSIFIED
CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

Information should also be obtained from Frank Tuttle as to whether he is willing to make a deposition in the cases in which he has personal knowledge of subject's Communist Party membership or affiliation for use in open court or deportation proceedings. Inquiry should also be made as to whether he would be willing if necessary to return to the United States at Government expense to testify as a witness for the Government in deportation or denaturalization proceedings. Mr. Tuttle's intentions with regard to returning to the United States to visit or resume residence within the next year should also be ascertained.

It is requested that this matter be handled as expeditiously as possible and that your response be submitted to this office marked for the attention of [redacted] Chief, Investigations Section together with the return of the attached photographs.

(b)(7)(c)

Sincerely yours,

/s/ W. F. Kelly

W. F. Kelly
Assistant Commissioner
Enforcement Division

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

A-5653092

February 19, 1951

In re: Charles Spencer Chaplin

Mr. Hulme of the London Daily Graphic, Washington Bureau, called today and at the request of his London office indicated he desired to know whether or not the subject had submitted an application for reentry permit. He informed me his office had informally been advised the applicant had been refused a reentry permit. I told him I would have a search made for the file and have someone call him.

(b)(7)(c)

Upon receipt of the file, it was noted the matter was under consideration by Mr. [redacted] of the Investigation Section. I discussed the matter with him and he informed me no application had been submitted by the subject and that it was satisfactory to his section for me to give that information to Mr. Hulme.

Thereafter I called Mr. Hulme and told him no application had been submitted and that at such time as it was submitted it would be properly considered. No further action necessary at this time.

[redacted]

Application Appeals Section

(b)(7)(c)

JML/vmk-

467

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Acting Commissioner (b)(7)(c)

DATE: January 15, 1951 DD

FROM : District Director

New York, New York

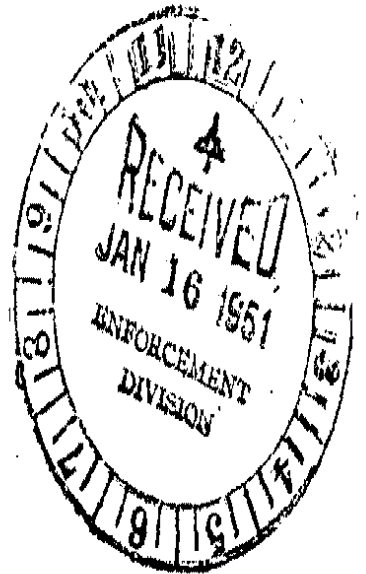
SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN

Personal Attention: Mr. W. F. Kelly, Assistant Commissioner
Enforcement Division

Pursuant to your suggestion this morning, on the telephone, I called Mr. Walter Thayer, attorney for Charles Chaplin, and advised him that because of Budget Meetings which are scheduled for some time this week, you would not be able to get in touch with him until the latter part of this week or, possibly, the beginning of next week, when you would call him collect at Whitehall 4-6970.

(Handwritten initials)

(Handwritten initials)



406

A-5653092 ~~Confidential~~



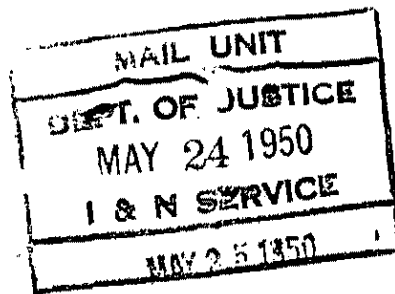
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AR-5653092
x conf.

California

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS
WAR MEMORIAL, VETERANS BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO 2
HEMLOCK 1-2400

May 17, 1950



Commissioner of Immigration and
Naturalization
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

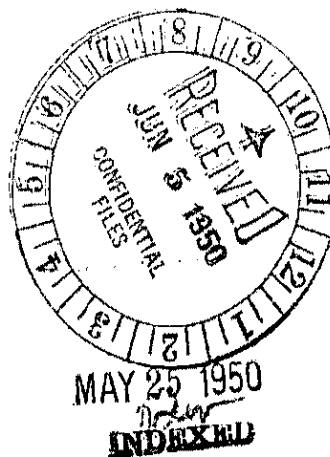
The enclosed resolution (A4-20) was approved by the Executive Committee of the American Legion, Department of California, on April 15-16, 1950, and is being sent to you for your information.

Cordially yours,

Lewis K. Gough

Lewis K. Gough
Department Commander

LKG:G
Enc.



File 61010

(b)(7)(c)

REMEMBER THE DATES

DEPARTMENT CONVENTION - SACRAMENTO, AUGUST 13-16, 1950
NATIONAL CONVENTION - LOS ANGELES, OCTOBER 9-12, 1950

THE AMERICAN LEGION

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION

SAN FRANCISCO 2, WAR MEMORIAL

VETERANS BUILDING

HEMLOCK 1-2400

RESOLUTION (A4-20)

WHEREAS, Hollywood Post #43, American Legion, Department of California, at a meeting in quorum on March 7, 1950, duly and regularly passed the following motion:

"A resolution be drawn recommending the consideration of the denial of an application for citizenship of the United States of America for Charles Chaplin of Hollywood, California, and that it be recommended that an investigation be instituted to inquire into the advisability of deportation proceedings being brought to effect his removal from this country," and

WHEREAS, Charles Chaplin's purported associations with organizations and individuals whose interests and activities have been inimicable to the best interests of 100% Americanism; and

WHEREAS, it has been reported that Charles Chaplin has entered or will presently submit an application for citizenship of the United States of America;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Hollywood Post #43, The American Legion, Department of California, make publicly known its opposition to the granting of citizenship of the United States of America to one Charles Chaplin of Hollywood for reasons heretofore stated; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that an investigation be undertaken by the appropriate governmental agencies to inquire into the feasibility of instituting forthwith deportation proceedings against the said Charles Chaplin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent via registered United States mail to the following individuals and agencies:

- (1) District Director of Immigration and Naturalization, Kowan Building, Los Angeles, California.
- (2) Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- (3) Attorney General of United States, Washington, D. C.
- (4) To the 24th District of The American Legion, Department of California, and
- (5) To the Department of California.

ABOVE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, IN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING ASSEMBLED AT EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 15-16, 1950.

ect his removal from this country

AND WHEREAS, Charles Chaplin's purported associations, organizations and individuals whose interests and activities have been inimicable to the best interests of 100% Americanism;

AND WHEREAS, it has been reported that Charles Chaplin has entered or will presently submit an application for citizenship of the United States of America;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Hollywood Post #43, The American Legion, Department of California, make publicly known its opposition to the granting of citizenship of the United States of America to one Charles Chaplin of Hollywood for reasons heretofore stated;

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that an investigation be undertaken by the appropriate governmental agencies to inquire into the feasibility of instituting forthwith deportation proceedings against the said Charles Chaplin;

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent via registered United States mail to the following individuals and agencies:

Apr. 20 78

Immigration Office
Washington, D.C.



Dear Sirs:-

A 56 53 09

Is it not correct that a visitors visa is good for a six month visit to the United States when they are Aliens? I am sure there is some mistake in the case of Charles Klapp. Sr. He is not a citizen but he has been allowed to remain in this country 38 years and making a wonderful salary all the time.

Since he has no desire to become a citizen why is he allowed to remain in our glorious country?

Of course the citizens that love this country wouldn't be very happy if he did want to be a citizen because he has never been anything but a Communist sympathizer.

and also be just floated our laws
by doing as he pleased. Of course
I don't believe Ingrid Bergman
should be allowed to re-enter
this country and the same about
Russell too. But surely Charles
Chaplin has been a very low moral
character and should be sent out of
the country because of his actions.

He cannot expect decent citizens
to feel he can stay in this country
any longer. He should have been
sent out of the country the first
time he was brought to court
for his morals. He is no better
than Ingrid & Russell. He
should be sent sailing at
once so we can show the world
we (The American people) are not taking
some other countries' dissards and
moral degenerates and giving them

a peaceful sanction, so they will feel they can live as they want regardless of our laws morally and civilly.

Who does the captain have an in with that he has shown his disregard for our law and even for our kind of laws and government and still be allowed to remain here. A visitor's pass is up after 6 months so his pass to stay in this country was up over 37 years ago. Why let him stay and send him back where he came from. He is no asset to this country. He is a liability with his communistic ideas. We sure do not want his type here.

I burn up every time I read that someone is inviting him by saying he wants to become a citizen because he doesn't and we Americans do

4.
not want him for a citizen either.
We want citizens we can trust
and that want our kind of
Government and he is not
one of them. So why let him
stay any longer? Use our laws
to get rid of an undesirable
a confined citizen.

Mrs Deborah Healy

(b)(6)

Chicago, 2, 1950

No reply
was 3/13/50

400

Washington, D. C.

A5653092

June 14, 1948

Mr. E. T. Perlman
Kissing Hill

(b)(6)

[REDACTED]
Bonita, California

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of May 27, 1948, in reference to Charles Chaplin. It is assumed that your inquiry relates to the Charles Chaplin connected with the Moving Picture industry.

You are advised that the records of this Service show that Mr. Chaplin has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence therein. Aliens who have the status of a lawful permanent resident are entitled, under the Immigration Act of 1924, to reenter the United States, after temporary visits abroad, as non-quota immigrants.

With reference to your inquiry regarding domestic servants, you are advised that this class of immigrant is not subject to the excluding provisions of the alien contract labor law. If you desire further detailed information regarding domestic servants it is suggested that you consult the offices of this Service, either at San Diego or Los Angeles, California.

Very truly yours,

6/15/48

Signed & mailed
R

John P. Boyd
Deputy Commissioner

JPS/jsh

[Handwritten signature]

374

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

(b)(7)(c)

To *JM*

Room No.

- Approval
- Comment
- Necessary action
- Note and return
- Note and file
- Signature
- See me
- As requested
- For your information
- Per telephone conversation

REMARKS

(Fold here for return)

From *JM*

Division

Room No.

1034

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

6/2/48



(b)(7)(c)

To

JW

Room No. 1022

- Approval
- Comment
- Necessary action
- Note and return
- Note and file
- Signature
- See me
- As requested
- For your information
- Per telephone conversation

REMARKS

Called Jones

565 3092

Mr. Boyd 5/19

from the [unclear]

(Fold

JW



(b)(7)(c)

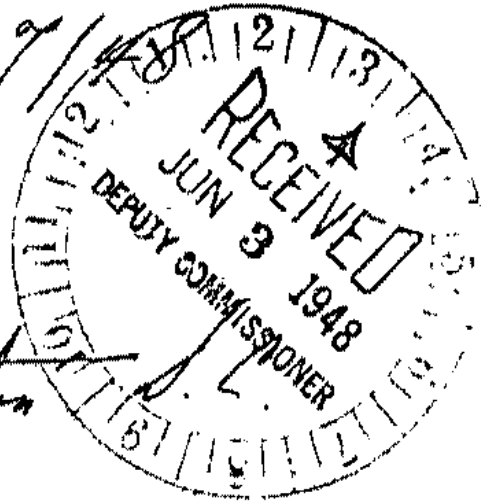
From

Division

Room No.

Kissing Hill
Post Office Box 57
Bonita, California

5/29/48



U. S. Commissioner
of Immigration
Labor Dept. Washington
Dear Sir.

For some time I have wanted
to learn all what basis Charles
Chaplin has been permitted to re-
main in the United States. If he
was any other person would he
not be obliged to come in as a
six month visa? I told in the
evening paper he and his family
will be coming to England for a
time, as will he just arrive.

and work up as ² he were an
American celebration which thank
God he is willing to see reason in
all their past, moved it to provide
for me to bring in a middle-aged
English or an American woman
as a domestic and have her
woman indefinitely, I am Chaplin
put up a board - moved to
woman required to be obliged
to? Thanking you in advance
for the information.

Very truly yours,
E. T. Tullman



873

1037

[Redacted]

Harrisburg, Pa 510

Dear Mr. [Redacted] (b)(6) 9/23/49
Charles Chaplin, a communist
and non-citizen is allowed
to stay in this country. Why
hasn't he been deported long
ago and property confiscated?

I think it is rank negligence
to permit him here any longer.

Yours truly

Thos. R. Buller

390

Confidential

A. 5653092



Form D9
5-14-4

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

INTERDEPARTMENTAL REFERENCE

DATE

9/29

REFERRED TO

Dept of Immigration and
Naturalization

RE:

WRITER HAS HAS NOT BEEN INFORMED
OF THIS REFERENCE

COMMENTS:



VISION OF PUBLIC LIAISON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, 25, D. C.

REC'D BY MAIL UNIT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 4 1949

RECEIVED
OCT 5 1949
CONFIDENTIAL
FILES

Dept of Immigration
Nationality

Room 16 Stone 43

NEW YORK CITY DIVISION
of the
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

114 east 32nd street • new york 16, n. y. • murray hill 3-2080

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October 26, 1949

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Director, N.Y.C. Division

Mr. Bert Jahr

Dear Friend:

Daily it becomes apparent that the one durable basis for peace is American-Soviet cooperation. Only in this way will we be secure in our homes, possessions and personal lives. Peace can only be won by treating the Soviet Union as an equal. It can only be won by bringing greater understanding about Soviet life to the American people.

We in the Chelsea community feel it our responsibility to take the leadership in bringing the question of peace with the Soviet Union to our people in this area. It is appropriate, therefore, to do so at a time which brings forth a dual anniversary: the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Soviet state on November 7, 1917; and the 16th year since the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt established friendly relations with the USSR on November 16, 1933.

On FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1949 at 8:30 p.m. we are planning a meeting for "PEACE WITH THE SOVIET UNION" at the Cornish Arms Hotel Penthouse, 311 West 23rd Street. The speaker at that time will be REVEREND RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. There will also be entertainment. Admission is seventy-five cents, tax included.

We know that as one desiring peace you will support such an event and bring your friends with you. A consciousness of peace must be brought, not only in large dramatic fashion, but in the daily effort within our own communities. Only in this way can we bring together a decisive people's force which will strengthen the will of the people for peace.

Yours sincerely,

Morris Osipow

Morris Osipow, Chairman
Chelsea Committee of ASF

uopwa 19-91

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and TREASURER**
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Leone Zugsmith



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



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

March 2, 1950

A5653092

Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
19th and East Capitol Streets
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication postmarked February 24, 1950, from Mr. Jim Dalliegro, [redacted] Brooklyn, New York.

(b)(6)

which is not relevant to any matter within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, but which may be of some interest to you.

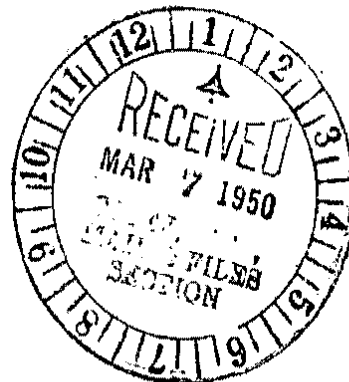
The correspondent has been advised of this reference.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosure



(b)(7)(c)

File 8/20/50
[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]
me 399

Federal Bureau of Investigation;

COPY

Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Of late a former screen "actor" who no doubt made a fortune on sneaky capital gains maneuvers... Robert Montgomery by name is trying perhaps for the sake of publicity, to deport a gambler named Costello. Yet this actor with delusions does not look at a fellow countryman... Charles Chaplin who is an avowed radical, a degenerate and a demoralizing factor insofar as Chaplin never cared to be an American citizen although he made millions in America.

It is this writer's opinion that Chaplin should be grabbed by the back of the neck and thrown out of the country at once. I think there is no room in America for a seedy person like Chaplin, who states he will depart when he pleases.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ J. Dalliegro

Jim Dalliegro,

 Brooklyn, N.Y.

(b)(6)

P.S. If it means anything this person is a contributor to the Office Of Tech Services.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

TO : W. F. Kelly, Assistant Commissioner
 Immigration and Naturalization Service

FROM : James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: Charles Chaplin

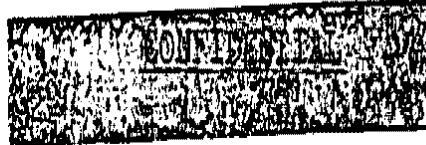
DATE: February 20, 1950

JMM:WCJ:hcp

146-1-12-1327

Your file

no. A-5653092 Inv.



In accordance with your request in your confidential (b)(7)(c) memorandum dated December 15, 1949, to Mr. [redacted] Chief, Internal Security Section, in connection with the above matter, your above numbered consolidated file is herewith enclosed.

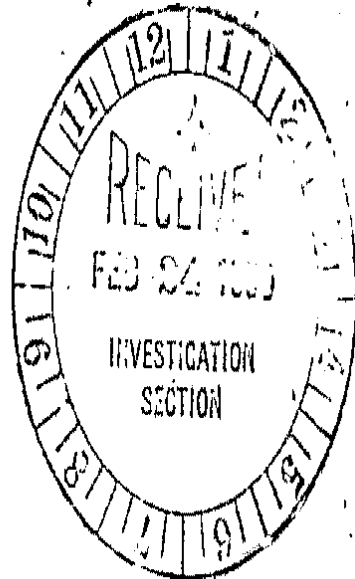
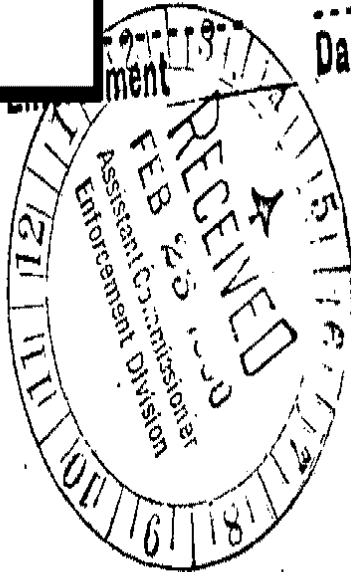
DECLASSIFIED



Associate Commissioner, [redacted]

5-29-81

Date



File
 3/1/50

(b)(7)(c)

397
1046

INDEX SEARCH LIST

(Do not detach)

confidential

The attached has been searched on the following indices as *noted

Immigration 17 5653092

Correspondence _____

Registry _____

Permit _____

Visa Petition _____

Immigration Visa _____

Naturalization Certificate _____

Visitor Visa _____

Alien _____

*N.R. - no record

MF-123
(49)

Florence Spengeman
P. O. Box 329
Santa Monica, California

MAIL UNIT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 28 1949

Naturalization By
Washington D
Gentlemen

RECEIVED
JAN 5 1950
INVESTIGATION
SECTION

RECEIVED
JAN 5 1950
CONFIDENTIAL
FILES

Will you please
advise this writer how it is
possible for Non citizens to
remain so long in this country
for example cases of Chas
Chaplin and Ronald Coleman
I would appreciate
information on this matter
Florence Spengeman

action
to law
M...

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] Chief, Internal Security
Section, Department of Justice
U. P. Kelly, Assistant Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
CHARLES CHAPLIN

December 15, 1949
A-5653092 Inv.

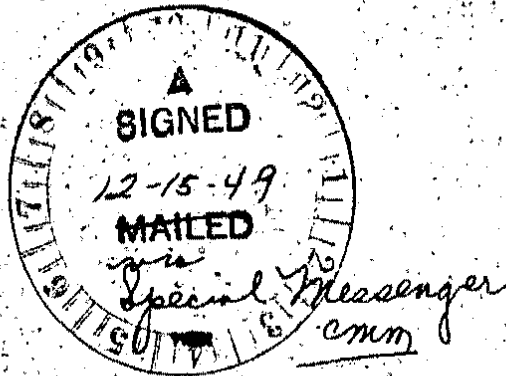
In accordance with your telephonic request of Mr. [redacted] of this office, there is transmitted herewith the above-numbered consolidated file, relating to Charles Chaplin.

When you have completed your use of this file, please return the same to this office.

(b)(7)(c)



Enclosure
MIN:has

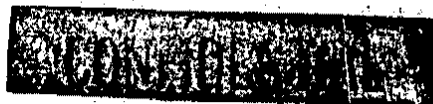


(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] Agent

Associate Commissioner

5-29-81
Date



DECLASSIFIED

394
1050

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



M. W. Kelly
6/13

~~████████████████████~~

A-5653092
Charles Chaplin

June 7 1949

Attention: Immigration and Naturalization Service

The Secretary of State transmits for the information of the Attorney General the enclosed communication for consideration and such action as may be required.

The writer has ~~not~~ been informed of this reference.

Enclosure:

(b)(7)(c) From Miss Josephine M. Adams,
Undated.

Memo
6/14

DSL-119
2/15/46

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1949
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

RECEIVED
JUN 13 1949
Assistant Commissioner
Enforcement Division

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1949
INVESTIGATION SECTION

REC'D IN 4311 LHM
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 8 1949
I & N SERVICE
OUT

392

To Foreign Control
with previous

Chaplin, Charlie

Do not card or index

PD or VD?

Hudson
5-24-49

37 CLINTON AVENUE
YONKON, NEW YORK

West
OC.

DIVISION

1949 MAY 31 PM 2 03

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

N.Y. Times
CHAPLIN BACKS PARLEY

'Only Too Happy,' Actor Wires
Paris Peace Talk Sponsors.

PARIS, April 4 (AP)—Organizers of the Communist-sponsored World Peace Congress to be held here April 20 announced today receipt of a cable from Charlie Chaplin saying:

"I am only too happy to join the legion which seeks peace and good sense throughout the world. Please add my name to the International Liaison Committee of Intellectuals for Peace. Excuse the delay in my reply. Letter follows."

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 4 (AP)—A Bulgarian "National Congress for the Defense of Peace" last night named twenty-four intellectuals to attend the World Peace Congress in Paris.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 4 (AP)—A Swedish committee preparing for the World Peace Congress called on all Swedes today to avert "manslaughter and ruin" by supporting their drive against the North Atlantic pact.

Is he a
U.S. citizen?

Joseph M. Adams

MAY 18 1949

391

REC'D IN MAIL UNIT

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 1 1949

I & N SERVICE

Unit 404 a

May 30, 1949.

Dear Sir,

In a recent newspaper article regarding Charlie Chaplin, statements were brought out that he was a Communist or had leanings to that side.

I'd like to say a few things about this man which more people than I know he is not a citizen of this good country or has intentions to be one.

He has been in this country long enough to become a citizen years ago.

May 3, 1949.

LOJ

Board of Immigration
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I am happy to learn that wonder-
ful abino, such as John Santo & Jay Peters,
one to be deported. Do this often & to many as
are against our wonderful country. Bar about

389

VIA

Wincerely,
John Santo
(John Santo)

to contribute to the
entirely a new me-
something about

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. (b)(7)(c)

DATE: April 22, 1949

FROM : Mr. Devaney

SUBJECT: Charles Chaplin, A-5653092

Delegated,
Please note I'm through with the file. You may want to show it to the Commissioner.

*Robert
[Signature]*

[Signature]

April 20, 1949

A-5653092
BU

Dear Senator Magnuson:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of April 19, 1949, and its enclosure of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Lawrence R. Smith of [redacted] Seattle, Washington, concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN.

(b)(6)

A review of the record relating to Mr. Chaplin indicates that he was admitted to the United States lawfully for permanent residence. At the present time this Service does not have before it such evidence as would justify the institution of proceedings under the immigration laws looking to Mr. Chaplin's deportation from the United States.

The enclosure to your memorandum is returned, as requested.

Sincerely,
W. A. Rorer
Commissioner

COMMISSIONER

Honorable Warren G. Magnuson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

MAIL UNIT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 20 1949
I & N SERVICE
SIGNED & MAILED

HTK:me

RECEIVED
APR 23 1949
GROUP 1
I & N FIELD
SECTION

388

April 19, 1949

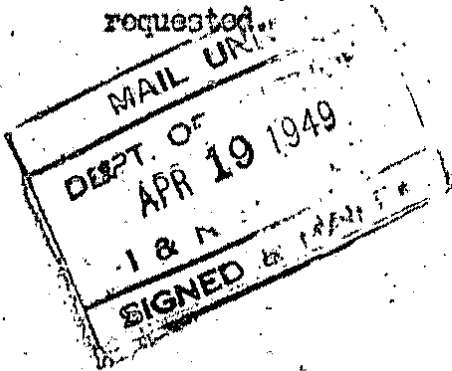
A-5653092
EU

Dear Senator Downey:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of April 13, 1949, and its enclosure of a letter addressed to you by Miss Helen Erickson of [redacted] Santa Monica, California, concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN. (b)(6)

A review of the record relating to Mr. Chaplin indicates that he was admitted to the United States lawfully for permanent residence. At the present time this Service does not have before it such evidence as would justify the institution of proceedings under the immigration laws looking to Mr. Chaplin's deportation from the United States.

The enclosure to your memorandum is returned, as requested.



Sincerely,

COMMISSIONER

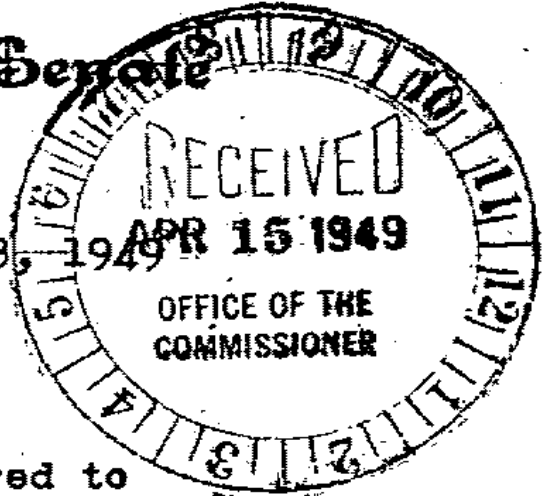
Honorable Sheridan Downey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

HTK:me

385

United States Senate

April 13, 1949



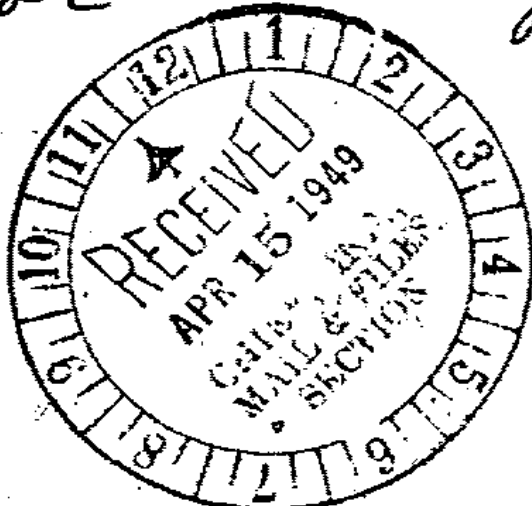
Respectfully referred to
Immigration and Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

with thanks for such favorable consideration as
the communication herewith submitted warrants,
and for a report thereon, to accompany return
of inclosure.

By direction of

Sheridan Downey
SHERIDAN DOWNEY U. S. S.

Dear Senator Downey (pl)



Unable to Verify

Corres. Index

Searched by AK

Date 4-15-49

A-5653092
CONF. 1/8 Key

Pick up
original - AK

LOO

April 6, 1949.

A-5653092 Immigration Dept A-5653092
Washington W. D.

Dear Sir:

Will you tell me, - please, - why a
foreigner, like Charles Chaplin, is allowed
to remain in this country, when ~~any~~ very
nice & cultured Canadian friends, must leave
after a certain length of time, (a few months).

384
1060

Charlie Chaplin Joins Paris Red-Organized Peace Group

By
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PARIS, April 4. (AP)—
Movie Actor Charlie Chaplin has
pledged to Communist-organized
world peace congress to be held
here later this month, it was an-
nounced today.

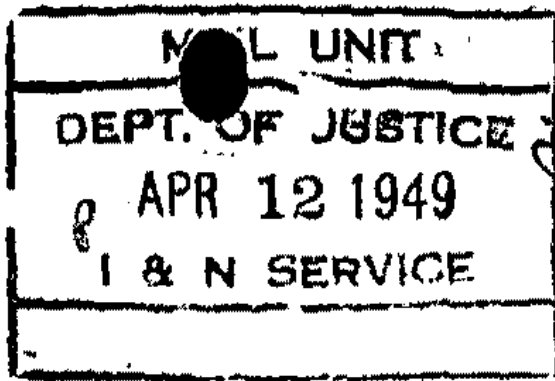
Congress organizers made pub-
lic a cable from Chaplin saying:
"I am only too happy to
join the legion which seeks
peace and good sense through-
out the world. Please add my

name to the international liai-
son committee of intellectuals
for peace. Excuse the delay in
my reply. Letter follows."

While his message may be
construed as supporting the or-
ganization, Charles Chaplin has
"no intention whatsoever" of at-
tending the "World Peace Con-
gress" in Paris April 20, a spokes-
man for the actor said yesterday.



383



P.O. Box 349
Santa Monica Cal

Mar 6 - 1949

Naturalization Day
Washington DC
gentlemen.

May I ask
why Mr Charles Chaplin
is allowed to remain
in this country, from
very reliable sources
I am informed that
this man has never

CO Receipts 10

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933

TO : Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C.
 (b)(7)(c)

DATE: November 4, 1948

FROM : Acting District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN - RE-ENTRY PERMIT

Attention: Receipts Accounting Unit - COA-5653092

There is transmitted herewith undelivered Re-Entry Permit No. 1489837 issued to Charles Chaplin on April 28, 1948.

The subject, as well as his counsel, had knowledge of the issuance of the enclosed permit shortly after its arrival here, about May 1, 1948. Information was received from the applicant's counsel that Mr. Chaplin's proposed trip abroad had been cancelled.

The enclosure is being returned under the provisions of OI Section 164.4 IV.

Att.



REC'D IN MAIL UNIT
 DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 NOV 8 1948
 I & N SERVICE
 OUT

(b)(7)(c)

381

Permit to Reenter the United States

PURSUANT to provisions of section 10 of the Immigration Act of 1924, this

permit is issued to bearer, CHARLES CHAPLIN
an alien previously lawfully admitted to the United States, to reenter the United States, if otherwise admissible, as a nonquota immigrant, and its validity shall

expire the 28TH day of APRIL, A. D. 1949

The personal description of the bearer is: Age, 50 years; height, 5

feet and 6 inches; weight, 142 pounds; complexion, FAIR;

hair, GREY; eyes, BLUE; identification marks, NONE;

Approved: 

Issued at Washington, D.C. this 28TH day of APRIL, A. D. 1949

NOTE.—Any erasure or alteration shall render this permit null and void.

EXTENSIONS

The validity of a permit may, on good cause shown, be extended for a period or periods not exceeding 6 months each. Application for extension should be made between 30 and 60 days prior to the expiration date shown on this permit.

The application must contain (a) the name of the applicant, and his address in the United States; (b) when, where, and by what means he departed from the United States; (c) port of landing and date of arrival abroad; (d) countries visited in the order visited; (e) reason for requesting extension and period for which desired; and (f) applicant's foreign address to which permit is to be returned.

The application must be sworn to before a consular officer of the United States.

The application must be sent to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D.C., by the person to whom the permit was issued, accompanied by a fee of three dollars (\$3). Remittance should be by international money order, drawn on Washington, D. C., or foreign exchange on a bank in the United States, payable to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C. If extension is refused, the fee will be refunded. The permit, if extended, will be returned to the foreign address given in the application.

Where the validity of the permit or extension thereto has expired, the alien must obtain an immigration visa from an American Consul before embarking for the United States.

The validity of this permit is hereby extended to and is invalid after

The alien named in this permit _____ arrived in the U. S. _____
on the (steamship or other conveyance) _____, at the port of _____, and was legally admitted.



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington Field Office, Room 1706
Washington 25, D. C.
October 6, 1948



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. 100-19771

Commissioner
Immigration & Naturalization Service
Temporary "X" Building
19th and East Capitol Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. J. P. Boyd
Deputy Commissioner

Re: Charles Spencer Chaplin,
with aliases

Dear Sir:

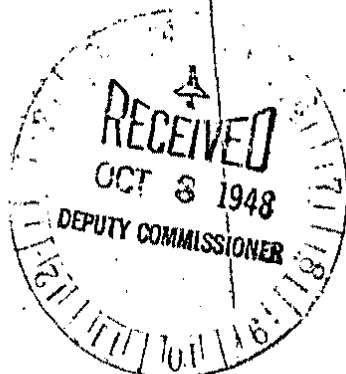
(b)(7)(c) Pursuant to your conversation with Special Agent [redacted] of this office on October 5, 1948, I hereby request that a copy of the sworn statement of Charles Spencer Chaplin, given on April 17, 1948 before Mr. [redacted] Designated and Acting Immigrant Inspector at Beverly Hills, California, in connection with Chaplin's application for a re-entry permit, be furnished this office for use in connection with an official investigation.

Your cooperation in this matter is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]
Special Agent in Charge



378
1066

5653092

JUL 20 1948

A. G. 7/16

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u-5653092

MAIL UNIT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 4 1948
I & N SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE
RECEIVED
APR 29 1948
ATTORNEY GENERAL

COPY FROM HOLLYWOOD CITIZEN

CHAPLIN PLANS SHOCKING PICTURE

By SHEILAH GRAHAM

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1948
SP. SEARCH

Charles Chaplin, I am told, is telling his intimate friends that he would like to make an antireligious picture, to take up where he left off in "Monsieur Verdoux." Too bad Chaplin isn't retiring as he threatened. I have confidential news for Chaplin. Whether or not he knows it, the public has already retired him.

How long is this alien

(who has made 3 Million
of in the US) going to
insult 100 Million

Church goers?

J. Preston Colfax &

375

43
5-21
DIV. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION
APR 29 1948
DIVISION OF INS. AUS
S. P. U. OF IMMIGRATION



SADENA
2 APR 27
4 PM
2 1948
CALIF.

Hon Tom Clark
Atty General

Washington D.C.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933


TO : [REDACTED] Executive Assistant to the
(b)(7)(c) Commissioner, Seattle, Washington
FROM : [REDACTED] District Director,
Los Angeles, California

DATE: April 20, 1948

SUBJECT: Transcript of sworn statement made to you by the subject under investigation.

There are attached four copies of transcript of the above referred to statement, as requested by you. The original and one copy will be retained in our file of above number. The subject will be requested to sign the original at the time reentry permit is delivered to him.

(b)(7)(c)



Attachments

(b)(6)

"April 20, 1948

"I will have a report for you on the air mail before tomorrow night on the abortions. Neither the U. S. Attorney nor the F.B.I. had anything very convincing. However, I have learned that the local District Attorney made a thorough investigation with a view to prosecuting Dr. A. M. Tweedie, who is alleged to have performed the abortions. At that time, while Tweedie admitted that Joan Berry had made a call at his office, he denied having performed any abortion. Dr. Tweedie is reported to have been convicted on an abortion charge on August 21, 1942, at which time he pleaded guilty and was given six months in the County Jail and three years probation.

Dr. Tweedie's nurse, Mrs. [redacted] recalled the visit of Miss Joan Berry at Dr. Tweedie's office, and that several days after the visit, she reappeared and was examined by Dr. Tweedie. She recalled the doctor having stated that Miss Berry did not need an abortion, and, further, that Miss Berry did not want an abortion. About three days later, however, Miss Berry appeared again in the office for an examination, at which time she made the statement, 'They told me I would have to go through with it,' and that it was necessary for her to be aborted in order to become a motion picture star.

The abortion was then performed. Mrs. [redacted] stated she assisted, and that she witnessed the abortion. At that time, Miss Berry was given an anesthetic. As Mrs. [redacted] recalls it, Miss Berry was there for several days after the performance of the abortion. About one or two days after the operation, she had to be 'washed out'. During the time that Miss Berry was at Dr. Tweedie's office, Mrs. [redacted] recalls that she, at one time, placed a telephone call for Miss Berry to a man named 'Tim'. Mrs. [redacted] also recalled that Miss Berry had been operated on about January of 1942, and at that time, Mrs. [redacted] was personally present and assisted, and that Miss Berry was not given an anesthetic, but was awake throughout the operation. Mrs. [redacted] also recalled at this time, Miss Berry was brought to the office in a large black car, which she was told was Mr. Chaplin's car. Later, that day, Miss Berry wanted to go home and refused to stay overnight, and about nine o'clock that evening, the same car came down and picked her up, and another nurse employed by Dr. Tweedie, whose name is Mrs. [redacted] accompanied her. Mrs. [redacted] later informed Mrs. [redacted] that she had gone to Mr. Chaplin's home with the girl and put her to bed there.

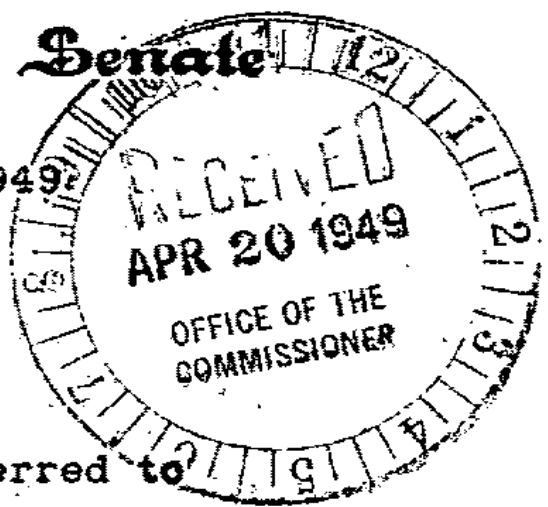
Mrs. [redacted] stated that she had formerly been employed by Dr. Tweedie and had worked for him for approximately nine months. That she was personally present and assisted in the performance of the two abortions described above. That her duties were to stay with Miss Berry during the time she was in the office. That after the second abortion, Miss Berry did not want to stay overnight and called Mr. Chaplin's home and asked the car to be sent. That about nine o'clock that night, the car drove up with a chauffeur and picked both Miss

(b)(6)

A-5653092

United States Senate

April 19, 1949



Respectfully referred to

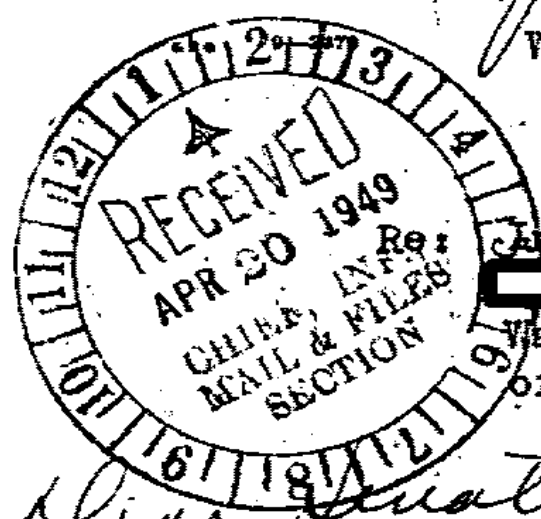
Mr. Watson B. Miller, Commissioner
Immigration & Naturalization
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

with thanks for such favorable consideration as
the communication herewith submitted warrants,
and for a report thereon, to accompany return
of inclosure.

By direction of

Warren G. Magnuson
WARREN G. MAGNUSON, U. S. S.

INDEXED
MS



Inquiry from Lawrence K. Smith

[Redacted]

(b)(6)

Washington concerning status
of Charles Chaplin.

Dear Senator Magnuson (pb)

(April 20, 1948)

"Berry and herself up and that she then went to Mr. Chaplin's home. That upon entering the home, she was introduced to Mr. Chaplin as 'the nurse who took care of me during the night.' Mrs. [redacted] (b)(6) observed Miss Berry and Mr. Chaplin embrace and kiss, and heard Mr. Chaplin's inquiries as to how Miss Berry felt, and whether or not she was in pain. Mrs. [redacted] stayed at Mr. Chaplin's home for about an hour, having conversation in the living room. Mrs. [redacted] then went upstairs to the bedroom with Miss Berry and put her to bed. She then went downstairs and talked with Mr. Chaplin for about fifteen minutes longer, and then was driven back to her home in the Chaplin car. (b)(6)

The information concerning the two nurses was obtained by me from one of their reports. The report does not show the outcome of cross-examination of Dr. Tweedie, nor why he was not prosecuted by the District Attorney's office. I will get that for you tomorrow, but it looks like we have a case."

(page 2 of copy)

"April 21, 1948

(b)(7)(c) "Supplementing our letter of yesterday, with reference to the testimony of the two nurses, concerning the abortions performed on Joan Berry, Miss Joan Berry testified before her mother on May 29, 1943, in answer to questions by Captain [redacted] of the Los Angeles Police Department, that she had had two abortions. In describing the circumstances of the abortions, she very definitely linked Charlie Chaplin up with the securing of the abortions. She states that she was reluctant to have an abortion performed, but was finally persuaded by Tim Durante and Chaplin to go through with it. She states that Tim Durante talked Chaplin into it. Joan Berry freely admitted that there were two abortions performed by the same doctor.

The local Police Department investigators were unable to get any admissions out of Dr. A. M. Tweedie, except that he had some recollection of such a girl having come to his office at one time, but he denies positively that he ever performed any abortion. Dr. Tweedie had his offices at 54th and Crenshaw, and is reported to have had a wide reputation as a doctor who would perform abortions. When he was questioned on June 5, 1943, he gave his age as 63. He also said that the Medical Board had quite a record on him, and states that after his first experience, he destroyed all of his office records and never again kept records of any of his patients. He also testified that he never sent out any bills.

We understand that Tim Durante is no longer welcome at the home of Chaplin, and has definitely broken with him. It may be that since the Statute of Limitations has run, Durante could be persuaded to give the facts relating to the abortion, or at least sufficient facts to link the subject up with the obvious conspiracy to have the abortions performed.

I believe it would be preferable to hold up any further investigation until after the departure of the subject, unless information should come our way. A newspaper columnist in one of the morning papers stated that Chaplin, according to information this columnist had received, had given up his trip to England, since he had not been able to receive a reentry permit. Of course, this information is inaccurate, but there are lots of people who would like to give publicity to any contemplated trip, and would also immediately speculate as to his admissibility upon return, very likely. It seems that at least one of the newspapers had all the story on the abortions, and many of the facts concerning Chaplin that were uncovered in the investigation at or about the same time such information was secured by the officers, and on the least provocation, they would likely reprint a good many of these things in the news. Unless you indicate to the contrary, we will hold up until after the departure of the subject. * * * * *

(copy)

Demand Draft Dodger Probe

Asserting that the deportation of Serge Rubinstein, alien draft dodger, should be postponed pending a searching investigation to determine who aided and abetted him in flouting the draft, St. Athanasius Post No. 565, CWV of Brooklyn, has requested a congressional investigation.

Rubinstein's success in ducking the draft, while piling up huge financial deals, to his own benefit, was exposed by Leslie Gould of the "NY JOURNAL-AMERICAN." Subsequently the newspaper revealed that behind federal prison bars, the convicted alien was receiving special consideration.

Commander Thomas J. Assenzio of St. Athanasius Post, declared that the punishment of Rubinstein was not sufficient, but that any person or persons who aided him should also be punished. Assenzio called on all veterans organizations to support the demand for an investigation.

The full text of the resolution follows:

"The following resolution was passed unanimously at a regular meeting of the St. Athanasius Catholic War Veterans, Inc., Post 565:

"Whereas, Serge Rubinstein,
(Continued on page 3)

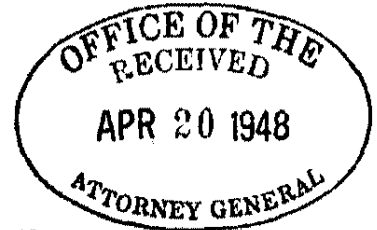
Tracy - 5758478

JOHN O. TOERNER

Professional Engineer
623 West 207th Street
New York 34, N. Y.

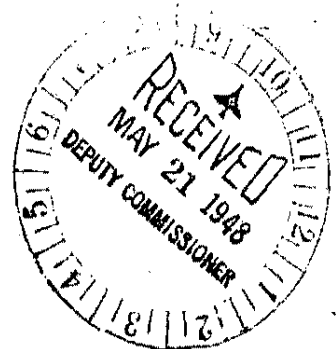
UNIT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 20 1948
I & N SERVICE
APR 19 1948

Attorney General Thomas C. Clark,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.



Dear Attorney Clark:

As a citizen, I make the following requests: that the activities and associations of Charles Chaplin, "motion picture star and producer" be investigated and that he be deported if he is found to be a Communist, and 2, that the case of Serge Rubinstein and those aiding his attempts to shirk a duty of service in the Army be investigated and that he and those involved be given due and full punishment for such misconduct.



Very truly yours,

John O. Toerner

Enclosures: ✓

1. "Demand Draft Dodger Probe" relative to Serge Rubinstein.
2. "Vets Urge Action To Deport Chaplin."

① 5/13/48
5653092
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BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 21 1948
DIVISION OF INS

B. P. BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

372

Vet School Allowances Limited to Full Timers

CHAPLAIN ILL



Rev. Charles Hacherl, CWV National Chaplain, who is confined to the hospital. Your prayers are requested for his recovery.

WASHINGTON—Increased living allowances for veterans in school will be granted only to full-time students. In announcing this today, the Veterans Administration said that part-time students, on-the-job trainees and others are not entitled to the rises provided in a bill signed by President Truman last Saturday.

The new subsistence payments are \$75 a month for a veteran without dependents, \$105 with one dependent and \$120 with more than one dependent. The rates become effective April 1.

The VA said the old scale applies to:

1. Part-time institutional trainees.
2. Institutional on-the-farm trainees.
3. Apprentices or other on-the-job trainees who get compensation.
4. Combination or cooperative trainees, part time.

February, 1948

Vets Urge Action To Deport Chaplin

Terming Charles Chaplin, motion picture star and producer, "an undesirable alien resident of the United States," Paul L. Murphy, commander, CWV Department of New York, has urged Attorney General Tom Clark to investigate Chaplin's activities and associations, and institute deportation proceedings.

Commander Murphy advised Attorney General Clark and Secretary of State George Marshall that W. R. Wilkerson, writing in the "Hollywood Reporter" of December 11, 1947, charged that Chaplin cabled Pablo Picasso, French Communist, suggesting formation of a French Artists Committee, to protest to the United States Ambassador to France concerning the Congressional action against Hans Eisler, a Communist agent, presently facing deportation.

Wire to Clark

"W. R. Wilkerson, writing in "Hollywood Reporter," December 11, 1947, charges Charles Chaplin cabled Pablo Picasso, French Communist, urging formation of

French Artists Committee, to pressure American Ambassador at Paris to assist cause of Hans Eisler. Chaplin, not citizen of United States. CWV Department of New York resent his alleged attempt to interfere with activities of duly elected representatives of our citizens. Urge you thoroughly investigate Chaplin's activities and questionable associations, with the thought in mind of deporting this 'This man without a country,' this 'man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said: 'This is my own my native land.' Chaplin is an undesirable alien, and in the words of the poet, 'go mark him well' as being unwelcome in the United States."

German Exiles Fifth Art of Latin America

BY BERN PARRISH

of a German party, a performance was given in the Government Square Garden last Thursday. It was the first of a series of messages to the United Nations.

The play dealt with the actions of the German Exiles in Latin America. It was the first of a series of messages to the United Nations.

The monthly organ of the German Exiles in Mexico, "The German Exile," is celebrating its fifth anniversary. It is published in Spanish.

The publisher, James G. Under Knox, Charles Chaplin, John Garfield, Katharine Hepburn, Alexander Knox, Orson Welles, Sylvia Sydney and a host of other stars of the screen signed a telegram greeting the American-Soviet Friendship Rally at Madison Square Garden last Thursday.

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Soviet Medical Film on Tour

Following its recent American tour, the Soviet medical film "The Soviet Medical Film on Tour" is now being shown in various theaters across the country. The film depicts the work of Soviet medical professionals and their interactions with American counterparts.

The film, which was produced by the Soviet government, shows the daily lives of Soviet doctors and nurses. It highlights the advanced medical techniques and the dedication of the Soviet medical staff.

The film is a valuable educational tool for American medical students and professionals. It provides a unique perspective on the Soviet medical system and the challenges faced by Soviet doctors.

The film is now being shown in theaters across the country. It is a must-see for anyone interested in the field of medicine and the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The film is a testament to the skill and dedication of the Soviet medical professionals. It is a film that should be seen by all who are interested in the progress of medicine and the future of the world.

The film is a masterpiece of Soviet cinema. It is a film that is both informative and entertaining. It is a film that should be seen by all who are interested in the world of medicine.

The film is a work of art. It is a film that is both beautiful and powerful. It is a film that should be seen by all who are interested in the human condition.

The film is a gift to the world. It is a film that is both a work of art and a work of science. It is a film that should be seen by all who are interested in the future of humanity.

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THE SEARCHING WIND
A dramatic story of a man's quest for a woman who has disappeared. The film features a powerful performance by the lead actor, who brings a sense of urgency and desperation to his role.

MEXICAN HAVOC
A thrilling action film set in Mexico. It follows a group of men as they navigate through a dangerous and chaotic landscape. The film is filled with intense action and suspense.

THE WIFE FATHER
A comedy-drama film that explores the complexities of family life. It features a talented cast and a story that is both humorous and touching.

OLD YEARD
A historical drama film that takes viewers back to a bygone era. It tells the story of a man's journey through a turbulent time in history.

YAKOVSKY
A film that follows the adventures of a man in a foreign land. It is a story of exploration, discovery, and the human spirit.

FOLLOW THE GIRLS
A comedy film that follows a group of young women as they go through various adventures. It is a light-hearted and entertaining story.

THE SINGER
A film that tells the story of a man who is passionate about music. It is a story of love, art, and the pursuit of a dream.

RODZINSKI PLAYS Victory Hymn
A film that is a tribute to the victory over fascism. It features a powerful performance by the lead actor and a story that is both inspiring and moving.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
A film that is a tribute to the legendary actor Charles Chaplin. It features a collection of his most famous and beloved roles.

DOROTHY CONINGTON
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A film that is a tribute to the legendary actor Charles Chaplin. It features a collection of his most famous and beloved roles.

DOROTHY CONINGTON
A film that features the talented actress Dorothy Conington. It is a story of a woman's journey through life and love.

JAMES CAGNEY
A film that features the iconic actor James Cagney. It is a story of a man's rise to fame and the challenges he faces along the way.

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TWO TOMORROWS
A film that explores the future of the world. It is a story of hope, progress, and the challenges that lie ahead.

THE SEARCHING WIND
A dramatic story of a man's quest for a woman who has disappeared. The film features a powerful performance by the lead actor, who brings a sense of urgency and desperation to his role.

MEXICAN HAVOC
A thrilling action film set in Mexico. It follows a group of men as they navigate through a dangerous and chaotic landscape. The film is filled with intense action and suspense.

THE WIFE FATHER
A comedy-drama film that explores the complexities of family life. It features a talented cast and a story that is both humorous and touching.

OLD YEARD
A historical drama film that takes viewers back to a bygone era. It tells the story of a man's journey through a turbulent time in history.

YAKOVSKY
A film that follows the adventures of a man in a foreign land. It is a story of exploration, discovery, and the human spirit.

FOLLOW THE GIRLS
A comedy film that follows a group of young women as they go through various adventures. It is a light-hearted and entertaining story.

THE SINGER
A film that tells the story of a man who is passionate about music. It is a story of love, art, and the pursuit of a dream.

RODZINSKI PLAYS Victory Hymn
A film that is a tribute to the victory over fascism. It features a powerful performance by the lead actor and a story that is both inspiring and moving.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
A film that is a tribute to the legendary actor Charles Chaplin. It features a collection of his most famous and beloved roles.

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JPB/ds

April 7, 1948

Wright and Millikan
Attorneys at Law
Suite 1125
One Eleven West Seventh Building
Los Angeles 14, California

Attention: Richard Goldwater, Esquire

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of March 23, 1948, please be informed that the application for reentry permit for Charles Chaplin has been received at this office and is being processed.

It is anticipated that you shall hear from us in connection with the matter within the next week or ten days.

Yours truly,

Commissioner

JPB

371
1080

A-5853092

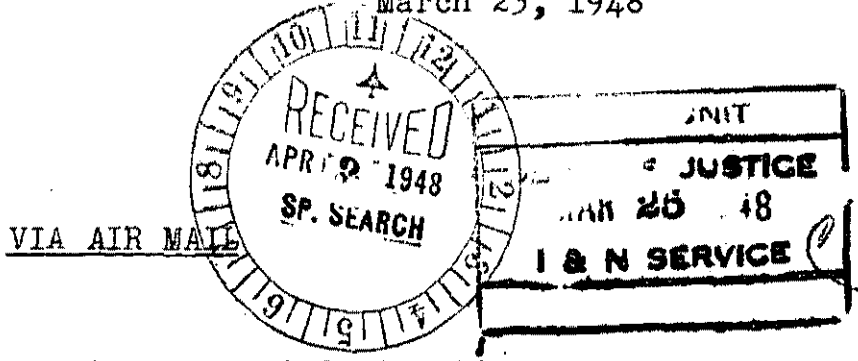
A-5958478 DWR

LAW OFFICES OF
WRIGHT AND MILLIKAN
SUITE 1125 ONE ELEVEN WEST SEVENTH BUILDING
LOS ANGELES 14
MADISON 6-1291

LOYD WRIGHT
CHARLES E. MILLIKAN
RICHARD M. GOLDWATER
HERSCHEL B. GREEN
S. EARL WRIGHT
CHARLES A. LORING
LOYD WRIGHT, JR.

BEVERLY HILLS OFFICE
321 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE
BRADSHAW 2-3494

March 23, 1948



Commissioner of Immigration & Naturalization
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Under date of February 26, 1948, I forwarded to you an application for a reentry permit for Mr. Charles Chaplin. Mr. Chaplin's maid, who applied for a similar permit a week or so after he did, has already received it. Would you please advise whether or not Mr. Chaplin's application was duly received and, if so, what its present status is? Enclosed you will find a stamped self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

AKB

APR 2 1948
SPECIAL
R & P

Very truly yours,

Richard Goldwater

RMG:FE
Enc.

370

331
126

110

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(b)(7)(c)

A-5653092

OAR

TO : Mr. [REDACTED] Supervisor, Reentry and Exit
Permit Unit

DATE: March 23, 1948

FROM : Joseph Savoretti, Assistant Commissioner

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Inasmuch as a person who is a member of a class whose entry is deemed prejudicial to the public interest is not entitled to a reentry permit and there is an indication in the F.B.I. report in this case that Chaplin may have Communistic affiliations if not ^{act as} a member of the Communist Party, it is desired that the following action be taken to determine whether a reentry permit should be issued to him:

1. A copy of the F.B.I. report transmitted to this office, under date of October 2, 1947, should be forwarded to the Field Office with instructions to conduct a full and complete investigation including interrogation of the applicant with a view to determining whether he is or ever has been a member of the Communist Party. The investigation should be broad enough to determine not only whether he is entitled to a reentry permit but also whether there are sufficient grounds upon which to predicate deportation proceedings.
2. Another effort should be made to ascertain what evidence, if any, the House Committee on Un-American Affairs has obtained against him.
3. In view of the allegations in the F.B.I. report that Chaplin probably deals directly with high officials in the Soviet Government, the Secretary of State should be requested to advise this office whether it has any record relating to Chaplin which might indicate that he is a member of a class whose entry would be regarded as prejudicial to the United States.
4. The attorney who submitted the application for reentry permit should be advised that the matter is under consideration.

In connection with the denial of applications for reentry permits in the cases of persons who are found to belong to the classes specified in the Act of October 16, 1918, and, therefore, disqualified under the regulations for the issuance of permits to enter, your attention is called to the orders in the attached cases

(b)(6) of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] both of which orders of denial were approved by the Attorney General.

EE:ep
f. f. o.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Joseph Savoretti, Assistant Commissioner

DATE: March 17, 1948

FROM : (b)(7)(c) [REDACTED] Supervisor, R&EPU

A-5653092

R&EPU

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attached is application from Charles Spencer Chaplin for a reentry permit. In view of the fact that it appears the only basis, if any, for denying a permit on prejudicial grounds would be the reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; that these reports, while they raise a suspicion as to Chaplin's activities, do not seem to establish that he is a member of the Communist Party and, as it has been concluded that there is no evidence on which to institute deportation proceedings, I do not believe there are valid grounds for denying a reentry permit. Do you agree?

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)



APPLICATION FOR REENTRY PERMIT

OR to issue, Reviewer [Signature] A-5653092

To the HONORABLE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION: The undersigned, being an alien, hereby makes application for a reentry permit, as provided for in Section 10 of the Immigration Act of 1924, and submits the following data in support thereof:

The name I now use is (Print full name) CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN (First) (Middle) (Last) Name of steamship S.S. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE (First, Middle, Last) Port of arrival San Francisco, California (City or town) Date of arrival June 3, 1936 (Date) (Excluding reentries before July 1, 1940, after absence of less than 6 months in Canada and Mexico.)

Name under which admitted Charles Spencer Chaplin Father's name Charles Chaplin Mother's maiden name Hannah Harley Hodges At time of entry my age was 47 (Yrs.) (Mos.) I was Single Married My occupation was Actor Place of birth London, England Date April 16, 1889 (Date) Last permanent residence before date of entry United States (Country) Beverly Hills (City or town)

Name and complete address of nearest relative or friend at time of entry in country whence came Miss Nellie Chaplin, 19 Bloomsbury Place, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name and address of person to whom destined at time of last entry Returning to own residence at applicant's present residence address shown below. By whom accompanied at time of last entry Paulette Goddard and Alta Goddard

I am a citizen of Great Britain (Country) by Birth (Birth or naturalization) I am traveling on a passport issued by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Name of country) On February 17, 1948 (Date) valid until February 17, 1953 (Date)

Personal description as of date of application: Age 59 (Date) Height 5 ft. 6 inches Weight 142 lbs. Complexion Fair Color of hair Grey Color of eyes Blue Marks of identification None

Applicant's present residence in the United States: (Street and number) 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California (City or town) Beverly Hills (State) California Resided at the above address 25 years months.

My temporary address abroad will be United Artists Corporation Ltd. Wardour St. London, W.1, England. Name and address of nearest relative (give name of husband or wife if married) Oona Chaplin, wife, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California.

My business or employment is Motion Picture Production Place of business or employment 1416 North LaBrea Avenue, Hollywood 28, California Name of employer Self-employed.

Port and date of proposed departure from the United States New York (Port) April 14, 1948 (Date) Name of vessel on which sailing "Queen Elizabeth" Length of proposed absence 4 months Countries to be visited England, France, Italy

Reasons for going abroad United Artists business and pleasure (Explain in detail)

REC'D IN MAIL UNIT DEPT. OF JUSTICE MAR 1 1948

RECEIVED MAR 5 1948 Reentry and Exit Permit UNIT

If you are the holder of a certificate of registry or of lawful entry, give number of the certificate My last application for reentry permit was filed Application number

MAR 3 - 1948

Recd. Visa Index MAR 1 1948

366

Separate application must be submitted for each alien, whether adult or child.

Have you registered under the Alien Registration Act of 1940? Yes

If so, give receipt card number 5653092

I ~~XXXX~~ have not declared my intention to become a citizen (first paper) on _____ (Month) _____ (Day) _____ (Year) numbered _____ in the _____ Court of _____ at _____ (City or town) _____ (State)

If you are subject to Selective Service:

Have you enrolled or registered for Military Service in the United States? _____

Give place of registration and Board No: _____

In what class have you been placed? _____

Have you obtained the consent of the Secretary of War or your Local Draft Board to depart from the United States? _____

(If so, release must be submitted with this application)

Are you a witness in, or party to, any criminal case pending in a Federal Court or under investigation? No.

Money Order No: 368439, in the sum of three dollars, payable to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, together with two unmounted, unretouched, and signed photographs of myself, accompany this application.

Charles Chaplin
(Full signature of applicant as now used)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Personally appeared before me the above-named applicant, CHARLES CHAPLIN, on this, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1948, and being duly sworn, on oath says that the statements made by him in the foregoing application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Anita Barrett
Notary Public
(Official title)

Seal or authority to administer oaths must be affixed or attached hereto. (Not required when oath executed by immigration and naturalization officer.)

Place _____ Date _____

Personal examination of the applicant by me this date discloses—fails to disclose—ground for denial of application.

(Signature and title of immigration and naturalization officer)

Permit No. 1489837 issued 4-28-48

Extended to _____

PERMIT WILL NOT BE MAILED TO APPLICANT.—Permit, if issued, will be mailed to the immigration and naturalization office designated by you on the line at the right. See list of immigration and naturalization offices attached hereto.

Los Angeles, California.

LAW OFFICES OF
WRIGHT AND MILLIKAN

SUITE 1125 ONE ELEVEN WEST SEVENTH BUILDING

LOS ANGELES 14

MADISON 6-1291

LOYD WRIGHT
CHARLES E. MILLIKAN
RICHARD M. GOLDWATER
HERSCHEL B. GREEN
S. EARL WRIGHT
CHARLES A. LORING
LOYD WRIGHT, JR.

BEVERLY HILLS OFFICE
321 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE
BRADSHAW 2-3494

February 26, 1948

VIA AIR MAIL

Commissioner of Immigration & Naturalization
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I enclose "Application For Reentry Permit"
duly executed and verified by Mr. Charles Chaplin,
together with two signed duplicate photos of
applicant and United States Money Order in the sum
of \$3.00.

I would greatly appreciate your issuing
a permit as applied for and advising how it can be
obtained when issued. If further information
is required, we shall be glad to supply it.

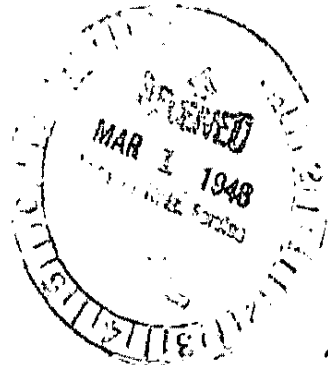
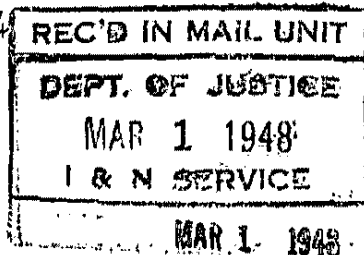
Thanking you for your attention to this
matter, I am

Very truly yours,

Richard M. Goldwater



RMG:FE
Encs. 4



364

Catholic War Veterans

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK — 2112 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

Telephone TRafalgar 3-0902
3-0903



OFFICE OF THE STATE COMMANDER

February 10, 1948

Commissioner Joseph Savoretti
United States Department of Justice
Franklin Trust Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Re: A-5653092 *out of 13*

Dear Commissioner Savoretti:

I have your letter of February 2nd in connection with the Charles Chaplin matter and thank you for your kind attention to my telegram to the Hon. Tom Clark, United States Attorney General.

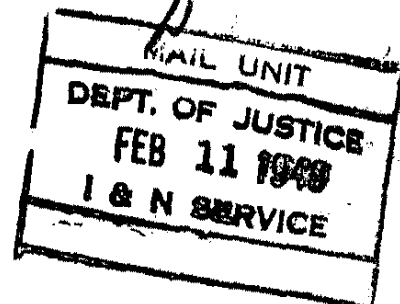
May I respectfully request some facts from you to show that Mr. Chaplin has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and may I also request from you what evidence your office would require for the institution of proceedings to deport him?

Thank you for your very kind attention to this request.

Very truly yours

Paul L. Murphy
Paul L. Murphy
Commander

PLM: pm



362

March 2, 1948

A-5653092

Paul L. Murphy, Commander
Department of New York
Catholic War Veterans
2112 Broadway
New York 23, New York

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication dated February 10, 1948 concerning the immigration status of Charles Chaplin.

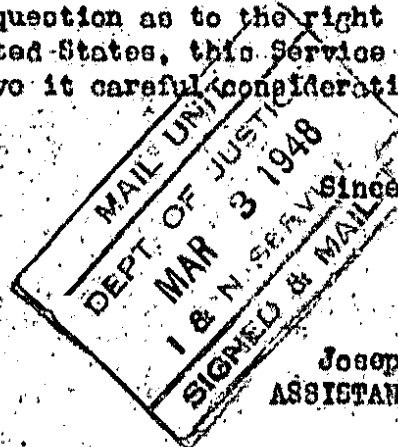
The official records of this Service establish Mr. Chaplin's admission to the United States for permanent residence at the port of New York on October 17, 1921. Subsequent entries to the United States were made by him in possession of reentry permits.

The deportability of aliens is determined basically under the provisions of the Immigration Acts of February 5, 1917, May 26, 1924 and October 16, 1918, as amended, and pursuant to regulations promulgated thereunder.

If you are in possession of information which you believe raises a question as to the right of Mr. Chaplin to remain in the United States, this Service will be glad to receive it and give it careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Savoretti
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER



GKR/mek

February 2, 1948

A-5653092

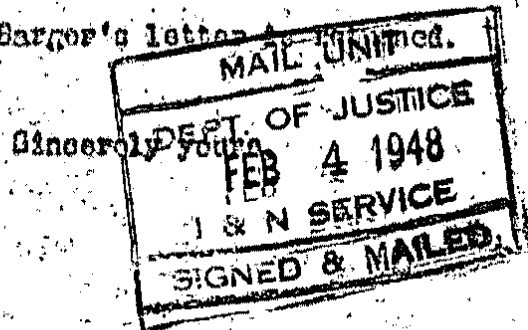
Honorable Sheridan Downey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication dated January 20, 1948, enclosing a letter from Mr. Frank Barger to you, concerning the case of Charles Chaplin.

The record relating to Mr. Chaplin shows that he has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. At the present time this Service does not have before it such evidence as would justify the institution of proceedings under the immigration laws looking to Mr. Chaplin's deportation from the United States.

As requested by you, Mr. Barger's letter



F. B. Shoemaker
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

Encl.

GKR/mek

GKR

February 2, 1948

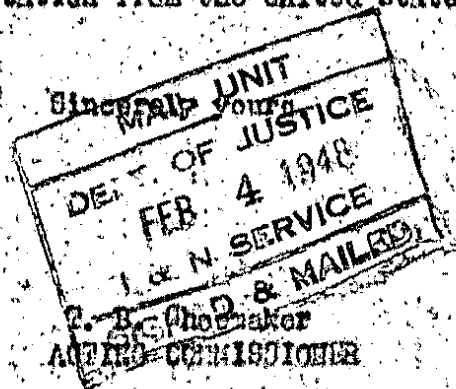
A-5653092

Honorable John E. Rankin
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Congressman:

Your communication dated June 21, 1947, addressed to Honorable Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the United States, concerning the case of Mr. Charles Chaplin was referred to this Service for appropriate attention and reply. Reply to your inquiry was not made sooner due to the fact that this Service attempted to obtain current information from several other agencies of the Government.

A review of the record relating to Mr. Chaplin indicates that he was admitted to the United States lawfully for permanent residence. At the present time this Service does not have before it such evidence as would justify the institution of proceedings under the immigration laws looking to Mr. Chaplin's deportation from the United States.



GKR/mek

WKC

360

February 2, 1948

A-5653092

Mr. Robert Blesson

(b)(6)

████████████████████
Bronx 52, New York

Dear Mr. Blesson:

Your communication dated January 1, 1948, addressed to the Secretary of State George C. Marshall, has been forwarded to this Service for reply.

The record relating to Mr. Chaplin shows that he had been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. At the present time this Service does not have before it such evidence as would justify the institution of proceedings under the immigration laws looking to Mr. Chaplin's deportation from the United States.

Sincerely yours,

MAIL UNIT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 4 1948
I & N SERVICE
SIGNED & MAILED

Joseph Savoretti
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

GKR/mek

GKR

February 2, 1948

A-5653092

Paul L. Murphy, Commander
Department of New York
Catholic War Veterans
2112 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Your telegrams addressed to the Honorable Tom Clark, United States Attorney General and the Honorable George C. Marshall relative to Charles Chaplin has been forwarded to this Service for reply.

The record relating to Mr. Chaplin shows that he has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. At the present time this Service does not have before it such evidence as would justify the institution of proceedings under the immigration laws looking to Mr. Chaplin's deportation from the United States.

Sincerely yours,

MAIL UNIT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 4 1948
Joseph Savoret
Assistant Commissioner
SIGNED & MAILED

GKR/mek

GKR

358

ORCHIDS AND
CAMELIAS ONLY

KING STREET NURSERY
641 King Street
Monrovia, California
Phone 3441

ORCHIDS
CAMELIAS

Jan -1- 48-

Senator Downey -
Washington D.C.
Honorable Senator.

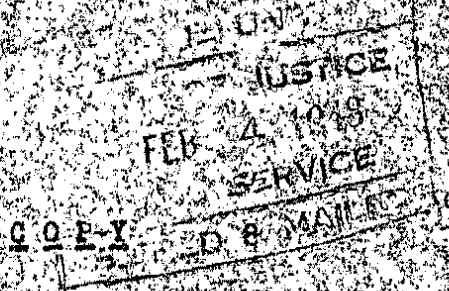
As one who always votes for you I would like for you to enlighten me on why such a person as Charlie Chaplin is permitted such a previlage.

Such as this case causes many people to stop & think if there is any need of voting at the poles for some one to represent them in Washington.

I hope I can be honored with a letter from you enlightening me on such.

A voter.

Frank Barger
641-King St Monrovia California



Mr. Carusi

Jun 27

3:15 - Mr. Morison's office called re letter from Congressman Rankin regarding Charlie Chaplin. Mr. Morison would like you to attach a memo to correspondence after you have seen Mr. Rankin and return to Mr. Morison.

June 25, 1947

My dear Mr. Congressman:

This will acknowledge your note of June 21, calling upon me to institute deportation proceedings against Mr. Charles Chaplin, moving picture actor of Los Angeles.

I am referring the matter to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Mr. Carusi, who has been instructed to get in touch with you personally concerning it.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

JUN 25 1947

Attorney General

Honorable John E. Rankin
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

McGuire
Car

354

DEMOCRATS

JOHN E. RANKIN, MISS.
J. HARDIN PETERSON, FLA.
A. LEONARD ALLEN, LA.
JOHN S. GIBSON, GA.
JAMES DOMENGEAUX, LA.
CLAIR ENGLE, CALIF.
WM. G. SYGLER, OKLA.
TOM PICKETT, TEX.
WM. J. GREEN, JR., PA.
LEO F. RAYFIEL, N. Y.
WALTER B. HUBER, OHIO
E. H. HEDRICK, W. VA.
ALEXANDER J. RESA, ILL.

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

JOHN E. RANKIN
CHAIRMAN

REPUBLICANS

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, MASS.
PAUL CUNNINGHAM, IOWA
BERNARD W. KEARNEY, N. Y.
MARION T. BENNETT, MO.
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, KANS.
JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS, N. J.
CHARLES W. VURSELL, ILL.
HOMER A. RAMEY, OHIO

House of Representatives U. S.

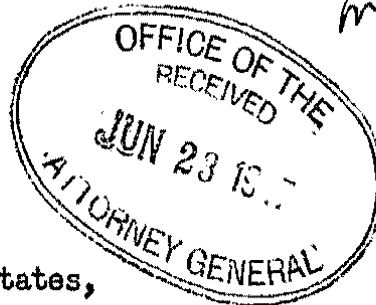
COMMITTEE ON
WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Washington, D. C.

June 21, 1947.

Personal

*Carusi
in phone*



Honorable Tom C. Clark,
Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Clark:

I am calling upon you to institute deportation proceedings against Charlie Chaplin, the erstwhile moving picture comedian of Los Angeles, California.

Trusting you will give this matter your immediate attention, I remain

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Rankin.

JER:K

353



MAIL UNIT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 9 1948
POSTAL SERVICE

Room 52, NYC
January 1, 1948

Dept of Justice

Sec. of State
State Department
Washington D.C.

try A-5758478

try A-5653092

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIAISON
PVI
JAN 5 1948
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dear Sir:

Supplementing the recent
petition from the Catholic War
Veterans, I urge you to investigate
Charles Chaplin's activities and
Associations, and to institute
deportation proceedings

145

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1948
SP. SEC. 1-10-48

Any alien, let alone a citizen
who openly proclaims his
Communist affiliations deserves
an immediate investigation.

Yours truly
Robert Bleason

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 8 1948
DIVISION OF INS.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

44-11760-1

752

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 30 1947

DIVISION OF ~~IMMIGRATION~~

B. P. ~~BU. OF IMMIGRATION~~
AND NATURALIZATION

RECORDED
A. R.

W. Walkinshaw, Chief,
Public Views and Inquiries
Section,
Division of Public Liaison

SIGNATURE

DIVISION

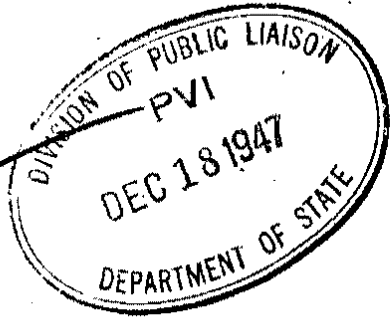
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

PA

Dec 17 1 17 PM '47

TELEGRAPH DISTRIBUTION



11CD X Pd., 11 Ex.

WRC

EZ-New York, N. Y., 12:10 p.m., Dec. 17, 1947.

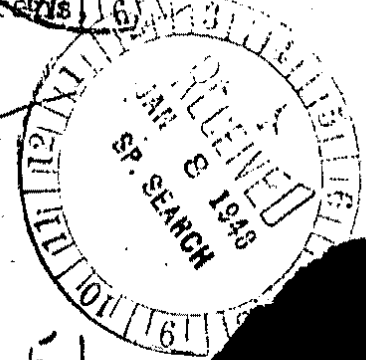
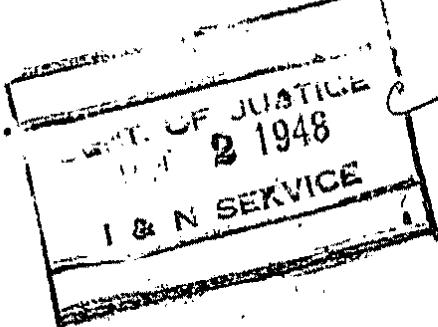
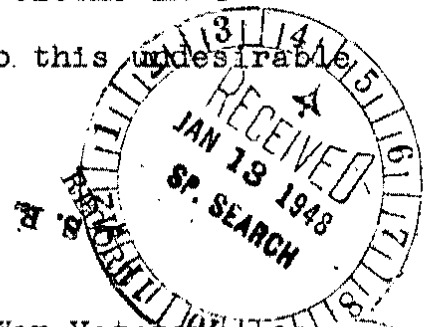
Hon. George C. Marshall,
Washington, D. C.

*Try a-57584780 NR
a-5653092
NR 17*

W. R. Wilkerson writing in "Hollywood Reporter",
December 11, 1947, charges Charles Chaplin of movies
cabled one Pablo Picasso, French communist, urging
formation of French artists committee to pressure
American Ambassador at Paris to intervene on behalf of
Hans Eisler. Chaplin is not a citizen of United States.
Catholic War Veterans, Department of New York, resent
this alleged action on part of this "man without a
country". Urge your Department fully investigate Chaplin's
activities and associations, as one not welcome in United
States, and revoke privileges extended to this undesirable
alien.

Paul L. Murphy,
Commander,

Department of New York Catholic War Veterans,
2112 Broadway,
New York, New York.



12:44 p.m.

*12:44 p.m.
5/21/47
1/2/47 KC*

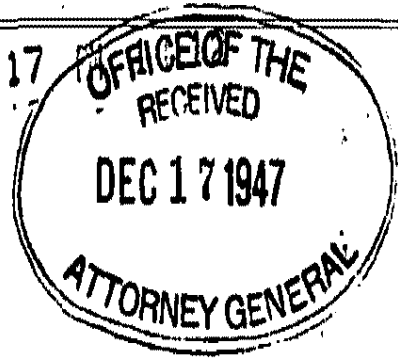
351

Department of Justice
Telegram

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF RECORDS
TELEGRAPH OFFICE

WU T160 PD

1947 DEC 17



EZ NEWYORK NY DEC 17 1947 1210P

ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK

DEPT OF JUSTICE

W. R. WILKERSON WRITING IN "HOLLYWOOD REPORTER", DECEMBER

11, 1947, CHARGES CHARLES CHAPLIN, CABLED ONE PABLO

PICASSO, FRENCH COMMUNIST, URGING FORMATION OF FRENCH

ARTISTS COMMITTEE, TO PRESSURE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT

PARIS TO INTERVENE IN CAUSE OF HANS EISLER. CHAPLIN NOT

UNITED STATES CITIZEN. CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS, DEPARTMENT

OF NEW YORK, RECENT HAS ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE

WITH ACTIVITIES OF DULY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR

CITIZENS. URGE YOU THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED CHAPLINS

~~RECENT~~ ACTIVITIES AND QUESTIONAOLE ASSOCIATIONS, WITH THOUGHT IN

MIND OF DEPORTING THIS "MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY", THIS

END SHEET ONE.



Stamp: EN. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DEC 17 1947 DIVISION OF RECORDS

ATTORNEY GENERAL EN. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

B.P. 350

Department of Justice

Telegram

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF RECORDS
TELEGRAPH OFFICE

WU T 160/2

1947 DEC 17 PM 1:12

"MAN WITH SOUL SO-~~DEAD~~ DEAD, WHO NEVER TO HIMSELF HATH SAID,
'THIS IS MY OWN MY NATIVE LAND'". CHAPLIN IS AN UNDERSIRABLE
ALIEN AND IN THE WORDS OF THE POET "GO MARK HIM WELL", AS
BEING UNWELCOME IN THE ~~THE~~ UNITED STATES

PAUL L MURPHY COMMANDER DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK CATHOLIC
WAR VETERANS 2112 BROADWAY NEW YORK NEW YORK

108P

A-5800844
A-5653092

July 30, 1947

Mr. Earl M. Bullock, Resident Agent
State Farm Insurance Companies
29 South Lawsona Boulevard
Orlando,
Florida.

My dear Mr. Bullock:

This acknowledges the receipt of your letter of July 23, 1947, concerning Charles Chaplin and Harry Bridges.

The record relating to Mr. Chaplin shows that he has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. No evidence has been submitted indicating that he is subject to any action by this Service under the Immigration laws looking to his deportation from the United States. Under existing law failure to become a United States citizen is not in itself a cause for deportation.

As you know, the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed deportation proceedings instituted against Mr. Harry Bridges. He has subsequently been admitted to United States citizenship, and, accordingly, is not subject to any action by this Service at the present time.

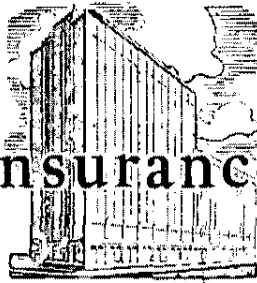
Sincerely yours,

*Signed - mailed
JE 7/30/47*

Joseph Savoretti
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

LE:sh

State Farm Insurance Companies



HOME OFFICE • BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

EARL M. BULLOCK, RESIDENT AGENT 29 SOUTH LAWSONA BOULEVARD ORLANDO, FLORIDA PHONES: 6444 OR 8454

Amoretta

July 23, 1947

A 6438047

The Honorable
Ugo Carusi,
Commissioner, Bureau of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

A recent news item stated that your office has ordered Lady Iris Mountbatten to leave the United States by September 1, 1947, in view of her unfortunate financial manipulations.

There can be no serious objection to this action on the part of any American - rather, United States - citizen, as it seems that even aside from this Lady Mountbatten has little to offer as a visitor or potential citizen; however, I am led to wonder why a deportation order has not been handed Charles Chaplin long, long ago, using if no other the same grounds that prevented the entry of Carol and Lupescu, moral turpitude. Certainly his moral laxity is as well known here as theirs, and as well established as fact. If in all the years he has profited by United States residence he has not seen fit to become a citizen, and while here conducts himself as a libertine, why should he be permitted to remain here?

Along the same line, we have Labor Agitator Bridges, whose sole function seems to be to cause disturbances and disrupt the commerce of this nation. He has been protected by the national administration, even to the extent of a Supreme Court decision which in the judgment of the general public is as little based on legal precedent and fundamental American principle as the recent decision that public moneys can be used to support private schools. However, he is at the present moment engaged in agitation which seems to fall under the Taft-Hartley Bill, and if so I do not see why a deportation is not in order.

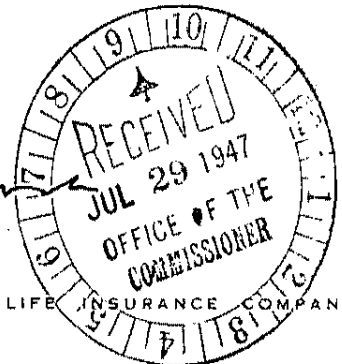
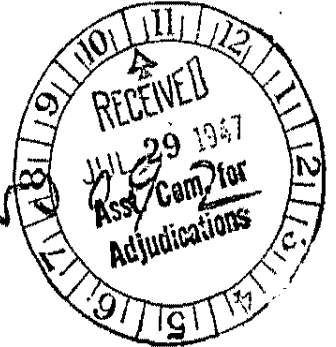
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Very truly yours,

Earl M. Bullock



STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY



STATE FARM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

34104

C-145

FORM I-404-A
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

NAME Chaplin, Charles		AGE 32	SEX M	MARRIED M	OCCUPATION Film Actor	ABLE TO READ Y		WRITE Y
PORT OF ENTRY New York, N.Y.		MANIFEST NO. 11-8-6922	CLASS	CITIZEN OF Gt. Britain	RACE Hebrew	PLACE OF BIRTH London, England.		
DATE 10-17-1921	S. S. Berengaria	LINE Cunard		VISA OR PERMIT NO. -	SECTION -	PLACE AND DATE OF ISSUE -		
CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION OF ALIEN				LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE Los Angeles, U.S.A.				
NO.		7-1-1947		NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEAREST RELATIVE OR FRIEND IN COUNTRY WHENCE ALIEN CAME Home: 2244 Temple Hill Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.				
VFP App#680844 1-2-31 VFP App#1069271 2-7-36				DESTINATION Los Angeles, Cal.		HEAD TAX STATUS Paid.		
				BY WHOM PASSAGE PAID Self		MONEY Over \$50-		
		IN U.S. BEFORE Yes	WHEN 1911 to July 1921	WHERE Los Angeles		GOING TO RELATIVE FRIEND - -		
				NAME AND COMPLETE ADDRESS OF RELATIVE OR FRIEND --2244 Temple Hill Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.				
PURPOSE IN COMING AND LENGTH OF INTENDED STAY Perm. Res.						HEALTH Good		
HEIGHT 5'8"	COMPLEXION Dark	HAIR Drk Brn	EYES None	DISTINGUISHING MARKS				
ACCOMPANIED BY								
PA:NAO <i>G. A. Aldi</i>				SIGNATURE				
Assistant Supervisor								
Records Unit								

2471105

C-145

FORM 1-404-A

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

NAME Chaplin, Charles		AGE 23	SEX M	MARRIED S	OCCUPATION Actor
PORT OF ENTRY New York, N.Y.	MANIFEST NO. 18-27-4376	CLASS Wh. Star	CITIZEN OF British	RACE English	PLACE OF BIRTH London, England
DATE 10-10-12	S. S. Oceanic	LINE Wh. Star	VISA OR PERMIT NO.	SECTION	PLACE AND DATE OF ISSUE
CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION OF ALIEN			LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE (On Tour) U.S.A.		
NO. 7-1-47	NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEAREST RELATIVE OR FRIEND IN COUNTRY WHENCE ALIEN CAME -- Sid Chaplin, 28 Vaughan Rd, Camberwell, S.E. ---		DESTINATION New York, N.Y.		
BY WHOM PASSAGE PAID Fred Kans Theatr. Co.		HEAD TAX STATUS Paid		MONEY \$45.	
IN U.S. BEFORE Yes	WHEN 2 Yrs.	WHERE On Tour	GOING TO RELATIVE --		
NAME AND COMPLETE ADDRESS OF RELATIVE OR FRIEND Sullivan & Conaidine, 1440 B'way, N.Y.C.			PURPOSE IN COMING AND LENGTH OF INTENDED STAY --		HEALTH Good
HEIGHT 5'6"	COMPLEXION Drk. Drk.	HAIR Blue	EYES None	DISTINGUISHING MARKS	
ACCOMPANIED BY --					
F. A. Oldi					
ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR					
Records Unit					

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



NR

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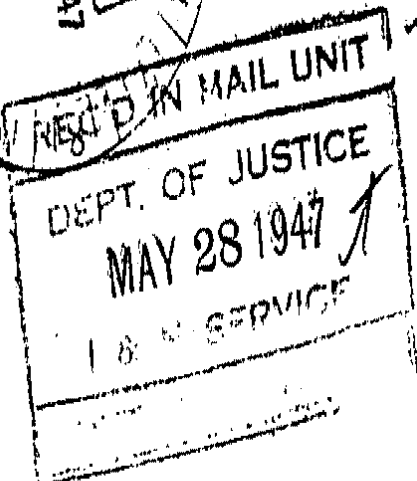
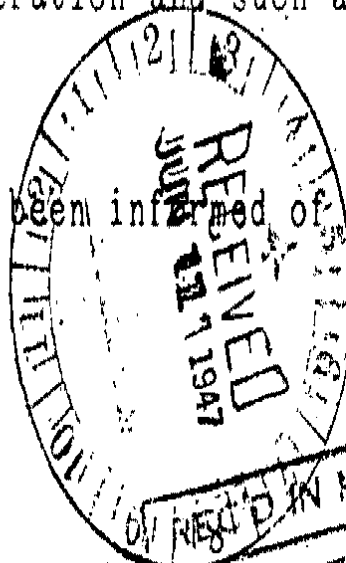
May 27, 1947

Attention: Immigration and Naturalization
Service at Philadelphia

The Secretary of State transmits for the
information of the Attorney General the enclosed
communication for consideration and such action as
may be required.

The writer has not been informed of this
reference.

Enclosure:
From "Disgusted American".



Handwritten signatures and initials

Dear Sir,
I had
given Charlie Chaplin
the actor ~~to~~ ^{ought} to
be expelled from
the country after
the statement he
made about the
U. S. not being
good enough for
him after 30 years
of our protection.
Report him.
Disgraced American
346

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VISA
DIVISION

1947 MAY 16 AM 11 07

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

April 16, 1947, Box Thomas, WVa.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 21 1947
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVED
APR 18 1947
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Hon Tom Clark
Attorney General of United States

My Dear Sir—

I see in a paper that I get from Chicago, where a newspaper man had a talk with actor Charlie Chaplin and in answer to some of the questions. He told the newspaper man that he didn't care to become a citizen of this country. How can a man can live in this great country of ours and still don't want to become a citizen of it. I am a Veteran of war # one and I was wounded in it. Then there is million of boys of this war died and was wounded for such a man like this Charlie Chaplin. He also told the news men that he didn't even care to visit the Veterans hospitals to even entertain the wounded men. Why does the United States let a man like this stay on our shores. Benedict Arnold sold us out once but he would give all he owned.

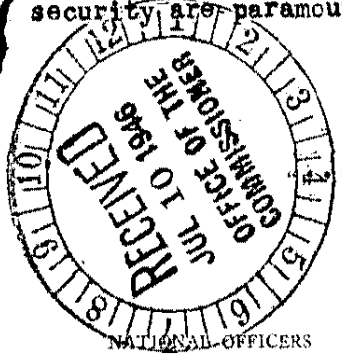
to have been able to become a citizen
of United States again. I was in Los
Angeles during his trial in 1945. I saw a
deputy Marshall come up the street with
4 boys of draft age all chained together.
But there was Charlie standing outside
of court house no handcuffs but he
was free. One of the boys said what has
Charlie got that they didn't have. There
he cost the taxpayers thousands of
dollars. Now he says after being here
for over 30 years that he doesn't care
to be a citizen of the United States.
Why should he be allowed to stay
in this country. Our boys thought
died for such people like him.
Why not send him back to where
he come from. I am a Veteran
and I believe he should be brought
in to a court and let him tell a
Federal Judge them words and I
know he would be sent back.

Sincerely

Millard R. Burke
Veteran of war # 1

...ense bonds will win the war
and secure the peace.
Public interest, welfare and
security are paramount")

Who falls for America shall rise a star.
"Peace must be built upon power as
well as upon good-will and good
deeds."—Truman.
("The pen is mighty with the sword")



"Put none but Americans on guard."—Washington.
"Love your country more than yourself."—Jefferson.
Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—Lincoln

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE CALLING OF A
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
(Created 1924 under the laws of the United States)



- NATIONAL OFFICERS
- R. Moulton Pettey, LL.B., (Va.), National Director
 - Virginia Lee Watts, Secretary
 - Clifford H. Rich, A.B., LL.B., Asst. Sec'y
 - Royal F. Shepard, A.B., LL.B., General Counsel
 - Eric Pusinelli, (Pres., Irving Finance Corp.), Comptroller
 - F. Russell Lyman (N.Y.), Editor, "The Constitution"

12 West 28th Street, New York 29th June, 1946
(-personal-)

The Honorable,
Tom C. Clark,
The Attorney General of the United States,
The Department of Justice,
Washington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Hon. Guy M. Gillette, (Sen. - 6 - Senator Ia.)
Hon. Am. Lg. for Free Palestine.
- Hon. Marthaw A. Dunn, (M. C., Pa.)
- Hon. Joseph P. Monaghan, (Mont.)
- Prof. Philip W. L. Cox, (N. Y. Univ.)
- Hon. Smith W. Brookhart, (Ia.)
- Prof. Henry Lee Messner, (Friends Seminary, N. Y.)
- J. W. Eakin, (Pres., W.U.W., Ill.)
- Dr. H. H. Newman, (Univ. of Chicago)
- W. Adrian Freeman, (M.D., N. Y.)
- J. S. Jameson, (Atty., Ark.)
- I. Heller, (M.D., Brooklyn)
- F. Burbank Witte, (N. Y.)
- Hon. Lyndon Johnson, (M. C., Tex.)
- John Fraser, (Brooklyn)

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Please accept sincere compliments and respects, and permit transmission herewith of press reports (N. Y. Journal-American), apropos of one "Charlie" Chaplin, the movie comedian, indicating communistic and other un- (and anti-) American sympathies, predisposition and activities.

It may also be noted that he has been adjudged by the California courts to have sired the child of one Joan Berry, out of wedlock.

This man I believe is a long-resident alien, a British national, who has amassed a fortune in this, his adopted, country for that purpose, but has not seen fit to become an American citizen.

I also believe that his case comes within the purview of "moral turpitude" as defined by the immigration laws. Therefore, should it not be in order to initiate judicial proceedings in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of California with a view to Chaplin's deportation?

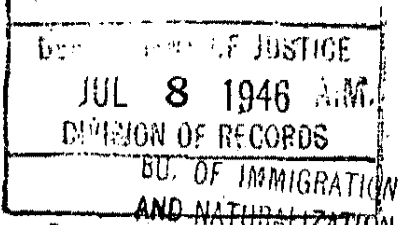
Your recent apt and timely remarks anent the present and growing influence of communistic ideologies in our body politic, economic and industrial, to the detriment of our security and the maintenance and preservation in perpetuity and integrity of Constitutional Democracy in this (God's) Republic, have been received with genuine approbation and acquiescence. Now, let us pursue, relentlessly, indefatigably and vigorously, these saboteurs and would-be wreckers of our incomparable America, beginning in the industrial and labor field.

With assurances of best wishes and choice regards, confidence, faith and loyalty,

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Very respectfully,

R. Moulton Pettey
(R. Moulton Pettey)

enclosures.



55-751-919
335
1111

Pres. Am. Lg. for Free Palestine.

ADVISORY BOARD

- Hon. A. M. Christianson, (Justice, Supreme Court, North Dakota)
- Hon. John P. Devaney, (Former Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Minnesota, and President, National Lawyers' Guild)
- Hon. Edwin R. McNeill, (Justice, Supreme Court, Oklahoma)
- Hon. John Burke, (Justice, Supreme Court, North Dakota)

COUNCIL OF PATRONS

- Hon. Ray E. Lee, (Atty. Gen., Wyo.)
- Hon. Joseph Chez, (Atty. Gen., Utah)
- Hon. Orland S. Loomis, (Atty. Gen., Wis.)
- Hon. Roy McKittrick, (Atty. Gen., Mo.)
- Hon. Lawrence C. Jones, (Atty. Gen., Vt.)

P.S.—Next to Virginia, Texas is the best State in this One, Indivisible, Indestructible and Indissoluble Union of sovereign States.—rmp

RECEIVED JUL 9 1946
7-15
K.D.B.
"May the United States of America Forever Remain a Constitutional Democracy"

August 2, 1946

A-5653092

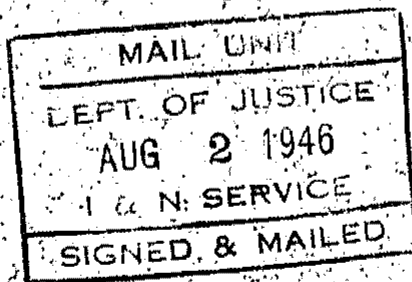
WU

E. Moulton Pettey, National Director
National Association
United States Constitutional Convention
51 West 28th Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Pettey:

This acknowledges the receipt of your letter, addressed to the Attorney General, concerning the case of Charles Chaplin.

The record relating to Mr. Chaplin indicates that he was admitted to the United States for permanent residence. On the basis of the evidence presented, he does not appear to be subject to the institution of any action by this Service looking to his departure from the United States.



Sincerely yours,

J. Savoretti
Joseph Savoretti
Assistant Commissioner



CITIES SERVICE OIL COMPANY

PRODUCERS - REFINERS - MARKETERS - EXPORTERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

SIXTY WALL TOWER

THIS COMMUNICATION FROM
PITTSBURGH DISTRICT OFFICE
32 EAST CARSON STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

only made about \$10,000,000.00 under the awful Capitalistic system we tolerate here so I am sure the good people of Russia would like to hear from Mr. Chapman of our decadency.

In addition Mr. Chapman, I understand referred to some Military Police, while attending a little party for some Russian correspondents in Hollywood or somewhere on the Coast, as "American Gestapo."

Our troops were similarly referred to by some ungrateful refugees in Europe, Jews as I recall it, and I am getting sick of hearing this type remark.

I am very much interested in hearing from you in this matter.

Very truly yours
John M. Kennedy
Cgh Div Credit Mgr.

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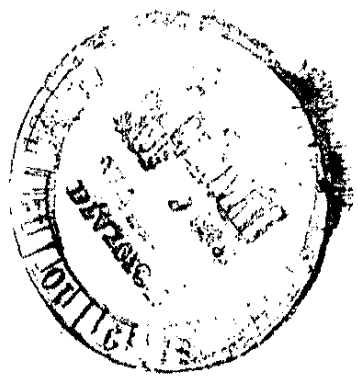
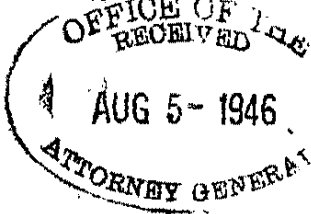


CITIES SERVICE OIL COMPANY

PRODUCERS - REFINERS - MARKETERS - EXPORTERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

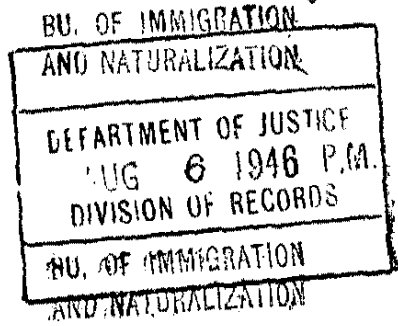
SIXTY WALL TOWER



THIS COMMUNICATION FROM
PITTSBURGH DISTRICT OFFICE
32 EAST CARSON STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

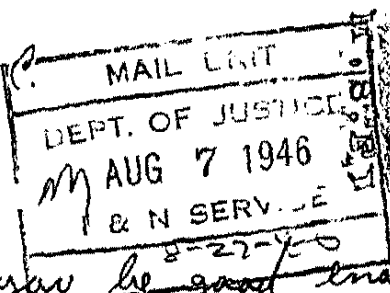
Stiles

Aug 2, 1946



I.R. BROOKS

The Attorney General
of the U. S.
Washington, D. C.



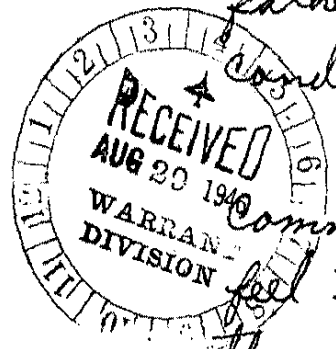
Dear Sir:

Will you be good enough please to advise me what steps if any you have taken for the deportation of Mr. Charles C Chaplan, a Hollywood Character.

As a citizen of these United States and a veteran of World War II I feel I am within my rights in requesting you to institute whatever proceedings are necessary to have him deported to either England or Russia, whichever place he chooses.

In the event you are not aware of it Mr. Chaplan is accused of and it has been upheld in the courts of this country that he is the father of an unmarried woman. Surely we do not condone this joker committing Bastardy.

Mr. Chaplan is an exponent of Mr. Stalin's Communism in addition to his other sin and I feel the people of England or Russia should have the benefit of his experience. Mr. Chaplan has



John M. Kennedy
CITIES SERVICE OIL COMPANY

~~70 PINE STREET~~

~~NEW YORK 5, N. Y.~~

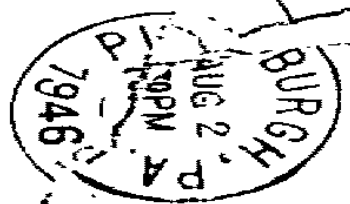
32 E. Cannon St.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pro. Tom Clark

Attorney General of the U.S.

Washington, D. C.



September 6, 1946

A-5653092

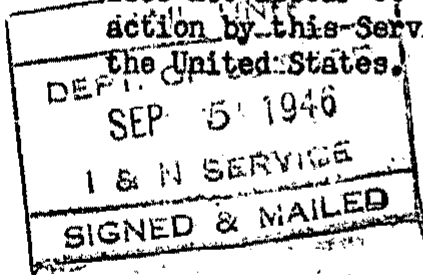
WU

Mr. John M. Kennedy
Cities Service Oil Company
Pittsburgh District Office
32 East Carson Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Kennedy:

This acknowledges the receipt of your letter, addressed to the Attorney General, concerning Charles Chaplin.

The record relating to Mr. Chaplin indicates that he was admitted to the United States for permanent residence. On the basis of the evidence presented, he does not appear to be subject to the institution of any action by this Service looking to his departure from



Sincerely yours,

Joseph Savoretti
Assistant Commissioner

EPS/jjl

May 6, 1947

A-5653092

WU

Mr. Millard R. Burke
Box 58
Thomas, W. Va.

My dear Mr. Burke:

This acknowledges the receipt of your recent letter, addressed to the Attorney General, concerning the case of Charles Chaplin.

The record relating to Mr. Chaplin indicates that he was admitted to the United States for permanent residence. On the basis of the evidence presented, he does not appear to be subject to the institution of any action by this Service looking to his departure from the United States.

Sincerely yours,

MAIL UNIT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 5 1947
A. C. Devaney
Acting Assistant Commissioner
SIGNED & MAILED

EPS/111
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April 15, 1947

Chicago Heights, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am a very disgusted citizen, for I believe that our government has been too darn easy with those who have no citizen papers. I am referring to Charles Chaplin who has been in this country 30 years and is still not a citizen. Who is responsible for this? And why hasn't anything been done to correct it? I feel as many veterans do - if he doesn't like our form of government tell him to get the hell out of America and go back to Europe.

I think it's about time we clean up such messes. I didn't join the army to return to hear NON-citizens criticize what we all fought for.

Can't you as our representative do something about it?

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert J. Phillips

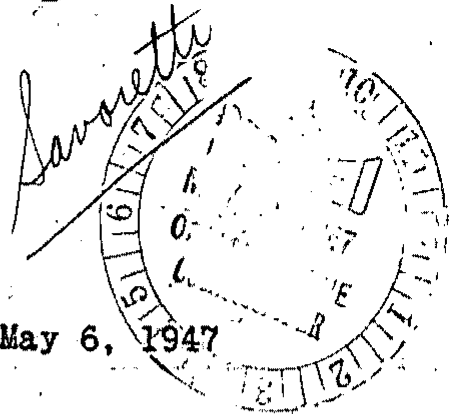
(COPY: MIP)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



In reply refer to
VD 811.111 Chaplin, Charles

May 6, 1947



ATTENTION: Immigration and Naturalization
Service at Philadelphia.

The Secretary of State transmits to the Attorney
General a copy of a letter dated April 15, 1947 from
Mr. Robert J. Phillips of Chicago Heights, Illinois which
was forwarded to the Department by the Honorable Scott W.
Lucas, United States Senate, concerning Charles Chaplin.

It will be appreciated if a communication is
addressed to Senator Lucas regarding this matter.
Senator Lucas has been informed of this reference.

Enclosure:

From Mr. Phillips,
April 15, 1947.

REC'D IN MAIL UNIT
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May 16, 1947

A-5653092

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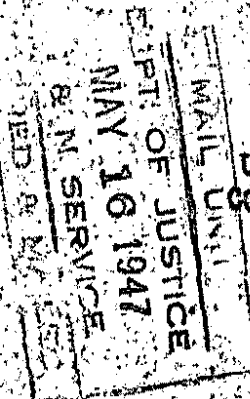
Honorable Scott W. Lucas
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

The State Department has referred to this office a copy of the letter dated April 15, 1947, which you received from Mr. Robert J. Phillips, of Chicago Heights, Illinois, concerning Charles Chaplin.

The records of this Service indicate that Mr. Chaplin was admitted to the United States lawfully for permanent residence. No evidence has been submitted indicating that he is subject to any action by the Service looking to his deportation.

Sincerely yours,



Ugo Carusi
COMMISSIONER

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Box 58, Thomas
May 7, 1947

M. of C. J. [unclear] has been reviewed in
acting [unclear] It should
My Dear [unclear] pending
the return of [unclear] file. 7/9

When a man like
Chaplain, can stay in this
country and tell the people
he didn't care to become
a citizen of these United
States. I can't see why
he should be allowed
to stay. When they pay
such good money
Benedit Arnold out of
this country I can't see
why Veterans like myself
and a 20 million or more
had to fight for such
a man like this Chaplain.
He has caused as much
trouble as the Lady in Red

MAY 20 1947
1344

June 5, 1947

A-5653092
WU

Mr. Millard R. Burke
Box 58
Thomas, West Virginia

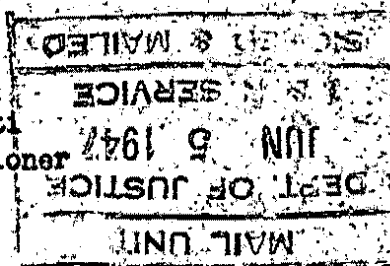
My dear Mr. Burke:

This acknowledges the receipt of your letter dated May 7, 1947 concerning the case of Charles Chaplin.

The records of this office show that Mr. Chaplin has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. No evidence has been submitted indicating that in accordance with the immigration laws, he is subject to any action by this Service looking to his deportation from the United States. Under the present immigration laws, failure to become a United States citizen is not, in itself, a legal cause for deportation.

Sincerely yours,

JMS
Joseph Savoretti
Assistant Commissioner



EB/mw

AR:111:1111
3/29/45

APR 4 1945

Honorable Richard S. Byrd
Chairman, Committee on Immigration
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

This is in response to your request for my views relative to a bill (S. 536) to authorize and direct the Attorney General to investigate the alien, Charles Chaplin, and if the investigation produces facts justifying such action, to deport him.

The classes of aliens who may be deported from the United States are enumerated in section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (39 Stat. 889-890; 8 U.S.C. 155), and section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (45 Stat. 142; 8 U.S.C. 214). The manner of deportation is provided by sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (39 Stat. 889; 8 U.S.C. 155; 156).

Under existing law the Department of Justice has ample authority to investigate the status of aliens in the United States, and no further legislation is needed for that purpose. Existing legislation provides that "The case of every alien reported, or believed to be subject to arrest for deportation, shall be thoroughly investigated by such officer as may be designated for that purpose." (8 C.F.R. Gen. Reg. 150.1). "The purpose of the investigation shall be to discover whether or not a prima facie case for deportation exists; that is, whether there is credible evidence reasonably establishing (1) that the person investigated is an alien, and (2) that he is subject to deportation." (8 C.F.R. Gen. Reg. 150.1(b)).

The Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department has no information indicating that Charles Chaplin is within any of the classes specified by Congress as subject to deportation. Under existing legislation the Service can take steps to deport an alien only if he is within one of the classes enumerated by Congress as being deportable.

It appears from the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that Charles Chaplin has resided in the United States since 1910 and that he last entered the United States in 1935. So far as his entries into the country are concerned, they appear to have been in compliance with law.

In view of the foregoing considerations, I am unable to recommend the enactment of the bill.

*Mr. Curre
note
HWS
JES*

AR-365,909R
55751/919

352
112

I have been advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

Acting Attorney General

STANDARD TRANSMITTAL SLIP

3-24-45 1945

To: Mr. Winings

Room No. 1904

Franklin Trust Bldg.

From: EL

(b)(7)(c)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Acknowledge | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Appropriate Action | <input type="checkbox"/> | Investigate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Approval | <input type="checkbox"/> | Note and File |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | As Requested | <input type="checkbox"/> | Note and Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Phone me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Copy for you | <input type="checkbox"/> | Prepare reply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Draft Release | <input type="checkbox"/> | See me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | File | <input type="checkbox"/> | Signature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Follow-up | <input type="checkbox"/> | Submit report |

Remarks: S. 536 -To authorize an Investigation of the alien, Charles Chaplin.

There is attached copy of letter from the Attorney General to the Director, Bureau of the Budget, relating to the above-named case.

Noted
sm
1126

STANDARD REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION RELATIVE TO A BILL (H. R. 576) TO AUTHORIZE AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ALIEN, CHARLES CHAPLIN.

This is in response to your request for my views relative to a bill (H. R. 576) to authorize and direct the Attorney General to investigate the alien, Charles Chaplin, and if the investigation produces facts justifying such action, to report him.

The classes of aliens who may be deported from the United States are enumerated in section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (59 Stat. 229-230; 8 U.S.C. 195), and section 22 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (49 Stat. 148; 8 U.S.C. 214). The manner of deportation is provided by sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (59 Stat. 229; 8 U.S.C. 195).

Under existing law the Department of Justice has ample authority to investigate the status of aliens in the United States. Existing regulations provide that "the case of every alien reported, or believed to be subject to arrest for deportation, shall be thoroughly investigated by such officer as may be designated for that purpose." (8 U.S.C. Gen. Supp. 150.1). "The purpose of the investigation shall be to discover whether or not a prima facie case for deportation exists; that is, whether there is credible evidence reasonably establishing (1) that the person investigated is an alien, and (2) that he is subject to deportation." (8 U.S.C. Gen. Supp. 150.1(b)).

The Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department has no information indicating that Charles Chaplin is within any of the classes specified by Congress as subject to deportation. Under existing legislation the Service can take steps to deport an alien only if he has been convicted of a crime, has illegally entered the country, or has, in some other manner, brought himself within one of the classes enumerated by Congress as being deportable.

It appears from the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that Charles Chaplin has resided in the United States since 1919 and that he last entered the United States in 1925. As far as his entrance into the country are concerned, they appear to have been in compliance with law.

In view of the foregoing considerations, I am unable to recommend the enactment of the bill.

I have been advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Census that there is no objection to the publication of this report.

AM:HB:mas
9/8/45

MAR 22 1945

Honorable Harold S. Smith
Director, Bureau of the Budget
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Smith:

In compliance with the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular No. 4-39, I enclose the proposed report to be submitted by me to the Senate Committee on Administration relative to a bill (S. 325) for categorical tax investigation of the alien, Charles Chaplin. My views were requested by the Committee.

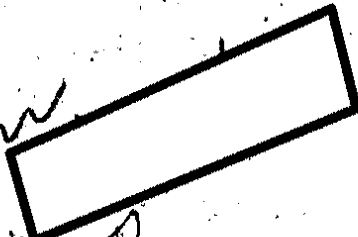
I shall appreciate it if you will advise me as to the relationship of the proposed report to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

Attorney General

(b)(7)(c)

Seen by MR TO



*Noted
LMO*

*AR-5653092
+ 55751/919*

*File
P
4/5/45*

Hugh B. Cox, Assistant Solicitor General

February 27, 1945

T. B. Shoemaker, Acting Commissioner
 Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C.
 Report on S. 536 - a bill to direct the Attorney General to
 conduct an investigation to determine whether Charles Chaplin
 should be deported.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration has requested a report on the subject bill.

The bill authorizes and directs the Attorney General to proceed forthwith with an investigation of Charles Chaplin and if, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the investigation produces facts justifying such action, to proceed with his deportation in the manner provided by law.

The general classes of aliens who may be deported from the United States are enumerated in Section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 889-890; 54 Stat. 671-673; 56 Stat. 1044; 8 U. S. C. 155) and Section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 162; 8 U. S. C. 214). The manner of deportation is provided by Section 19, cited above, and Section 20 of the Act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 890-891; 57 Stat. 511; 8 U. S. C. 156).

The applicable regulations will be found in Part 150 (8 C. F. R.). Section 150.1 (a) provides that "the case of every alien reported, or believed to be subject to arrest and deportation, should be thoroughly investigated by such officer as may be designated for that purpose". Subsection (b) provides "the purpose of the investigation shall be to discover whether or not a prima facie case for deportation exists; that is, whether there is credible evidence reasonably establishing (1) that the person investigated is an alien, and (2) that he is subject to deportation." If an investigation establishes that an alien is within any of the deportable classes, Section 19 and Section 14 by reference to Section 19 (both sections cited above) provide that he shall be taken into custody under warrant of the Attorney General and deported.

So far as the bill undertakes to authorize the Attorney General to investigate, decide and deport, is concerned, it is surplusage. There is ample authority in existing law for the carrying out of those requirements. So far as the bill directs the Attorney General to investigate, decide and deport, it would seem unnecessary.

As shown by regulations, quoted above, investigations will be made whenever it is reported or believed that an alien is in the United States and is subject to deportation.

RECEIVED

MAR 3 1945

General Counsel's Office

There is no report before this Service to indicate that the alien, Charles Chaplin, is within any of the classes enumerated by Congress to be subject to deportation. While the Service takes notice of general notoriety and allegations concerning misconduct of aliens, it moves against such aliens when under certain circumstances they have been convicted of crime, have illegally entered the country or have, in some other manner, brought themselves within the classes enumerated by Congress as grounds for deportation. The Service cannot undertake to investigate every case which by one means or another gains publicity indicating improper conduct falling short of reason for believing that it brings the alien within the purview of the deportable classes.

It appears from Service records that the alien, Charles Chaplin, has resided generally in the United States since 1910 and last entered the United States in 1936. So far as his entries into the country are concerned, they appear to have been in compliance with law. Aliens lawfully resident may be deported under certain circumstances prescribed by law, none of which according to any report received by this Service reaches the alien, Charles Chaplin.

If anyone, including any member of Congress or the Committee, has any reason to believe that this alien is subject to deportation under any of the provisions cited, this Service would consider it to be its duty, which it would promptly execute, to investigate and present the case to the Attorney General for decision as to whether deportation should follow.

For the foregoing reasons this Service sees no reason whatever why the subject bill should be enacted.

LPW:gpe
cc to Mr.

(b)(7)(c)

AR 5653092
55752/919*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. Paul Winings, General Counsel

DATE: February 22, 1945

FROM : Special Assistant to the Commissioner
(b)(7)(c)

SUBJECT: S. 536 introduced by Senator Langer, directing the Attorney General to conduct an investigation of the alien, Charles Chaplin to ascertain if he is subject to deportation.

Because of the unusual nature of this bill I am not submitting the routine report. I imagine you have records on Charles Chaplin, at least, of course, you would have an alien registration record on the man. I will be glad to forward to the Assistant Solicitor General any views the Central Office may have, since the Chairman of the Senate Committee requested a report on this bill on February 16, 1945.



RECEIVED

FEB 23 1945

General Counsel's Office

328

Black 11/22/43

(b)(7)(c)

In reply refer to
Our File 31-2310.

Post Office Box 1679
El Paso, Texas
May 27, 1944

Mr. [redacted] Dist. Director,
U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Post Office Box 1650,
El Paso, Texas.

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Reference is made to my letter to you dated January 18,
1944, confirming a telephonic request of this office for a
stop to be placed against the name of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
alias "CHARLIE" CHAPLIN, so that this office might be notified
in the event that he left the United States through one of the
ports within your jurisdiction. It was stated that OONA O'NEILL
CHAPLIN might accompany him to Mexico.

This is to advise you that it is no longer necessary to
maintain this stop.

I want to express to you my appreciation for your courtesy
and cooperation in assisting us in this and similar matters.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]
Special Agent in Charge.

Class file
6-2-44
with new laws
only
RECEIVED
El Paso, Texas
MAY 30 1944

6/2/44
39/392-21
Cancelled

Office of the Chief, Entry, Departure,
& Travel Control Section,
Immigration and Naturalization Service

(b)(7)(c)

Manned Canton Chinese
1st Wash Survey 1936

10/8/52
Los Angeles
File 1600/41933-2 no
request for copy of dossier
from Puerto Rico and secured in January 6 1942
1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

File No.

Office of Inspector in Charge,
International Bridge,
El Paso, Texas.

District Director,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
El Paso, Texas.

SUBJECT:
Your No.

This alien has been released to this Service and is being
detained as hereinafter indicated at our expense pending receipt of
Departmental decision.

DETAINED

MAINTENANCE BEGAN

[Redacted Signature]

Inspector in Charge

(b)(7)(c)

3900/39225

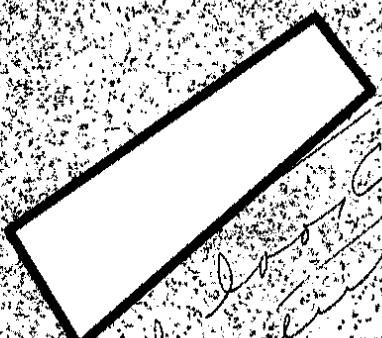
File No. 5057/395

Office of District Director,
El Paso, Texas, January 28, 1944.

OFFICIAL COPY furnished the Inspectors in Charge, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Douglas, Naco and Nogales, Arizona; Presidio, Texas; and the Acting Chief, Entry, Departure and Travel Control Section, El Paso, Texas.

For the District Director

(b)(7)(c)



Acting District Operations Officer.

*Post Dept. Cont. [unclear]
departures from [unclear]
and [unclear] 15mls
1/24/44*

RECEIVED
El Paso, Texas
JAN 28 1944

Office of the Chief, Entry, Departure
& Travel Control Section,
Immigration and Naturalization Service

*1/31/44
Lookouts posted
by [unclear]
[unclear]*

307 W. C. Ellis Building
Phoenix, Arizona

January 25, 1944

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [REDACTED]
District Director
U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service
P. O. Box 1650
El Paso, Texas

Dear Sir:

This office is desirous of being advised in the event CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN departs from the United States through any of your ports of entry.

The following is a description of Chaplin:

Citizenship:	British
Height:	5'-5"
Weight:	145 pounds
Age:	53 (4/16/91, Rennington, England)
Hair:	Gray, thick and wavy
Eyes:	Gray
Complexion:	Fair
Extraction:	Jewish
Characteristics:	Talks with his hands; uses precise diction with slight accent.

I should like to point out that it is not desired at this time that Chaplin be arrested or detained should he depart from the United States.

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)

Special Agent in Charge

Encs.

January 26, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Acting District Operations Officer
Your 5057/395; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN alias
CHARLIE CHAPLIN and his wife, CONA O'NEILL
CHAPLIN.

FROM: Acting Chief, Entry, Departure and
Travel Control Section.

The records of the departures by train and aero-
plane have been carefully examined and no record can be found
of the departure of either of the above-named persons. There
is no departure record filed as to either at this port.

Exact copy as signed by H. M. Blackwell



HME/at

(b)(7)(c)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

IN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO THIS
FILE NUMBER

U. S. COURTHOUSE

P. O. BOX 1650.

EL PASO, TEXAS

5057/395

January 21, 1944

Inspectors in Charge,
Immigration & Naturalization Service,
 Nogales, Arizona,
 Yuma, Arizona,
 Douglas, Arizona,
 Progreso, Texas.

Immigrant Inspectors,
 Sonoyta (Gato), Arizona,
 Sanabo, Arizona,
 Columbus, New Mexico.



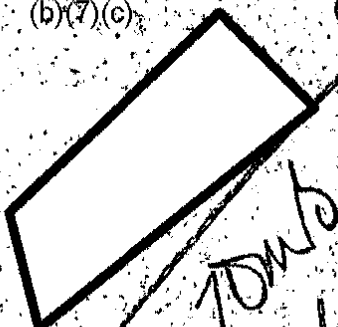
Acting Chief,
Entry, Departure and Travel Control Section,
El Paso, Texas.

Please promptly advise whether you have any record of
the recent departure to Mexico of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
alias CHARLIE CHAPLIN and his wife, GOMA O'NEILL CHAPLIN.

Chaplin's description is as follows:

(b)(7)(c)

Age:	54, born 4-16-89, Kornington, England
Citizenship:	British
Height:	5'5"
Weight:	145 pounds
Hair:	Gray, thick and wavy
Complexion:	Fair
Peculiarities:	Jewish extraction, talks with hands, uses precise diction



1/21/44
RECEIVED

JAN 21 1944

For the District Director



Acting District Operations Officer.

Office of the Inspector in Charge
El Paso, Texas
Immigration and Naturalization Service

1/25/44
No record of departure
LGM



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Spokane 8, Washington

9008/272

June 1, 1944

TO: OFFICERS IN CHARGE ALL PORTS OF ENTRY,
CHIEF AND SENIOR PATROL INSPECTORS,
District No. 10, and all IMMIGRANT
INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL INSPECTORS
AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Referring to my letter, even number, of January 19, 1944 relating to CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, I have to advise that the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Seattle, Washington informs this office that they are no longer interested in preventing his departure from this country. You will therefor cancel the above described watch for notice.



(b)(7)(c)

Acting District Director
Spokane District

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Spokane 8, Washington


9008/272

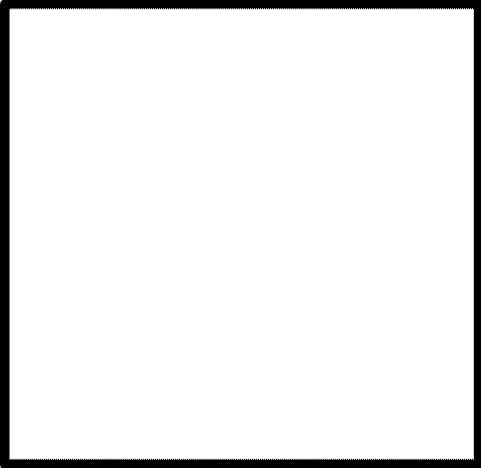
June 1, 1944

TO: OFFICERS IN CHARGE ALL PORTS OF ENTRY,
CHIEF AND SENIOR PATROL INSPECTORS,
District No. 10, and all IMMIGRANT
INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL INSPECTORS
AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Referring to my letter, even number, of January 19, 1944 relating to CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, I have to advise that the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Seattle, Washington informs this office that they are no longer interested in preventing his departure from this country. You will therefor cancel the above described watch for notice.

(b)(7)(c)


Acting District Director
Spokane District


Officers in Charge all Ports
Chief and Senior Patrol Inspectors

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Seattle, Washington

May 26, 1944

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE
RECEIVED
MAY 31 1944
District Office
Spokane, Washington

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] District Director
Immigration & Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
Spokane, Washington

9008
273
1/44

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the request of this office on January 13, 1944 that stops be placed at points of entry into Canada in your district against the departure of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN from this country.

Inasmuch as this stop is no longer necessary, it may now be removed.

Your courtesy and cooperation in connection with this matter have been most appreciated.

Very truly yours,

[redacted signature box]

(b)(7)(c)

Special Agent in Charge

31-1384

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Spokane 8, Washington
January 19, 1944

9008/272

TO: OFFICERS IN CHARGE ALL PORTS OF ENTRY,
CHIEF AND SENIOR PATROL INSPECTORS,
District No. 10, and all IMMIGRANT
INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL INSPECTORS
AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Referring to my letters, even number, of January 13, 1944 and January 14, 1944, the Federal Bureau of Investigation again advise that CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, the well-known movie actor, is expected to depart to Canada in the near future and have requested that, in the event he does depart, that Bureau be advised.

Charles Spencer Chaplin is said to be 54 years of age; a British subject; 5'5" in height; 145 lbs.; with heavy gray wavy hair. He may be accompanied by his wife, Oona O'Neill Chaplin.

A close lookout is to be maintained and if this man departs from the United States through a port in this District, this office should be advised immediately by telegram or telephone with information as to his destination. Care should be taken to insure that Chaplin does not become aware that the FBI is interested in his movements. You will please disregard my letter of January 14, 1944.

[Redacted]
District Director
Spokane District

(b)(7)(c)

rjn/mm,

By

[Redacted]
District Operations Officer

Copies Sent to:
Croville, Ferry, Danville, Laurier, Northport, Metaline Falls, Porthill,
Eastport, Roosville, Babb, Chief Mountain, Del Bonita, Cutbank, Sweetgrass,
Havre, Turner, Loring, Opheim, Scobey Whitetail, Raymond, Great Falls.
CPI Spokane, Havre. Spokane District Office: Edwards, Tomlin, Anderson
McNutt, Butler, Walter, Dean, Sullivan, Beecher

mm.

1141

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Spokane 8, Washington
January 14, 1944

9008/272

TO: OFFICERS IN CHARGE ALL PORTS OF ENTRY
CHIEF AND SENIOR PATROL INSPECTORS,
District No. 10, and all IMMIGRANT
INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL INSPECTORS
AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

I have to advise that the local office of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation requested cancellation of the look-
out notice for CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. You are, therefore,
directed to ignore the instructions contained in my letter
9008/272 of January 13, 1944.



(b)(7)(c)

District Director
Spokane District

rjn/mm

Copies Sent to:

Oroville, Ferry, Danville, Laurier, Northport, Metaline Falls,
Porthill, Eastport, Roosville, Babb, Chief Mountain, Del Bonita,
Cutbank, Sweetgrass, Havre, Turner, Loring, Opheim, Scobey, Whitetail
Raymond, Great Falls. CPI Spokane, Havre. Spokane District Office:
Edwards, Tomlin, Anderson, McNutt, Butler, Walter, Dean, Sullivan,
Beecher.

mm

(b)(7)(c)

1-14-44

Special Agent F. B. I.

Phoned at 11.30 pm today saying
his Los Angeles office had just
notified him to remove the "Stop"
notice on Chaplin. No other
information furnished.

JH

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
SPOKANE 8, Washington
January 13, 1944

9008/272

TO: OFFICERS IN CHARGE ALL PORTS OF ENTRY
CHIEF AND SENIOR PATROL INSPECTORS
District No. 10, and all IMMIGRANT
INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL INSPECTORS
at DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

The local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation today advised that CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, the well-known movie actor, is expected to depart to Canada on or about January 16, 1944 and has requested that in the event he does depart that Bureau be advised.

Charles Spencer Chaplin is said to be 54 years of age; a British subject; 5'5" in height; 145 lbs.; with heavy gray wavy hair. He may be accompanied by his wife, Oona O'Neill Chaplin.

A close lookout is to be maintained and if this man departs from the United States through a port in this District, this office should be advised immediately by telegram or telephone with information as to his destination. Care should be taken to insure that Chaplin does not become aware that the FBI is interested in his movements.



(b)(7)(c)

District Director
Spokane District

fsm/mm

Copies sent to:

Oroville, Ferry, Danville, Laurier, Northport, Metaline Falls, Porthill, Eastport, Roosville, Babb, Chief Mountain, Del Bonita, Cutbank, Sweetgrass, Havre, Turner, Loring, Ophelm, Scobey, Whitetail, Raymond, Great Falls. CPI Spokane, Havre. Spokane Dist Of: Edwards, Tomlin, Anderson, McNutt, Butler Walter, Dean, Sullivan, Beecher.

mm

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
SPOKANE 8, Washington
January 13, 1944

9008/272

TO: OFFICERS IN CHARGE ALL PORTS OF ENTRY
CHIEF AND SENIOR PATROL INSPECTORS
District No. 10, and all IMMIGRANT
INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL INSPECTORS
at DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

The local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation today advised that CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, the well-known movie actor, is expected to depart to Canada on or about January 16, 1944 and has requested that in the event he does depart that Bureau be advised.

Charles Spencer Chaplin is said to be 54 years of age; a British subject; 5'5" in height; 145 lbs.; with heavy gray wavy hair. He may be accompanied by his wife, Oona ONeill Chaplin.

A close lookout is to be maintained and if this man departs from the United States through a port in this District, this office should be advised immediately by telegram or telephone with information as to his destination. Care should be taken to insure that Chaplin does not become aware that the FBI is interested in his movements.

(b)(7)(c)



District Director
Spokane District

**OFFICIAL COPY forwarded Special Agent in Charge, FBI, Seattle, Washington,
and Special Agent [REDACTED], FBI, Room 326 Post Office Building,
Spokane, Washington.**

(b)(7)(c)



District Director
Spokane District

fsn/mm

391/1798

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Seattle, Washington

May 26, 1944

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] District Director
Immigration & Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
815 Airport Way
Seattle 4, Washington

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephonic request of this office on January 13, 1944 that stops be placed at western points of entry into Canada against the departure of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN from this country.

Inasmuch as this stop is no longer necessary, it may now be removed.

Your courtesy and cooperation in connection with this matter have been most appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted signature box]

Special Agent in Charge

31-1384

Handwritten initials/signature

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Seattle 4, Washington

391/1798

January 14, 1944

TO ALL PORTS OF ENTRY, DISTRICT NO. 12;
AND TO THE IMMIGRATION BORDER PATROL:

Reference is made to the confidential circular
dated January 13, 1944, concerning departure from or re-
entry into the United States of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
otherwise known as CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

Notification has today been received from the
FBI to disregard their earlier request that they be ad-
vised if Mr. Chaplin crossed the boundary in this district.

(b)(7)(c)

District Director
Seattle District

RPB:CB

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Office of
Earl G. Harrison
Commissioner

February 14, 1944

(b)(7)(c)

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr.

55 ⁷⁵¹/₉₁₉ abs.

IN RE: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Letter dated Feb. 12 from Arthur C. Jones

The attached correspondence is referred to you with the request that the file or files relating thereto be attached, after which it is to be routed to the proper person for attention as indicated in paragraph 2 below:

1. For preparation and return to this office of appropriate reply for the signature of the undersigned
2. For appropriate reply.

Earl G. Harrison
Commissioner

Comm. - c

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 15, 1945

Mr. LANGER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Immigration

A BILL

To direct the Attorney General to conduct an investigation to determine whether Charles Chaplin should be deported.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2. *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3. That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized
4. and directed to proceed forthwith with an investigation of
5. the alien Charles Chaplin and if, in the opinion of the At-
6. torney General, such investigation produces facts justifying
7. such action, to proceed with the deportation of such alien in
8. the manner provided by law.

THE SENATOR
ON THE CHAIR

S. 536

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 15, 1945

Mr. LANGER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Immigration

A BILL

To direct the Attorney General to conduct an investigation to determine whether Charles Chaplin should be deported.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized
4 and directed to proceed forthwith with an investigation of
5 the alien Charles Chaplin and if, in the opinion of the At-
6 torney General, such investigation produces facts justifying
7 such action, to proceed with the deportation of such alien in
8 the manner provided by law.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 536

A BILL

To direct the Attorney General to conduct an investigation to determine whether Charles Chaplin should be deported.

By Mr. LANGER

FEBRUARY 15, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Immigration

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 536

A BILL

To direct the Attorney General to conduct an investigation to determine whether Charles Chaplin should be deported.

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Read twice and referred to the Committee on
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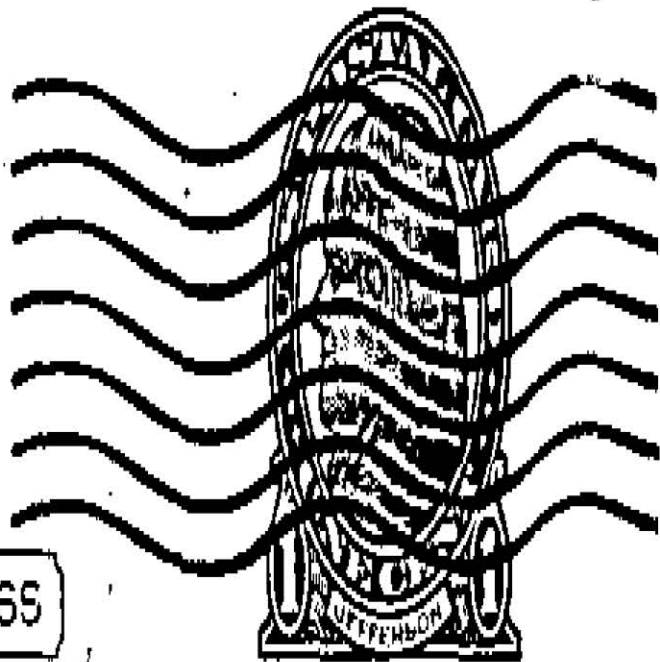
5653092. 7/13/45

Why do you let Chaley
Chaplin make a fool of
yourself. Move him out
of the Country — after
repeated violations in
this United States. Do it

now

Phillip Markson

ar 5653092

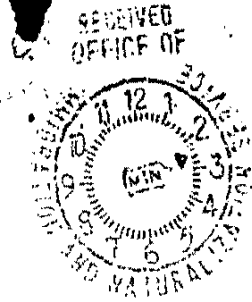


THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

RECEIVED
POST SERVICE
11 PM '45

Commissioner of Immigration
Washington

Mr Earl G. Harrison
Com of Immigration
W.D.C.



FEB 14 1944

Dear Sir:-

Why is it - that Charlie Chaplin can remain in this country for so many years never take out citizenship papers - and others from foreign countries, are given only six months here? I would like to know this and appreciate this reason -

Yours truly

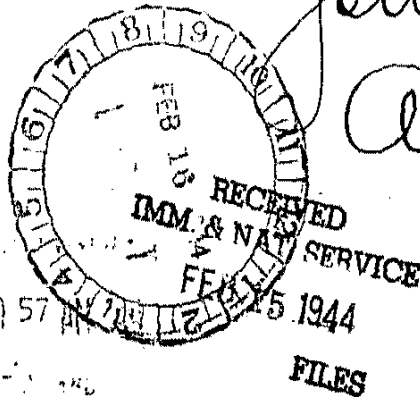
Arthur Jones

Box 271

Charlotte

NC

(6)



FEB 12 / 44
FEB 15 10 57 AM
IMMIGRATION

324

55751/919
WU

August 21, 1943

AUG 23 1943

Mrs. Caroline Evans (b)(6)

████████████████████
Denver, Colorado

AUG 15 1944

FEB 15 1944

My dear Mrs. Evans:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 2, 1943, in which you inquire under what immigration law Mr. Charles Chaplin makes his residence in the State of California.

You are advised that the records of this Service show that Mr. Chaplin was legally admitted into the United States. Once a person is admitted into the United States there are no immigration laws restricting his place of residence.

Sincerely yours,

Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner

By

P
T. B. Shoemaker, Assistant Commissioner

CS: ILB:pw

AUG 23 1943

RECORDED

F. C. ...

323

Waw
874

151
919

Caroline Evans.

[Redacted]

Denver, Colorado

(b)(6)

August 26, 1943

Dept. of Immigration,
U.S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

CARDEL
PASSPORTS DIVISION
AUG 5 1 40 PM '43
IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Gentlemen:

It has been stated in print many times that
Charlie Chaplin, the movie actor, is not a naturalized
citizen of the United States.

Will you be so kind as to advise me under what
immigration law Mr. Chaplin makes his residence in the
state of California.

Yours very truly,

Caroline Evans
Caroline Evans

RECEIVED
AUG 6 1943
FILES

AUG 9 1943
WARRANT

322

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 2

ADDRESS REPLY TO SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHARGE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
AND REFER TO FILE NUMBER

55751/919
WU

July 9, 1943

Mr. J. H. Barry
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 3, 1943, in which you inquire the reason for allowing citizens of Great Britain to overstay their permits to reside in this country.

You are advised that no law exists in this country specifying that aliens must become naturalized. This Service has no authority to waive or modify the requirements of either the immigration or naturalization laws. Compulsory naturalization and the deportation of aliens who do not become citizens can only be made possible by action of Congress.

With reference to Charles Chaplin, you are advised that nothing has been located in the files of this Service to indicate that he is in the United States illegally.

Sincerely yours,

Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner

By

T. B. Shoemaker

T. B. Shoemaker, Assistant Commissioner



RECEIVED
I.M.A. & NAT. SERVICE

JUL 31 1943

FILES

320
1159



55-751
919

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
FA

War Dept
REC'D

JUL 2 - 1943

IMM. & NAT SERVICE

July 1, 1943

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Attorney General and encloses, for consideration and such action as may be deemed appropriate by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, a book entitled Entertaining the American Army, and newspaper clippings, which were received from Mr. Lee Ward, Post Office Box 1963, Hollywood Station, Los Angeles, 28, California, with a statement that the book and newspaper clippings are for the "U. S. Department of Immigration."

Mr. Ward has been informed of this reference.

Mr. [Redacted]

RECEIVED
IMM. & NAT. S.

JUL 10 1943
RECEIVED
WARDEN

JUL 10 1943

Enclosures: (b)(7)(c)

JUL 5 1943

1. Book
2. Newspaper clippings

FILES

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1943
MAIL & FILES

*copy for Bureau
if he chooses to
return. when book the
are kept in for the
file.*
JUL 12 1943

JUL 17 1943
WARRANT

U
M
113

J-13-19
319 1160



2
July 9, 1943

55751/919
WU

Mrs. J. B. Roessing
The Ruskin
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Madam:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your communication, with which you enclosed a newspaper clipping from The Pittsburgh Press dated Tuesday, June 22, 1943.

Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner

By

P
T. B. Shoemaker, Assistant Commissioner

11b

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1943
COMMERCIAL

file
11b

317
4161

July 9, 1943

55751/919
WU

Mrs. Hannah McGowen Wall
President, Advance Study Club
Advance, Missouri

Dear Madam:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 12, 1943, wherein it is stated that Charles Chaplin is not a citizen of the United States and should, therefore, be deported to England.

In reply, you are advised that nothing has been located in the files of this Service to indicate that Charles Chaplin is in the United States illegally.

No law exists in this country specifying that aliens must become naturalized. This Service has no authority to waive or modify the requirements of either the immigration or naturalization laws. Compulsory naturalization and the deportation of aliens who do not become citizens can only be made possible by action of Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner

By

T. B. Shoemaker, Assistant Commissioner

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1943

lib

lib
lib
316

July 9, 1943

55751/919

WU

July 9, 1943

Mr. Harry Lee Ward
P. O. Box 1963
Hollywood Station
Los Angeles, 28, California

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 17, 1943, with which you enclosed a newspaper clipping concerning Charles Chaplin.

Sincerely yours,

Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner

By

^P
B. Shoemaker, Assistant Commissioner

Sincerely,

ilb

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1943

*File
Dill
315*

THE PITTSBURGH PRESS, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1943.

It was smart of Paulette Goddard to go into hiding and escape, answering questions over the Chaplin case. Now that the Chaplin business has simmered down to a slow boil, I thought you might be interested in this letter from an important Chicago man:

"Chaplin should keep constantly in mind that he is not a citizen, merely a guest, and should conduct himself as a guest. Up to this point of exposure he had a right to become a citizen. But I doubt that he could now become one. I'm sure the laws of our country include moral turpitude as good and sufficient grounds for the deportation of an alien, and that Chaplin can now be sent back to his native land, wherein his proper place in social circles would be quickly recognized. He's merely a mimic who has appealed to public fancy and has been amply repaid. Poor old Fatty Arbuckle was crucified for much less. Will we treat our own worse than we do a guest who does not like or honor us? For myself, I don't desire his approval of our country as a place to live, but a guest has hardly the right to go up and down the land advising all and sundry in matters for which he has neither been trained nor sufficiently well versed to talk intelligently. I doubt if his native England would put up with an American guest in that country daring to be so bold."

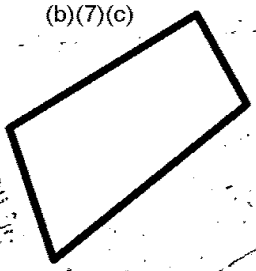
June 22 1943
No
is not a
Deleg. of
Country
young
to see
The
to bring
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Hannah McEwen (Pres.)
Advance Study Club

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
& NAT. SERVICE
JUN 18 1943

FILES



(b)(7)(c)

312

751
 S. Dept Immigration Barrett
 Washington D.C. AIR MAIL
 Barry Lee Ward
 800 Bldg 1963
 Hollywood Station
 Los Angeles
 California
 6/17/43

Gentlemen:

The aged Chaplin and his reckless mad-cap career, inclusive of the recent Joan Berry case and his sudden marriage to another young girl have so impressed me I've decided sending you the attached newspaper clipping and a simple suggestion, in brief, I suggest your department make diplomatic arrangements for a sort of 'loaning and leasing', back to England, one Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin, for an extensive period.

Chaplin, among his many talents, is a wit and a pantomimist. In the art of pantomime, Chaplin, is said the greatest, in that line.

The great need for entertainers in the U.S. Military camps affords and out for Chaplin and your department.

I send you with this letter, a book, it relates the great good, artists of the stage provided in 1917, World War # 1.

Mr. Chaplin, did nothing during that war.

Oh, certainly, the man made the 3rd Liberty Loan tour, he and I met in the Chisco Hotel in Memphis, Tenn. when he put up at that place, and when he talked at the Overton Park it was here there Oct 23 1901.

I was a boy scout at that time.

I have admired Mr. Chaplin, as a screen artist, many years. I think he is about perfect in that line.

Lately, he has gone off the deep end in making several bad attempts at making 'art pictures' and propaganda.

I told him several months ago I thought his effort towards making a comedy based on Hitler, as he did in The Dictator, fell far short of being humor, and was, rather, like endeavoring making a Gorilla the subject of humor. His weak reply was to the effect that he made that comedy previous to our entry into World War # 2. I remarked, in reply that he certainly showed lack of prudence making such a film, what ever his racial or artistic motives. I advised him that he was simply avoiding the issue and truth, namely, that he had been playing with lighted matches in the vicinity of a lot of leaking receptacles of gasoline.

I've lived in Cinema Hollywood, 20 years. I have watched the film celebrities from all angles. I've seen the times, when the late Douglas Fairbanks .Sr, Charles Spencoer Chaplin and other film stars of that period and year, when they were 'the stars', seated in the old Hollywood Boulevard Cafe (now defunct) Armstrongs and Carltons, chatted glibly about what fun and all that it would be going out and finding an underprivileged or slum individual and proceeding throu the routine of being sort of real Santa Claus characters. The routine including spending a hundred (or more) dollars in clothing, shoe and hat shops; fitting the individual out in sudden splendor and with pocket money given as added unbelievable fortune from some mystic provider. They did those things, when I was a newsboy. The said Fairbanks, one day gave me a five dollar currency note for a newspaper, thinking nothing further of the act. It amused him seeing my amaze. Film actors are more or less children at heart. They are clever and seldom 'grow up', my heart goes out to all of them so long as they do not essay the role of propagandists, go 'arty' nor endeavor being wolves on the prey for young girls, lacking even the cleverness of the Casanova of literature. These last ten years period has 'bobbed up' a few actors who are a degree more on the thinking and 'genuinely literary type', but it is fellows of the late John Barrymore and the today Chaplin type; many of us find a bit indigestible. Even Mae West isn't so acceptable. We plain people do not wish to manage the sex lives of film artists, we simply prefer they manage their sex lives with more discretion, and by all logic and sacrifice, endeavor keeping their sex antics out of newspapers and Radio. I believe England would accept Chaplin as a entertainer for troop camps.

JUN 19 1943

RECORDED

311

P.S.

Back-ground facts in the latest Chaplin developments may interest your office.

Some two or so weeks ago the local Hollywood newspaper, published by Harlan G. Palmer featured a week and a half of daily editorials concerning the plight of Joan Berry.

Those editorials, written by Mr. Palmer, brought the Berry case to the front page, because the Beverly Hills Calif. people connected with the Berry case, and the Los Angeles District Attorneys office were being impressed by public reaction to the Palmer editorials. The big newspapers of Los Angeles, Times, Herald-Express, Examiner and News, knew Joan Berry's case and her contentions, but they ~~published~~ published not a line about her claiming Chaplin being the father of her unborn baby, until the Citizen-News, Palmer's paper had thru the ~~xxxxxxx~~ said editorials caused the said commotion in Beverly Hills and the L.A. District Attorney's offices. In fact the said big papers only jumped into the telling of the Chaplin-Berry case after the mother of Joan Berry had proceeded into becoming the adopting foster mother of her daughter's unborn child, and had filed a suit against Chaplin for financial etc consideration. The first time Joan Berry was in the big Los Angeles, Calif papers was when she was arrested as a common vagrant in Beverly Hills, Calif, after a scene or scenes connective with Chaplin, as facts attest. After that news break, in which the girl was treated shabby as possible the silent treatment said above was in effect by the said papers.

Harlan G. Palmer, some few years ago faced a strike. His editorial staff walked out. Palmer was against the idea of a Union. The strike was finally won by the people who walked off their jobs. Since that date, ~~xxxxxxx~~ Palmer has eased off his paper's staff every individual a party to that said strike. Now I am informed that among the film people who aided the strikers, one of those happened to be Charles Spencer Chaplin. I do not know if that report is true. But, it connects up with Palmer having been the only paper publisher in Los Angeles, Calif going out of his way and definitely writing a week and a half of daily scorching editorials on the Chaplin-Berry case and the need of a better settlement of the matter inclusive of clearing the woman Berry of a vagrancy rap, conviction etc. Now, among the editorials Harlan G. Palmer wrote about the Chaplin-Berry case there was one reading in this theme 'What famous comedian has living in his home a young girl, daughter of a famous writer of plays.'

I haven't that editorial at hand or I'd send it along. But, the subsequent developments ..Chaplin marrying the daughter of the great play writer Eugene O'Neil... indicates Chaplin has taken steps towards protecting himself from any further editorial blasts or public scandal.

The ~~xxxxx~~ Chaplin-Berry case and Chaplin's latest marriage do not present Chaplin as acceptably white washed. I rather think, unfortunately, Chaplin's cinema career is nearer finis than he may prefer, because I do not believe the public will patronize his films in the future, as they have in the past. I G.L.W

Hon. F. J. Biddle,
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With all due respect to the United States of America, liberal and friendly towards Citizens of Great Britain, permit them to overstay their period in this country, many thousands inquire, 'why such inequity particularly in the case of one

In Chaplin you have a flagrant rudely abusing our hospitality, graceful particulars, certainly are known and winked at and Washington.

When ever an opportune occasion publicly proclaimed himself more loudly and vindictively is much worse for the public permitted to continue over years, to rape, and/or contumacy of a notably long stretch

Public temper here on the part of this individuals performing respects, is fast reaching and it behooves the proper show some substantial evidence this funny little English 'longer continue to buy his jams, and that morals and the laws of this land are something to be respected and not flaunted by rich foreigners.

JUN 10 1943 Respectfully yours

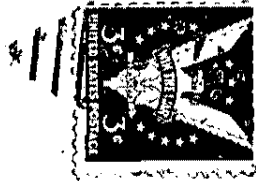
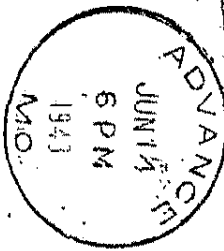
FILES

J. H. Barry

(b)(7)(c)

1316
310 1167

Immigration Department
Washington
D.C.



Franklin Trust Building

January 29, 1943

4 BJ:ec
55751/919

FEB 3 1943

(b)(6) Miss Daisy B. Silberstein
[REDACTED]
Sacramento, California

My dear Miss Silberstein:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 7, 1943, enclosing a newspaper clipping and a copy of a letter addressed to Congressman Leroy Johnson, concerning Charlie Chaplin.

Your interest in the laws of the Immigration and Naturalization Service is appreciated. However, this Service has no authority to waive or modify the requirements of either the immigration or naturalization laws.

Any inquiry concerning employment, should be taken up with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

Earl G. Harrison
COMMISSIONER

(RECEIVED)
FEB 2 - 1943
MAIL ROOM
ASN

309
1168

chg to
col 1/16
9th floor
751
919

Sacramento California,
January 7, 1943

Chief of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED MAIL & FILES DIVISION
JAN 12 10 26 AM '43
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
CORRESPONDENCE MAIL
JAN 12 1943 C
FILES
JAN 14 1943
IMMIG. & NAT. SERVICE

Dear Sir:

Herewith is a copy by Pegler entitled "Chaplin no Patriot except to Russia". As a housewife in California, it would seem to me that living under the Stars and Stripes for 40 years and milking the American public with a pair of shoes that don't fit him, that the Immigration Laws of our Country in the future should be severely tightened and that those who are now among us have not taken an allegiance to our Flag should be carefully watched and to see that no outburst as given by one Mr Chaplin, should not occur again.

I am sending a copy of this letter to our senator Mr Downey who I am sure will see that legislation advanced by your department for the future protection ^{of} we Americans, will have and receive his personal attention. We in California feel the influx of Japanese and if we do not receive proper restrictions against this influx of immigration it will be much easier for us to change senators than it would be to change immigrants. **CARDE**

I trust you will reply to my letter and tell me what movement we housewives may start at this time to secure the freedom of want, freedom of fear and guarantee work for sons like mine who will be mustered out at the end of this conflict and who should not have to compete with people who are not even citizens of our Country.

Sincerely yours,

Daisy B. Silberstein.

Daisy B. Silberstein

Carbon copy to Seantor Downey,
Washington D.C.

308

Copy
Sacramento California
January 7, 1943

Congressman Leroy Johnson,
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

This is my first letter to your as my representative from the Third District and I trust after reading the attached article by Pegler entitled "What Alien Policy following War" that you will draft legislation that will assist the Immigration department in keeping aliens out of our Country who will be in competition for jobs with our fighting boys after this conflict is over.

We in California, want first victory in the war, second freedom from want and third, freedom from want after victory is won.

I believe now is the time for you as our representative to see work for our fighting boys as well as those men who were not fortunate enough to be selected as one of Uncle Sams fighting men should be assured of a place to work in a gainful occupation in order that the dole system should not have to be used again in our Nation. We know that you have a far reaching outlook on things of this nature and trust that you will reply to my letter and suggest to me what I may do as a housewife to assist in promoting the three objectives I mentioned above.

Sincerely yours,

Daisy B Silberstein

Carbon copy to Chief of Immigration,
Washington D.C.

Daisy B Silberstein

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Chaplin No Patriot Except to Russia

NEW YORK — In common, I am sure, with many other Americans, I would like to know why Charlie Chaplin has been allowed to stay in the United States about 40 years without becoming a citizen and whether, in view of his decided partiality to communism, which is hostile to our government, as Mr. Biddle, the attorney general, said, last spring, he can be deported to his native England and if so, why he isn't. The welcome of the doormat has been scuffed away by Chaplin's low-comedy shoes and, after years of sly pretending, when an open profession of his political faith would have hurt his business, now that he has all the money he needs and has lost his way with the public, he has frankly allied himself with the pro-communist actors and writers of the theater and the movies, who call themselves artists, but who are mostly hams and hacks.

U. S. NOT A TAVERN

Chaplin recently described himself as a citizen of the world, and said that, having paid 10 million dollars in taxes here he considered himself to be a paying guest.

Citizen of the world he may be but he certainly is no American, which may be why he regards this country as a hotel and, judging by his conduct, a free and easy joint at that. However, the U. S. A. is not a tavern, and the taxes Chaplin paid were his share of the cost of the last war, and of the cost of other benefits received in the only land on earth where his career was possible.

Chaplin lately has said that he was pro-communist, which means only that he is anti-American, and my authority here is President Roosevelt's remark when he had to call on American soldiers to disperse communist rioters who were mobbing American workers trying to build planes which nowadays are defending Chaplin's life and easing enemy pressure on that Russia whose system he so much admires.

UN-AMERICAN CONDUCT

The president said the trouble was not a labor dispute but a form of alien sabotage directed by communist forces interested in the defeat and overthrow of the United States.

Since then, however, under cover of the military situation which has made the United States and Russia allies in the war, communists in this country have been worming their way back into the American government, and more boldly day by day have been sounding the cry that to resist them and such as Chaplin, who sang low



on communism as long as there was more money to be made out of the people whom he considers to be his mercenary hosts, is to disrupt unity, impede the war effort and serve Hitler.

The contention is boldly put forward that to remain American and resent and resist communism as a hostile, alien force is un-American conduct.

CALLED BY SINGER

Jeanette MacDonald, the actress and singer, called Chaplin's number back in October in an exchange of correspondence when a pro-communist ham asked her to lend her name to the list of sponsors for a meeting at which Chaplin was to be the honorary chairman.

The list included a number of well-known reds and pinks, including a Washington political commentator who writes under an alias, and the writer of the letter said Chaplin and Orson Welles, another of those ballyhoo reputations with a tendency to roughness, would join him in this plea to her.

The purpose was to holler up the communist demand for a second front to help Russia, not the United States, and the general auspices were the very same that had called this a war of British and American imperialism until Hitler struck Russia and had helped Hitler by treachery in the French army and factories and tried to prevent the militarization of this country during precious months of time.

NOT FIT TO JUDGE

In reply, Miss MacDonald wrote that she thought actors and writers were no more competent to judge the wisdom of a second front than General Eisenhower was to conduct a symphony, and said her husband, Capt. Gene Raymond, was on active duty in Britain and had lately participated in air raids on Dieppe and Rouen and, she believed, in the raid on Lille.

"I have not given up the hope that he (Chaplin) will find it in his heart to go to England or even Russia, where he could bring 'great joy' to soldiers returning 'half crazed and exhausted,'" her letter said. On what she based that hope she did not say and she might have been needling.

As to Orson Welles, Miss MacDonald hoped he would find it in his conscience to fight overseas.

"Here," she said, "he can actively participate in the great second front he so patriotically advocates."

The communists will try to crucify Miss MacDonald for that through their guile and conspiracies, and their communist reviewers who smear the work of any actor or writer who has the courage and patriotism to call them all what they are.

Franklin Trust Building

January 13, 1943

SK:maf
55751-919

pl

JAN 16 1943

Sam Fowlkes, Secretary
Convention and Visitors' Bureau
New Orleans Association of Commerce
P.O. Box 1460
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Mr. Fowlkes:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of
December 24, 1942, addressed to the Attorney General,
with which you enclosed a clipping of a column by
Westbrook Pegler concerning Charles Chaplin.

Sincerely yours,

Earl G. Harrison
COMMISSIONER

ash

(S-10-1)

JAN 15 1943

17/100-100

NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

NEW ORLEANS

(THE PORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY)

FILES DIVISION

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

P.O. BOX 1460

Dec 31 2 37 PM '42

55751
919

December 24, 1942: IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
DEC 28 1942

Honorable Francis Biddle,
Attorney General of the U. S.,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Biddle:

RECEIVED
IMM & NAT. SERVICE

MAIL RECEIVED
DEC 31 1942
IMM. & NAT. SERVICE
-H-

I enclose herewith clipping of story carried a few days ago by Westbrook Pegler and wish to tell you that I am one of many that I know who would be much pleased to see the two gentlemen discussed therein banished from this country forever.

This is my sincere personal wish.

Cordially yours,

Sam Fowlkes
Sam Fowlkes,
Secretary,
CONVENTION AND VISITORS' BUREAU.

SF:GB

CORRESPONDENCE

JAN 6 1943

Conced.
305
1173

55751/919
Cor.

August 26, 1940.

Mr. Elmer Williams
[REDACTED]
Los Angeles, California

(b)(6)

SEP 19 1941
AUG 30 1940

My dear Mr. Williams:

Reference is made to your letter of June 21, 1940, in which you state that you can not understand why Charles Chaplin, a British subject, is permitted to remain in the United States, having made a great deal of money here on which you believe he may not have paid as much tax as would be required if he were an American citizen.

Nothing has been located in the files of this Service to indicate that Charles Chaplin is in the United States illegally.

No law exists in this country specifying that aliens must become naturalized. This is a voluntary matter. Under such economic stress as the country is experiencing at the present time, however, aliens are often led to seek naturalization because of inability to obtain employment and other important reasons.

The matter of whether there is any difference in the amount of taxes paid by aliens and citizens of the United States is one which should be taken up with the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Compulsory naturalization and the deportation of aliens who do not become citizens can only be made possible by action of the Congress.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed)

AUG 29 1940

MAILED

LEMUEL B. SCHOFIELD,
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

4-10
NWSW /FR
MWSW

304
1174

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1940

ADDRESS REPLY TO COMMISSIONER OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
AND REFER TO FILE NUMBER

Mr. Elmer Williams

(b)(6)

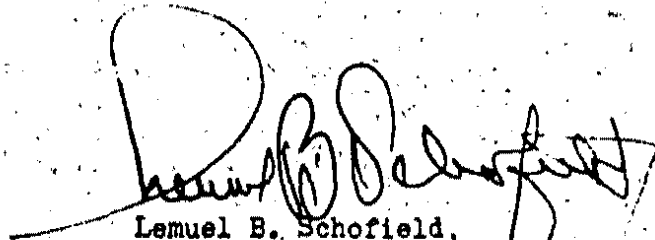
Los Angeles, California

My dear Mr. Williams:

I regret that an acknowledgment of your letter of June 21, 1940 has been so long delayed.

Due to national emergency legislation expanding the work of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, we have been unable to keep current with our mail. Additional personnel has been obtained, however, and I earnestly hope that it will be soon possible to take up the matter about which you have written.

Sincerely yours,



Lemuel B. Schofield,
Special Assistant to the Attorney General



303

Attorney General Jackson (751/919)
Washington, D.C.

June 21/40

Dear Sir

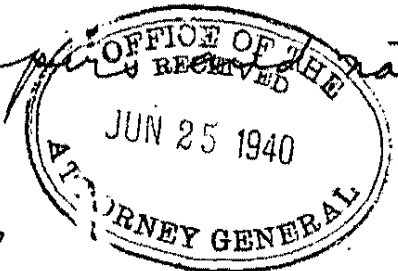
I cant understand why Charley Chaplin, a British subject is permitted to remain in this country for many years; he has made millions of dollars here and likely only pay a small part of the income tax he would have to pay if he was a U.S. citizen, there are millions of aliens in this country whose permits must surely be out yet remain on and get the advantage of less taxes as well as some other advantages. Union leader Bridges is another one. perhaps he should be called Strike leader Bridges - the west coast has many. why is this permitted?

AUG 2-1940

These aliens should become American citizens, if qualified, or be deported - and that dont mean taking out first papers - that take out any more.

Yours truly

Elmer Williams



(b)(6)

Los Angeles
Calif W

ack'd
8-26-40
MWB/FR

307

55751/919

May 12, 1931.

Dr. W. B. Estes,

(b)(6)

[REDACTED]
New York City.

MAY 15 1931

Dear Sir:

You are advised, in reply to your telegraphic inquiry of the 11th instant, that the records of this Service show that Charles Chaplin was readmitted to the United States at New York on October 17, 1921 to resume an unrelinquished domicile in the United States. Authority for such action is found in Section 2 of the Immigration Act of May 19, 1921. Aside from his right to reenter the United States at that time under the said provision, he also was entitled to enter, and would have been entitled to enter regardless of whether he had his home here, by reason of the fact that he was exempt from quota restrictions as an actor. It may be said, as to aliens admitted to the United States generally, all are entitled to entry who are not specifically excluded by law, so that it is not a question, generally speaking, as to what authority exists for the admission of an alien but on the contrary what authority exists for excluding him. To put the matter in another way, any alien is entitled to enter the United States unless under some provision of law he is excludable.

Respectfully,

(Signed) HARRY E. HULL

HARRY E. HULL AND FILES
Commissioner General.

CJH:VP

307

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

- DL = Day Letter
- NM = Night Message
- NL = Night Letter
- SCO = Deferred Cable
- NLT = Cable Night Letter
- WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on messages, in STANDARD TIME.

Received at Interior Dept., 18 & F Sts., N. W. National 7100 Branch 47

1931 MAY 11 PM 1 49

WG119 66 15 EXTRA CNT PCTNS=NEWYORK NY 11 1.32P

HONORABLE SECRETARY OF LABOR MR. DOAK=

WILL YOU BE SO KIND AS TO INFORM ME, ON BEHALF OF MANY VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR, BY WHAT AUTHORITY, OR UNDER WHAT PROVISION OF THE LAW CONCERNING ALIENS, THAT "CHARLES S CHAPLIN" HAS BEEN RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS STOP=

(b)(6)

DR W B ESTES



NEWYORKCITY

FORMER CAPTAIN US A IN THE WORLD WAR

Last previous entry, J. Edgar Hoover
Sept 16/1920



501-07-17
601-17-1921
W. O. 30.1.2

Acting Secy
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See 2-1-1921
See 2-1-1921
also not to
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Form 632

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Permit No. 676727
Application No. 680975



Permit to Reenter the United States

PURSUANT to provisions of section 10 of the Immigration Act of 1924, this permit

is issued to bearer, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
an alien previously lawfully admitted to the United States, to reenter the United
States, if otherwise admissible, as a nonquota immigrant, and its validity shall

expire this 6th day of January, A. D. 1932

The personal description of the bearer is: Age, 41 years; height, 5 feet
and 6 inches; weight, 135 pounds; complexion, dark

hair, grey eyes, blue identification marks, none

Charles Spencer Chaplin

Approved:

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of
January, A. D. 1931

[Signature]

[Signature]

Second Assistant Secretary of Labor

Commissioner General of Immigration

This permit shall have no effect under the immigration laws except to show that said alien is returning from a temporary visit abroad, nor shall it be construed to be the exclusive means of establishing that the alien is so returning.

NOTE.—Any erasure or alteration shall render this permit null and void.

Charles Spencer Chaplin

2971179

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

NOTE—Request for each extension must be sworn to before an American Consular Officer prior to expiration of permit and must be forwarded to the Commissioner General of Immigration, Washington, D. C., together with a fee of three (\$3.00) dollars, which fee shall be remitted by draft, express money order, or foreign exchange payable in American dollars at a bank in the United States, to the Commissioner General of Immigration.

EXTENSIONS

Washington, D. C. January 9, 1932

The validity of this permit is hereby extended to the 6th day of July A. D. 1932

Approved

[Signature]
Commissioner General of Immigration

Second Assistant Secretary of Labor

Washington, D. C.

The validity of this permit is hereby extended to the _____ day of _____ A. D. _____

Approved

Commissioner General of Immigration

Assistant Secretary of Labor

RECORD OF REENTRY

The alien named in this permit *Charles Spencer Chaplin*

arrived in the United States on the _____ day of JUN 14 1932 A. D.

HIKAWA MARU

on the Steamship _____ at the port of _____

and was legally admitted
~~held for B-E-I~~

[Signature]
Immigration Officer

FINAL DISPOSITION OF CASE

L.A.



Permit to Reenter the United States

PURSUANT to provisions of section 10 of the Immigration Act of 1924, this permit

is issued to bearer, **CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN**
an alien previously lawfully admitted to the United States, to reenter the United States, if otherwise admissible, as a nonquota immigrant, and its validity shall

expire the 8TH day of FEBRUARY, A.D. 1937

The personal description of the bearer is: Age, 46 years, height, 5 feet
and 6 inches, weight, 135 pounds, complexion, DARK

Charles Spencer Chaplin

Hair, GRAY Eyes, BLUE Identification marks, NONE

Charles Spencer Chaplin

Approved: _____ Issued at Washington, D.C. this 8TH day of FEBRUARY, A.D. 1936

Charles Spence

James J. [Signature]

Secretary of Labor

Commissioner

This permit shall have no effect under the immigration laws except to show that said alien is returning from a temporary visit abroad, nor shall it be construed to be the exclusive means of establishing that the alien is so returning.

NOTE.—Any erasure or alteration shall render this permit null and void.

5653092

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

ALIEN REGISTRATION FORM

OFFICE USE

1. ☆(a) My name is CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
(FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME) (LAST NAME)

☆(b) I entered the United States under the name of Same

☆(c) I have also been known by the following names
(include maiden name if a married woman,
professional names, nicknames, and aliases): Same

2. ☆(a) I live at 1085 Summit Drive Beverly Hills Calif. California.
(STREET ADDRESS OR RURAL ROUTE) (CITY) (COUNTY) (STATE)

☆(b) My post-office address is 1416 North LaBrea Avenue, Los Angeles, California.
(POST OFFICE) (STATE)

3. ☆(a) I was born on April 16, 1889 (56)
(MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)

☆(b) I was born in (or near) London England
(CITY) (PROVINCE) (COUNTRY)

4. ☆ I am a citizen or subject of England
(COUNTRY)

5. ☆(a) I am a (check one): Male ¹ Female ²
☆(b) My marital status is (check one): Single ¹ Married ² Widowed ³ Divorced ⁴
☆(c) My race is (check one): White ¹ Negro ² Japanese ³ Chinese ⁴ Other

6. I am 5 feet, 6 inches in height, weigh 135 pounds, have grey hair and blue eyes.
(COLOR) (COLOR)

7. ☆(a) I last arrived in the United States at San Francisco, Calif. on June 3, 1936.
(PORT OR PLACE OF ENTRY) (MONTH, DAY, AND YEAR)

☆(b) I came in by S.S. President Coolidge
(NAME OF VESSEL, STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OR OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION)

☆(c) I came as a (check one): Passenger ¹ Crew member ² Stowaway ³ Other

☆(d) I entered the United States as a (check one): Permanent resident ¹ Visitor ² Student ³
Treaty merchant ⁴ Seaman ⁵ Official of a foreign government ⁶ Employee of a
foreign government official ⁷ Other

☆(e) I first arrived in the United States on September 1910
(MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)

8. ☆(a) I have lived in the United States a total of thirty years.

☆(b) I expect to remain in the United States Permanently
(PERMANENTLY, OR DURATION OF EXPECTED STAY)

9. (a) My usual occupation is and producer (b) My present occupation is and producer.

☆(c) My employer (or registering parent or guardian) is Charles Chaplin Film Corp.
(NAME)

whose address is 1416 North LaBrea Avenue, Los Angeles, California.
(STREET ADDRESS OR RURAL ROUTE) (CITY) (STATE)

and whose business is Motion Picture Production.

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10. I am, or have been within the past 5 years, or intend to be engaged in the following activities:
 In addition to other information, list memberships or activities in clubs, organizations, or societies

Motion Picture Production. - Life Member, Loyal Order of Moose.
 Tuna Club, Santa Catalina Island, Calif. Screen Actors Guild;
 Life Member of California Yacht Club; Los Angeles Athletic Club;
 Santa Monica Swimming Club; The Lambs Club, New York.

OFFICE USE
 6710 6760
 6756 6742
 67X0
 6760
 6770

11. My military or naval service has been None (COUNTRY)

9

12. ☆ I have not applied for first citizenship papers in the United States. Date of application

First citizenship papers received (DATE) (NUMBER) (CITY) (STATE)

0

Filed petition for naturalization (DATE) (CITY) (STATE)

13. ☆ I have the following specified relatives living in the United States:

Parent(s) None (NONE, OR ONE, OR BOTH) Husband or wife Yes (YES OR NO) Children Two (NUMBER)

2

14. I have not been arrested or indicted for, or convicted of any offense (or offenses). These offenses are:

Nature of offense Date of arrest Place of arrest Disposition of case

0 X

15. Within the past 5 years I have not been affiliated with or active in (a member of, official of, a worker for) organizations, devoted in whole or in part to influencing or furthering the political activities, public relations, or public policy of a foreign government.

1

AFFIDAVIT FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

I have read or have had read to me the above statements, and do hereby swear (or affirm) that these statements are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at the place and on the date here designated by the official post-office stamp below.

Mark Spencer Chapin
 (SIGNATURE OF REGISTRANT)

Minnie C. Murphy
 (REGISTERING OFFICIAL)

AFFIDAVIT FOR PARENT OR GUARDIAN ONLY

PRINT NAME, ADDRESS, AND BUSINESS OF PERSON SIGNING THIS AFFIDAVIT IN 9 (c) ABOVE.

I am the (PARENT OF, OR GUARDIAN OF, OR PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR)

the above-named alien, who is (UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE, OR INSANE) and have made the above allegations for him (or her). I have read or have had the same read to me, and do hereby swear (or affirm) that they are true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at the place and on the date here designated by the official post-office stamp at the right.



(SIGNATURE OF PARENT OF, OR GUARDIAN OF, OR PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ALIEN)

(REGISTERING OFFICIAL)

APPLICATION FOR REENTRY PERMIT

P-1069271

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 680975

To the HONORABLE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION:

The undersigned, being an alien, hereby makes application for a reentry permit, as provided for in section 10, of the immigration act of 1924, and submits the following data in support thereof:

NAME: (Print full name) CHARLES (First) SPENCER (Middle) CHAPLIN (Last)

Place of birth LONDON, ENGLAND Date April 16, 1889

Father's name CHARLES CHAPLIN Mother's maiden name HANNAH LILY HODGES

LAST arrived in the United States: (Port of arrival) NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

(Date of arrival) SEPTEMBER 16, 1920

(Name of steamship) BERENGARIA

(Class traveled) First, second, or third class

Name under which admitted CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Name and address of person to whom destined at time of last entry

By whom accompanied at time of last entry

Applicant's present residence in the United States:

(Street and number) 1003 COVE WAY

(City or town) BEVERLY HILLS

(State) CALIFORNIA

Resided at the above address EIGHT years months

Single Name and address of nearest relative (give name of husband or wife if married)

Nature of business or employment MOTION PICTURES

Place of business or employment 1416 NO. LA BREA AVENUE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Name of employer CHARLES CHAPLIN FILM CORPORATION

Personal description:

Age 41 Height 5 ft. 6 inches. Weight 135 lbs.

Complexion DARK Color of hair GREY Color of eyes BLUE

Marks of identification NONE

Port and date of proposed departure from the United States:

Port NEW YORK Date AROUND JANUARY 15, 1931

Name of vessel on which sailing NOT DECIDED Length of proposed absence SIX MONTHS TO 1 YEAR

Countries to be visited AROUND THE WORLD by way of England

Reasons for going abroad BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

Previously received or applied for return permit (No) (Yes) (If so, give date of last application)

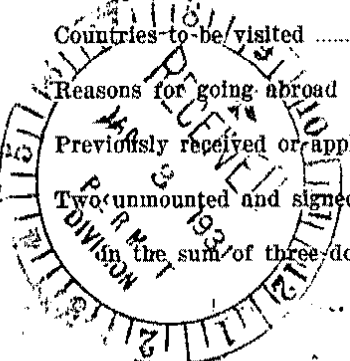
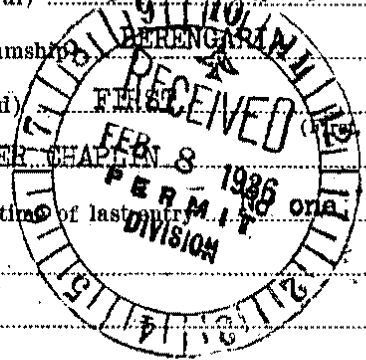
Two unmounted and signed photographs of myself, together with \$3.00 postal money order (Postal or express money order)

the sum of three dollars payable to the Commissioner General of Immigration accompany this application.

Charles Spencer Chaplin (Full signature of applicant as now used)

* Application must be signed in presence of officer before whom oath is taken.

Separate application must be submitted for each alien, whether adult or child.



Handwritten marks: 'b' and '05' with a checkmark.

Handwritten notes: 'Case 1-4' and '9271'.

Handwritten notes: '6889' and '680975'.

Handwritten circled number: '33'.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF Los Angeles } 88.

Personally appeared before me the above-named applicant, Charles Spencer Chaplin
on this, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1930, and being duly sworn, on oath
says that the facts stated in the foregoing petition are true as he verily believes.

Loyd Wright
NOTARY PUBLIC

and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California
(Official title)

Seal or authority to administer oaths must be affixed or attached hereto.

Permit No. 676727 lep issued 1/6/31 c 34175 Ext. to 7/6/32 C25636 1/9/32 hmp

MANNER OF SECURING PERMITS

PERMIT WILL NOT BE MAILED TO APPLICANT. Permit, if issued, will be mailed to the immigration office designated in the blank space immediately hereunder by you as being the one most convenient for you to call for same.

Immigration Office, New York City, N.Y. ✓

OFFICES TO WHICH PERMITS ARE MAILED

Aberdeen, Wash.	Fabens, Tex.	Montreal, Canada	San Antonio, Tex.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Fairbank, Ariz.	Morristown, N. Y.	San Bernardino, Calif.
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.	Fort Fairfield, Me.	Naco, Ariz.	San Diego, Calif.
Algonac, Mich.	Fort Covington, N. Y.	Necoche, N. Dak.	San Fernando, Ariz.
Ajo, Ariz.	Fort Kent, Me.	New Bedford, Mass.	San Francisco, Calif.
Ambrose, N. Dak.	Fort Worth, Tex.	New Orleans, La.	San Pedro, Calif.
Anacortes, Wash.	Fresno, Calif.	Newport News, Va.	San Juan, P. R.
Andrade, Calif.	Galveston, Tex.	New York, N. Y. (Rarog Office)	San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Atlanta, Ga.	Gateway, Mo.		San Ysidro, Calif.
Astoria, Oreg.	Globe, Ariz.		Savannah, Ga.
Bakersfield, Calif.	Gloucester, N.		Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
Baltimore, Md.	Gloucester Cl		Seattle, Wash.
Beaudette, Minn.	Grand Forks,		Seobey, Mont.
Beaumont, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss		Skagway, Alaska
Beecher Falls, Vt.	Halifax, N. S.		Spokane, Wash.
Bellingham, Wash.	Hannah, N. I.		St. Albans, Vt.
Blaine, Wash.	Havre, Mont.		St. Clair, Mich.
Boston, Mass.	Helena, Mont		St. John, N. Dak.
Brownsville, Tex.	Hidalgo, Tex		St. John, N. B.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Honolulu, Ha		St. Louis, Mo.
Calais, Me.	Houston, Tex		Sumas, Wash.
Calxico, Calif.	Houlton, Me.		Swanton, Vt.
Campo, Calif.	Hyder, Alaska		Sweetgrass, Mont.
Cape Vincent, N. Y.	International		Tacoma, Wash.
Champlain, N. Y.	Island Pond,		Tampa, Fla.
Charleston, S. C.	Jackman, Me		Tecate, Calif.
Chateaugay, N. Y.	Jacksonville,		Trout River, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	Kansas City,		Tucson, Ariz.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Ketchikan, A		Van Buren, Me.
Clayton, N. Y.	Key West, Fl		Vanceboro, Me.
Cleveland, Ohio	Kingsville, Tex.		Vancouver, B. C.
Columbus, N. Mex.	Laredo, Tex.	Port Huron, Mich.	Victoria, B. C.
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Laurier, Wash.	Portland, Me.,	Waddington, N. Y.
Del Rio, Tex.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Portland, Oreg.	Walhalla, N. Dak.
Denver, Colo.	Louisville Landing, N. Y.	Providence, R. I.	Walla Walla, Wash.
Derby Line, Vt.	Lynden, Wash.	Presidio, Tex.	Warroad, Minn.
Detroit, Mich.	Madawaska, Me.	Quebec, Canada.	Washington, D. C.
Douglas, Ariz.	Malone, N. Y.	Ranier, Minn.	(Bureau of Immigration)
Duluth, Minn.	Marine City, Mich.	Richford, Vt.	Westby, Mont.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Massena, N. Y.	Rio Grande City, Tex.	Westhope, N. Dak.
Eastport, Idaho	Miami, Fla.	Roberts Landing, Mich.	Winnipeg, Canada
Eastport, Me.	Mineral Center, Minn.	Rochester, N. Y.	Yarmouth, N. S.
El Paso, Tex.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Rouses Point, N. Y.	Yuma, Ariz.
Erie, Pa.	Mobile, Ala.	Sabine, Tex.	Zapata, Tex.
Eustis, Me.	Mooers, N. Y.	Sacramento, Calif.	
		Salt Lake City, Utah	



STATE OF California
COUNTY OF Los Angeles } 58:

Personally appeared before me the above-named applicant, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
on this, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1936, and being duly sworn, on oath
says that the statements made by him in the foregoing application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Boyd W. Reynolds
Immigrant Inspector
(Official title)

Seal or authority to administer oaths must be affixed or attached hereto. (Not required when oath executed by immigration officer.)

Place Los Angeles, California Date January 29, 1936.
Personal examination of the applicant by me this date fails to disclose ground for denial of application.

Boyd W. Reynolds
Immigrant Inspector

Permit No. 1070549 issued 2-8-36 H. SYDENHAM.

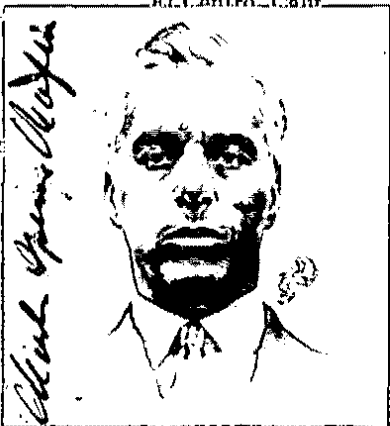
Extended to _____

PERMIT WILL NOT BE MAILED TO APPLICANT.—Permit, if issued, will be mailed to the immigration office
designated by you on the line at the right. See list of immigration offices hereunder. Los Angeles, Calif.

OFFICES TO WHICH PERMITS ARE MAILED

Aberdeen, Wash.
Albany, N. Y.
Alburg, Vt.
Alexandria Bay, N.
Algonac, Mich.
Ajo, Ariz.
Ambrose, N. Dak.
Andrade, Calif.
Arnold Pond, Main
Astoria, Oreg.
Atlanta, Ga.
Babb, Mont.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baltimore, Md.
Bangor, Maine
Baudette, Minn.
Beaumont, Tex.
Beecher Falls, Vt.
Bellingham, Wash.
Blaine, Wash.
Boca Grande, Fla.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgewater, Maine
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brownsville, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calais, Maine
Calxico, Calif.
Canaan, Vt.
Cape Vincent, N. Y.
Carbury, N. Dak.
Champlain, N. Y.
Charleston, S. C.
Chateaugay, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Churubusco, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Clayton, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, N. Mex.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Dallas, Tex.
Del Rio, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Derby Line, Vt.
Detroit, Mich.
Dolores, Tex.
Douglas, Ariz.
Duluth, Minn.
Dunseith, N. Dak.
Eagle Pass, Tex.
Eastport, Idaho

Eastport, Maine
East Richford, Vt.
El Centro, Calif.



Hannan, N. Dak.
Hartford, Conn.
Havre, Mont.
Helena, Mont.
Hidalgo, Tex.
Hilo, T. H.
Hogansburg, N. Y.
Honolulu, Hawaii
Houlton, Maine
Houston, Tex.
International Falls, Minn.
Island Pond, Vt.
Jackman, Maine
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ketchikan, Alaska
Key West, Fla.
Laredo, Tex.
Laurier, Wash.
Leavenworth, Kans.
Lewisburg, Pa.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Lynden, Wash.
Madawaska, Maine
Malone, N. Y.
Marine City, Mich.
Metaline Falls, Wash.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mine Center, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.

Mooers, N. Y.
Morristown, N. Y.
Naco, Ariz.
Neché, N. Dak.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, Vt.
New York, N. Y. (Barge Office)
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Nogales, Ariz.
Noonan, N. Dak.
Norfolk, Va.
Northgate, N. Dak.
Northport, Wash.
North Troy, Vt.
Norton, Vt.
Noyes, Minn.
Nyando, N. Y.
Oakland, Calif.
Ogdenburg, N. Y.
Omaha, Nebr.
Opheim, Mont.
Oroyville, Wash.
Pembine, N. Dak.
Pensacola, Fla.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pine Creek, Minn.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Portal, N. Dak.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Port Arthur, Tex.
Port Hill, Idaho
Port Huron, Mich.
Portland, Maine
Portland, Oreg.
Presidio, Tex.
Providence, R. I.
Ranier, Minn.
Raymond, Mont.
Richardson's Bridge, Minn.
Richford, Vt.
Rio Grande City, Tex.
Roberts Landing, Mich.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rouses Point, N. Y.
Sabine, Tex.
Sacramento, Calif.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Tex.

San Bernardino, Calif.
San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
San Juan, P. R.
San Luis, Ariz.
San Luis Obispo, Calif.
San Pedro, Calif.
San Ysidro, Calif.
Santa Ana, Calif.
Sarles, N. Dak.
Sasabe, Ariz.
Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.
Savannah, Ga.
Scobey, Mont.
Seattle, Wash.
Sherwood, N. Dak.
Skagway, Alaska
Spokane, Wash.
St. Albans, Vt.
St. John, N. Dak.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Sumas, Wash.
Swanton, Vt.
Sweetgrass, Mont.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Tecate, Calif.
Thayer, Tex.
Trout River, N. Y.
Tucson, Ariz.
Van Buren, Maine
Vanceboro, Maine
Ventura, Calif.
Victoria, Tex.
Waddington, N. Y.
Wahalla, N. Dak.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Warroad, Minn.
Washington, D. C.
West Berkshire, Vt.
Westby, Mont.
Westhope, N. Dak.
West Palm Beach, Fla.
Whitetail, Mont.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Wilmington, N. C.
Youngstown, Ohio



APPLICATION FOR REENTRY PERMIT

No. 1069271

Los Angeles Local File 39036/827

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Reviewer J. Kraus

To the HONORABLE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION:

The undersigned, being an alien, hereby makes application for a reentry permit, as provided for in Section 10 of the Immigration Act of 1924, and submits the following data in support thereof:

The name I now use is (Print full name) CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
Name of steamship KIKAWA MARU (First Class)
LAST arrived in the United States Seattle, Washington
Date of arrival June 14, 1932

Name under which admitted CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
Father's name CHARLES CHAPLIN Mother's maiden name HANNAH HARLEY HODGES

At time of entry my age was 43; I was Single My occupation was Motion Picture Actor
Place of birth London, England Date April 16, 1889

Last permanent residence before date of entry U.S.A. LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Name and complete address of nearest relative or friend at time of entry in country whence came NEPHEW
Name and address of person to whom destined at time of last entry RETURNING HOME, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Personal description as of date of application:
Age 46 Height 5 ft. 6 inches Weight 135 lbs.
Complexion Dark Color of hair Grey Color of eyes Blue
Marks of identification NONE

By whom accompanied at time of last entry NO ONE.
Applicant's present residence in the United States:
(Street and number) 1103 Cove Way
(City or town) Beverly Hills (State) California.
Resided at the above address 13 years

My temporary address abroad will be NONE
Name and address of nearest relative (give name of husband or wife if married)
BROTHER, SYDNEY CHAPLIN, NICE, FRANCE

My business or employment is Motion Pictures
Place of business or employment 1416 North LaBrea Avenue, Hollywood, California.

Name of employer CHAS CHAPLIN FILM CORP
Port and date of proposed departure from the United States SAN PEDRO FEB. 15, 1934
Name of vessel which sailing UNKNOWN Length of proposed absence 2 MONTHS
Countries to be visited CHINA - SO. SEA ISLANDS
Reasons for going abroad Business and Pleasure

My last application for reentry permit was filed Dec. 1930 Application number 676727 or
Will you await permit if not issued in time for proposed sailing? NO 680975

Money Order No. 745248, in the sum of three dollars, payable to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, together with two unmounted, unretouched, and signed photographs of myself, accompany this application.

If you are the holder of a certificate of registry issued under the Act of March 2, 1929, give number of the certificate
Charles Spencer Chaplin
(Full signature of applicant as now used)

Separate application must be submitted for each alien, whether adult or child.

Vertical text on the right side of the page, including 'Lifted Permit No. 676727' and other markings.

A-56530 92
Census 7/3

United States Senate

January 20, 1948

Respectfully referred to (b)(7)(c)
Mr. [REDACTED]
U.S. Department of Justice
Room-207

Hutchins Building
939 D Street
Washington, D. C.

with thanks for such favorable consideration as
the communication herewith submitted warrants,
and for a report thereon, to accompany return
of inclosure.

751/919

By direction of

Sheridan Downey

SHERIDAN DOWNEY

U. S. S.

MAIL RECEIVED
IMM. & NAT. SERVICE

JAN 26 1948

OUT JAN 22 1948

RECEIVED

L. SEGELMAN MAIL SERVICE June 17, 1943

[REDACTED] (b)(6)
PITTSBURGH, PA. JUN 21 1943

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Dear Sir:

Why do the people of this country have to put up with a character like Charles Chaplin? He is not even a citizen and should be deported for moral turpitude. It is up to your department to take some action in this case. It smells to the high heavens.

Respectfully,

L. Segelman

charged to
warrants 7-26-43

INDEXED

~~Handwritten scribbles and signatures~~

55 7/6/95W

RECEIVED
I.M.M. & NAT. SERVICE

JUL 17 1943

FILES

Mar. 7-16
Charged PCD

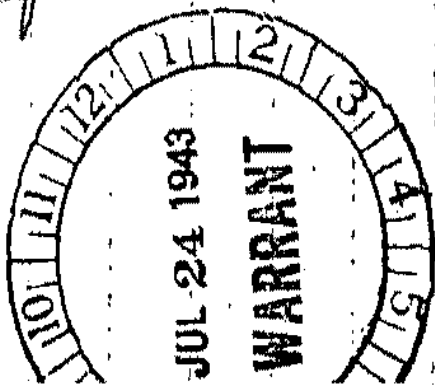
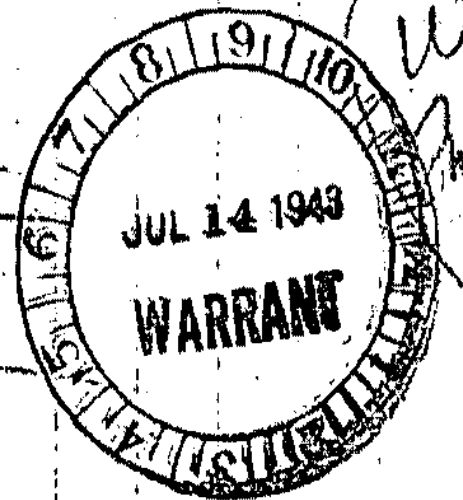
CARDEL

~~Warrants~~

~~June 5th~~

~~Warrant~~

Warrants



1407

318

1191

55-751-919
CAF-56 33-993

Chief of Immigration Dept.

We request the return
of Charles Chaplin to England
basis of being undesirable
America because of

UnAmerican utterances
Immoral turpitude

from: Business Professional Educational
Leagues
Cmc 1938

admitted
wv
13-46

NOTICE

W 565309

PLEASE DO NOT
REMOVE THIS SLIP
FROM THE ATTACHED
CORRESPONDENCE
SINCE IT IS A
PERMANENT PART
OF THE RECORD.

L.M.D.

DIVISION OF COMMUNI-
CATIONS AND RECORDS

RECORD
APR 8 1947
WV
LA

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 18 1947
DIVISION OF RECORDS

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION
1193

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

⁷⁷⁷⁰
⁷⁷⁷⁰
FA

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted *June 29, 1943*

ADDRESSED TO

*Attorney General for
Immigration & Natural-
ization Service*

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

145

1103 COVE WAY

BEVERLY HILLS CAL

EN DATE 1-31-36

AMOUNT \$ 3.00

No. P-10 69271

EXCESS COLLECTION _____

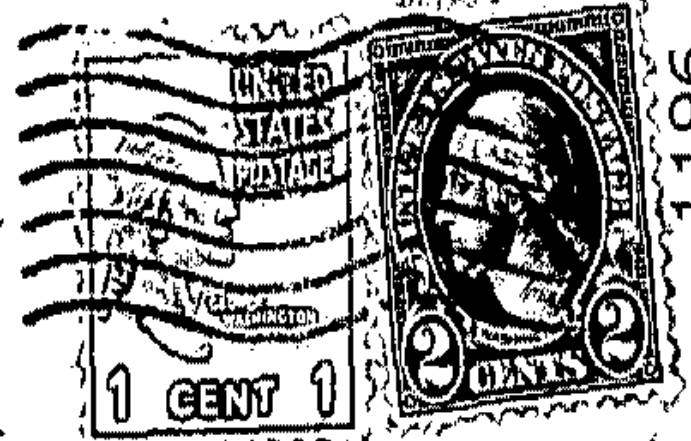
TOTAL \$ _____

1195

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

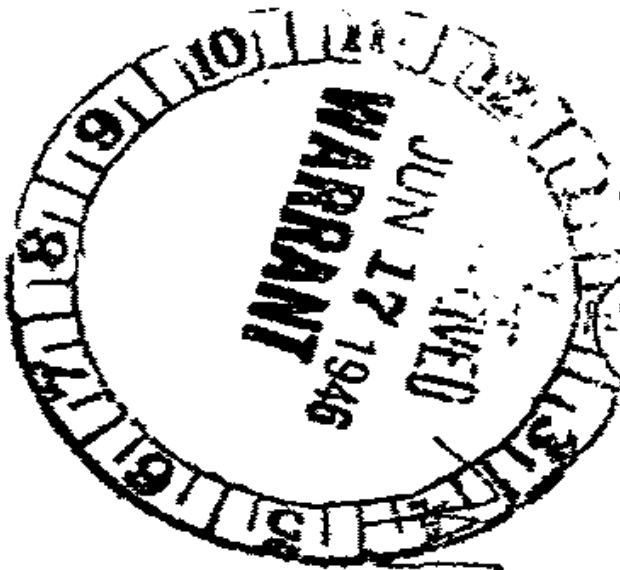
Form P-5
Form approved by

Natl. U.S. Constitution Assn.,
51-W-28th-St., NYC.

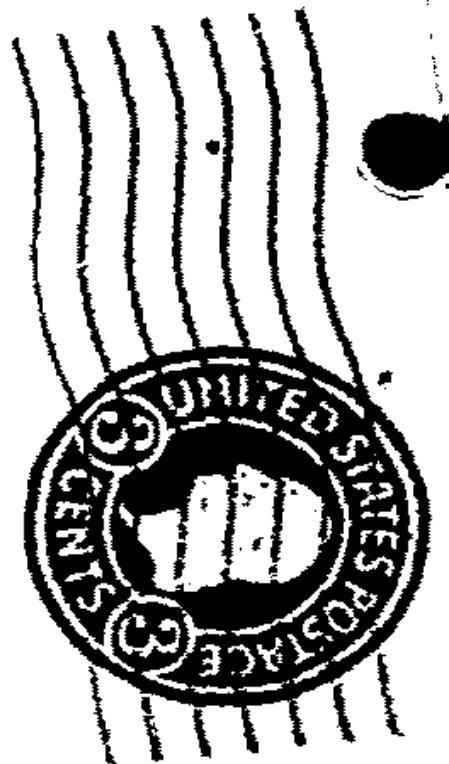


1196

The Honorable,
Tom C. Clark,
The Attorney General of the United States,
The Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.



*Chief of Immigration & Naturalization Dept.
Washington D.C.*



MAIL RECEIVED
IMM. & NAT. SERVICE

JUN 4

OUT _____

|||||

After.....days, return to

LOS ANGELES , CALIFORNIA.



President Roosevelt
Washington, D. C.



To the
Attorney-General of the United States -
Washington, D.C. —

Handwritten: 21037, 92, RECEIVED, INVESTIGATION SECTION, APR 2 1950

MAIL LIST
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 4 1950
I & N SERVICE

HOLLYWOOD POST #43, THE AMERICAN LEGION
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS Hollywood Post #43, American Legion, Department of California; at a meeting in quorum on March 7, 1950, duly and regularly passed the following motion;

Resolution be drawn recommending the consideration of the denial of application for citizenship of the United States of America for Charles Chaplin of Hollywood, California, and that it be recommended that an investigation be instituted to inquire into the advisability of deportation proceedings being brought to effect his removal from this country,"

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1950
CORPUS

AND WHEREAS, Charles Chaplin's purported associations with organizations and individuals whose interests and activities have been inimicable to the best interests of 100% Americanism;

AND WHEREAS, it has been reported that Charles Chaplin has entered or will presently submit an application for citizenship of the United States of America;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Hollywood Post #43, The American Legion, Department of California, make publicly known its opposition to the granting of citizenship of the United States of America to one Charles Chaplin of Hollywood for reasons heretofore stated;

Handwritten: P.O. [unclear]

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that an investigation be undertaken by the appropriate governmental agencies to inquire into the feasibility of instituting forthwith deportation proceedings against the said Charles Chaplin;

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent via registered United States mail to the following individuals and agencies:

- (1) District Director of Immigration and Naturalization, Rowan Building, Los Angeles, California.
- (2) Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- (3) Attorney General of United States, Washington, D. C.
- (4) To the 24th District of The American Legion, Department of California, and
- (5) To the Department of California.

The above resolution was unanimously passed by Hollywood Post #43, The American Legion, Department of California on the 7th day of March, 1950.



Adjutant.

401

CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION OF ALIEN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Port of *my*

Date *11/3/36*

106927/

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the following is a correct record and statement of facts relative to the admission to the United States of the alien named below: *Southampton*

- (1) Manifest No., *16-11*; Class, *1st*
- (2) S.S., *Brenzonia*; Line, *Carroll*
- (3) Port at which admitted, *my*; Date, *Oct 17/21*
- (4) Name, *Charles Chaplin*; Age, *32*; Sex, *M*
- (5) Married, *M*; Occupation, *film*; Able to read, *y*; Write, *y*
- (6) Citizen of, *St Briv*; Race, *Hebrew*
- (7) Place of birth, *London, Eng*
- (8) a. Class of immigration visa, No.; Issued at; Date;
b. Transit Certificate No.; Issued at; Date;
- (9) Last permanent residence, *Los Angeles Cal U.S.A.*
- (10) Name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came, *Home 2244 Temple Hill Dr Los Angeles Cal*
- (11) Destination, *Los Ang Cal*; By whom passage paid, *ref*; Money brought, *ref*
- (12) Whether in U.S. before, *yes*; When, *1911-21*; Where, *Los Ang*
- (13) Whether going to relative or friend, *yes*; Give name and complete address: *2244 Temple Hill Dr Los Angeles Cal*
- (14) Purpose of coming to U.S., *Perm*; Intended length of stay,
- (15) Condition of health, *good*
- (16) Height, *5'8*; Complexion, *Sk*; Color of hair, *Sk*
- (17) Color of eyes, *Brown*; Identification marks, *none*
- (18) Examined by Inspector *Feder*
- (19) Accompanied by, *—*; How admitted, *Perman*
- (20) Remarks: *Had pay paid*

THIS FORM IS INSUFFICIENT AS A BASIS FOR A PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

(Signature)

Officer

(Official title)

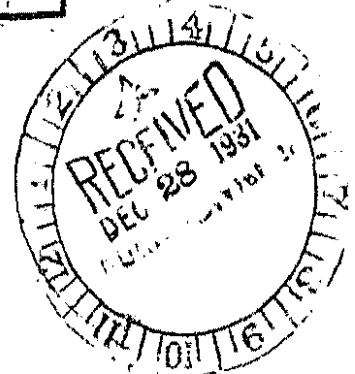
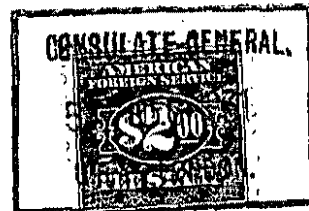
~~SWORN~~ AT THE CONSULATE-
GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AT LONDON, ENGLAND
THIS *14th* DAY OF *December*,
1931 BEFORE ME



[Signature]
JOHN F. CLAFFEY
- CONSUL
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AT LONDON, ENGLAND.

Service No. 12180

Fee \$2 = 12/8d



United Artists Corporation Ltd.

Film House, Wardour Street,
London, W.1.

MARY PICKFORD.
NORMA TALMADGE.
GLORIA SWANSON.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
D.W.GRIFFITH.
SAMUEL GOLDWYN.

Directors:
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, (American)
(Chairman)
ARTHUR W. KELLY, (British)
(President)
M. SILVERSTONE, (American)
(Managing Director)
ALBERT H. T. BANZHAF.
NATHAN BURKAN.
DENNIS F. O'BRIEN.
HARRY D. BUCKLEY.
F. M. GUEDALLA, (British)
MAJOR W. J. KING.

ASSOCIATED WITH

The Allied Artists Corporation Ltd.

Telegrams:
UNARTISCO. RATH, LONDON.
Cables: UNARTISCO. LONDON.
Telephone: GERRARD 5084.



GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

December 4th, 1931.

The Commissioner General of Immigration,
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

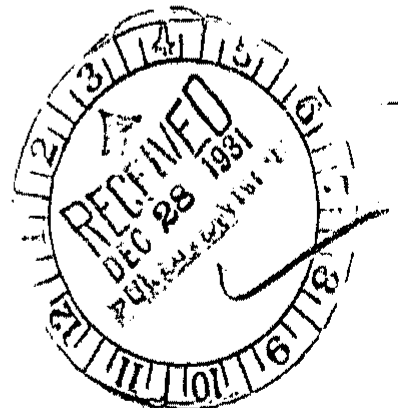
Re Permit No. 676, 727.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to extend my date of re-entry into the United States which expires on the ~~31st December 1931~~ 6th January, 1931.

My reason for desiring an extension is that business reasons will be keeping me out of the United States beyond that period.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Chaplin
Charles Chaplin.



CHARLES CHAPLIN FILM CORPORATION

1416 NORTH LA BREA AVENUE
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

December 27, 1930.

Honorable Commissioner General of
Immigration,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Immigration Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed herewith please find Application for
Re-entry Permit, on behalf of Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin,
(duly signed by him, and notaried) two late photographs,
also signed, and \$3.00 Postal Money Order.

Please send the Permit when issued to the New
York Office of Immigration.

For purposes of record here, will you kindly
acknowledge receipt of this in enclosed self-addressed
stamped envelope.

Thanking you for your courtesy.

Yours faithfully,

Arvid Reeves

Manager.

AR:FP

Enclosures (Application for Re-entry Permit
on behalf of Charles Spencer Chaplin)
(Two late photographs of Charles Chaplin)
(Three Dollar Postal Money Order)

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

3900
NO

Form G-91
(Old 991)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION FILE

NO. 00

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, alias CHARLIE CHAPLIN,
British Male; B-4-16-89; 54; and his wife CONA O'NEILL
CHAPLIN.

Information as to departure requested by Actg. Dist. Op. Officer.

Av 565 309-1

(b)(6)



Cambridge 39-mass-

April 18, 1945 -



My dear Mr. [Redacted]

Will you kindly advise me as to whether or not any action has been started by your department with a view to the deportation as an undesirable alien of Charles Chaplin of Screen fame? If no such action has been started is any anticipated in the near future?

Inasmuch as England did not hesitate to indict, convict and execute an American soldier - one Hutton of this city in war time, I do not feel that the mere fact that Chaplin is a national of one of our Allies - England - is any reason for delay in his deportation.

INFORMATION UNIT

MAY 4 1945

with interest.

I shall await your reply.

Respectfully yours,

Benjamin H. White.

332

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 21 1945 A.M.
DIVISION OF RECORDS
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

B. D. B.

55751/919
WU

February 21, 1944

Mr. Jones
Box 271
Charlotte, North Carolina

FEB 21

My Dear Mr. Jones:

MAR 9

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 12, 1944, in which you make inquiry as to the reason why Mr. Charles Chaplin has been permitted to remain in this country for so many years and has never taken out citizenship papers.

MAR 28 1944

You are advised that the records of this Service show that Mr. Chaplin was legally admitted into the United States. No law exists in this country specifying that aliens must become naturalized. This Service has no authority to waive or modify the requirements of either the immigration or naturalization laws. Compulsory naturalization and the deportation of aliens who do not become citizens can only be made possible by action of Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner

By

T. B. Shoemaker, Assistant Commissioner

3/25/44

File

R
325

B:hsa

5309

RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED
FOR CONSIDERATION

William D. Haver
Secretary to the President

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dec. 15, 1944

President

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1945
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

It is requested that these two undesirable actors (Charles Chaplin and Harold Raymond) be deported from this country due to immoral turpitude. Their service and value to this nation is questionable. Their detriment to the morals of juveniles is obvious, those who are old enough to read the newspapers. That they are a disgrace to Southern California is clear. That they are a danger to both minor and adult women and children is clear. It is believed by a great many of California taxpayers and voters that the best interests of all is served, if these men are deported to their native land, where rottenness (morals of dogs) is tolerated. They certainly can be of no future betterment and value to United States of America or to Southern California.

What do you think the effect is upon our fighting servicemen abroad, who are fighting for the freedom of France, to have a rotter like Harold Raymond hiding his worthless skin in this nation. If he is an American citizen, then let him fight for the best interests of his country. He is of military age, and able bodied enough to demoralize women and girls, and beget illegitimate children, so he certainly is well enough to wear a serviceman's uniform.

Should your office fail to take action on these men, the citizens may do so. California is known for its vigilantes, or handling criminals according to their merits.

RECEIVED
JAN 15 1945
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JAN 6 1945
ALIEN REGISTRATION DIVISION

RECEIVED
IMM. & NAT. SERVICE
JAN - 5 1944

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BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
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JAN 3 1945 A.M.
DIVISION OF RECORDS
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Clippings att.)

File
JAN 15 1945
D.D.

326

CHAPLIN

Order Hearing for Comedian

Leftist Ties May Bar Briton on Return

(Concluded from Page One)

"If the Government wished to stop him in some way, it seems they could have done it then. It seems like a dirty trick to wait until he and his wife and four children are on a boat before beginning such action."

The present Mrs. Chaplin is the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill. She married Chaplin when she was 18 years old, he 54. She and the four children are American citizens.

They are en route to London for the premiere of his latest picture, "The Limelight," and planned a six-month vacation abroad.

HEARING IS INDICATED

And when the graying actor does return, Wright said:

"I am confident that Mr. Chaplin will be happy to make himself available for any hearing ordered, and that he will be able to clear himself of any inferences of subversive activities."

The hearing Wright referred to was the one mentioned yesterday by McGranery when he said he had ordered the Immigration and Naturalization Service to keep Chaplin out of the country until a hearing determines whether the film star is admissible under United States law.

It is not felt that the Mann Act charge will figure as prominently—if at all—in the hearing as will the reports of association with leftist causes.

Chaplin was acquitted of the Mann Act violation, but the girl in the case, Joan Berry, filed a

television time for the candidate to give a fund for the purpose of providing a fund for the candidate.

Gov. Williams last winter the I call his attention to the SGA Michigan, and in his own party and more of it right here in Michigan.

If that's a scandal, he can sure of the gifts. I can't say because of the discreditable as the vice-presidential Stephen A. Mitchell that Nixon Democratic National Chairman

Referring to the demand of California backers. Vice-presidential candidate by to Senator Nixon, Republican

and the \$16,100 fund given them and the \$17,000 birthday party between 2 and 3,000 birthday party

Gate Closed



CHARLES CHAPLIN

U. S. Order Hints Exile for Chaplin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—(P)—Movie comedian Charles Chaplin, now on his way to Europe, today faces a Government order barring his return to the United States until officials determine whether he can legally re-enter under immigration laws.

No reason for the unexpected order was given when it was announced yesterday by Atty. Gen. McGranery. The Justice Department would not elaborate.

Under American immigration laws an alien can be refused entry into the country for moral turpitude or for political affiliations, among other reasons.

IN U. S. 40 YEARS

Chaplin, 63, is an alien, born in England. He came to the United States 40 years ago but never became a citizen. His name has been associated with leftist causes. In 1944 he was indicted on charges of violating the Mann Act, which forbids transporting a woman across a state line for immoral purposes.

Chaplin, aboard the Queen Elizabeth with his fourth wife and their four children, radioed the Associated Press:

"Through the proper procedure I applied for a re-entry permit which I was given in good faith and which I accepted in good faith. Therefore I assume that the United States Government will recognize its validity."

REC

U. S. to Bar Chaplin From Re-entering

Hint Leftism,
Morals as Reason

By MARTHA KEARNEY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (INS) —Movie Comedian Charlie Chaplin is being barred today from re-entering the United States until his status as an immigrant is cleared up.

Chaplin is a British subject who came to the United States more than 40 years ago. He has never become an American citizen.

Chaplin sailed from New York three days ago for England with his wife, Oona, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill, and their four children.

Atty. Gen. McGranery said yesterday he had ordered the immigration and naturalization services to hold Chaplin, if and when he returns, until a hearing determines whether he is admissible under U. S. laws.

POINTS TO PERMIT

Chaplin, reached aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth, declared:

"Through the proper procedure I have applied for a re-entry permit which I was given in good faith and which I accepted in good faith. Therefore, I assume that the U. S. government will recognize its validity."

McGranery gave no grounds for the possible exclusion but Hollywood speculated that the grounds might be moral turpitude.

The screen world pointed to the sensational paternity suit brought in 1944.

"THE DETROIT TIMES"

Saturday, September 20, 1952

DEATH TAKES LT. E. GLASER

The "end" of World War II came for Lt. Eugene Glaser of Seattle long after the fighting and tumult were over, when he died in the United States Veterans Hospital at Portland last Saturday.



Lt. Eugene Glaser

Lieutenant Glaser, 35, a native of Seattle, became ill while on maneuvers with army aircraft troops in Death Valley, Calif. He received a medical discharge from the service, but never recovered his health. The lieutenant attended Horace Mann Grade School, was a Garfield High School football center under Coach Leon Brigham, and was graduated from the University of Washington college of forestry. He was a civil engineer before entering the service and helped build defense installations at Kodiak, Alaska.

IN ENGINEERS GROUP

He was a member of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen in Los Angeles, Calif., and former member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce at La Mesa, Calif. He also was a member of Tau Phi Delta, honorary forestry fraternity.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Elmhra O. Glaser, who has been teaching school at San Lorenzo, Calif.; two children, Nancy, 6, and Tobey, 3; a brother, Harold Glaser, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Glaser, of Seattle.

Funeral services will be held at 3 p. m. today in the Bonney-Watson Company chapel. Burial will be in Hills of Eternity Cemetery.

Benjamin H. Lee

Coast Senate To Sift Chaplin Red Boat Party

Special to the N. Y. Journal-American.
LOS ANGELES, May 28.—Champagne toasts quaffed by film notables to a movie portrayal of the Russian revolution aboard a Soviet ship in Long Beach Harbor brought a State investigation today.

The probe was promised by State Sen. Jack B. Tenney, chairman of a joint legislative committee on Americanism, when he learned of the gay all-night Sunday party exclusively disclosed by the Los Angeles Examiner.

"We'll summon them all," said Tenney.

He referred to Charlie Chaplin, English actor; Lewis Milestone, Russian-born film director; and actor John Garfield, who were guests of honor at the SS Batumi, Soviet ship with oddly luxurious

GUEST LIST

Prominent guests were film: the former Oona O'Neill; Mrs. Milestone, wife, and Konstantin Simonov, Soviet post-playwrighting Hollywood.

There have been numerous such parties, Tenney said, "so we are investigating two interesting facts to report



LEWIS MILESTONE
Wanted to 'Reciprocate'

and 'Nights,' explained Garfield.

"We had been showing him around Hollywood, and he felt he ought to return the entertainment and buy a drink in the Russian manner. Nobody was drunk and there was nothing rancous about the evening."

Chaplin, who remarked that "I see we are under the power of the American Gestapo," on debarking under scrutiny of uniformed U. S. customs men, could not be reached for comment.

(Other Picture on Page 2.)



It's 'Gestapo' To Chaplin

Continued from First Page

tanker, SS Batumi, moored at Pier 49 Long Beach Harbor, and Vladimir Petroff, ship's captain, played host.

"The Bear" turned out to be a full-length talking feature about the struggles of the Russian people against the Czarists, whose decadence was demonstrated by their predilection for champagne parties. Its climax is a scene during the revolution in which the hero smashes hundreds of bottles of champagne.

"DRAMATIC EFFECT"

Grachev told his guests that the champagne-smashing is "a great dramatic effect" for Russian audiences, "very moral and uplifting," and putting the Soviet Government in the light of favoring "drinks of the common man."

"Nazdo rovie!" (to your health) exclaimed Chaplin, hoisting a brimming goblet of champagne in one of the endless round of toasts.

Brandy and vodka flowed freely as the "decadent" sparkling wine, but guests observed that the vodka was labeled "made in Philadelphia."

The banquet table was arrayed with creamy borscht, blini, red and black caviar, huge smoked turkeys, hams and salmon from Russia, and many other delicacies, including Russian canned crabmeat, which Grachev said will shortly appear on the American market.

CHAPLIN SPEAKS UP

"It comes from canneries recently taken from the Japanese, he explained.

Chaplin's "Gestapo" remark came as he was leaving, when he saw news cameramen waiting near uniformed customs men headed by N. E. Engeman, sergeant of the law-enforcement section, Bureau of Customs, U. S. Treasury Department.

"Or, I see we are under the power of the American Gestapo," said the actor.

Sgt. Engeman said his men were present as a matter of course to make sure that no dutiable articles, gifts or purchases were brought ashore except under proper circumstances.

author of the best
ment and became
invitation of the S
Simonov because
tied aboard as a
"We felt it an honor
ship."
could do it was on a Russian
"Naturally the only
from in a statement yesterday.
he was a territory," explained S
of a reciprocal party in Res-
of Mr. Simonov, who had
I want to the party
available in Europe.
the state in which they
old salmon, the
had been in the
two bits of rate
during the time
had the feast in the
potatoes, champagne,
politically smashes
of a sober Soviet here
cadent, just
come depicted
of this Ex



Joan Barry and her daughter, Carol Ann. (By AP Wire)

Chaplin Is Carol's Papa, Appeals Court Decides

Hollywood, May 27.—Charlie Chaplin lost his fight to escape responsibility for red-haired Joan Barry's baby when the District Court of Appeals upheld a Superior Court verdict naming him as the father of chubby, 2-year-old Ann.

Joan, who had an appeal of her pending, both won and lost. The court ruled that Chaplin must pay \$75 a week toward support of the child of his 25-year-old former film protégé, there being down Joan's plea for \$100,000.

The court granted Joan's request for more than the \$5,000 attorney fees awarded her in the contested paternity action. Amount of increase is to be decided later.

Joan and the multimillionaire film producer declined to say whether they planned further appeals.

The case began in 1943 when Joan contested paternity of her child, which she started by Joan in June, 1942. She charged that Chaplin had seduced her to make an actress of her a mother in 1941 and, when

NEWS AROUND THE CLOCK

from The Daily News is broadcast over WNEW at 1130 on the dial. Regular editions 24 times a day on the half hour. Wakeup editions weekdays at 6, 7 and 8 A. M. Extra editions on the hour, whenever news is urgent. Bulletins at once.

the case went to trial a year and a half ago, produced medical testimony that he couldn't have been her baby's father.

She countered that he was intimate with her four times and that even after he had cast her off he persuaded her to further intimacies when she went to his Beverly Hills home with a gun on the night of Dec. 24, 1942.



RED PARTY INVESTIGATED—Chaplin and his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, after the party they gave in Long Beach, Calif., last week. Investigation was launched into the party because of reports that it was a Soviet vessel in Long Beach, Calif. Chaplin could not be reached for comment.

ges Urged to

ages under public parks
nticable.
one and, while it might
t of Jules Verne, the
und garages has been
in San Francisco, where
erranean parking space
der the surface of a city
project with a capacity
miles of curb space, has

been operating successf
"foxhole" garage houses
A fortnight ago th
setts signed a bill autho
to lease space for an un
parking under the histor
The bill declares th
"for the health, safety
public... and a public
Detroit by recent

al Str Hitch

CAPITOL STUFF

By JOHN O'DONNELL

Washington, D. C., May 27.—Our distinguished pinko
of the Truman Administration, Secretary of Commerce
Henry Agard Wallace, is at the present moment in a most
embarrassing position and the one position from which all
smart politicians shy away with understandable fright. In
brief, Brother Wallace must make up his mind either to
fish with the Truman Administration or cut bait with the
reds, pinkos and Sidney Hillman's CIO-PAC.

Henry's spot is really hot. He's a member of the Truman cabinet,
all cabinet members, once they fail to go down the line for funda-
mental policies laid down by their boss—as Truman has laid down
his policy to curb strikes against the Republic—are in honor bound
to turn in their resignations and stalk away from the scene.

But what can cabinet member Henry do? In the first place, Henry
has been bitten by the White House bug. The Presidential ambition
never runs high in the Wallace political arteries. He's smart enough
to realize that he has no chance on a third party ticket in '48. He wants
to hold onto his cabinet post of political prestige and power—but at
the same time wants to proclaim his independence of the chief he serves.
Which puts the boy from Iowa in a very tough spot indeed.

Strong With Enemies of Truman.

Wallace's vote-getting strength in the New Deal and Democrat
anks is concentrated in those groups who belligerently and violentl
ave damned Wallace's boss Truman "out of hand and sworn politic
vengeance on the Chief Executive for his strike-curb proposals.
Very smugly, and smugness is one of the political traits whi



L. to r., Henry Wallace, President Truman, Sidney Hillman.

rouse the fury of the professionals in the national combat
both parties, Brother Wallace rolled his eyes to the Washington heav
and today intoned:

"We must not take headlong steps along the road to nation
socialism."

Brother Wallace was referring to his only public utterance on
labor problem since Truman delivered his explosive speech of last 5
eday. Wallace's choice of words was significant. National social
word and fact was the Nazism of Germany. Wallace tosses out
suggestion that this nation under Truman is exploring the H
bad. And, incidentally, the words that cabinet member Wallace
alls with relish were spoken by him in New York at the tenth ann
versary of the labor party when he was introduced by "Clear-it-up
dancy" Hillman as "the fighting symbol of the people's movement
the common man."

Russia is not the only country where hunger is a weapon of
pressure politics. One of the greatest games in Argentina is p
politics with food—manipulating wheat stocks up and down in
neighboring would-be sphere of influence.

This is one reason why former President Herbert Hoover is on
the arduous tour of Latin America after returning from a 25,000
look-see at the rest of the world's stomach troubles.

But the greatest problem Hoover must face is the parad
exploiting our self-proclaimed "good neighbors" to stop
from this country so that we can give it a

RED CHA.
**Customs Men
 Gestapo to Chaplin**



AND ONE SAW RED! . . . This scene wasn't supposed to be in script of weekend champagne revel that Charlie Chaplin and John Garfield, the movie actors, attended aboard a Soviet ship in Long Beach, Calif., harbor. They were caught by camera in comradely pose as they came off the ship. But the U. S. Customs officer, at the left, didn't appear to relish their joy, for Chaplin had referred to Customs men as "the American Gestapo." International News Photo.

Comedian, John Garfield, Attend Party as Guests on Red Tanker

Special to the N. Y. Journal-American.
LONG BEACH, Cal., May 28.—Flinging with champagne, a select group of Hollywood film luminaries applauded a Russian movie about a water-drinking revolutionary at a weekend revel aboard a Soviet ship in Long Beach harbor. The and the champagne—continued from 7 p. m.

...the Big Three... ministers meeting in Paris... was... as the most important international development in recent weeks.

Molotov set forth his views in an article in Pravda. They were regarded as a form of answer to Byrnes' report on the Paris conference delivered just a week ago.

Chief of State Department concern was said to center around Molotov's assertion that the United States and Britain are pursuing a concerted policy against Moscow. This has been one development which Byrnes is known to wish to avoid. He wants to keep the United States in a position of playing no favorites.

In view of this situation, Molotov's charges were considered so grave by observers that they felt that Byrnes could not let them go unanswered.

Tito Confers With Stalin

LONDON, May 28 (UP).—Premier Stalin and Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov received Marshal Tito in Moscow today, presumably to discuss Trieste, as the British press gloomily predicted an increase in the "Big Four" tension.

Molotov's public denunciation of British and American policy at the Paris conference caused misgivings here about prospects for basic agreements when the four foreign ministers reconvene on June 15.

Molotov yesterday renewed his support for Yugoslav claims to Trieste.

Pres. Roxas Takes Oath

MANILA, May 28 (UP).—President Manuel Roxas of the Philippine Commonwealth took his inaugural oath today with a plea to his people to reject fears of alleged United States imperialism.

As president, Roxas automatically will become president of the Philippine Republic when the act of independence goes into effect July 4.

"Our feeling toward America isn't represented by loud complaints of an articulate few in our midst," he told the cheering thousands who stood under a broiling sun to witness the inauguration.

Atom Perils Halt Work On British Carriers

LONDON, May 28 (INS).—An admiralty spokesman blamed perils of the atomic age today for a decision to suspend construction on the nearly completed giant aircraft carriers, Leviathan and Hercules.

The vessels will be towed to a navy yard to await a final ruling on whether they will be completed or scrapped because of uncertainties surrounding big ships in the atomic era.

...educational life, to sever our ties with the Holy See and completely destroy the United Church... declared.

Gen. Bor spoke yesterday at Keating Hall, Fordham University, where he was presented with the first Fordham University Medal of Honor. The medal is a new decoration, described by the Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon, president of the school, as the highest award Fordham can bestow.

Asks New Vote On OPA Curb

By RAYMOND WILCOVE
International News Service Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, May 28.—Sen. Wagner (D-N. Y.), chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, announced today he will ask his group to reconsider its vote on ending price ceilings on meat, poultry and dairy products June 30.

Wagner's decision came in the wake of a blistering statement against the committee by Economic Stabilization Director Bowles, who charged the group with "cutting the heart out of price control with a dull knife."

The Senator pointed out that the de-control votes were very close, 10-8 on meat and 9-8 on dairy products. It was disclosed that Sen. McFarland (D-Ariz.) provided the margin of victory, casting his own vote and the proxy of Sen. Carville (D-Nev.) for the meat de-control amendment, and voting for the dairy de-control proviso. The Arizona Senator sponsored both amendments.

2 Marines Die in Wreck

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 28 (AP).—A Maryland-bound troop train carrying 208 Marines to a discharge center jumped the tracks 15 miles southeast of here yesterday and scalding steam from the overturned locomotive killed two Leathernecks and a Pennsylvania railroad engineer.

More than 30 other Marines, all of whom had seen action in the Pacific, were injured, several seriously.

Naval authorities withheld names of the Marine dead and injured. The dead engineer was C. E. Merget, 56, of Philadelphia, burned to death while trapped in the cab of his locomotive.

...many of which helped Japs into unconditional... are the world's three... fighting ships, the 45,000-ton... riers Roosevelt and Midway... the giant battleship Missouri... whose decks the Japs perched... was signed.

Navy launches, leaving piers at 72nd st., 125th st., Dyckman st., carry visitors to various ships which line the Hudson River from midtown to Spaten Dugway.

VISITING HOURS.

Visiting hours are from 12:30 p. m. to 4 p. m., daily, except Memorial Day and Sunday, when they start at 10 a. m. All vessels may be inspected except auxiliary cargo attack ship, Benet flagship; and the cruiser Denver undergoing repairs.

The Roosevelt, moored at Pier 90, at 50th st., will be barred from visitors tomorrow, when the liner Queen Mary docks at that pier and on Saturday, when the latter ship departs.

The ships, here in observance of Fleet Week, will remain open to the public until they depart on June 6.

5-Year Food Crisis Seen

WASHINGTON, May 28 (INS).—The Agricultural Department reported today a minimum of five years will be required to restore prewar agricultural production in Europe.

The department also stated cutting down of the German economic potential, land reforms and food black markets would retard the recovery of European agriculture.

Federal farm experts presented the analysis of European agriculture as the U.N. Food and Agriculture Conference urged creation of a multi-national emergency food council to replace the combined food board.

Bread Cut Ordered

WASHINGTON, May 28 (INS).—The Agriculture Department announced today bakers must reduce the weight of bread and rolls by 10 per cent, effective June 1.

Gable Laughs It Off—read about the real Gable as his pals know him, in the 26-page Home Magazine with Saturday's Journal American.

Overseas Airlines Schedule

(Unless otherwise noted, all listings are for LaGuardia Field.)
NOTES: American Airlines, T.W.A. and British Overseas Airlines operate schedules on Eastern Standard Time. Pan American operates schedules on Daylight Saving Time.
DUE TOMORROW



Charlie Chaplin and James Garfield (right) relish their own humor after attending champagne party aboard a Soviet tanker. The Customs guard (left) wasn't left out of the conversation, either. (International SOUND photo)

Chaplin Slurs Customs Agents at Soviet Party

(Special to the Daily Mirror)
 LONG BEACH, Cal., May 28.—U. S. Customs men were referred to as "the American Gestapo" by Charlie Chaplin, English film comedian, following a nine-hour party aboard a Soviet tanker in Long Beach harbor, it developed today.

The party was thrown for a select number of Hollywood figures and others by Alexander P. Grachev, representative of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in the U. S. and of Amtorg, the Russian trading corporation.

The film personalities toasted a Russian movie about the revolution against the Czar.

The party, which began at 7 p. m., Sunday, and ended at 4 a. m., Monday, was attended by Chaplin's young wife, the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of Eugene O'Neill, playwright, actor John Garfield and his wife, Roberta, and Lewis Milestone, Russian-born director, and Mrs. Milestone.

Grachev arranged the champagne banquet which preceded showing of the Soviet film, "The

Baer," aboard the S.S. Batumi. The host was Vladmar Petroff, ship's captain. The picture depicted the struggle of the Russian people against the Czarists, whose decadence was demonstrated by their champagne feasts.

The climax came with the revolution and the hero smashing scores of bottles of champagne. Afterward, as Chaplin was leaving, he saw news photographers near uniformed Customs men.

"Oh, I see we are under the power of the American Gestapo," he remarked.

Customs agents said they were there as a matter of routine, to insure that no dutiable articles were brought ashore except under proper circumstances.



Chaplin, another Hollywood guest aboard vessel. At left is Mate Sergei Markoff of tanker. Chaplin referred to uniformed U. S. Customs men as "American Gestapo." (Another photo on Picture Page)

PARTY'S FINALE—Actor John Garfield shakes hands with an unidentified policeman following champagne party aboard Russian tanker at Long Beach Harbor. At right is Charlie

by 50 legislative
atives of AFL unions.
en declared that a com-
free workers to remain on
the job against their will by
drafting them into the armed
forces and making them sub-
ject to court-martial if they
refuse to serve labor under
Fascism." He added:
"To seize private industry
and operate it as long as no
agreement is reached on a new
labor contract constitutes na-
tionalization of industry, not
under Socialism, but under
Fascism."

Court to Rule on Hatch Act

WASHINGTON, May 27.—
(NS)—The Supreme Court to-
day agreed to rule on the con-
stitutionality of the Hatch
Clean Politics Act banning po-
litical activity by state officials.
The statute was challenged by
the State of Oklahoma, which
appealed to the high court from
a United States Civil Service
commission decision ordering
that France Paris be removed as
state Highway Commissioner for
Hatch Act violation.
The United States District
court for western Oklahoma
found the penalty against Paris
unduly harsh, but held it was
powerless to change the com-
missioner's position.

"the national debt of the gov-
ernment of the United States
now exceeds \$272,000,000,000,"
declared:

"This debt is a basic cause
of the inflation that threatens
the fiscal stability of the na-
tion, increases the cost of the
necessities of life and drains
the value from the savings of
all citizens."

As a remedy Gates declared the
Governors should indorse the fol-
lowing resolution:

"Be it resolved that the mem-
bers of the Governors' confer-
ence here assembled declare
their desire and determination
to assume full responsibility
for meeting all problems state-
wide in scope and character
and that they refrain from
seeking or advocating the ap-
propriation of Federal funds
for such problems."

"And that they recommend
that the Federal Government
return to the states and their
subdivisions those functions of
government that are not of a
national character."

Smith, Atlee Food Minister, Resigns

LONDON, May 27.—(P)—Sir
Ben Smith resigned today as
food minister, the first member
of the Atlee labor cabinet to
step down. John Strachey was

as of
Use of discriminatory
crees such as "fitness and the
radical minded men and their
wives should be abolished.

All military personnel when off
duty should be permitted to pur-
sue normal social patterns "com-
parable to our democratic way of
life."

Hoover Asks Mexico Food

MEXICO CITY, May 27.—(P)—
Former President Hoover, seek-
ing more food to lessen Europe's
famine, asked President Avila
Camacho today to help with all
that Mexico can spare.

Hoover went at noon to see the
President, the first Latin-Ameri-
can chief of state visited on his
tour south as President Truman's
personal representative.

Previously Hoover went to the
foreign office to call formally on
Secretary Francisco Castillo Na-
jero, who knew Hoover in Wash-
ington, where the Mexican cabinet
member was ambassador for a
score of years.

Vallejo Kin Dies

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—
(P)—Mrs. Adela I. Gantner,
granddaughter of General Salva-
dor Vallejo, and relative of the
Carillo families—



PEGLER SAYS!

BY WESTBROOK PEGLER
(c. 1942, United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

NEW YORK—In common, I am sure, with many other Americans, I would like to know why Charlie Chaplin has been allowed to stay in the United States about 40 years without becoming a citizen and whether, in view of his decided partiality to Communism, which is hostile to our government, as Mr. Biddle, the attorney general, said last spring, he can be deported to his native England and, if so, why he isn't. The welcome on the doormat has been scuffed away by Chaplin's low-comedy shoes and, after years of sly pretending, when an open professional of his political faith would have hurt his business, now that he has all the money he needs and has lost his way with the public, he has frankly allied himself with the pro-Communist actors and writers of the theater and the movies, who call themselves artists, but who are mostly hams and hacks.

Chaplin recently described himself as a citizen of the world and said that, having paid \$10,000,000 in taxes here he considered himself to be a paying guest. Citizen of the world he may be but he certainly is no American, which may be why he regards this country as a hotel and, judging by his conduct, a free and easy joint at that. However, the U. S. A. is not a tavern and the taxes Chaplin paid were his share of the cost of the last war, and of the cost of other benefits he received in the only land on earth where his career was possible.

HE'S ANTI-AMERICAN

Chaplin lately has said that he was pro-Communist, which means only that he is anti-American and my authority here is President Roosevelt's remark when he had to call on American soldiers to disperse Communist rioters who were mobbing American workers trying to build planes, which nowadays are defending Chaplin's life and easing enemy pressure on that Russia whose system he so much admires. The president said the trouble was not a labor dispute but a form of alien sabotage directed by Communist forces interested in the defeat and overthrow of the United States.

Since the military situation which has made the United States and Russia allies in the war, Communists in this country have been worming their way back into the American government and more boldly day by day have been sounding the cry that to resist them and such as Chaplin, who sang low on Communism as long as there was more money to be made out of the people whom he considers to be his mercenary hosts, is to disrupt unity! Impede the war effort and serve Hitler. The contention is boldly put forward that to remain American and resent and resist Communism as a hostile, alien force is an American conduct.

Miss Jennet

lin's number back in October in an exchange of correspondence when a pro-Communist ham asked her to lend her name to the list of sponsors for a meeting at which Chaplin was to be the honorary chairman. The list included a number of well-known Reds and pinks, including a Washington political commentator who writes under an alias, and the writer of the letter said Chaplin and Orson Welles, another of those ballyhoo reputations, with a tendency to rogueship, would join him in his plea to her. The purpose was to hold up the Communist demand for a second front to help Russia, not the United States, and the general auspices were the very same that had called this a war of British and American imperialism until Hitler struck Russia, and had helped Hitler by treachery in the French army and factories and tried to prevent the militarization of this country during precious months of time.

SHOULD GO AND FIGHT

In reply, Miss MacDonald wrote that she thought actors and writers were no more competent to judge the wisdom of a second front than General Eisenhower was to conduct a symphony, and said her husband, Captain Gene Raymond, was on active duty in Britain and had lately participated in air raids on Dieppe and Rouen, and, she believed, the raid on Lille.

"I have not given up hope that he (Chaplin) will find it in his heart to go to England or even Russia, where he could bring great joy" to soldiers returning "half crazed and exhausted," her letter said. On what she based that hope she did not say, and she might have been needing.

As to Orson Welles, Miss MacDonald hoped he would find it in his conscience to fight overseas.

"There," she said, "he can actively participate in the great second front he so patriotically advocates."

The Communists will try to crucify Miss MacDonald for that and her guilds and con- their Communist smear.

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HONOR ROLL PICTURES



Sydney Scammell Route 2, Box 1439 219 Ninth street
 Jerome Saunders Lewis C. Stiles 4032 Jefferson Ave.
 Samuel A. Cole 1310 1/2 F street



James R. Davis 4832 T street
 William Carvalho Isleton
 Roy Cohorn Del Paso Heights
 Shegman Herold 2909 27th street

Wire From Son Plans Are Laid Brings Cheer For Training To Parents Of Women

MR. AND MRS. LESLIE C. MEANS, route 2, box 2238, received their Christmas present yesterday when they heard by telegram that their son, David Dale, a marine, was alive and safe somewhere in the Solomons. David is 17 and has been in the service since last February. His older brother, Jack, is a paratrooper stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

MRS. GEORGE C. STEWARD has both her husband and son in the armed forces. Her husband is a private at Camp Kohler and her son, Pvt. George (Scotty) C. Steward, Jr., is attending aviation school in Miami, Fla., where he is taking a course in radio gunnery.

While a student at Sacramento high school, Scotty was a Sacramento Union delivery boy. Mrs. Steward resides at 3901 Downey

STON — (P) — Plans are made for the government to finance college schooling of a number of women and civilian men as well as men in service. War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt held a press conference yesterday.

These would meet the needs of industry, government and the civilian population for an uninterrupted flow of trained scientific and professional personnel from the institutions of higher learning, McNutt said, adding that trained women are as important to the country as trained men.

The number that will get an education in this way will depend on how much congress appropriates for the purpose, McNutt explained. He declined to say what appropriation the war manpower commission would ask.

Youths Sign U Navy I

Marines, navy yesterday enlisted old youths, while station commander of Sacramento announced a total of youths born October 1, 1924, will be inducted by 3 p. m. Thursday.

Registration of youths will not begin after December 1 through December 31.

Need More Sea Navy recruits appealed for expedition workers between 17 and 21 years old for the Sea Bees, navy regiment.

Ratings will be given with the degree of experience at sea. Youths in the Sea Bees, Marines Take Navy enlist Baldwin, rot James Claude street; Stanley street; White route

Marines of North Sacramento guard accepted of Lodi. ARMY INDU board 27; Paul Zenk, Adam Christopher, C. thony Puente, Raymond A. V. thews, Lawrence Wolcott, Wilbur Hekey, Milton John J. Ruck Leonard R. Me Claude C. Dut walk, William C. erson, Primo C. Studendorff James I. Chudsey E. Nicholas Jr., Ernest M. Francis M. She ther, William thony C. Gull George L. San man, David L. Trolinger, Sam Hewitt, Joseph Zarnweit, Ray C. Manley, L...

WESTBROOK
PEGLER

Chaplin No Patriot
Except to Russia

NEW YORK — In common, I am sure, with many other Americans, I would like to know why Charlie Chaplin has been allowed to stay in the United States about 40 years without becoming a citizen and whether, in view of his decided partiality to communism, which is hostile to our government, as Mr. Biddle, the attorney general, said, last spring, he can be deported to his native England and, if so, why he isn't. The welcome of the doormat has been scuffed away by Chaplin's low-comedy shoes and, after years of sly pretending, when an open profession of his political faith would have hurt his business, now that he has all the money he needs and has lost his way with the public, he has frankly allied himself with the pro-communist actors and writers of the theater and the movies, who call themselves artists, but who are mostly hams and hacks.



U. S. NOT A TAVERN

Chaplin recently described himself as a citizen of the world and said that, having paid 10 million dollars in taxes here he considered himself to be a paying guest. Citizen of the world he may be but he certainly is no American, which may be why he regards this country as a hotel and, judging by his conduct, a free and easy joint at that. However, the U. S. A. is not a tavern, and the taxes Chaplin paid were his share of the cost of the last war, and of the cost of other benefits received in the only land on earth where his career was possible.

Chaplin lately has said that he was pro-communist, which means only that he is anti-American, and my authority here is President Roosevelt's remark when he had to call on American soldiers to disperse communist rioters who were mobbing American workers trying to build planes which nowadays are defending Chaplin's life and easing enemy pressure on that Russia whose system he so much admires.

UN-AMERICAN CONDUCT

The president said the trouble was not a labor dispute but a form of alien sabotage directed by communist forces interested in the defeat and overthrow of the United States.

Since then, however, under cover of the military situation which has made the United States and Russia allies in the war, communists in this country have been worming their way back into the American government, and more boldly day by day have been sounding the cry that to resist them, and such as Chaplin, who sang low-

on communism as long as there was more money to be made out of the people whom he considers to be his mercenary hosts, is to disrupt unity, impede the war effort and serve Hitler.

The contention is boldly put forward, that to remain American and resent and resist communism as a hostile, alien force is un-American conduct.

CALLED BY SINGER

Jeanette MacDonald, the actress and singer, called Chaplin's number back in October in an exchange of correspondence when a pro-communist ham asked her to lend her name to the list of sponsors for a meeting at which Chaplin was to be the honorary chairman.

The list included a number of well-known reds and pinks, including a Washington political commentator who writes under an alias, and the writer of the letter said Chaplin and Orson Welles, another of those hally-hoo reputations with a tendency to roughishness, would join him in this plea to her.

The purpose was to holler up the communist demand for a second front to help Russia, not the United States, and the general auspices were the very same that had called this a war of British and American imperialism until Hitler struck Russia and had helped Hitler by treachery in the French army and factories and tried to prevent the militarization of this country during precious months of time.

NOT FIT TO JUDGE

In reply, Miss MacDonald wrote that she thought actors and writers were no more competent to judge the wisdom of a second front than General Eisenhower was to conduct a symphony, and said her husband, Capt. Gene Raymond, was on active duty in Britain and had lately participated in air raids on Dieppe and Rouen and, she believed, in the raid on Lille.

She has not given up the hope that he (Chaplin) will find it in his heart to go to England or even Russia, where he could bring "great joy" to soldiers returning "half crazed and exhausted," her letter said. On what she based that hope she did not say and she might have been needing.

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"Here," she said, "he can actively participate in the great second front he so patriotically advocates."

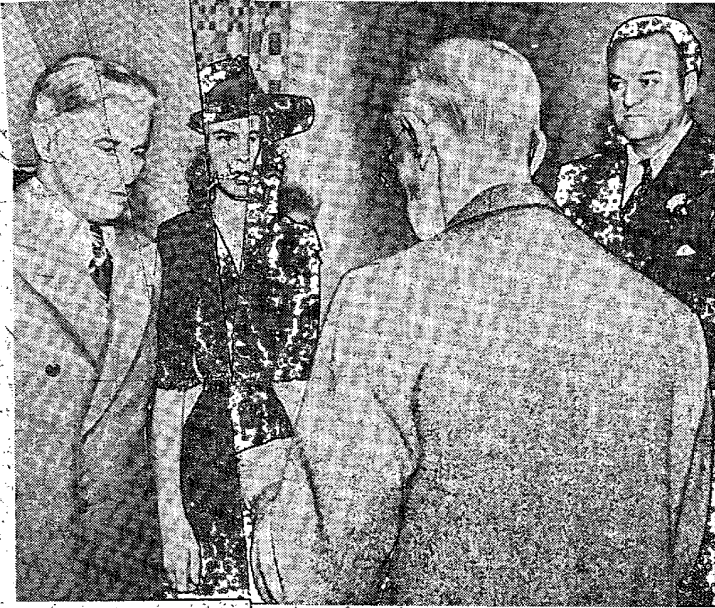
The communists will try to crucify Miss MacDonald for that through their gulls and conspiracies, and their communist reviewers who smear the work of any actor or writer who has the courage and patriotism to call them all that they are.

Daughter of Playwright, 18, Comedian's Fourth Bride



That on the 16th day of July
 in the year of our Lord 1943
Charles Chaplin
 and
Oona O'Neill
 WERE BY ME UNITED IN
MARRIAGE
 At Carpinteria
 according to the laws of California
 By Clinton P. Moore
 Justice of the Peace

HERE IS A REPRDUCTION of the certificate of marriage issued by Justice of the Peace Moore at Carpinteria yesterday following the actor's marriage to Oona O'Neill. This was the second certificate written, Chaplin's name being wrongly spelled on the first issued by the official.



IN THE crowded living room of a small cottage Justice of the Peace Moore married Charles Chaplin and Oona O'Neill in a brief civil ceremony. Right is Harry Crocker, Examiner columnist, who accompanied Chaplin to Santa Barbara.



ALL SMILES - Chaplin and his bride, after the ceremony. Immediately after the wedding, the party returned to their hideaway for champagne and wedding breakfast.



MOORE, who once was Chaplin's neighbor in Beverly Hills, clasped hands with the bride and groom, wishing them "good luck" as the ceremony ends. Chaplin and his bride will return to Beverly Hills in a week or 10 days. (Story on page 3.)

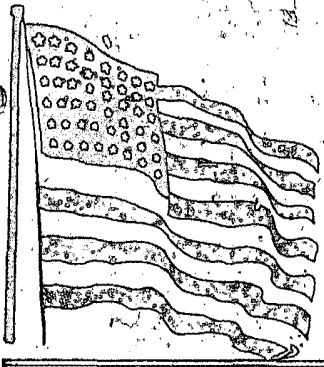


MILDRED HARRIS was Chaplin's first wife. They were married in 1918, when she was 16.

IN 1924, CHAPLIN married Lita Grey, his leading lady, in Mexico. They had two sons.

PAULETTE GODDARD was Chaplin's third wife. They also were married in Mexico, in 1940.

THE home of Justice of the Peace Clinton P. Moore at Carpinteria, where Chaplin and his bride were married at 9:48 a. m. yesterday.



Duren Siege Tightened

RACE

Los Angeles Examiner

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Examiner Telephone Richmond 1212

Examiner Building, 1111 S. Broadway



RESULTS

VOL. XLII—NO. 4

LOS ANGELES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1944

PCC

Two Sections—Part I—FIVE CENTS

LUPE VELEZ DEATH NOTE

TELLS OF UNBORN BABY

Joan Barry Bares Chaplin Romance Today

Sleeping Pill
Overdose Kills
Screen Star



WILL HEAR
ORY OF ACTOR
VE MAKING



YANKS TIGHTEN
SIEGE AROUND
KEY NAZI CITY

(Photos on Page 7 and Picture Page)

"Harald, may God forgive you and forgive me too, but I prefer to take my life away and our baby's before I bring in him with shame or killin him. How could you, Harald, fake such great love for me and our baby when all the time you didn't want us. I see no other way for me so good-bye and good luck to you.

Love,
Lupe."

Writing those words in a suicide note to "Harald"—her last sweetheart, Harald Ramond, French actor—Lupe Velez, Mexican motion picture star, was found dead from an overdose of sleeping pills in her bedroom at her home, 732 North Rodeo drive, in Beverly Hills yesterday.

Plans to Wed Went Wrong

Examination of the body by Dr. Edward Gourson disclosed that a child would have been born to her five months from now, Beverly Hills Chief of Police C. H. Anderson said.

Miss Velez, "Mexican Spitfire" of screen fame and vivid titian-tressed heroine of hundreds of motion pictures, told the Examiner in an interview November 27 that in Ramond she had found a man "who is able to control me, so naturally I'm going to marry him."

Something went wrong with those plans. . . .

Second Note Found

Another note, found by her body in the sumptuous silver and white ornate bedroom yesterday was addressed to her faithful secretary of many years, Mrs. Beulah Kinder. It read:

"My dear friend Mrs. Kinder:

"My faithful friend, you and only you know the facts for the reason I am taking my life. May God forgive me and don't think bad of me. I love you, many. Take care of your mother, so good-bye and try to forgive me. Say good-bye to all my friends and the American press that were always so nice to me.

Lupe."

Ramond, white-faced and stunned, appeared briefly at Lupe's home yesterday morning immediately after the body's discovery, racing in and out

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)



LAST SWEETHEART—Leaving a note to "Harald," Mexican Film Star Lupe Velez yesterday took her life only a few days after she announced that she was in love with Harald Ramond, French actor, and that she was going to marry him. Here they are dancing together recently.

—Photo by Nat. Dillingier, copyright, 1944, King Features, Inc.

Louella O. Parsons Says:

Lupe Velez Lived Tempestuous Life

By Louella O. Parsons

Motion Picture Editor International News Service

Gay, laughing, excitable Lupe Velez, who told all her secrets except her real heartaches, will tell no more.

Lupe, grieving over her unhappy romance with Hal Ramond, and the expected baby, took too many sleeping pills to try to forget her troubles.

It is unbelievable that such a vivid, tempestuous girl, one who loved excitement, who thrived in publicity, will no longer call up to tell her latest news.

I met her the first day she arrived in Hollywood in 1927. She was living then at the Villa Carlotta, and Lupe moved into the same apartment house. She was brought here from Mexico to play in "The Dove," a

(Continued on Page 7, Cols. 2-3)

Men Quizzed by Plaintiff's Lawyer on Prejudice Against Woman, Who Admits Affair

By Carl Greenberg
Joan Barry is expected to go to jury today that she is the love making of 37-year-old Charlie Chaplin in December, 1942, and as a result became the mother of illegitimate child.—Carol Willis, now 14 months old.

That this will be the crux of the story to be told by the red-haired Miss Barry, 24, was indicated yesterday in the questioning of prospective jurors to hear the paternity suit brought against the comedian on behalf of the child by Superior Judge Henry Willis' court.

Twelve talesmen—eight women and four men—had no more than entered the box when one of them, Mrs. Madeline A. Kreiziger, was asked for an opinion about the case as a result of having read about the unsuccessful prosecution of Chaplin earlier this year on Mann Act "white slavery" charges involving Miss Barry, his former protégée.

DEFENSE PLEAS FAIL

Jury selection began yesterday afternoon in the absence of all the principals, after Judge Willis had denied new attempts by Charles E. "Pat" Millikan, defense attorney, to have the case dismissed under terms of an old stipulation, and a last-minute request for trial without a jury had been turned down.

Chaplin took the witness stand but his own argument, but only long enough to state his name, scratch his chin, stare at the ceiling, frown at Joe Scott, attorney for the baby, and be ordered to return at 2 p. m. today as a prospective witness for the child.

Hint of Miss Barry's testimony came when Scott asked Mrs. Dorothy S. Tucker, divorcee:

"Have you any prejudice against a woman, who testifies she yielded to the advances of

(Continued on Page 10, Cols. 3-5)

MAKING—Experienced preferred. Modern facilities. Facetime opportunities. Van de Kamp's, 2930 Fletcher Drive, Alhambra, Calif. (Take Ashby Pl. Bus. 6th & Main, to door. Ask for Mr. Anderson.)



ON STAND—A finger pressed against his temple, Charlie Chaplin was in a very serious mood when he appeared on the witness stand yesterday during preliminaries in Joan Barry's paternity suit against him.

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.



CANDID SNAP—In this candid photo, Chaplin rests his chin on his hand while on the stand. He appeared only briefly, stating his identification and address.

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.

Margaret Buell Wilder Says:

Chaplin Retains Air of Calmness

By Margaret Buell Wilder

(Well known novelist and screen writer, author of "Since You Went Away.")

It was a surprised public which walked into Judge Willis' court this morning to find that the anonymous witness whom Pat Milligan yesterday promised to produce should be none other than Charlie Chaplin himself.

Dapper and self-possessed in his blue suit and blue tie, Chaplin looked a little older, but much calmer—than when last seen in court on April 4, the day when a jury of seven women and five men returned a verdict of not

(Continued on Page 10, Cols. 1-2)

Duren Peril Increases; Vital Triangle Between Roer and Inde Rivers Cleared

By Thurston Macaulay
Staff Correspondent International News Service
PARIS, Dec. 14.—American heavy artillery hurled shells tonight across the swollen Roer into Germany's Rhineland defenses after the U. S. First and Ninth Armies established themselves along an 18-mile stretch of the river's west bank in a sweep that captured four more Reich towns.

A late field dispatch from I. N. S. War Correspondent Lee Carlson said the artillery bombardment was opened by big guns of the First Army that fired "deep into the the Rhineland" against a German railroad gun north of Duren.

VITAL TRIANGLE CLEARED

Advancing up to two miles, the U. S. First Army occupied Gruzenich, Schophoven and Kester-nich and drew a tightening siege arc athwart the suburbs of Duren while swinging its lower wing almost completely through the Mouschau Forest along both banks of the upper Roer.

The American Ninth Army to the north seized Vichhofen, two miles south of Cologne and Dusseldorf, and thereby practically cleared the strategic triangle between the Inde and Roer Rivers.

Gruzenich and Vichhofen were the last Nazi-held fortified towns west of the Roer between Duren and Linnich, and that entire stretch of the river's left bank thus fell into American possession. This strip measures 12 air-line miles, but equals 18 land miles along the winding river-shore.

REACH MIDDLE RHINE

With the First and Ninth Armies steadily widening and consolidating their adjacent fronts, the U. S. Seventh Army to the south scored a complete new breakthrough across another portion of the old Maginot Line in a three-mile advance that overran six more North Alsatian towns.

Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch's east-wing forces

REGULAR EMPLOYMENTS FOR MEN—Guards, Plant Bookkeepers, Painters, Licensed Steam Engineers for Butadiene Plant. Availability Certificate required. Army Personnel Dept., 3rd Floor, 510 South Flower St., SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY.—Advertisement.

Great Examiner Benefit Show of War Wounded Tonight For Details See Page 11, Part II

YANKS NOW 12 MI. FROM KARLSRUHE

Siege Tightened Around Duren;
Hodges Troops Clear Enemy
From Highway to Cologne

Reached the middle Rhine within only 12 airline miles southwest of Karlsruhe, mighty Siegfried Line pivot. In the center of the Seventh Army's 35-mile front, the jaws of an American pincer clamping around the Haguenau Forest were within seven miles of each other, threatening to trap several thousand Germans.

To the northwest, Lieutenant General George S. Patton's U. S. Third Army held four bridgeheads inside the southern and western Saarland against vicious Panzer-supported counterattacks by bayonet-wielding German infantry. Patton's troops scored a 500-yard gain through Saarlautern's outskirts, capturing three more Siegfried Line pillboxes and eight fortified houses.

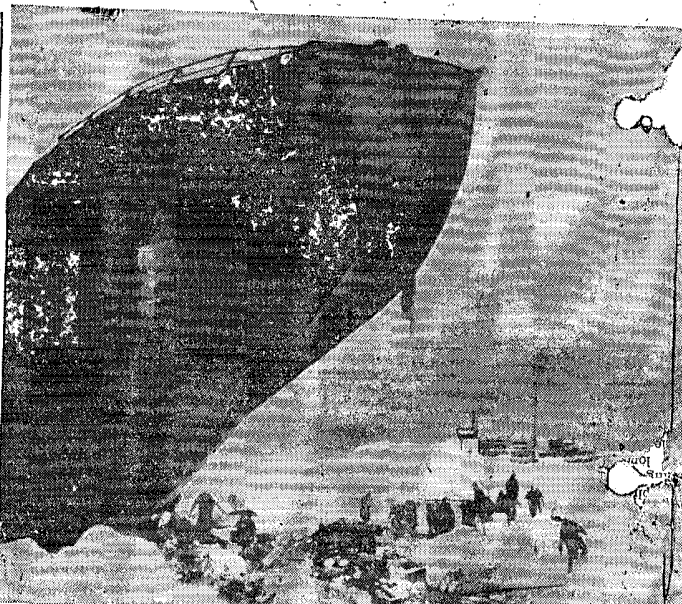
In the main fighting sector, the Ninth Division of Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges' First Army virtually cleared the stubborn Germans out of the entire stretch of the Aachen-Cologne "autobahn" (superhighway) all the way to the Roer opposite Duren, principal gateway to Cologne.

"TIMBERWOLVES" GAIN

This was accomplished with the final occupation of Marieweller, where bitter street fighting had raged for four days. Beyond Marieweller, the Ninth Division smashed right up to the Roer's bank to less than half a mile of the heart of Duren, which was reported to have been evacuated of all remaining civilians for a last-ditch defense.

On the First Army's upper flank, Major General Terry Allen's veteran 104th Infantry Division, known as the "Timberwolves," achieved the task of obliterating all further Nazi resistance in Schopoven and plunged a few hundred yards east to the Roer.

Along the lower part of the arc closing on Duren, which lies 19 1/2 miles from the Rhineland's queen city of Cologne, another famed American division—Ohio's "Buckeye" 83rd—occupied Gruzenich with the support of the Fifth Armored Division. This fol-



CAUGHT IN ICE

Coast Guardsmen from U. S. combat cutter Northland (background) find an abandoned Nazi trawler (left foreground)

recently in ice floes off Greenland's east coast. Three Nazi expeditions in Greenland were smashed by Americans last summer and fall. —Associated Press wirephoto from U. S. Coast-Guard

Nazis Defeated Nips Say B-29s Raid Rangoon in Greenland

Three Enemy Expeditions Smashed by Yanks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—(AP)—Three Nazi weather-reporting expeditions to the northern Greenland area were smashed and an enemy vessel and 60 prisoners captured during a summer-fall Coast Guard campaign in those, ice-packed waters.

The Navy said today two other Nazi ships were scuttled by their own crews, one when it was brought to bay by Coast Guard cutters and the other because it was hopelessly caught in ice floes.

The captured vessel was a new 180-foot armed trawler named the Externsteine. An American prize crew has sailed it to Boston.

The Northland, one of four Coast Guard ships engaging in

RUSS GAIN 5 MI. AT BUDAPEST

Engulf Kisalag, North of City, as Fierce Fighting Rages

By Natalia Rene
Staff Correspondent International News Service
MOSCOW, Dec. 14.—Soviet divisions, already striking through German defense lines guarding the outskirts of Budapest, sent steel spearheads ripping through the sector north and northeast of Miskole today, occupying several more heavily defended Hungarian communities.

Front dispatches said the Nazi defenders were locked in fierce clashes with Russian shock troops.

An armor and infantry column fought doggedly to gain an entry into Budapest after scoring gains of more than five miles to engulf the suburb of Kisalag, little more than six miles north of the city.

At the same time other Russian columns moving up from the southwest along the west bank of the Danube were less than nine miles from the city which has been so outflanked by the Red army that it is more than two-thirds surrounded.

Ten other towns and villages were captured in the five-mile dash of the Russians toward a southwest of Godollo which is nestled from the Germans and Hungarians yesterday.

Bitter fighting marked the capture of the rail station of Isaszeg, some eight miles northeast of Budapest where the Nazis threw in heavy reinforcements in their defense of the Budapest approaches.

Armor tipped Soviet infantry columns threw back successive waves of Nazi counterattacks which failed to halt the dogged advance of the Russians through timber-and-earth defense points and heavily mined fields.

CHILDREN'S FOLDING CHAIRS, \$2.95; PRESIDENT'S THINGIE IN TOWN; MATHEMATICS; FURNITURE, 201 SO. WESTERN AVE.—Advertisement.

New Raids Blast Japs in Burma, Thailand

By Frederic Tuttle
Staff Correspondent International News Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—B-29 Superfortresses roared out of India today to flail Jap-held Bangkok in Thailand and enemy installations at Rangoon in Burma in a sudden strategic swerve away from the Mitsubishi aircraft factories on the Jap mainland, believed still burning from yesterday's "direct hits."

"Good results" over Bangkok and "excellent results" over Rangoon in the daylight sorties over southeastern Asia were reported by planes returning from the two large military centers after lashing at Japan's "New Burma Road."

More than 100 Superfortresses from India bases were estimated unofficially to have darkened the skies over Rangoon and Bangkok at the height of the new strikes.

RAIL YARDS BLASTED

In Rangoon, ancient Burmese capital, the Marshalling yards that feed supplies to Japanese forces operating against the Allies in the Burma war theater, received particular attention.

A communique from the 20th Bomber Command announced that direct hits, which started roaring fires of great size, occurred at Nagoya Mitsubishi plant and "numerous bursts were seen in areas adjacent to the main target."

International News Service reported from Saipan that a total of 40 direct hits were obtained in the Japanese industrial city of almost a million and a half population.

The official communique did not estimate the number of bomb hits on the sprawling aircraft factories that furnish a major part of the sinews of Japanese air power.

"Large fires were visible as

the Superforts headed home for their Saipan base," said the communique.

The communique reported the loss of one B-29 over the Nagoya target, but did not disclose whether it fell prey to anti-aircraft fire or Japanese fighter planes.

Precision bombing, the communique continued, was "aided by clear weather with little or no cloud cover" as the big ships roared in over the Nagoya target.

DIRECT HITS TOLD

"Direct hits were observed on the Mitsubishi aircraft plants and numerous bursts were seen in areas adjacent to the main target," the communique asserted, emphasizing that the raiding force, unofficially estimated at 100 Superforts, was "sizable."

In describing the sweep against Bangkok and Rangoon, the communique said that a substantial force of the Superforts from General Curtis E. LeMay's 20th Bomber Command attacked the targets in Thailand and Burma "several hours after the Nagoya attack," operating from bases in India.

"They struck key Japanese targets in Japanese-dominated Thailand," the communique said.

"Important Japanese military transportation centers in Bangkok, Siam, and Rangoon, Burma, were bombed," the communique reported.

LINES PIERCED BY CANADIANS

Tank Spearheads Cut German Highway West of Faenza

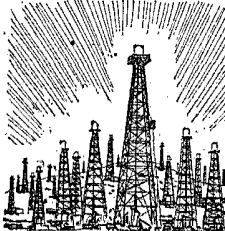
ROME, Dec. 14.—(INS)—Canadian troops with the British Eighth Army in Italy who forced a bridgehead across the swollen Lamone River southwest of Faenza today jabbed tank spearheads northwest of Mezzano to cut the Ravenna-Ferrara highway.

Frontline dispatches disclosed that the rampaging Canadian columns have breached the German defense line along the Lamone River on a wide front for a depth of two miles.

The thrust came after the Canadians, wrenched their bridgehead across the Lamone with the clearing of enemy forces of Mezzano. Then they sent their forces driving toward the Canale Naviglio on a wide front north of Bagna Ivallo.

British columns with the U. S. Fifth Army beat down stiffening German resistance as they drove toward Imola. The British captured Tossignano and Borgi Tossignano, southwest of Imola where they now are engaged in clearing the area.

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Seventy-seven
at a crack!

Nazis Defeated Nips Say B-29s Raid Rangoon

Eleven American Superfortresses raided the port of Rangoon in southwest Burma about 1 p. m. (Japanese time) today and five of them were shot down, the Tokyo radio announced.

The unconfirmed broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said the planes were shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft "within a few seconds" and that the others were driven off, preventing damage to ground installations.

A single American Superfortress was reported over Tokyo about 3 a. m. today (Japanese

Youngest Graduate

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—(INS)—The youngest graduate of University of Chicago tomorrow will be 17-year-old Alan Strauss of University City, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER—Good pay, good conditions. Interviews 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. except Sat. and Sun. Arrowhead & Purcell Waters, Inc. 1506 E. Wash. Blvd. RI-3256.—Advertisement.

the clearing of enemy resistance from the bitterly embattled fortress villages of Gey and Strass. The Gey-Strass road fell entirely into American hands, opening up the southwestern approaches to Duren. In this sector Birgel, little more than a mile from Gruzenich, which is less than three miles southwest of Duren, was the only remaining enemy-held town of any consequence between the Americans and the Roer.

The Fifth Armored Division struck northeast from Gey toward Birgel, spearheading the 83rd Infantry.

Farther south, other First Army units held at least a 1000-yard stretch of the Roer's west bank east of the Hurgen Forest and the drive through the Gruzenich-Gey-Strass sector was designed to fill the gap between that stretch and the southern outskirts of Duren.

One of two First Army divisions, advancing on a new onslaught along the lower flank, smashed forward an average of 2500 yards east of Lammersdorf and captured Kesternich, a mile-and-a-half west of the Upper Roer just above the point where the river turns sharply from the west.

Under due to ice damage, but was safely towed 3000 miles to an American base. There were indications, the Navy said, that planes were attached to the German expeditions and may have parachuted supplies. A twin-motored Nazi bomber was sighted during the campaign.

Europe's weather originate in the Greenland area and the Germans have tried desperately since early in the war to maintain observers there.

None Under 18 to Be Drafted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—(INS)—Secretary of War Stimson declared today the Army does not contemplate lowering the age of inductees below 18. Stimson pointed out that the minimum age for induction of men into the armed forces had been established by the Selective Services Act.

"For the present, sufficient manpower is available between the ages of 18 and 35 to take care of Army's requirements," he said.

War at a Glance

West Front—U. S. First and Ninth Armies establish positions along west bank of Roer River as heavy artillery hurled tons of shells into German posts; U. S. Seventh Army scores new break through old Maginot Line.

Greece—Bitter fighting breaks out anew between British and leftwing ELAS in Athens; Churchill defends policy before Commons; Washington denies agreement on split-up of Europe.

Pacific—India-based B-29 Superfortresses blast military targets in Jap-dominated Thailand.

Leyte—Jap losses in the Leyte and Samar Island campaigns have mounted to \$2,354, General MacArthur announced. Meanwhile, U. S. forces are pushing northward from Ormoc in drive to free western part of island from Japs.

Russia—Soviet troops battling before gates of Budapest, send new steel spearheads through two sectors of capital's defenses.

Italy—Canadian troops jab spearheads northwest of Mezzana to cut the Ravenna-Ferrara

DANCING—For Private, not class, six Private, \$3.19 one-hour tickets at \$3 WILSON'S, 746 S. Fla. MA. 6363.—Adv.

highway, breaching German defense line.

Los Angeles Examiner

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For this drilling is a military operation. An oil well is a "long Tom." Its "barrel" may be 600 feet—or three miles. Yet, across both oceans, it hurls bad news upon the enemy. Such "long Toms" we're turning out by completing better than one well a day.

Listen to "The Standard Hour" Sunday evenings at 8:30 over N.B.C. Stations.

STANDARD OF CALIFORNIA

Translation #10347

French Newspaper ECRAN

Weekly-Artistique Information

Director: ARAGON

An Exclusive Article, CHARLES CHAPLIN

GREETINGS TO FRANCE!

CIVILIZED MEN of all nations have a debt towards France - for her liberty, her intelligence, her art.

Like one recognizes France as a second "father-land" one must still more pay respect to the art of the french film and their creators. My particularly warm affection for France is all the closer because French blood flows in my veins. I learned much from the great masters of the filmed comedies such as Max Linder, French pioneer of the conical cinema.

The long and incessant crisis of the French cinema thus affects me and causes me deep sadness and grief. The art of the french film must guard all of its integrity and all of its vitality. The people of France must save it. It is their duty towards themselves, their artists and their workers.

It is also their duty towards the whole world. I am persuaded they will know how to accomplish it. Their courageous intelligence has already permitted them to solve many crises for reasons of justice and liberty.

I would not be able to propose specific measures to diminish the bad which obliges the french cinema to restrict its activity. But I am persuaded that such measures must be found, thanks to the support of the French people. I shall hope that the blind competition of bad foreign films rapidly become weak.

French

October 30, 1952

Here in Hollywood the difficulty has begun to reach the mechanised professional groups who manufacture bad films like a sausage machine manufactures sausages! During the last five years the cost of the production of films has tripled. And then there is also the growing competition of television. Millions of Americans will soon no longer spend their money to see these mediocre and repetitious films. I believe less and less will be made.

That the french cinema makers, with the support of the people remain faithful to the principle of artistic courage and integrity which conquered for them their very high prestige in the world, I salute the rebirth of (renaissance) the french cinema.

Hollywood, March 21, 1952

s/c. CHARLES CHAPLIN

On page 12

World exclusive: An interview with Charles Chaplin and unpublished photos of his last film "Limelight" and

WHY WE LIKE CHARLOT

by PICASSO, JEAN COCTEAU, FERNAND LECER,
MADAM COLLETE, ALEXANDRE ARNOUX

above the... language was...
B. F. Taler
interpreter
... French ...

October 30, 1952

FRENCH NEWSPAPER ECRAN

Weekly-Artistic Information

Director: ARAGON

FRANCE SALUTES CHARLOT

On the corner of a white sheet of paper, sketch a sort of black spot in the shape of a bell resting on a line, and below that three spots smaller at the three angles of an instinctive isosceles triangle. Two nauts and a rectangular line and cut clear at the outline half way around. Nothing simpler nor more familiar. As had a designer as one may be, one gets around to making out Charlot by his hat, his eye-brows, his mustache, his bamboo cane even though one may lack talent. If you can't sketch then you will still be able to sign "CHARLOT" as he himself signs, and as he countersigned this first century of cinematography.

France was the first to recognize in Charlot, better things than a clown. This was at the same moment or, just about four years after the debut of his career, that America began to make him pay for his infatuation of the first years.

Then with Charlot a soldier, France of 1918 adopted him. Today this Charlot will be sentenced between two M.P.'s at Fontainebleau for attacking the moral of the Atlantic Group.

His first films were called, "Making a Living," "Tango Tangle", "Caught in Cabaret" or "Mabel's Busy Day", "His musical career". It was in France that Charlot was predicted journalist, Charlot dancer, Charlot waiter in a cafe, or Charlot mover, Charlot above all. France made him popular and gave him this affectionate diminutive.

The France for which he was not afraid to speak up in 1942, began to shorten the martyrdom of the occupied countries, America to help without waiting, efficaciously by creating a second front, the people heroically fighting for liberty of man, France who passionately followed

French

October 30, 1952

Translation #10347

the ascension of the creator of genius towards expression of human ideals, the most noble, who after her liberation welcomed the famous "Call to Man" at the end of Dictator like the voices of the American people (3 words illegible) France salutes the 63 birthday of Charlie Chaplin.

the French
was made by the undersigned.

B. F. Zals 106

Interpreter

Immigration & Naturalization Service

French

October 30, 1952

From "L'Ecran-Francais" (French Screen), Issue 351

CHAPLIN CRIES: "Laughter and Tears Against Hatred!"

A world exclusive. Charlie Chaplin is interviewed on his new film "Limelight" by Robert Shaw.-

In the comfortable library of a big house in Hollywood walks a small man whose slightly bent gait is known the world over. His hair is white. His open face has stayed very young. His blue eyes, clear and luminous, are smiling. There is something humble about this little man, something bashful and infinitely engaging. He is the man who has been called the universal figure of our time. He is the king of comedy and of tragedy, master of laughter and tears. He is Charlie Chaplin... three weeks short of his 63rd birthday. His wife comes into the room.

"Oona, my wife, has given me the greatest happiness"

"Oona, my wife - She's got more sense in her little finger than I'll ever have. I am 36 years older than she, yet her maturity makes me conscious of my uncouthness.. She was born as beautiful as she is sensible. My wife gave me 9 years of utmost happiness. And having found happiness in my age makes me one of the happiest men on earth." Oona returns his smile. You are witnessing one of the loveliest histories of love that can be experienced. Age here doesn't count.

"We have four adorable children, you know," (Geraldine, 7, Michael, 6, Josephine, 3, and, the youngest, Victoria, 8 months) Chaplin goes on. "They are so dear to me! I'm made to have a family; it does me an awful lot of good. For a certain period of time I had been in such overstrained nervous condition that the dropping of a box of matches on the floor made me jump and shout with rage. Today I come back home after a hard day's work on my picture; the children make a lot of noise, the baby may be crying (here his expressive face appears to shrink and take on the shape of a baby's face, and Chaplin mimicks to perfection the loud wailing of a new born infant), or even the grown ups run laughing and shouting all over the house and sometimes my wife is chiding one of them - there's always noise, anyway. I just say: 'Thank God, I'm back home again.'" Makes you feel really glad that Charlie Chaplin who has given joy to so many millions of human beings has finally found true faith and happiness.

"Limelight will be entirely different from 'Monsieur Verdoux'"

His new picture... When he mentions it his eyes shine with excitement. "Do I think it is a good picture?" he replies to my question. "I believe it is one of the best I've made - and I have made 77, so far. 'Limelight' (i.e. the lights in front of the stage) will be entirely different from my last film 'Monsieur Verdoux' of five years ago. I think this new picture is funny and also sad and moving. It's the story of the theatrical world of London as I had known it in about 1912, just before the first world war. I wrote the plot, as I always do. Two weeks after arriving in Hollywood in 1914 I started to write my plots and direct my pictures. In 'Limelight' I hope ^{to have} expressed the essence of theatrical life. It is a simple but real story which may create a deep stir."

The hero of the story is Calvero, an English comedian who has had his hour of glory but who being too old when the movies came along took to drinking. The part is played by Charlie Chaplin. Teresa, the heroine, is interpreted by a young English actress, Claire Bloom. She gets sick and is reduced to a state of complete deprivation. She attempts suicide and Calvero saves her. His tender care helps her to recover. Profoundly grateful, she sets upon rehabilitating Calvero who is really a great comedian. She succeeds. On a gala evening he again proves to be a prodigious artist capable of bringing tears of laughter to the eyes of everyone by his imitations of an argumentative tramp, an eccentric violinist and a ridiculous wild animal tamer. In these interpretations Charlie is once again the comedian beloved by millions of men, women and children. Originally, the filming of the picture was to be completed in thirty-six days. It took fifty days - a record filming time for a long Chaplin picture. It was made in the La Brea studios (in the heart of Hollywood) which the great comedian owns since 1918.

"Pictures cannot be mass-produced"

"I suppose my way of working is original enough," Chaplin goes on, "and some may even find it bizarre. But if pictures are to be original and human you can't make them on the same model. Out and out mechanization in the production of films is killing Hollywood. Hollywood is giving its last battle and will lose it unless ~~un~~ they make up their minds to stop this standardization and realize that the pictures audiences will continue to go and see are not those produced like tractors in a factory. It is time I think to set upon a new direction so that money will no longer be the All mighty God of a decadent society. I have given all that is in me to the making of this new picture. You see, I take my work so much to heart that I can't help trying to do everything myself, being everywhere in the studio at the same time, interpreting each part, supervising every detail... My way of working is not always the customary. At times I insist on taking a scene fifty times before I am satisfied of its correctness. For me anyway, these methods are ~~thoroughly~~ compensated by a work well done. I like to be pleased with my work. I am pleased with my new film. The important thing to me is not that it be a financial success, just hope it'll be a popular success. Many I believe will be those who will love this simple story where comedy and tragedy mix. In that case I shall be sufficiently rewarded. I believe in the power of laughter and tears to counteract hatred and terror. Good pictures constitute an international language; they meet the needs ~~of~~ people have for humor, compassion and understanding. They are the means of dispelling the wave of suspicion and fear which invades the world today. We have had too many pictures freely filled with violence, morbid sex, war, murders and intolerance. They make world-tension even more unbearable. If we could only exchange between nations and in a substantial manner pictures which do not sound like aggressive propaganda but speak the plain language of simple man and women, the world may be saved from disaster."

"I will sojourn in France this spring or summer"

Chaplin speaks with increasing ardor illustrating his ideas with a thousand gripping little gestures reminding of ~~the~~ wretched little funny man we have seen on the screen so often. "My plans for the future after completion of Limelight? I shall go to Europe in the spring or early summer - England and France, and after that back to work. I am a maker of pictures, and will continue to make pictures as long as I can." Now in America it has finally calmed down the campaign of slander against Chaplin waged by part of the press during his two proceedings for divorce and especially after his appeal in 1942 for a second front against Hitler. Hardly any more do the representatives ask Congress for his immediate expulsion. Chaplin certainly intends to continue living in California in spite of the rumors heralding his departure a few years ago for Europe or South America.

"With my wife and children I can be happy anywhere," he goes on. "With them, life would seem beautiful to me in a shed, with just a little isolated nook where I could work!"

And Chaplin resumes: "I persist in the unswerving integrity of my personal opinions; no pressure can make me change them. For over thirty years I have lived in a gold-fish bowl constantly dependant, submissive to publicity and all sorts of pressure. I hold on to whatever I believe in, in all sincerity, and will keep up my beliefs so long as I see no valid reason to change them." And as someone was asking him what were his actual beliefs, Chaplin, smiling with that mischievous little grimace the entire world has engraved in its heart, replied: "I am an alder and abettor of peace."

Translated by Yvon SAMUEL.

The above translation from the *French* language was made by the undersigned.

Charles Oct. 30, 1952
Interpreter
Immigration & Naturalization Service

Translation 103A

WHY DO WE LOVE CHARLOT?

Chaplin will be 63 on April ..(lined out) 1952. Our country was the first to recognize Charlot's genius. To the older tributes of Colette and Alexandre Arnoux, Picasso, Jean Cocteau and Fernand Leger have wanted to add statements specially written for this anniversary.

(Jean Cocteau's write up is dated March 20, 1952, Picasso's March 31, 1952, Fernand Leger's April 2, 1952, and Colette's & Alexandre Arnoux's were written in 1931. They refer to nothing but Chaplin's artistry.----- Translator)

The above translation from the *French* language was made by the undersigned.

David Oct 30 1952
Interpreter
Immigration & Naturalization Service

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1300-427798
11/4/52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : District Director, New York, New York
FROM : *Clay* District Director, Los Angeles 13, California
SUBJECT: Your 0300-427798; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

No. 1600-41933 -Inv.
DATE: October 30, 1952

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

It has been learned that, about May 1944, LOU LEVINSON, feature page editor, Daily Worker, had just returned to New York from Hollywood, where he had been doing Party work in the Branch of which JAMES CAGNEY was a member.

Inasmuch as this office is endeavoring to develop CAGNEY as a witness in Communist cases, particularly that of CHAPLIN, you are requested to determine LEVINSON'S present status with respect to the Communist movement and, unless you deem it unwise, to interview him with the view to obtain his sworn statement setting forth his knowledge of the Communist Party, particularly his activities in the motion picture field in this District.

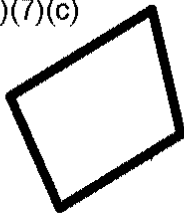
A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division, and you are requested to furnish that official a copy of your reply.

(b)(7)(c)



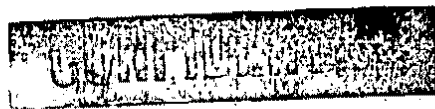
cc: Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division
CO File A5 653 092

(b)(7)(c)



Associate Commissioner, Investigation Division

5-29-81
Date



DECLASSIFIED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A(7)

No. 1600-41933-Inv.

DATE: October 30, 1952

TO : District Director, Chicago, Illinois

FROM : District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: Your file number unknown; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

It has been learned that after a special meeting of the ROSELAND BRANCH, Communist Party, held in the home of one GRACE SARNIAK in your city, October 6, 1942, the branch organizer, MARIO, surname unknown, remarked to those present how surprised some people would be if they knew some of the prominent people who are regularly contributing to and supporting the Communist Party; he mentioned JAMES CAGNEY, motion picture actor, as one of these.

Inasmuch as this office is endeavoring to develop CAGNEY as a witness in Communist cases, particularly that of CHAPLIN, you are requested to determine the full identity of MARIO, and, unless your investigation indicates it would be unwise, interview him with the view to obtain a sworn statement setting forth his knowledge of contributions to or membership in the Communist Party on the part of any persons, particularly those in the motion picture field.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division, and you are requested to furnish that official a copy of your reply.

(b)(7)(c)

cc: Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division
CO File A5 653 092



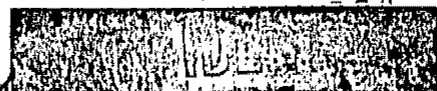
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

*Pls get file made
Ta [signature]*

*Albe - Ray source was in Roseland branch
Recd Em 905 11/3/52 - aea*

When Mario's full name is ascertained, please inform fi known so cross reference may



DECLASSIFIED

Salvator Reina, Chief Interpreter

October 30, 1952


(b)(7)(c)

 Chief, Investigations

Charles Spencer Chaplin

Mrs. Talso has been given for translation a photostatic copy of the french newspaper "LE Cran Francais". She has been asked to translate all articles relating to the subject.

This case is one of the top priority cases in the New York District. It is therefore requested that the work be done expeditiously and the translation returned to this office in original and five copies by Friday, October 31, 1952.


(b)(7)(c)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933 INV

TO : District Director, New York 23, N. Y.

DATE: October 28, 1952

FROM : Acting District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, your 0300-427798

ATTENTION: Chief, Investigation Section

The November 1935 issue of New Theatre (magazine) allegedly contained an article by JOHN R. CHAPLIN asserting that "general rumors are that CHARLIE CHAPLIN has donated several hundred dollars to the Communist Party and is very sympathetic to Party activities".

Nothing can be ascertained locally regarding the identity or whereabouts of JOHN R. CHAPLIN. You are requested to locate him and, if he is in your district, have him interviewed to determine what knowledge he has of subject's contributions to the Communist Party and sympathies with the Party's activities.

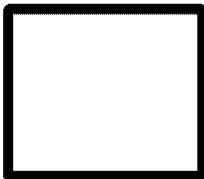
3X

It is not believed locally that JOHN R. CHAPLIN is related to CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division, and you are requested to furnish a copy of your reply to this memorandum to that official also.



(b)(7)(c)



(b)(7)(c)

DECLASSIFIED

C-145

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0300-427798
1600-41933-Inv.
DATE: October 28, 1952
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : District Director, New York, New York
FROM : Acting District Director, Los Angeles 13, California
SUBJECT: Your 0300-427798; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DATE: October 28, 1952

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

There is attached a copy of article appearing in the Daily People's World of December 21, 1944, from which you will note that CHARLES CHAPLIN, actor, is listed as a charter member of the PEOPLE'S RADIO FOUNDATION, INC., a stock corporation, approved about December, 1944, by the New York State Department. The Board of Directors and charter members listed in this article include a number of known Communists.

Inasmuch as CHAPLIN, in his sworn statement to this Service on April 17, 1948, denied membership in this organization, you are requested to obtain from the New York State authorities certified copies of any documents signed by CHAPLIN in connection with this organization or the testimony of any reformed ex-members thereof, in your District which would establish that CHAPLIN was, in fact, a member.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division, and you are requested to furnish that official a copy of your reply.



CC: Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Assistant Commissioner,
Investigations Division, CO File
A5 653 092

(b)(7)(c)

Encl.



Associate Commissioner

5-29-81
Date

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DECLASSIFIED

Excerpt from PEOPLE'S WORLD, 12/21/44:

LABOR AND FM

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 -- The formation of the People's Radio Foundation, Inc., a stock corporation, has been approved by the New York State Department; it was announced last week by Joseph Brodsky, member of the board of directors pro tem and legal representative of the association. The other directors, pro tem, are Rockwell Kent, Samuel Novick, Leverett Gleason, Corliss Lamont.

The PRF is set up on the basis of the creation of a community type FM station in which trade unions, people's organizations and progressive leaders in religious, civic, fraternal and community life participate and guide the policies of program and service.

The People's Radio Foundation is also coordinating the organization of similar community groups in all parts of the country where FM stations may be established locally. The general plan is that these community groups shall include representatives of labor organizations, civic bodies, churches, fraternal societies, educational institutions and other progressive organizations which contribute toward the establishment and financing of the station.

SPREADING OUT. On the basis of the PRF's community plan, activities toward establishing FM stations are progressing in Seattle, Washington; Los Angeles, California; North Canton, Ohio; Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Newark, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; Butte, Montana, and other cities.

Following are additional charter members of the organization which has been established specifically for the purpose of operating an FM radio station in New York:

Leon Barzin, radio-musical director of Station WQXR.

Joseph Brodsky, attorney

Charles Chaplin, actor

Charles H. Colvin, engineer.

Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union, CIO

Howard Fast, author.

Bernard Fein, radio-engineer.

Frederick V. Field, Council for Pan American Democracy.

Leo Gallagher, attorney.

William Gropper, artist.

Mrs. Ida E. Guggenheimer, civic leader.

Leverett Gleason, editor, Reader's Scope.

A. A. Heller, educator.

Langston Hughes, author.

Albert E. Kahn, author, president of Jewish People's Fraternal Order, IWO.

Rockwell Kent, artist, general president of International Workers Order.
Corliss Lamont, author, educator.
Dr. Robert L. Leslie, editor-publicist.
Ray Lov, concert pianist.
John T. McManus, president, New York Newspaper Guild, CIO
Samuel Novick, president, Electronics Corporation of America
Arthur Osman, president, Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, CIO.
Earl Robinson, composer.
Joseph P. Selly, president, American Communications Association, CIO
Arthur Szyk, artist.
Margaret Webster, actress and producer.
Dr. Max Yergan, civic leader, executive secretary, council on African Affairs.

Sub ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933 Inv.

TO : District Director, New York, N.Y.

DATE: October 28, 1952

FROM : Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

1600-427798
WA
1731/5-4

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

Investigation
9/15/52

The records of our Confidential Informant 1600-I-2, of unknown reliability report that one Charles Chaplin of 299 E. 8th Street, Manhattan, New York, was a signer of a Communist Party petition for Communist Party candidates for New York County and State election in 1939 and 1940. It is requested that your office conduct an investigation to determine whether or not this information may be identified as relating to the subject of our investigation.

It has been determined from the Postmaster, Beverly Hills, California that Pola Negri is receiving mail in care of the Sherry-Netherland Hotel, 5th Ave., and 59th Street, New York. It is requested that your office interview her relative to her knowledge of the moral character and organizational affiliations of Charles Spencer Chaplin as outlined in our previous request on this subject.

(b)(7)(c)



Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

P. Del...
DECLASSIFIED

In duplicate
cc--Commissioner, Washington, D.C.
AIRMAIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0300-427798 NEMC
October 27, 1952

Chief, Services and Supplies
New York

(b)(7)(c) Assistant Chief, Investigations

Purchase Order

Please prepare a Purchase Order for use in obtaining from the New York City Public Library 6 photostatic copies of a page of the "Daily Worker" at a cost of \$6.25.

[Redacted] Officer in Charge
Portland, Oregon

October 24, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted] District Director
Seattle, Washington

(b)(6)

[Redacted]

Referring to your memoranda of October 9 and 23 respectively, this office perceives no objection to your complying with the request of the Los Angeles office in that you take a sworn statement from John L. Leech regarding the subject.

I recently discussed with the Central Office the possibility of again using John L. Leech as a witness in deportation proceedings generally and was informed that the matter was being given consideration in the Central Office and that we would be informed of the Department's decision in the near future.

JPB:mp

Handwritten initials

Exec Copy
OCT 27 1952
Signature

DEC 16 1941
DECEMBER 16. -- It's 7.45 PM and we are on stage five of station KFWB in Hollywood. Several hundred people are jammed into the seats and the aisles. The announcer speaks :

"Ladies and gentlemen, once again it is my pleasure to present one of Robert Arden's famous round table discussions. Our guests tonight are John Garfield, Walter Duranty, Irwin Shaw, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, William Wyler and Charlie Chaplin. And here now is Robert Arden, your foreign correspondent :

ROBERT ARDEN: The theme of our round-table discussion for tonight is "America at war" and one of the more important questions seems to be : How shall we fight this war ? You first, Mr. WYLER

WILLIE WYLER: Of course, there's only one obvious answer : Fight to win it. Greedy, dirty, any way we can (there's a gasping of astonishment and then thunderous applause from the audience)

WALTER DURANTY : I say, fight in the air and with steel. Steel is the sinew of modern warfare. And we produce more steel than any other three countries put together. And also NOT with a great expeditionary force. NOT the old idea of a great expeditionary force.

IRWIN SHAW : From what's happening on Wake Island, it seems as though the way to fight the war is to enlist two or three more Marines. (laughs and applause) No, earn-

estly, I believe we can safely leave the war to the professionals. I believe in professionals. The way to win the war, for us, is to keep our eyes on the peace to come because that'll keep us buoyed up and keep us going.

JOHN GARFIELD: I agree about the professionals. But I don't believe any war's won without the PEOPLE. I think the people win the war....their money...their morale...their men....To supplement that, there are five million Chinese troops who need arms. We have to get arms there quickly (applause)

SIR CEDRIC : Bob, if I'd know how to win a war strategically I wouldn't be a professional actor. But I think America is very, very fortunate in one thing. It had its Dunkerque and got it over. And that Dunkerque, it seems to me, has done exactly what it did to England. It pulled it together in such a way and gave us such a shock that it made it really fight as though people were, as they are in fact, defending their homes. The greatest fighters in the war, so far, have been those countries which have been defending their homes, like Russia, Greece and Finland, when she was fighting.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN : Well, I believe we should be very realistic and for what's happened on the Russian Front, I think we should do all in our power to support

that front until the Russians (applause) until
the Russians reach Berlin! (applause)

A VOICE : They seem to be on their way already.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN: Yes, it strikes me that the egg is already
broken. If we can break through that front, if
we can force ammunition, I don't care what it is,
I even believe in an expeditionary force. But
we should help the Russians out in order that we
can reach Berlin. If we take care of Berlin,
I believe that Japan is something that will ...
something that out of its own volition will
collapse.

ROBERT ARDEN: Mr. Duranty, you are more familiar with Russia
than anyone else I can think of. What's your
opinion on the present status ?

WALTER DURANTY: I think that Hitler is now beginning to find
what Napoleon found in Russia. That is to say,
it's a very large and extremely cold country in
the winter. And from which it is not quite so
easy to get away from as it was to go into.

IRWIN SHAW : I don't want to voice an opinion. Lay opinions
are proven false about twenty minutes after the
person who voiced the opinion stepped down. I
think however that we are doing all we can on
all fronts.

ROBERT ARDEN: You are certain, then, that we are doing all we
can in the circumstances ?

IRWIN SHAW : I live in that hope.

ROBERT ARDEN: A little while ago, Willie Wyler said something about the surprise, more than fear, that was felt in the United States over the bombing of Pearl Harbor. What rules, do you think, should be applied to this most unruly of all wars? Should we organize within first?

JOHN GARFIELD : Russia must be supported and Lybia, too. We're fighting more of a sea war than a land war at present. It took an attack on Pearl Harbor to make us realize the danger we are in. Many people knew that six or seven years ago. But we closed our eyes to it.

ROBERT ARDEN: Just a moment, John. That reminds me that Mr. Chaplin told me a storywhat did happen to you, Mr. Chaplin, in Japan. If I remember right, there was some bombing in which you figured as a victim, or at least as a selected victim?

CHARLIE CHAPLIN : Yes.....but I don't think that pertains much to the present situation...I think that was made by a bunch of fanatics ,..... who did assassinate the prime minister of Japan whom I was staying with as a guest....and they wanted to assassinate me because they had an idea that I was an American citizen and that that would bring America and Japan into conflict. (Garfield and audience snicker) It was just a question of fate. Had I gone to that ball, I(d probably have been assassinated and gone down in history for ever. (Gar-

field's guffaw is louder than the laughter by the audience)

ROBERT R DEN : Very recently we have had a lot of rumors. Many commentators on the air spoke about this particular feeling of fear. It is my belief that it had its origin somewhere in America and I personally think that it is foreign-sponsored and foreign-instigated propaganda, namely that Russia is going to conclude a separate peace. You have lived in the USSR. You speak the language very well. You know the people and their leaders. What do you think of that, Walter ?

WALTER DURANTY: If there is a separate peace, it may be concluded in Berlin. But not before then. There's such a wall of blood between Russia and Germany that cannot be overcome. Special bulletins I receive from Moscow tell of the most appalling atrocitiesthe Germans apparently are behaving worse there, if that is possible, than they did in Poland. I don't believe Russia will conclude a separate peace. I'm convinced that Russia will be at war with Japan before long, and bomb their flimsy cities. But they're waiting, getting ready to do it effectively. Pearl Harbor will be avenged in Tokyo, perhaps not only by Americans but by Russians. (applause)

IRWIN SHAW : There 's been a malicious and hysterical feeling against Russia in this country for so many years

that I think this is a fine time to scotch it, once and for all.

JOHN GARFIELD: Anybody that fights Hitler, is on our side. That is the important thing. Republicanism, socialism, communism....any kind of ism...the point is you GOT TO BEAT FASCISM (applause)

ROBERT ARDEN: That was not the point, John. There seems to be a question of fear and misunderstanding of the Russian people.

JOHN GARFIELD: It was a crime for so many people to waste their energies on communism when fascism is looming. It is like fighting a mosquito when there's a rattlesnake around you.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN: If we want to consolidate our forces and be united...Great Britain, America and Russia...we can't afford to have a snobbish attitude about Russia. If there's any fear...THEY'LL have it that we're using them for our own advantage. We should try to understand the Russians. Then we shall have a unified front....

WILLIE WYLER: They certainly deserve our support not only for the time beingwhile things are good...while they make 'em good. We don't have to adopt their way of government...but we need not be snobbish and fight them while they're fighting on our side.

SIR CEDRIC : It looks very much to me like a regular part of the Nazi propaganda program...the starting of such rumors...their first object has always been to divide allies.

ANNCR.: We now pause shortly for station identification. During the first portion of ROBERT ARDEN'S roundtable discussion of current events you have been listening to IRWIN SHAW, author of "BURY THE DEAD" and "LABOR FOR THE WIND", WALTER DURANTY famous correspondent and author, William Wyler, famed motion picture director who has, among others, "LITTEL FOXES", "DEAD END" and the Academy Award winner "JEZEBEL" to his credit, JOHN GARFIELD, whom I think needs no introduction, SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE, likewise and certainly CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

(The second record of this roundtable session was broken in transit. With great effort I have been able to obtain the following fragmentary excerpts :)

To the question "How long do you think the war will last?"

WYLER: I don't know.

DURANTY: Much depends upon China. But I think it will be over next year.

CHAPLIN: The axis will collapse like a house of cards.

GARFIELD: Next year. But we must crush them with all our might.

To the question, "Is an attack on Siberia likely?"

DURANTY: No. Emphatically no.

8-41

To the question "What is Britain's strength in the Pacific?"

CHAPLIN: The defenses of Singapore are quite modern.

I do not believe Japan will be able to take it.

To the question of "What do you think of Petain?"

GARFIELD: I wouldn't believe anything anytime that Petain says. (terrific outburst of applause)

DURANTY: Defends the integrity of France.

CHAPLIN: The French are waiting.

SIR CEDRIC: They haven't surrendered their fleet or North Africa. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

GARFIELD: The French have no alternative as a people. But I wouldn't trust a man like Petain.

CHAPLIN: This is my own opinion. It may be wishful thinking. But I think at the right time he'll act in the interestst of France and the interests of the French people, I am sure, are the interests of the allies.

WYLER: The interests of the French people...unfortunately my home is in France. I was born and raised there. And I love them. But the people like Petain and the people who are running the government at the present time, and who are cooperating with Hitler, they are just as bad as Hitler. They are fascists. (applause) Whether they are French, whether they are American, whether they are German it does not matter. They are fascists. There is

no tanionality in them. There is no nationality in Fascism. (applause)

CHAPLIN: Well, if you had somebody...had you by the throat and simply said.....er,er,..now are you going to give up.....listen I'd like to borrow ten dollars.....I mean...ha,ha,ha....

SHAW: Except that France is being held by the throat because of the machinations of just those people who are running France today. (applause) That is something we must not forget. Not merely because of what it teaches us about France, but what it teaches us about our country today.

CHAPLIN: Yes...I don't hold any brief for Petain. But.. but at the same time we don't really understand their situation from here....we are very far away. And they are in a predicament. There is no doubt about that. And let us hope for the best. So far they haven't given up their navy. They had to permit the Japanese to get into Indo-China But, of course, I don't pretend to understand the situation. And if they are Nazis, then of course I'm one to vote that we defeat them.

ARDEN: Isn't it a rather strange coincidence that just a few days after America enters the war, that Petain should all of a sudden come out with a statement which, of course, has not been confirmed except by the news services, that he is not going to hand the French Fleet over to Hitler.

GARFIELD: That statement may come from Hitler. I don't know. I wouldn't trust those people (laughs and applause) I mean, if we was going to understand these people that we deal with, they don't play according to rules. If we want to beat those people, we cannot afford to play according to rules either. (applause)

WYLER: That's right.

SHAW: Still, it does no harm to listen.

GARFIELD: OH! I'll always listen, I'm sure. I want to say about the expeditionary force ...what I thought you meant is, for instance, I just...came back from British Guiana and Trinidad, about a mo...six weeks ago.. and I want to put a strong plug in about the United States Army. I don't know whether.

ARDEH: I wanted to give you a cue, in a minute. But since you've taken it yourself...(laughs)

GARFIELD: I was afraid I wouldn't get a chance, to talk about the Caribbean bases. You know...you remember the bases that we got from England....I was just there..Poto Rico, Antigua, St.Croix, Trinidad and all those bases which are the outer defenses of the Panama Canal on the Paci-..on the Atlantic side. Now there used to be rumors about six or seven months ago, that the morale in the Army was very low. And, er...that was before the war, of

course and I went and landed in these different places and jungle, where the heat was 150 degrees and where the boys from the Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Southern California and Washington and Oregon and Pasadena (laughter) were digging...er...were digging...landing places in the middle of the jungle. It was very, very difficult for me at first, to believe...but it was there....Because from the air, all you would see, was rectangular space in the heart of the jungle of Venezuela. Before we landed outside of Georgetown, Br. Guyana, and here...when we landed, we met these boys who had very good food. The food was shipped right out of Brooklyn. Every week there was a big boat of food from Brooklyn. Salami, spaghetti, macaroni... everything (laughs)

ARDEN: After this trip, of course, I shan't call you Johnnie any longer. I'll call you Mr. Garfield.

GARFIELD: Oh !

ARDEN: Well, Mr. Garfield....

GARFIELD: No. Please call me Johnnie.

ARDEN: Mr. GARFIELD don't you think you have given more than sufficient plugs to Brooklyn ?

GARFIELD : No. (laughter) No, seriously (laughter)

ARDEN: YOU know, Los Angeles is a pretty big little town, too.

GAR FIELD: I said California, too. There were a lot of boys

(laughter) as a matter of fact, I met a jockey there who used to ride Santa Anita....he was a sergeant at one of the bases. But really, seriously, the boys are doing a magnificent job and under conditions they never thought, in a million years, they would be put up against. Under heat, mosquitoes, and gnats....a really...really...a wonderful job. It was really marvellous. And all they ask of the actors was to come down there, once a month, and do a show for them. Which we're gonna do. But what they want of the people is maybe occasionally to send them a newspaper or two, or some records, or some old radios and stuff like that. In other words, they want a reminder that the people know that they are there....it was very important.

ARDEN: Have you any ideas how that can be done?

GARFIELD: Yes. I have. The Screen Actors Guild is giving its next big affair and donating all the money to the Caribbean bases.

ARDEN: That's not what I mean, Johnnie. Suppose there's someone in the audience who wants to send a newspaper or a radio. How can they send it?

GARFIELD: Just address it to the U.S. Army, Caribbean base. They'll distribute it to the boys.....

ARDEN: Well, friends, if there's anyone wishing to send anything, you know now how it's done. Now let's take another question. Do you, gentlemen, think

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that Turkey would put up a real defense in case of a Nazi aggression ?

SHAW : I'm sure she would, if the aggression came. The Turks have been famous as great warriors for a long, long time. They have fought successfully under the worst conditions, many times. They would do it again.

CHAPLIN: I'd like to hear Mr. Duranty on that.

DURANTY: The trouble with Turkey is that they haven't enough planes and they haven't enough tanks. And modern warfare, is modern warfare. Turkey couldn't stand up against Germany for two weeks, in my opinion. If Germany made the kind of attack that she made, for instance, on Poland, or on France or on Russia.

GARFIELD: How do you account then for the Chinese people holding out against Japan for five years ?

DURANTY: That is not Germany.

GARFIELD: Hm.

CHAPLIN: Yes....

DURANTY: That's not a pleasant thing to say. But you see, they got this blitzkrieg going....I saw what happened, you see, and it's a very different story. Also, China is an enormous country and they do get back into the mountains...and don't forget the Japanese did conquer a large , a very large part of China. It's only the extraordinary stub-

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bornness of the Chinese people, getting back into their mountains, that's enabled them to continue the battle....the war.

SHAW : Don't you think that the English and the Americans and the Russians had some sort of plan....the moment Germany did attack Turkey, They'd send in troops, supplies.....

DURANTY: NOW is something there. We've troops in Iraq and we've got troops in Iran and we've got this net.... I was thinking...I was in Turkey...let me see.... in November and December and they were extremely anxious then....and Kemal told them, whatever you do, this war is coming, ...before he died, its was almost the last thing he said....this war is coming. Try and stay out of it....but if you have to go into it.....don't make the mistake you made before.....of going in on the side of the Germans. Whatever you do, don't do that...no matter what they promise you. But try and stay out of it. Because, you see, this war is won by steel.....There is one steel plant in Turkey which probably produces about as much as one of the very smaller subsidiaries of any real great steel corporation.

ARDEN: By the way, did you touch upon that Turkish situation in your latest book, Walter ?

DURANTY: I have very little about that in my book. Because

my book was mainly devoted to Russia. You see, I was trying to explain what had occurred in Russia, what this process of trials and these treason cases and then finally the purge..... My thesis was, perhaps wrongly, but I think it makes a thesis, that this was a fight against the fifth column. That the Germans, as far back as 1933, were attempting...as far back as as '34 '35 and those years '36 and '37, to create the kind of thing in Russia which they did so unhappily and successfully created in France.

A. : I would like to ask this question now. It was just handed to me : "Why should anyone be upset because Russia has not declared war on Japan? Isn't it true that the paramount thing in this war, to win decisively, is to kill off Hitler's manpower ?"

GARFIELD : I think we all agree on that, hm?

WYLER : We ought to, if we don't want to be beaten.

SIR CEDRIC: I don't think Hitler would be very much annoyed... or he'd be very pleased if Russia declared war, because he wants to relieve the pressure on his front.

CHAPLIN : Yes....simply divert....yes

SIR CEDRIC: That probably behind the whole thing he prompted Japan into this war because he wanted a diversion

on that front. I think Russia is being very clever not to start one.

CHAPLIN : ...precisely...yes....

ARDEN : Here's another question : "What do you think will the eventual change, if any, be after the this war is over ?"

GARFIELD : You mean the peace, hm?

ARDEN : I'll admit that I sprang this question rather surprisingly at all of you (laughs) but I see my good friend Garfield has an answer all ready.

GARFIELD : Well, I KNOW, as long as we have a man like Roosevelt in the White House, it won't be a Versailles peace. (applause)

CHAPLIN : Very good.

GARFIELD : Another thing I know. That this peace will be a peace of the people. Because for the first time in history of the world I think that the war was brought to the backdoor of the people, in other words, they will have to be involved in the peace also. You can't disregard that very important phase of the peace. Of course, there'll be an awful lot of finagling going around....there's no doubt about it.... and a lot of people will finagle one thing or another. But I think eventually...I don't know... I can't predict what kind of a world we're gonna have ...but I do know...it'll be an anti-fascist world. And that's the kind of world I want to live in.

ARDEN : Now, to give credit where credit is due, John Garfield is at present working on "Tortilla Flats" at M.G.M. with Hedy Lamarr as his co-star. (laughs) Now Irwin Shaw.

SHAW : I, unfortunately, am not working on Tortilla Flats with Hedy Lamarr as my co-star.

ARDEN : But, as I understand it, you're working for RKO's most recent acquisition, the genius from Broadway, Mr. Jed Harris....

SHAW : No Hedy Lamarr, he. (laughter)

ARDEN : You are working on "Project No.1." Isn't that the secret name of the script ?

SHAW : Yes.

ARDEN : Now to Mr. Duranty.

DURANTY : Writing books...reading magazine stories. I wrote a book called "The Kremlin and the people" which tells all about Russia. You may not agree with it, but it tells all about...and now I am working on another book called "search for a key" which will tell youa all about life, if I ever get finished.

ARDEN : Mr. Wyler, what do you think about that coning peace ?

WYLER : I wanted to ask Mr. Garfield, exactly what he meant when he said there won't be a Versailles Peace. Because to my mind there's been a great misunderstanding about the Versailles Peace. I was in Europe at the time and I'd like to know what

all the people who think that Germany had been treated so badly after the war and that she was the poor, suffering nation, the underdog who was being killed by everyone....I want to know what was done to them in comparison with what they did to the world and are doing again!

GARFIELD : I agree with you. But when you set up certain conditions for a nation.....

WYLER : And they'll do it again and again and if it isn't the Kaiser it's Hitler ... and if it isn't Hitler it will be someone else in twenty years from now. They'll have a warlord at their head because they want one (applause) that is....

GARFIELD : ...but if you set up conditions for a nation....

ARDEN : Mr. Garfield, I'm sorry but we'll have to let the statement go as is. I'll just add that Mr. Tyler is at present directing "Mrs.Miniver" at M. G.M. with Greer Garson. And now to Sir Cedric.

SIR CEDRIC: I think the great problem, when hostilities cease, is to restore some sort of order in the world. I think the war will be succeeded by civil war in a great many countries and it seems to me there's a very very big task awaiting the armies of both England and America in restoring it.... Russia too....in restoring some sort of order on the continent. I don't think that this is peace that's going to end with a Treaty of Versailles

by any means.

ARDEN : And now, Sir Cedric Har dwicke, who, by the way...
is now working in "The Ghost of Frankenstein"...
brr...(laughter)

SIR CEDRIC:I was going to say that the monster I've been
working with today seems, compared to the war, a
pleasant pastime.

ARDEN : And now a final word from Mr. Chaplin.

CHAPLIN : About peace...well, of course...I...I...I..
I think that everybody..everything is a question
of conduct. Our civilization and so forth....even
if the other people fight badly and fight unfairly
I think we should try and set a great example.
Because that is the foundation of our civilization.
And if we lose our heads, I think I much prefer
to trust organization, law and order and the proper
method of procedure. Decency...let's have decency
throughout the world and let's...let's turn within
ourselves...and I think that's where we should
start from, ourselves...and at the...(applause)

ANNCR.: This brings to a close another of Robert Arden's
famous roundtables. Mr. Arden's guests tonight
were the outstanding motion picture director
WILLIAM WYLER, The widely followed and popular
war-correspondent, WALTER DURANTY; one of America's
youngest authors and playwrights IRWIN SHAW and

Three of our best-known actors, SIR CEDRIC
HARDWICKE, JOHN GARFIELD and CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
There'll be another Robert Arden roundtable in
the near future. In the meantime listen each
night at 7.45 to Robert Arden, Your Foreign
Correspondent, over these stations.



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ARDEN : Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The subject we've selected for tonight's discussion is UNITY. The kind of unity we must have to bring this war to a successful conclusion. I am going to ask Sir Cedric first to voice his opinion.

SIR CEDRIC: I think its a very great compliment, Bob, that you ask me first...but it seems to me that the question answers itself. Unless you have unity, you can't possibly win the war.

ARDEN : Now Cedric, when you say 'unity' just what do you have in mind ? Unity of action, purpose and thought ?

SIR CEDRIC: First you must have unity of purpose and then you must have unity of action. If I were able to describe to you what the appropriate action would be, I'd be a military expert which is the last thing in the world...I am....really
(laughter)

CHAPLIN : Don't be so modest.

ARDEN : Mr. Chaplin, I understand you only recently returned from the east.....

CHAPLIN : Yes.

ARDEN : Well, then I think you are perhaps better qualified than anyone else at this table here to tell us your impressions. Do you think we have unity in the United States ?

CHAPLIN : I don't think we do. By no means. We have a great deal of prejudiced...which I think we know, if we are very fair-minded. We know that this prejudice comes from the bugaboo of communism. You find all your scare-sisters and columnists... that every...accusing and...and laying everything and all the fear of disunity to communism. We are...the public are getting confused on this issue and as we know, the communists...and in the pact...that was announced by the Anglo-Soviet-American alliance on June the 11th...not only made a program for the crushing of the Hitler... of Hitler and his hordes...but also outlined ... outlined a program for...for.. to regenerate the world afterwards. Now, Russia is for that and the pacts that she has made.....the Anglo-Russian pact, is to the effect that each country shall have...shall det-....shall have the right to determine its own economic policy and its own... er,er...political system...now Russia is in full agreement with that and so is every communist. And every communist in this country has subordinated his interest for the purpose and the sole purpose of victory. (applause)

ARDEN : Dr. Ludwig, you were perhaps one of the most widely-known and widely-read observers of the European scene, especially Germany. The Germany

before Hitler and the Germany during Hitler. I would like to ask you a very important question. From your own observation of conditions prevailing here in the United States, would you say that there are any characteristics that would point to a similarity of conditions as they existed in Europe before the advent of Hitler ?

DR. LUDWIG: We are here because they are not European. We are happy that you are un-European here.

ARDEN : In other words, you don't think there are any conditions here that would contain the same danger signals as those in Europe before the advent of Hitler ?

DR. LUDWIG: I am a guest in America...much too clever to give any critics on American situations. I can only know what we know about Europe. But first I want to tell you why all that Mr. Chaplin said was so excellent. Because he's not an expert but he's a poet. The experts ruined our situation. Ask that one of the great poets of this our time....

ARDEN : What do you mean by 'a great poet'?

DR. LUDWIG: Because to be a great actor is not very difficult. But to be an actor who as poet ..who acts his own story, we had not since Moliere. I take the occasion to say it here to him again (appl.)

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CHAPLIN : Isn't that sweet....

ARDEN : Well, that's wonderful, but you haven't answered my question. Is there anything else you want to say except that you respect the hospitality of the United States too much to voice voice any criticism. However I want to make it clear that it isn't criticism I want. I want a statement of facts whether you see any dangersignals, any conditions that point to any danger to the democratic institutions of this country, to its security ?

DR. LUDWIG: That is criticism on America and propose myself to say all you want on Europe....

ARDEN : We,, alright. Then what....

DR. LUDWIG: I am invited in this country....

ARDEN : What kind of conditions would you say led to the advent of Hitler ?

DR. LUDWIG: OH! Two or three different.

ARDEN : For instance ?

DR. LUDWIG: First Richard Wagner.....

(Roundtable guests and public burst out in laughter)

Second, the disunity of the victors after the great war.

ARDEN : Well, now there we have a definite clue. You say an existing disunity. That is exactly what I wanted to hear.

DR. LUDWIG: Yes. If you speak on the unity of the allies, I

would say one of the greatest aims would be to make disunity between our enemies. That's Italy and Germany, of course, sec-.....

ARDEN : Do you think that can be achieved ?

Dr.LUDWIG: Tomorrow....In six months the Italian story is over.It was never so easy to predict than in this war...because you have to know only the psychology of the...of the nations. If you don't read communist and you don't ask the stars, then you can exactly know what will happen.

CHAPLIN : Hm.

ARDEN : Mr. Bruce, do you agree with this view voiced by Dr. Ludwig, namely that Italy can be knocked out in six months ?

BRUCE : I wouldn't know about that...er...about Italy and whether she can be knocked out at all...I think the RAF, going as they are, it might be less time than that. But as regards the question of unity, if I may say, I'm a British subject but I want to be careful what I say..I've just come back from Texas, where I went right through and I think that the feeling amongst the poorer people in this country is absolutely magnificent. But there is far too much, I felt, criticism of everything. Criticism of your president, criticism of the army, try to criticize England, Australia and

and India and I feel this, that we're together, now, we're United Nations and I think that criticism is a very dangerous thing. And unless we know what we're talking about, the wisest thing we can all do is to not criticize but back up our leaders and keep our mouths shut. (applause)

CHAPLIN : But you do know there is criticism. You know that these columnists are trying to divide the country. There are certain columnists in this country and I'm going to speak...because if this is a free country and if you...and if this democracy advocates free speech then I'm one that's going to speak my mind, even although I am a guest in this country. Because I believe unless...if your democracy is so frail that you cannot be criticized then I don't think it's worth fighting for. And we know there are certain factions in this country that are trying to confuse the people. As you say, the people are allright. They're hundred percent. and so are the boys that are fighting in Africa there, and they don't question, they don't haggle they are giving full cooperation with their life... and they are shedding their blood and they are dying without question and yet we haggle over whether 25.000 dollars a year is Communism or not (appl.)

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I certainly think, that if that is Communism, there's a lot of people in the United States that'll vote for it. Because believe me, the people...whoever think that it is terr..horrible for people to live on 25,000 dollars a year, just don't know how the other half live. They know very well there are certain factsons... I just made a speech in Chicago and I happened to say that, while people are anti-communist, I am going to be communistic. I'm going to be pro-communist in other words. I'm neither a Communist and I'M not..I'm not anything. But when I see the people are deliberately trying to divide this country...they've used the bugaboo....Hitler used the bugaboo of Communism in order, he thought he could get the allies to go on his side to fight against Russia...but we didn't fall for that. No. And then, had he have succeeded in that, then he would have used imperialism to defeat...er,er.... England. But we never fell for that either. And had he succeeded there, then he'd have used capitalism to defeat America. His whole idea is to divide and conquer (applause) And there are still Nazi agents in this country and watch out for them, I say. Because I tell you that the Commun-

ists and everybody must be... we must have a unity and only by the strength of that unity can we win this war. We must have the full strength, from the capitalist to the communist and they must.... they must subordinate their interests for at least the duration of the war, in order we shall achieve victory and it's not going to be an easy task.

ARDEN : Mr. Loyd, may we have a word from you on the question of unity ?

LOYD : Well, the question of unity....first of all, of course, everyone realizes we must have unity to win. Now, the matter of criticism...well, I think personally, it's a very healthy thing. It's a part of the American way of life. We are fighting a war, we are sending our boys and I'm saying OUR boys, because in 1921 I foreswore allegiance to King George to become an American citizen. I did that because I felt this form of government was the finest. We are sending our boys out with the promise that they are fighting to keep our way of life. I hope that, in spite of the criticism, no matter what commentators...er..er...broadcasters may say or what the new Congress may do, I'm sure it's getting into all our hearts and into all our souls, and I'm sure it's in the minds of all those men

who're going back into Congress that this country must be kept alive for our way of life, the way of life we've known it, democracy.... just imagine what it means. With democracy, those people way back in history, took a wilderness and because they could think for themselves and speak out with no fear of man, they turned a wilderness into a beautiful garden, into which we of the other countries, could come and be men without fear of any man. And if that goes out of this country, I don't want to go on living. That is all I want to say. (applause)

ARDEN : Now we interrupt a moment for station identification.

ANNCR. : You are listening to Robert Arden's roundtable discussion of current events with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Frank Loyd, Nigel Bruce, Dr. Emil Ludwig and Charlie Chaplin coming to you from studio 5 in Warner Brothers' Hollywood studios.

ARDEN : Dr. Ludwig, as I understand it, you are now preparing a new book on Beethoven. In this book you are going to discuss a great deal of the pre-Hitler conditions in Germany...

DR.LUDWIG : pre-, pre-,pre-Hitler...yes...three times.

ARDEN : Three times pre-Hitler Germany. I'd like to ask you a question which is being put to me at least

a hundred times each week, over the telephone, in person and by mail. What do you believe, are the chances of a collapse of the Hitler regime before the allies can crush it by military power?

DR.LUDWIG :The collapse comes exactly as in 1918..because it's a collapse of nerves. The German nerves are not English nerves. The English is stubborn --- excuse me, gentlemen, you are English (laughter) the English is stubborn. I say that with the greatest compliment because without stubbornness, you could not held out, you understand. He's educated since 300 years forself-responsibility. To think himself, for himself. The German likes to die for his fatherland but not to think for his fatherland He had never some special responsibility and if he is in his town, without uniform and without his boss who says : Eins, Zwei, Drei, wrong - right... then he's lost...becausethere's no boss. How could he be an educated personality today, after 300 years of lackig of liberty....When he had 14 year liberty, he was unhappy. Mr. Hitler is absolutely right when he speaks agai nst the popularity of the Republic which we founded...my friends and we wrote a book and my friends were even ministers. Nobody was happy. He's happy because there is a boss.... and now in the big bombing of the English the boss

is not there. He's a great soldier...an excellent soldier. He's obedient and don't like to think. But if he's without uniform, he's lost. That is one of the reasons because you will have a quicker breakdown of nerves in '43 than in 1918....Second, you know that there's the greatest difference between the generals and the Nazis. You will have a breakdown of Germany when Germany is in Africa and Asia and yet in Berlin it will be breakdown just as in April...in August and then October 1918.

ARDEN : Do you agree with that opinion, Mr. Bruce ? I saw you made some notes there.

BRUCE : I was just thinking that we're all talking about Germany and I'm not in a position to discuss Germany as much as Dr. Ludwig. But I feel this, that both my friend Cedric Hardwicke and myself fought against the Germans, we must realize that the German army is possibly the greatest army of all times. And the German army was not beaten in this last war it was beaten because of internal trouble. I want.. I think we should realize that we're not only fighting Germany but that we're fighting Japan. And I've just finished reading reports from Tokyo by a man, by your ambassador Grew who was ten years in Germany and ten years in Japan. He says, in his opinion it's quite possible that Germany will ^{give} way as they

did in the last war. Internally. He says that's quite a possibility and it might even be, as Dr. Ludwig says, in 1943. But he says Japan will never give way internally. Never. The danger about the Japanese is that they the best trained troops in the world...they live on practically nothing except rice and if they're asked to cut that in half...they can live on that. It's a religious war with them. And that is a very, very serious problem which you got to all face. - Forgive me for digressing for a moment from Germany. But we are at war with both those nations and I think that we may hope for an internal disruption in the next year or 18 months. But I don't think we can hope for it, or expect it in Japan, if one is to believe, and I think we can believe, that book which everybody who's listening to me, should read. Because it's a very true and frightening book.

ARDEN : I'd like to summarize what has occurred so far. It seems that everyone of us is agreed on the ~~fact~~ fact that we need unity of thinking and action to win this war. Dr. Ludwig predicts the collapse of Nazi-Germany in 1943. Now, based upon these opinions, I'd like to go into some of the questions from our audience here in the studio.

The first question reads as follows : "How about Fascism in the United States ?"

CHAPLIN : Well, undoubtedly I think there is a certain amount of Fascism in the United States. It's easily recognizable, if we're honest about it. I've seen it in some of the press. I've seen it, as I said before, in the columnists...amongst certain of the columnists. Undoubtedly there are certain factions in this country who think they can make a good deal with Hitler and there are certain factions in this country who fear democracy and who fear the people and who fear the peoples' desire to make a better world after the war.

ARDEN : How about Fascism in Great Britain, Sir Cedric?

SIR CEDRIC: Well, it's some time since I was there. But I don't think in Great Britain they are thinking about anything else but defeating Hitler. I've had very interesting letters recently from England and I find that there they have ~~been a little bit of~~ complete unity of purpose. I think where we all have been a little confused tonight, I was thinking while sitting here, listening, is that you can have criticism of how to achieve something, but where the criticism becomes dangerous is criticism of whether or not you're going out to achieve it. And I think that is a very serious point, which

should be considered in the light of what we been discussing. In England there's no criticism at all, as I understand it, of what sort of government is going to be in the future...neither is there any criticism at all of whether or not to make a deal with Hitler. But there is criticism, occasionally and healthy criticism of the way in which it is to be accomplished and that, I think, is the true criticism of democracy.

ARDEN : Would you like to add something, Mr. Bruce ?

BRUCE : No. I've talked enough. Thank you.

CHAPLIN : Well, of course, the...the experts are the people to decide how it's to be achieved. And after all, all we can do, as laymen, is to be unified in thought. The fact of this war is we are not going to win it only by munitions...and by soldiers alone. It has to be courage and heart. And unity. And enthusiasm. And one whole purpose in mind. Let the generals do the strategy. But we must be morally unified.

SIR CEDRIC: Well, I wasn't referring so much to strategy. But if results are not being achieved, perhaps and some of the experts are not quite right -- - I find that sometimes I'm bewildered by reading the outpourings of the experts on this war

CHAPLIN : Yes. That's perfectly true. But nevertheless in all wars there's confusion. I think the nations and all governments muddle through. I don't think there's any such a thing as...as...as a perfect, efficient government anywhere.

BRUCE : Maybe, if Mr. Chaplin has read the Beveridge Plan, he'll , I hope, feel that England is going a step in the right direction.

ARDEN : We all hope that steps in the right direction will finally bring us closer to the goal. For the time being we're just trying to decide what steps to take.

CHAPLIN : I'm not interested in the post-war, so long as each country has the right to determine its own kind of government.

BRUCE : Very good....(applause)

CHAPLIN : I'm not interested any further.....

ARDEN : Here's another interesting question which I am going to hand to Dr. Ludwig. "Do you think that Hitler is going to sue for peace ?"

DR.LUDWIG : Of course he will try. I hope nobody will follow him because the great danger here is on the day after the murder...after the death of Mr. Hitler which we will see...he will be murdered by his own people. ~~and that is the great danger~~ That was always so in history that any conqueror is, on the end, finished by the

hands of HIS people. And that is the great danger because then, in America and perhaps also in England, will be people who think that general von Thoma, who's now in England, is a better man. He's not. He's not and Mr. Goering is much too fat to be a leader....that is Falstaff on the scene...That's impossible. But even if he is slim, like Mr. Thoma, he is not an honorable man. The great danger is that anybody could think here, and I speak with very important Americans, who think "well, the Reichswehr is un-political". He's highly political and without the military cast Mr. Hitler was nothing. They made him. So -- on what I'm most astonished is the fact that in America they write every day a line 'The Nazis are be beaten' instead of saying THE GERMANS.

It's not the Nazis with which you have war.....

CHAPLIN : hear, hear.....(applause)

ARDEN : Dr. Ludwig, I'd like to take this opportunity to start a little private argument. A little while ago you made the following statement: The Germans have been a nation used to being bossed around for about 300 years. Then after the last world war, when they had liberty, or some semblance of liberty for about 14 years, they were miserable.

DR. LUDWIG : YES.

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ARDEN : Now let us suppose, we are going to crush the Nazis very shortly. What then has to happen in order to prevent the German nation from being miserable again after 14 years and then creating another, a new Hitler ?

DR. LUDWIG : Three conditions. I wrote it twenty times and if you want, I say it the twenty-first time. First, a great occupation army which takes out of the hand of the Germans who are passionate soldiers, any weapon. That is to say, also the policemen. Second, fifty or two hundred educators. Not to educate the boys, because the boys would laugh about them..they speak German as I speak now colorful English. People who supervise the teachers. Because...we were there in '14....you don't know perhaps the gentlemen at my right didn't know it all....we were there. The Republic was betrayed in the beginning...in '20. I received, in '20, a letter and there was an article in the Voelkische Beobachter and you know that this is now Mr. Hitler's....in '20...if I don't leave Muen---Munich tomorrow they will kill me. I was very innocent, a private man and wrote some articles in favor of liberty and the Republic. The Republic was boycotted in the beginning and the great murders were, my good friend Rathenau, you know...and others....were in '22 and not by Mr. Hitler. So

if you make it better now, you must take education out of the hand of them, or supervise them in European way. Third, you cannot leave them to government. There is no liberal Germany. There is in Germany or protectorate or communistic Germany. I have nothing against both forms. But don't believe that some of our good emigrants here....we have the power...I am a Swiss citizen, I don't speak for me but there are excellent people here...they have no background in Germany. In Germany you can govern only five or ten years with a strong hand. This strong hand may be, of course, helped by great heroes behind the barbed wire. That are the great heroes of today. There is Mr. Niemoeller and others but you cannot think that you make a new Reichstag and new free elections and then say the Germans are good people, they were misled. They like the whole story. Nobody in the world, no president was elected in such a democratic way than Mr. Hitler. He was the head of the strongest party...the president, just like the King in England, took him as the head of the strongest party. He had 52 percents of majority. Then he made three plebiscites and the whole German nation, 99 percent., were in favor. You can say that some 10 percent. did it by fear. But not 99 percent. Everybody was delighted because there was a boss. They were terribly shocked in '18 where

there is not a boss and everybody had to think himself. We never think himself. We think on philosophy and music and poetry but there are the Junkers to think for us. Why have I to think ? They told it to me. So you cannot educate, you cannot make a lymph...do you say so ? ...vaccinate

CHAPLIN : yes..

DR.LUDWIG : you cannot make a democratic lymph here to vaccinate them. That's not in 5 minutes. That's possible under the strong occupation army and if you say it is too expensive, then I tell you that the occupation army for months costs much less than one day of the war today.

SIR CEDRIC :H.G.Wells put it nicely too.....(applause).... when he said that Nazism was one fit in a case of epilepsy.

CHAPLIN : Ha,ha...a case of epilepsy....

ARDEN : In other words, one can summarize your opinion, Dr. Ludwig, in this way : First you insist on the maintenance of a strong occupational force in Germany after the war. Secondly, to begin an educational campaign under allied supervision

DR.LUDWIG : Yes.

ARDEN: That finishes this portion . I'm sorry that I can't pick that argument with you, Dr. Ludwig but I happen to agree with you on all you said.

DR.LUDWIG : Only because you have....

CHAPLIN : Don't you think that that might encourage militarism all over again? Isn't it a good excuse for other militaristic people throughout Europe?

DR.LUDWIG : Everybody will be terribly tired after this war.

CHAPLIN : Well, don't you think that Germany itself...do you really think that it's absolutely compulsory... necessary...to have an army of occupation?

BRUCE : What are you going to do, Charlie? Trust them all over again...like we did the last time? (laughter)

CHAPLIN : Don't you think they have been bled white..just as much as Russia is being bled white and as we will be bled white before we get through with this war? And, as you say, everybody will be very, very tired and satiated...but nevertheless I think it's very dangerous to keep....

DR.LUDWIG : But if you're not going to do it, what else will you do? There is a military spirit in them..... idealismus in this sense. They have the idea of vengeance. In 300 years they were beaten only twice After the second time everybody said 'the next time we'll make it better' Allez-ooop - just like that. How can you think that they will not repeat it? You were betrayed once, how can you have the intention of being betrayed another time ?

CHAPLIN : Of course, I have a feeling that if ever Russia gets into Berlin, we won't have to bother about any...(applause)..I think you'll find every German citizen in Russia, building up Stalingrad.

DR.LUDWIG : Berlingrad !

ARDEN : Here's another question, gentlemen. It leads us from Berlingrad to Darlangrad. It says : ' Can we and should we trust Darlan?' That is something on which my learned friend Sir Cedric Hardwicke would like to have a say, I'm sure.

SIR CEDRIC:I've never met Darlan. But his record is not one, now shall I say, that leads one to trust anybody. But I think for that we shall have to wait for history to tell us. There may be a good deal more behind this Darlan business than we know.

ARDEN : What do you make of the proclamation in which Darlan stated he has no political ambitions; that the moment France is free again and the people can determine for themselves what kind of government they want, that he would retire into private life?

SIR CEDRIC:Well...I think there's a slight suspicion that he hopes the French people will want him.

DR.LUDWIG: Every dictator said first 'I have no political ambitions.' From Caesar to Hitler. (laughter and applause)

ARDEN :Well, that seems to finish the question of Darlan.

DR. LUDWIG : Finish with Darlan?

CHAPLIN : The only thing is....

BRUCE : I wish we had....

ARDEN : There is a question before me which seems quite interesting. "Won't prohibition interfere with our liberty?" I don't quite get the meaning but it sounds intriguing.

SIR CEDRIC: Don't look at me, Bob.

ARDEN : Is there anyone willing to tackle it ?

SIR CEDRIC: Why do you look at me? (laughter)

DR. LUDWIG : Why didn't you bring here some wine?

ARDEN : You look so prohibitive, if I may say.

LOYD : Well, it did..it did take away a liberty from a lot of people in the last prohibition era. Because they were selling liquor and a whole lot of them went out...if that's the term liberty. I think another reason that the people of this country will speak for themselves is, no sooner they realized that prohibition was a horrible mistake, they changed it. And they did it through this form of government.

CHAPLIN : Which happened to be the democratic government, too.

ARDEN : Here's another interesting question. "What are the chances of the four freedoms being realized all over the globe?"

CHAPLIN : Well...you want me to speak on that?

21-42

ARDEN : Go ahead.

CHAPLIN : I don't think I have much to say other than we know very well the Soviet and Russia have a 20-year alliance. And it's more or less based on the fact, the mere fact that they want to..to...post-war collaboration for the purpose of re-establishing the world. I suppose they will inject the four freedoms. Freedom of fear, and the freedom of speech and of want, which to me is the most important one. And I think England has made a gesture in that direction. As you said...Bruce..I think it's..

BRUCE : Call me Nigel, Charlie (laughter)

ARDEN : Did you say 'Johnnie' ?

BRUCE : Charlie. About these alliances though, quite seriously, Charlie...these twenty-year alliances..do you put much trust in alliances ? I don't.

CHAPLIN : Well...I...I...

BRUCE : Russia had an alliance with Germany not very long ago.....

CHAPLIN : I know. And Germany broke it. It wasn't Russia. And also..but...I... Russia of all nations...all nations are humbug, more or less. I mean, you can, as you say...all nations are opportunists. I'm speaking personally. This is perhaps off the record and on the air, but nevertheless it's very personal. And..er,er..but of all those nations Russia has carried out her obligations and her

pacts...and has kept to them more than perhaps any other nation (applause)

ARDEN : Speaking of carrying out obligations, here's a question which fits right into that pattern. "Do you consider the engagements between the forces of the United Nations and Rommel in the North African Desert a fulfillment of the pledge given by president Roosevelt and prime minister Churchill to foreign minister Molotov for a second front in 1942 ?" In other words, the question seems to be 'is our African invasion a second front or not ?'

CHAPLIN : I think I would leave that up to Mr. Stalin to say.

SIR CEDRIC: Mr. Stalin already said....

BRUCE : And to general Montgomery...

CHAPLIN : Hm?

BRUCE : And to general Montgomery..

CHAPLIN : Well, I meant to say if it's not helping Mr. Stalin, who has three million Nazis on his neck, I mean if he's dissatisfied, then I say it is not a second front. On the other hand, if he's satisfied then I think that we here in America should be satisfied and hope that it is a second front.

BRUCE : I should like to disagree with my friend Charlie Chaplin over the statement that he thinks Russia has fulfilled her obligations more than any other

nation.

CHAPLIN : Yes.

BRUCE : I'd want to know why they fulfilled them any more than Great Britain? With the exception of the Czechs, in which Great Britain undoubtedly let down the Czechs, they had no signed agreement which France had. You must remember that Great Britain went to war because Poland was attacked. And Russia at one time had actually an alliance with Germany. Great Britain had been at war for three and a half years. They have...backed up every promise they made to every nation just...in my opinion....just as much as Russia. And I'd like to be...have it pointed out in what way Russia fulfilled her obligations any more than my country. Thank you, gentlemen.

CHAPLIN :Yes. I think it's on the records that they have fulfilled all their obligations and they have lived up to their pacts. Of course, we won't go back into past history because we want unity. (applause) WE're talking about the integrity of nations. They're all pretty near the cow's tail... pardon me...

ARDEN : I'd like to ask you a rather personal question, off the record, if I may, Mr. Chaplin.

CHAPLIN : Yes.

ARDEN : Is there any intention on your part to embark

upon a diplomatic career ?

CHAPLIN : Not in the least. (laughter) I am only interested in justice and trying to debunking the humbug.

DR.LUDWIG: I would protest in the name of Europe if you become a diplomat. (howls from the audience)

CHAPLIN : I would say...

DR.LUDWIG: We would lose the greatest actor and we have actors enough about in the diplomacy.

CHAPLIN : I'm afraid I'm....I'm afraid I'm very undiplomatic. I've been accused of being a Communist. Just because I want unity.

DR.LUDWIG: Communists have the most excellent diplomats today I know that.

CHAPLIN : I've been trying to say that Dr....

ARDEN : Since it has been said now, I'd like to bring these two questions before you. One of them for Dr. Ludwig, and the other one I'll try to formulate in such a manner that each one of you will have an opportunity to voice his opinion and venture a prediction which I shall note carefully so that we can see, next year, how close you came. Now, Dr. Ludwig, 'Is Hitler insane?'

DR.LUDWIG: He's a very clever insane.

ARDEN : In other words you think he is insane ?

DR.LUDWIG: There are very genial insane men. He's not genial. But insane he is in anything.

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ARDEN : I presume he is. Allright. Now I'll start taking down notes in order as the answers are being given. 'When will the war end?'

DR.LUDWIG: What war?

BRUCE : Which war? Germany or Japan?

CHAPLIN : The distinction was very good.

ARDEN : Let us split the question. When will the war in Europe and in the Pacific be over? I'll call the roll the way we are seated around the table. Sir Cedric, you are first.

SIR CEDRIC: First of all, I'm not very clear what you mean by the war. Do you mean the cessation of hostilities? They may cease at any moment. My personal feeling is that Germany will collapse certainly before the end of 1943.

DR.LUDWIG: Very good.

ARDEN : 1943. How about the Pacific war ?

SIR CEDRIC: The Pacific will be a little more difficult. But it seems to me that with the combined forces of America, Great Britain and Soviet Union, Japan won't be able to stand up very long, because the entire air-power alone is something that is almost impossible to fight off.

CHAPLIN : You've forgotten one factor, Sir Cedric, that is China. (applause)

26-42

SIR CEDRIC : I would have included China, but China has already been fighting Japan alone. I meant that the other forces would be released from combat elsewhere. That's why I didn't include China.

CHAPLIN : I think China would like to finish that job herself.

SIR CEDRIC : She has that privilege.

ARDEN : Well, give us a date when you think the Pacific war will end. after the European war is over.

SIR CEDRIC : I would say eighteen months...that would bring it up to the middle of 1945.

ARDEN : Now Dr. Ludwig.

DR. LUDWIG : I don't know anything about Japan. I was never there and every child in America knows more about that. But I know Europe very well and I can assure that you can quote me as a very bad historian that the European war, that's to say, cessation of.....

ARDEN : hostilities...

DR. LUDWIG : hostilities is not over in '43. First Italy , then Germany. Both by psychological reasons.

ARDEN : Right. Now Mr. Bruce.

BRUCE : I say that Germany in the beginning of 1944. And that Japan...it just depends whether Russia allow the allies to have Vladivostock. Russia is not yet at war with Japan. If Russia allow the

the allies to have Vladivostock, two years later
1946. The end of 1946.

ARDEN : The end of '46. Mr Loyd.

LOYD : Well, as regards Germany and Italy, well, I do not think we can take Italy into consideration any more because that's Germany. We know if it was up to the Italian people we wouldn't be at war with them today. It's just because they are controlled by the Germans, definitely from a military standpoint and from a policing standpoint...they're still more or less in the ring. Germany, I hope...I hope she does collapse very soon. Er..er..I feel it would be a very bad idea for any of us to listen too closely to stories of internal trouble in Germany.....

GUESTS : That's true...hear,hear....

LOYD : they're very clever...they're very clever in sending out that sort of propaganda. I think we must say, let's forget the date. Let's go out and try to do the job as quickly as possible. Regarding Japan, I think the date or the year of finishing that job depends mostly on how soon we get ~~there~~ to cleaning them out from where they've gotten in. I think the sooner we start it, the better and the longer we delay, the longer it's going to take to get them out.

(applause)

ARDEN : Thank you. Now, Mr. Chaplin.

CHAPLIN : Well, I have no idea when the war will terminate. I don't know...we mustn't be too optimistic. Even this North African affair...we have a long pull of about 3000 miles as against 60 miles by water and coming through that shoe of Italy...and being fed by Central Europe right down to the very toe and then he crosses that body of water and I...I wouldn't be at all surprised if we don't have to wait two or three months before we can clear them out of Tunisia. Then, as to the war itself, we have latest news from Russia that is not particularly cheerful...I think that however we might...we might have to....we might have to go two or three more years before we can defeat Germany. I think the question of Japan is a simple one. Give all the munition to the Chinese and they'll do the job themselves.

ARDEN : That's all the time we have so I want to thank you one and all for being my guests tonight.

ANNCR: You've just heard a roundtable discussion of current events presented by Robert Arden, Your Foreign Correspondent, whose analysis of foreign affairs is heard exclusively over these stations each weekday, Monday through Friday, at 7.45 PM.

Suzuki

Invest 9/15 0300-427798
11/17/52
file

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933

TO : District Director, New York 23, New York
FROM : *City* District Director, Los Angeles 13, California
SUBJECT: Your file No: 0300-427798; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN.

DATE: October 22, 1952

ATTENTION: Chief, Investigation Section

In our memorandum of September 9, 1952, it was requested that your office obtain certain information from HY GARDNER, radio commentator for the National Broadcasting Company and columnist in the New York Herald-Tribune in connection with the suit filed against him by CHAPLIN.

Information has now been obtained locally indicating that GARDNER has assembled considerable information, touching not only on CHAPLIN's sympathies for and connection with the Communist movement, but his moral turpitude as well. Inasmuch as the scope of this case has now been broadened to cover character as well as subversive activity, please obtain from GARDNER any evidence he has secured, or leads where such evidence may be secured by this Service.

GARDNER should be asked specifically for any information he has covering CHAPLIN's adulterous conduct, or the identity of male or female sex perverts with whom CHAPLIN has consorted. (b)(6)

GARDNER's address in your city is [redacted] and his telephone number is PLaza 3-0133.

Copy of this memorandum is being furnished the Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division, and you are requested to furnish a copy of your report to that official also, when this phase of your investigation is completed and reported to this office.

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Associate Comm

ment

Date

5-29-81

0145

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

Memo

May 3, 1950

TO: [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)
FROM: Nervyn Rathborne

DECLASSIFIED

In response to your verbal request of May 2nd regarding CHARLES CHAPLIN, I am submitting this memorandum which covers the following general subjects:

- 1 - Contacts I have had with Chaplin;
- 2 - Information I have gained about him with respect to his attitude toward the Communist Party and his aid to Communist causes;
- 3 - Possible means of obtaining additional information regarding any of Chaplin's activities which have aided the Communist Party or Communist-front organizations.

It is my recollection that I have seen and talked with Chaplin on three occasions, all at his home in Los Angeles. The two visits to Chaplin's home I remember best were made in the company of Harry Bridges.

The first visit was made either just prior to, or during the early filming of, the picture "The Great Dictator." This meeting took place during a trip that Bridges and I made to Los Angeles. Bridges apparently had received an invitation from Chaplin to visit him. At any rate, Bridges asked me to accompany him one evening to visit a "friend." We drove to Chaplin's home in Bridges car. Although the place is rather difficult to find Bridges appeared to be well acquainted with its location.

When we arrived at Chaplin's home, we were met at the door by a butler who appeared to know Harry. We were led into the large living room, overlooking a terrace, where Chaplin and Bridges greeted each other by their first names. I was introduced to Chaplin.

During our talk with Chaplin, which lasted for several hours, the main topic of conversation was the picture "The Great Dictator." Chaplin had the script. He read portions of it, and explained that the picture was to be an anti-Fascist, pro-labor one, covered with enough comedy and drama so that it must be considered as legitimate entertainment.

Chaplin stated that he wanted to talk to us, and particularly to Bridges, about the picture, in order to make sure that the labor angle of the picture was adequately and properly handled.

During the course of the discussion (though, possibly, some of these remarks may have been made in our later talk with Chaplin) we covered, at some length, the ideological and philosophical reasons for making such a picture during which Chaplin gave his

5-28-51
Date

Allen L. Bestwick
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

reasons for wanting to make the picture.

As I remember the conversation, Chaplin told us of some of his early background and struggles to achieve success.

He conveyed the general impression that he considered himself an artist who had a conscience and a soul; an idealist, yet sufficiently practical that he believed he could put over an anti-Fascist message to the people in the form he understood best, pantomime, and have them accept it as entertainment.

Chaplin exhibited an extensive knowledge of both Fascism and Communism. He told us that he had been studying Fascism in Germany and particularly recordings of Adolph Hitler's speeches.

He exhibited considerable concern over the plight of downtrodden and oppressed people, particularly those in Germany, and indicated that he had a responsibility to help them. He told us that he considered himself a "citizen of the world," but that his sympathies lay with those who were trying to help the underdog.

In discussing Communism and the Soviet Union, Chaplin indicated that he believed the Soviet Union had the only "practical" program to help the people, and that Communism was a good thing.

My impression, following this meeting, was that Chaplin, at that time, was a very strong liberal who had a much higher regard for Communism than most of the active and articulate liberals of that time. He also struck me as being vain and conceited in that he appeared to believe that, with one motion picture, he could influence the thinking of a majority of the people of the world who were permitted to view it.

The second and third meetings with Chaplin will be covered together, because they dealt with essentially the same subjects, and it is difficult for me to separate them.

During the war a main strategic objective of the Communist Party, in this and other countries, was to bring about the opening of a Second Front by the Allies on the Western Coast of Europe at the earliest possible date. At this time the Nazi armies had over run a large part of Russia and the Russians were suffering severe losses. The proposal, made by Churchill, that a second front be opened in the Mediterranean, by "striking at the soft underbelly" of the Axis, was being strongly opposed by the Communists.

At this time, about 1943, the main objective of the Communist Party in the United States was to organize public meetings and demonstrations and to otherwise obtain maximum public support for the opening of a Second Front (on the Western European Coast) HOW.

The public reasons given by the Communists in the Second Front campaign were that the American people should make it unmistakably clear to our Government and Allies that popular support for the Second Front was overwhelming, regardless of the casualties that might be involved, that our "glorious allies" the Russians had been carrying on the "real war" against the Axis almost single-handed and they must have our support before they collapsed and permitted the full might of the Axis armies to be turned against England and the United States, and that the barbarities being practiced against the Jews and underground resistance forces by the Nazis in occupied European countries were a "burden upon the conscience of civilized people" and should be stopped by Allied invasion of these countries.

May 3, 1950

These arguments for a Second Front were supported by many liberal and loyal Americans. However, it was the Communist Party which gave the impetus and organizational form to the Second Front campaign.

Of course, all these facts are well-known. They are related here merely to establish the background for the two subsequent meetings with Chaplin, during which the Second Front was the main topic of conversation.

The second meeting with Chaplin took place in his home and was attended by Bridges and me. It was held a few months prior to the time Chaplin addressed, by transcontinental telephone, a Second Front rally held in New York City (in Madison Square Garden, I believe).

The third meeting took place not long after the second one, within a few weeks, and was attended by three or four persons, whose names I forget (Bridges was not one of them). The third meeting was relatively short and was for the purpose of finding out what he, Chaplin, planned to do as a result of the previous discussion which Bridges and I had held with him.

During the second meeting Bridges and I spend about five hours with Chaplin. Our mission, at the instructions of the State leadership of the California Communist Party, was to try to get Chaplin as far out in front as possible in the Second Front campaign.

During this session Bridges and I reminded him of our previous conversation, and of the ideas and sentiments he had expressed. We pointed out that he was known as the "little man" to millions of people throughout the world and that he was in an excellent position to speak out on the Second Front in behalf of the "little people;" that his expressions would reach and be heeded by millions.

Our plan, as handed to us by the California Party officials, was to try to convince Chaplin to make a world-wide tour under the auspices of the USO (or some other Government agency) to "entertain" servicemen and also to make appearances before non-military personnel. The "entertainment" that Chaplin was to give would contain agitation for a Second Front.

We pointed out to Chaplin the good work that other Hollywood picture stars were doing in entertaining servicemen and in selling war bonds, and offered our plan as a "great opportunity" for him to put into effect the ideas he had previously expressed to us, to further enhance his prestige among the "little people," and, incidentally, to make more popular the motion pictures he had already made and those he planned to make.

We suggested to Chaplin that he should offer his services to the Government in such an undertaking, at first, privately, and then, if turned down, publicly. (It was our belief that if Chaplin offered to make an entertainment tour and was turned down by the Brass, that his repeating of the offer in public would create such strong public sentiment for its acceptance as to force the Brass to reverse their position.)

In addition, the plan presented to Chaplin called for him to begin his entertainment tour by addressing a public meeting on the Second Front, to be held in New York City.

During this session the debate between Chaplin and Bridges and I became rather strong.

Chaplin's reaction to our proposals was generally as follows:

- a - He was not a "live" entertainer. His best medium was the motion picture. He was not sure that he would "go over" with the public in personal appearances.

- b - He had "personal problems," on which he did not elaborate.
- c - He was planning another picture and had made financial commitments for it. If he made the tour he would lose a considerable sum of money because the picture would have to be postponed.

During this conversation Chaplin indicated his strong support for the Second Front program and for the Soviet Union. His objections to the program we presented, he said, were based upon his belief that it did not constitute the "best" way he could help the cause in which we all believed. He pointed out that he was already helping in "other ways" and would continue to do so.

The session finally wound up by Chaplin agreeing to think about the ideas we had presented to him. He said he would make a decision later.

At the third meeting with Chaplin he stated that he could not agree to the program Bridges and I had presented to him, but that he would address two or three large gatherings called for the purpose of promoting a Second Front.

It is my recollection that he subsequently spoke, by telephone, to a Second Front meeting in New York.

Based upon these meetings with Chaplin and discussions with leading Communists who were actively working in Hollywood during the war, it is my conclusion that he was not a member of the Communist Party. However, I very definitely believe he was a fellow traveler and that he gave financial assistance to the Communist Party and to Communist front organizations (knowing that they were C.P. inspired and directed.)

Some of the people from whom I obtained information regarding Chaplin, and his attitude toward the Communist Party, were:

Ellinore Abovitz, during the time she was Secretary of the Hollywood Independent Committee for Arts, Sciences and Professions (HICASP);

Pauline Lauber, who was active in Communist Party work in Hollywood, and, if I remember correctly, was an official of a writers union;

Himi Sparks, Secretary of the Communist Party in Los Angeles;

J. Howard Lawson, whom I knew as a fellow Communist, and whose home I visited on many occasions while in Los Angeles.

Philip H. Connolly, then Secretary-Treasurer of the Los Angeles CIO Council and a man who was also quite active in Communist Party work in Hollywood. He was also a member of the County Committee of the Party in Los Angeles.

These are people whom I knew to be active Communist Party members during the war, who had knowledge of the Party situation in Hollywood, and with whom I maintained a close working relationship.

It is recognized that this material probably is not new, or particularly important. However, in accord with your request I have related, to the best of my recollection, my contacts and conversations with Chaplin. Undoubtedly, errors have crept in. However, in substance, I believe that the information and conclusions are correct.

You also requested suggestions as to steps which might be taken in an investigation to uncover facts regarding possible financial contributions by Chaplin to the Communist Party, or to Communist Front organizations.

Probably most of the following suggestions are obvious and would constitute a part of any routine investigation.

- 1 - Collect in one place all files relating to Chaplin's activities from 1935 to date:
- 2 - Assemble all available information regarding the activities of the Communist Party in Los Angeles, and particularly Hollywood, for the same period:
- 3 - By analysis of these files, interviews with existing contacts, and further investigation, try to reconstruct the organization maintained by the Party, and by its Front groups, in Hollywood. (The Party organization in Hollywood was of a special kind. While there were a number of the usual Communist "units," there also existed a group of "special" members (particularly among the higher-paid actors, writers and technicians) who were contacted on an "individual" basis by trusted Communist Party functionaries, and whose principal contribution to Party activity was financial. To work with these "individual" members the Party created a special post of "Hollywood coordinator." This "coordinator" operated completely undercover, and rarely contacted or reported to any Party group; contact was limited to one or two of the most trusted and top leaders on the Party (in Los Angeles County)).
- 4 - Along with the reconstruction of Party organization in Hollywood, determine who the "key" Party people were, and who were their close associates and friends. In particular, seek to find the names of those who served as "coordinators" and the periods during which they held these jobs.
- 5 - Check all available records of financial contributions by Hollywood people to such Communist-front, or C.P. organized or inspired, groups as:-

"Yanks are Not Coming" Committee

Hollywood Independent Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions

C I O Hollywood Organizing Committee (this is not the correct name. Beginning in about 1937, the Party and Bridges, started a rather extensive campaign to organize Hollywood workers into the C I O. This drive was headed by Jeff Kibre (now Secretary-Treasurer of the C I O Fisherman's Union) and was strictly a Communist operation. This drive took place during the period that Bioff and Brown, and their fellow gangsters, had control of the Hollywood A.F. of L. unions.)

Harry Bridges Defense Committee (during both the first and second deportation hearings)

American Peace Mobilization.

Committee to Defend the Ten Hollywood Writers (this is not the correct name.)

There are a number of other groups which research will bring out.

From such material it should be possible to determine those who have consistently supported Communist Front organizations and thereby to uncover some possible sources of information.

- 6 - Interview officials of major studios who are known to be trustworthy to secure such information as they may have regarding Party activity in Hollywood and the names of ex-Communists, active Party members, past or present Party officials, and those who may have been fellow travelers.
- 7 - Interview ex-employees of Chaplin, particularly his former butler.

There are probably many more steps that could be taken in such an investigation.

It is my opinion that any investigation of this subject would have to be carried on for many months and would have to be extensive and detailed. The type of information required, of sufficient volume and weight to hold up in a court, would be most difficult to obtain. There is probably a better than even chance against such an investigation uncovering information sufficient for successful legal proceedings.

DECLASSIFIED

June 28, 1950

To: [REDACTED]
From: George Wilson

(b)(7)(c)

Information concerning Charles Chaplin, submitted in response to your request.

1. Chaplin has been identified through the years as an ardent sympathizer, participant and heavy financial contributor to causes sponsored by the Communist party and Communist front organizations.

2. If he is a secret member of the party, and I believe that he is, he has been extremely clever and successful in preventing detection.

During the summer of 1941 in connection with my duties as executive secretary of the Harry Bridges Defense committee I had occasion to go to Los Angeles.

(b)(6)

At the suggestion of Bridges I met Bonnie Claire, [REDACTED] an employe of the Conference of Studio Unions. Miss Claire identified herself to me as a Communist, a fact I have been previously advised of by Bridges.

My purpose in seeing her was to enlist financial and other assistance from the motion picture unions affiliated with the Council. At that time virtually all the unions in the industry belonged to the Council.

Miss Claire was anxious to help, and was equally anxious to quit her job and work full-time for the Bridges committee in Los Angeles. Bridges had warned me of this development. For personal reasons and because he suspected she would create dissension in the committee by her dominating personality he instructed me not to employ her under any circumstances.

Miss Claire evidently thought it was necessary that she impress me with her ability as a fund-raiser and ~~assist~~ with her other qualifications in activities and fronts sponsored by the Communist party in which she had been placed in full-time employment.

These she outlined to me at great length and on several occasions. Among the things she told me was that she was the Communist party contact with Chaplin and that it was she who was sent to Chaplin when the party wanted money or participation from him in a particular cause. In support of her statement she related incidents that had occurred when she had been at Chaplin's home, gave details of ~~his~~ his personal life and described his house.

(b)(7)(c)

I gathered that she went alone on these missions.

[REDACTED]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

Date

2-Chaplin memo

I recall that a portion of this recital about Chaplin was given me by Miss Claire while we were driving in her auto to Paramount studio where she had an appointment to see Dudley Nichols, a film writer. I went into the studio with her and after she had talked privately with Nichols I discussed the Bridges case with him in Miss Claire's presence. After ~~leaving~~ we returned to Miss Claire's auto she opened her pocketbook and showed me money she said she obtained from Nichols. I ~~do~~ have forgotten the sum she mentioned but it was substantial.

Bridges sometime later told me of several conversations he had with Chaplin. I do not recall the purpose of the meetings but I was given to understand Bridges saw Chaplin under instructions from the Communist party.

I doubt if many persons have actual knowledge of Chaplin's membership in the Communist party. Because of Chaplin's aloofness and fear of exposure contact with him is limited to a few trusted party members.

Miss Claire was one and so was Bridges on the two dates ~~he~~ described.

Miss Claire, however, is a vain and boastful individual. Besides, she ~~is~~ or was a member of a Hollywood Communist party unit whose membership was comprised of women in comparatively important positions in the motion picture industry. Like, Miss Claire they were the fund raisers for the party in Hollywood.

It is a certainty that members of this unit have knowledge of Chaplin's contributions and possibly a knowledge of actual membership, although I don't believe Miss Claire knew. I base this assumption on the belief that she probably would have told me because she was careful to identify other actors and leading people in Hollywood as Communists or non-Communists.

It may be that a former member of the unit to which Miss Claire belongs would have information on Chaplin. Miss Claire, I believe, is still a member of the party. She is presently employed by the Independent Progressive Party in Los Angeles.

It is my understanding the FBI has considerable information about Miss Claire, and likely ~~the same~~ has the same information about other members or former members of the unit.

HEROES I HAVE KNOWN
Twelve Who Lived Great Lives

By MAX EASTMAN

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CHAPTER 8 - Page 155

ACTOR OF ONE ROLE
A Character Study of Charlie Chaplin

He was the most famous man in the world when I met him in 1919. Woodrow Wilson had just made a triumphal passage through the capitals of Europe, but vaster crowds would have followed Charlie Chaplin. In the History of Great Fame--when that book is written--no chapter will be more astounding than that in which this little modest actor of one role, his birth timed and his genius cut and trimmed to fit a new kind of entertainment, became in three short years known and loved by more men, and more races and classes of men, than anyone, even the great religious leaders, ever had been before.

Pg.156 The story will give pause to those who think that subtle and mature art is incompatible with mass popularity. For Chaplin's acting was mainly distinguished from that of his colleagues by what, to my mind at least, is the subtlest and most mature of all values, power in reserve. He loves to not quite do something, letting his audience feel the more exquisitely what it would be if he did do it.

Our friendship began on the note of this mutual taste. I was rather notorious at the moment, being about the only Socialist agitator who had opposed the World War and supported the Russian revolution, and yet managed to stay out of jail. I traveled to the West Coast soon after the Armistice, while the famous "Palmer raids" were still suppressing what they called sedition. It was more like a sortie from a besieged city than a lecture tour. My meetings were the first opportunity the radicals had had for a long two years to make their voices heard, and they came out in mobs. The police came too. There were forty of them lined up like great blue smooth-feathered birds of prey around the inside wall of the Philharmonic Auditorium where I spoke in Los Angeles. My friend Bob Wagner came up afterwards, while I was shaking hands with people, and whispered:

"Charlie Chaplin is in the wings and would like to meet you!"

If he had said "Julius Caesar," I would not have been more astonished or delighted. To crown my delight, Charlie's first words when we shook hands were in genuine admiration of what he termed my eloquence.

Pg.157 "You have what I consider the essence of all art," he said, "even of

mine, if I may call myself an artist--"restraint."

"Well--did you see those policemen?" I said.

But we both knew that was not what he meant. For my part, I was so surprised to hear just that remark coming out of Hollywood that it has remained verbatim in my memory: "If I may call myself an artist!"

We had supper together that night, and the next day I went out to the little row of English-village houses on La Brea Avenue that forms the street front of his studio. It was the only studio in Hollywood that did not look like a freight yard. We swam together in his marble pool, and talked again all afternoon, and had our "movie" taken eating raw lemons like apples off a tree. I was, as almost everyone is, quite as captivated by the real Chaplin as by the Chaplin on the screen.

Humor is a playful thing; it isn't there if you take it seriously. It is natural, therefore, that the world's favorite humorist should turn out to be the world's most charming playmate. I would back Charlie Chaplin against anyone I ever met to cast a spell--if he wanted to--over the most hard-boiled and leather-hided visitor of either sex that you could bring around. Something, however, deeper than his charm appealed to me in him that day. Perhaps his prodigious fame had to do with it; my instinctive hero-worshiper has a weakness in that direction. But that was not all. Charlie Chaplin seemed to my mind and my immediate perceptions a great man, and I was moved, with that in the back of my head, to study and try to understand him. I have been doing that off and on ever since, and shall probably continue. But here for the time being I will put down a few of my results.

Most entertaining people are egotistically aware of it, but Charlie has a deep modesty. Like all actors, of course--and actors in this are very much like human beings--he would rather be in the center of the stage than off in a corner. But he has the gift of admiring others, and the rarer gift of listening to them with vivid and prolonged interest. He is high-strung and aesthetic, with an instantaneous distaste for anything false-faced or cheap, and no hesitation about extruding it from his attention or abruptly leaving it. That gets him lots of enemies, especially in Hollywood where plenty is false-faced and cheap. But among people he likes he is in the depth of his heart humble, a poor boy who had no opportunities and is eager to learn. Once long ago, but when already at the height of his prodigious fame, he chided me with the pride of a child who has won a prize a letter of appreciation from H. G. Wells.

"He's quite a writer, isn't he? Isn't he pretty well thought off?" he said, putting the treasured letter carefully back in his breast pocket.

He still has hanging in his front office two framed testimonials: on July 9, 1915, the readers of Pictures and the Picturograph voted him "the cleverest British-born film actor--142,920 votes!" Story World Magazine of Hollywood, in 1923-4, named him "one of the ten greatest figures in motion pictures. It now takes pleasure in making formal acknowledgment of its opinion."

Next to this ability to receive as well as to give, without which all charm is brassy and hard-surfaced, the main elements in Charlie's magnetism are a restless intellect and imagination; humor, good looks, grace, agility, and a gift of bringing, or if need be dancing, everything he mentions into being by the instinctive motions that accompany his speech. I say "intellect" with malice toward some, who, lacking the real thing themselves, like to think of Charlie's endless, genuine, and very fertile interest in thinking is a pose. People naturally at home in the world of ideas are always thus misjudged if they happen to be alive also in the world of things. Charlie is alive all the way around. He never had any schoolroom discipline to speak of, and he reads a big book like Spengler's Decline of the West, for instance, by a hop-skip-and-jump process that is remote indeed from scholarship. But he makes no bluff to the contrary—not with me, at least. And he offers what he has to say about such a book as a curious shell picked up in a stroll along the beach, not a compendium of the ocean. The shell is always curious, always relevant, always has some curve or color of its own. That is why I say he has intellect as well as imagination.

"In the matter of reading," he said to me once, "I am an Epicurean—a very little food for thought is enough!"

I went and bought a lot of books," he said at another time, "and now I've got to read them! But I have to be choosy because I'm a very slow reader. It's hard for me to concentrate on a book. For that reason I hardly read modern literature at all. Only very recently I discovered Joyce's short stories. Some of those I've read three or four times. That one story Clay says more about human character in ten pages than ten volumes of Dickens."

Charlie's eyes are of the very darkest blue, the color that the camera likes best. They are "honest" and "unflinching" eyes, set deeply in a noble brow, and when he lies to people because he does not like them or their questions, they make it very persuasive. It has filled the world full of contradictory stories about him, all honestly believed—a state of affairs pleasing to him because of his reticence. The lower part of his face is not so noble as his brow and eyes, his mouth not quite so unflinching. But the trim grace and veritable perfection of his build and carriage, which is that of the prince of tumblers, tap dancers, tightrope walkers—the prince of agility and poise—harmonize with the classic perfection of his head to make a unitary impression of great beauty. He seems to possess, above all, complete and exquisite integration.

And this too is misleading. For he has no unity of character, no principles or convictions, nothing in his head that, when he lays it on the pillow, you can sensibly expect will be there in the morning. He is an actor—you have always to remember that—so deep down and completely an actor that, if you let his charm bewitch you into resting any hope on what he says, you will certainly sooner or later find that hope floating in the air.

"Oh I know Charlie well--we're intimate friends. In fact, he's dining at my house tomorrow. Why don't you drop in and meet him?" Thousands of people have said that, almost everybody, in fact, with whom Charlie ever enjoyed a long evening's conversation. And they have said it, usually, to all their best or most important friends and relatives. The friends and relatives have dropped in, all of them, bringing their important friends and relatives along. The board has been made festive, the cocktails have been passed around, the conversation has grown unnaturally animated, the ringing of the doorbell has been awaited with eagerness--surprise--impatience--consternation--mortification--despair--and Charlie never heard from again from that day to this. There is no snobbery in this. He has pulled it on America's Four Hundred, and he pulled it on the King of England, sending back from Paris a check for \$2000 in lieu of his presence at a "Benefit Vaudeville" at which the King had planned, with the royal assurance, to have him appear.

Nobody "knows Charlie well" who does not know how deep down he is an actor. Barring a few elementary trends like a fine distaste for shoddy, an intellectual sympathy for revolutionists, a collector's mania toward dollars, and a frank and reliable liking for his own ease and comfort, it is safest not to bank on his qualities at all--much less his opinions. The day after he so praised my radical speech in Los Angeles I heard him express a glowing belief in slavery as an immortal institution, backing it up with arguments and illustrating it with a pantomime that left his hearers breathless if not convinced. About the same time--1920-1--he made this remark: "Any perfectly free and profound intelligence would be Bolshevik today. H.L. Mencken, for instance, if he should really get down and study the problems of life. But I hope he won't, for he's more entertaining as an acrobat."

To the best of my belief he expressed both these opinions, or acted both these parts, without any mental reservations, and he has acted many others quite as contradictory and conclusive. His genius is essentially dramatic, and in the long run subtle understanding has to content you in the place of character. It does content me, and I think that is one reason why we have been good friends for so many years. I sensed very early, through watching with keen attention these wholly unintegrated flights of his mind, that he could not be relied upon to be, or continue to be, anything in particular, and I never expected him to. If he was irresponsible toward me, instead of nursing the injury, I cured it by being irresponsible toward him. Chained down as I am by a puritan conscience in matters of social obligation, I enjoyed the moral holiday.

Another matter in which I got "wise" to Charlie very early was that collector's mania I spoke of. I was raising money for our magazine, The Liberator, on the trip West when I first met him, and when he so generously praised my speech I hoped he might react similarly to an appeal for funds by my traveling companion, Isaac McBride. He did say he wanted to help, and said it with some warmth, and then gave us twenty-five dollars. If he had said he didn't want to help and given us twenty-five dollars, I would have learned something else. As it was, I learned right there never to try to drag Charlie in, as I did most of my rich

friends, on various schemes of social reform. Charlie likes radical ideas; he likes to talk about transforming the world; but he doesn't like to pay for the talk, much less the transformation.

Pg. 164 Of course, when you've made an emphatic remark like that about a born actor, you have to turn right around and make another almost opposite. Once Charlie happened to arrive in New York just as our book-keeper ran away with the last three thousand dollars in The Liberator's till. I received a lot of commiseration from all sides, but Charlie said the only thing that seemed to me halfway logical. He said:

"I can't make it all up to you, but I've got a thousand I can spare."

He isn't stingy, you see. It is more subtle than that. He is anxious about money. He might just as well have given me the whole three thousand, or a million. But he couldn't, because he lives in dread of poverty. He grew up in dread of poverty. When he was nine, his mother took him to an orphan asylum and left him there for two years because she could not feed him. Experiences like that in childhood leave channels of scar tissue in which the feelings flow, no matter what the mind says. Charlie is afraid all the time that he will be taken to that orphan asylum again. I spent a luxurious month once in his house on Summit Avenue, and the coffee came up every morning not in cups, but in two-handled soupbowls from which one of the handles had been broken off. It seemed a sensible idea--they were just like cups--but somehow it didn't fit into the general atmosphere of life among the movie millionaires of Beverly Hills. It was the little waif Chaplin, the poor boy from London's East End, almost the same one you see on the screen, being careful about expense.

Pg. 165 The Harvest days of our friendship were in 1920 and '21, when I went out to Hollywood to be far from The Liberator--and near a beautiful actress I loved--while writing a book on The Sense of Humor. Charlie was devoted to my actress too, and our friendship became a three-cornered one in which a lot of unusual emotions were given a place in the sun. As I look back upon those winters, Charlie and I seem to have been together almost every evening, playing charades and the speechmaking game and the drama game. We had to give up charades finally, because we found our whole energy going into all-night sessions of it, and neither of us doing a stroke of work in the daytime.

Pg. 166 I must explain that those charades of ours were not little impromptu guessing games; they were elaborately worked out dramas and scenic spectacles, in the preparation of which all human experience and the entire contents of Charlie's house would be levied on. His dining room opened through a wide archway into the library, and it had two exits at the opposite corners, one into the kitchen and one that went upstairs. There was a curtain in the archway that could be drawn, and thus the whole living part of the house would be converted into a theater. Without disturbing the guests, you could sneak up those back stairs and ransack their wardrobes, if any of them had had the hardihood to come for the night. Charlie and I would always choose the sides, and we would choose them the day before, inviting to dinner those whom we each wanted on our team. We got so expert at this game that we thought a charade was no good if it didn't have continuity--

the first syllable being the first act of a play, the next the second act, etc.

It is not easy to get people into a mood at once energetic enough and relaxed enough to enter into such exploits, and that is where the speechmaking game came in. It was a creation of mine, a revenge I took for my long years of suffering before audiences who wouldn't give me any help.

We played it this way: one end of the room would be cleared of people, and regarded as a platform. Everyone would write the subject of a speech on a slip of paper, fold it tight, and drop it into a hat. We always had to warn them to write a serious subject, not a funny one--the fun would come afterwards. And we had to make everyone in the room honestly agree to play: if anyone hung back, they all would. Then the host or ringmaster--whoever was engineering the game--would take out his watch, and pass the hat to the first person on the left of the platform. He--or she--had to draw a folded paper from the hat, mount the platform, face the audience, unfold and read it aloud, and make a speech one minute long on the subject read. If he could not think of a word to say, he had to stand there facing the audience just the same, until the minute was up.

It is one way of finding out how long a minute is. And it is an unailing means of limbering people up to the point of playing charades. After they have suffered through one of those lonely minutes, they are ready for anything that is done in company.

Charlie improved on my speechmaking game by passing two hats, in one of which a subject was dropped, in the other the description of a character. Then we had to make a speech on the subject and in the character. This soon involved costumes and became almost as formidable as charades. I vividly remember Charlie as a "Toothless Old Veteran" discoursing on "The Benefits of Birth Control." He rises before my mind's eye, too, completely costumed and made up as Carrie Nation, delivering, hatchet in hand, a lecture on "Some Doubts as to the Origin of Species." It was in one of our games that he first preached the sermon on David and Goliath that forms a hilarious climax in The Pilgrim. When I saw it my mind traveled back to the evening I first introduced him to the speechmaking game, and he stood up there valiantly for one minute--fussed and embarrassed as a schoolgirl, giggling and saying absolutely nothing. He was trying to be himself. As soon as he caught on to the trick of acting a part he adored it.

Charlie devised what we called the drama game, to take the place of those charades after they got so elaborate that neither The Kid nor The Sense of Humor was getting any attention at all. For this game we would drop into the hat titles suitable for one-act plays. We would divide the company into couples, and each couple would draw a subject. After consultation, and a raid on the wardrobes upstairs, they would put on a one-act play corresponding to that title, making up the dialogue as they went along. Of all the "parlor games" I ever played, that is the best fun.

In Moscow, a little later, I saw this same kind of fun put on the stage. In the mood of creative adventure that followed the revolution, an impromptu theater called Semper Ante was set up by a group of witty actors, and played to full houses for almost ten years.

Besides these inimitable night's entertainments, the gayest events of that kind in my life,* I used to hang around Charlie's studio and watch him make pictures, learning much of what I put in my book on humor there. He was doing the cocktail-shaker gag in The Idle Class one afternoon. The hero, you may remember, is an alcoholic, and he receives a letter from his absent wife saying she will never come home again unless he stops.

* To show that this was not a one-sided gaiety, I will quote from Mes Voyages, the French edition of Charlie's little book describing his trip to Europe in 1921:

"Lunch today with Max Eastman, one of my best friends. He tells me of a party at his house the same evening, and I gladly accept his invitation. ...What an evening! I really escaped from myself. My emotions ran the whole gamut from laughter to tears without an artificial moment. It was for this that I had left Los Angeles...."

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drinking. He is standing in front of a table on which sits her portrait, and also some bottles and a cocktail shaker. He takes up the portrait and gazes at it, tears pouring from his eyes and great sobs shaking him. He turns round to set it down on the table, and the sobs continue to shake him, his shoulders rising more and more rapidly, until the audience can hardly bear it. Is Charlie going sentimental, after all? Then he turns gradually back, a look of sublime abstraction in his eyes and his shoulders in motion because he is gently agitating a cocktail shaker.

Charlie performed that little act nine times while I watched him, consulting me each time, of course--that too is a part of his charm--and later we went to the projection room together and chose the best of the nine. It did not satisfy him, and he went back on the set the next day and did it nine times more.

It was understood between us that I was going to write about him some day, and I would often take down remarks he made, or answers to my prying questions. I asked him about that cocktail-shaker gag:

"How did it come to you? Did you think it up when you were writing the scenario, or just happen to do it on the set?"

I liked his answer even better than the gag.

"Max, it isn't mine at all. It was suggested to me by a man on the set."

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Charlie brought his mother over from England while I was in Hollywood, and gave her a comfortable house to pass her last days in. She was a little crazy, but was aware of it and able to manage it some of the time. It had been difficult on account of her mental state to get her into the country, and she had been instructed to be very careful when talking to the immigration officials. Her mind got out of hand, however, and her first word when one of them

of them approached was:

"You are Jesus Christ!"

Then she remembered what she had been told, and added with a sane and engaging smile:

"I mean by that, sir, that when I looked in your eyes I realized, notwithstanding the blue cap, that you have a gentle and spiritual nature!"

She came through with flying colors—a perfectly bewitching woman. Almost nobody knew that she was in Hollywood, and it was a day in my life when Charlie took me to see her. She was rosy-faced, red-haired, very cockney English, a music-hall singer and dancer by profession. She put a record on the phonograph and did us a merry little song and dance. There was a canary on the piano. He chirped in the midst of her dance, and she stopped—her gay expression turned to utter pathos. "Poor thing, he's lonely here!" she said, or sang—for it was all in time to the music—and then she was dancing merrily again, and she twirled at the end, and with the last note sat down accurately and lightly in the chair she had risen from.

Pg. 171 Charles Spencer Chaplin, Senior, was an entertainer too—a "topical vocalist" is the way he is billed on a yellowing poster in his son's possession. Maybe he was a good topical vocalist—nobody seems to know—but I thought I saw the source of Charlie's genius in his mother.

* * *

There was a large gap in our friendship after those Hollywood days. I went away to Russia and France and was a long time coming home. Charlie meantime seemed to have been entertaining the world more with his marital problems than his pictures. I hate marital problems, and was glad the Lita Grey episode evolved to its inevitable end without my personal attention. Fourteen years had elapsed since our gay evenings together, when I found myself again strolling over to the little studio on La Brea Avenue. I wondered if I would find Charlie as much changed as all the rest of Hollywood. The lazy little toy village I remembered, with its population of child millionaires, had turned into a "business center" now. There were three small memory-laden cottages I wanted to get sentimental over, but I couldn't find them—they were gone!

Pg. 172 "Will Charlie also have turned into a business center?" I asked myself. And I asked it with trepidation, for that is one of the ways in which he could degenerate. At least so I thought, for I never could understand his passion for the national currency. Moreover, there was a general impression then that Charlie was about through making pictures. I found him in the projection room, discussing with his staff the first two reels of Modern Times, which had just been run off. Paulette Goddard was there, looking so intelligently and brightly beautiful that it seemed as though the heavens at last had dropped a star into his lap—the only miracle that ever could end his marital problems. And he himself was at the top of his form, standing out in front of the little audience, entertaining them with an illustrated

lecture on the picture's merits and defects--illustrated, I mean, with the old inimitable pantomime. I saw no change to speak of. He seemed to me, as always a young man of unlimited promise, a young man who had created an immortal character, and would create, if he ever got going, a hundred more.

We went up to the new house, after he had run off those two reels for me, and played a game of tennis, and spent a long evening talking. Far from having degenerated, or being in the least unbalanced about his work, Charlie seemed to me to have gained both in poise and self-confidence. It did not bother him that most people thought he was on the shelf. He answered quite casually when I asked him why his tempo of production had slowed down from a picture every seven days on the old Keystone lot to a picture every seven years.

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"I'm more finicky, I guess," he said. "I care more about making it good. Besides, it was new--the whole industry was new in those days. Everything was exciting. We had no scenarios even, at first. We would finish a picture on Saturday, and say, 'Well, now we must get a story for Monday.' On Monday we wouldn't have a story, but one would develop out of the props and the people who happened to be standing around. You'd say, 'Well, can I have a couple of policemen this morning?' And if they said yes, you'd say, 'How about a couple bricks?' And if you got those too, there was your story. Everybody has slowed up, as a matter of fact."

"Yes, but not the way you have," I said, "not so much that the public is worried for fear they've quit altogether."

"Well, why worry?" he said. "Why this terrible insistence on work? Work is a beastly thing, especially when it gets to be a kind of religion: 'If you don't work, you can't eat!--they've got to offer us something better than that in the communist society. It's too damn irksome and nasty. I'd like to see a state of society where everybody could get up in the morning and say, 'Well, it's all right, I don't have to work!'"

"Look at the animals. They don't put the moral aspect on life all the time. So many gorgeously beautiful creatures--with poise and dignity! Think of a lion--unmolested by these bustling humans. He lives a magnificent life, works when he has to, and then sits, leisurely and sufficient, blinking at the sunset and playing with the cubs!"

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I could not possibly help thinking of a lion while he spoke, for he became the lion. And I could not worry quite so much about his slower tempo. Within limits, it seemed reasonable. It seemed, in fact--this revolt against the high-pressure production mania that has corrupted so many American artists--another sign of promise in a remarkably promising young man.

"Besides," he added, "I find less satisfaction than I used to in merely entertaining people. As one grows older he wants to do something that will give him some spiritual satisfaction. I hate that word 'spiritual,' but you know what I mean."

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In one way we had both changed in those fourteen years--our being together no longer compellingly suggested play. Jimmie Cagney was there, I remember--a natural for the drama game--and two other people limber enough to enter into one of the old hilarious evenings. But something else wasn't there--youth, I suppose, and the gay, intelligent laughter and vivacity of the girl we had both been so fond of. Instead of playing we talked, and what we talked about was work.

I asked him how he had come to make the picture MODERN TIMES.

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"It started from an abstract idea," he said, "an impulse to say something about the way life is being standardized and channelized, and men turned into machines--and the way I feel about it. I know that was what I wanted to do before I thought of any of the details."

I reminded him that he had conceived of the picture years before, and had even photographed one of the gags. I described it to him; a beggar sits on the sidewalk at a busy intersection; the public hurries by, like automata or German soldiers on the quick-step; every so often one of them turns briskly aside to hand the beggar a nickel; he receives it in the same perfunctory manner and rings it up on a cash register!

"That's modern life," he said to me then, "everything mechanized and regimented--even charity!"

Charlie had completely forgotten this; he did not even remember the gag. But it is a fact--and one which acquired some significance later--that for several weeks in 1921 he was sowing this brilliant notion abroad in conversations, careless, as he always is, with such riches. One of our playmates in those days was the French director, Maurice Tourneur, and it is not unimaginable that through him Charlie's idea for a modern comedy traveled to France. When MODERN TIMES came out, Rene Claire and the producers of A Nous la Liberte sued Charlie Chaplin for plagiarism. After a while they withdrew the suit--wisely, as my recollection proves. Whatever sins this genius may have on his conscience (or what takes the place of conscience in a complete actor), plagiarism is not among them.

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I had another book on humor, Enjoyment of Laughter, in mind, and I fell back that evening into my old habit of studying my gifted friend with pencil in hand. I will recall here what he said about his creative moods and methods. I asked him if his pictures always start from an abstract idea, and he hesitated.

"That is the way I like to have them start," he said. "I like to wake up some morning with a desire to say something--a feeling, I suppose I mean, about something. To take a simpler example, I find the idea of a tramp and a gamin together attractive. They meet in a patrol wagon and start life again. That is attractive. I must find out what exactly is the thing that is attractive about it. That's where the intellect comes in. I must bring this idea or feeling to the fore. I must bring it to the noetic mind. I must work back from it to a total situation by reasoning. I enjoy that phase. I enjoy gnawing at an idea."

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"Maybe I enjoy it too much, and that's why I don't produce as often as I used to. These days, if I don't feel jolly I just put it off. I've got used to the spoils of dullness now, and they don't worry me. They used to worry me to death. 'You're through,' I'd say. 'You've lost your creative streak for good!' Now I just stay in bed and think. I start in thinking at seven and finish at four when I'm seeking a story. It's a pure matter of sticking to it. I've gone as much as a month without a creative thought, musing around with some notion that seemed to me as though it ought to contain one. 'Hell, you can't make a story out of that,' I'd say. 'Yes, but you can stick to it until a story comes!'"

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"There's no use just sitting down and waiting for an inspiration, though. You've got to play along. The main thing you've got to do is preserve your vitality. Not seeing anybody. I even conserve my emotions. 'I'm not going to get excited about anybody or anything,' I say, 'until I get this gag worked out.' I go along that way, living a quiet and righteous life, and then I stay out late one night, and have a couple of drinks—perhaps all night—and the next morning the reserve pours out. But you've got to have the reserve. Discipation is no use except as a release. You've been damming it up inside of you, and all of a sudden you say: 'Oh, here it is!' And then you go to work."

A couple of years after Modern Times came out, I received a telephone call from Paulette Goddard asking me if Hilson and I wouldn't come out to Hollywood and stay with them for a while. She said she thought I would do Charlie good. I surmised that "do Charlie good" meant get him to make another picture and put Paulette in it. But that was all right, and I said I would come if he also wanted me. I got a telegram the same night:

"Expecting you. Charlie."

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For various reasons put off going for almost two months, and were extremely casual about it, merely telegraphing toward the last the probable date of our arrival. I found Charlie surrounded with a pile of manuscripts almost half his size.

"I'm learning to write," he said. "All these papers you see around here are scenarios with dialogues in them."

"You're learning to talk!" I said.

"Well, I may not talk myself. I may just direct a picture for Paulette, but what I'm interested in now is writing. I don't see how you do it. It all seems wonderful to me when it pours out. I thought every one of these sheets was a masterpiece when I wrote it. But when I look at it the next day I think it's terrible."

The upshot of it was that he thought we might work together—we had played together so often.

"I really would like to collaborate with you on a talking picture," he said.

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It seemed natural--indeed it was not a new idea--and with Paulotte's ambition pushing in the same direction, it even seemed probable. But Eliona, who adores Charlie, was a good deal more excited about it than I was.

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"Remember what I've told you," I said. "Enjoy any Charlie Chaplin you have the good luck of a chance to. But don't try to link them up into anything you can grasp. There are too many of them. The one that wants to collaborate with me is, in my opinion, a wise guy, but I doubt if he lives through the night."

He did live through the night and all the next day. After tennis in the afternoon, Charlie said:

"If you'll come up to my room after breakfast tomorrow we'll start in by going through some of those mountains of stuff I've written, and see if any of it is any good."

The next morning before I got up, Charlie left for Monterey, thinking he could write better if he got away from Paulotte--which, at the moment, was undoubtedly correct. He left word that I was to have his sunny bedroom to write in. When he came back to play host again, the idea of our collaboration had vanished from the agenda. He never mentioned it again, nor did I. Nor did it make any difference. I had no complaint. I had paid off his casualness in advance.

Last spring, after he had had time to get tired of the social maelstrom that followed the premiere of The Great Dictator, I sent Charlie a telegram at the Waldorf Astoria:

"Come on up Sunday and bring a companion. I've got a new game."

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When Frank, his present Japanese parent-secretary, called up to say that he would come, I invited Edmund Wilson, the literary critic, and his gifted wife, Mary McCarthy, to come over from Stamford, and got my friend Charles Reitell, a doctor of sick industries by profession, to bring some of his intelligence and personality tests along. In inviting these guests, I explained that Charlie Chaplin might or might not be there.

Charlie arrived at noon with a gentle and warmed companion from Brooklyn, and we played with those tests, and discussed them, and discussed everything under the sun, until one-thirty that night. It was like old times in Hollywood. Somewhat to our surprise Sunny Wilson, who is a distinctly literary person, made a phenomenal score in the test for operators of delicate machinery. Dr. Reitell guaranteed him a sixty-dollar-a-week job on application. On the same test, I was marked way down for "labored accuracy." "Don't hire this man" was written across my sheet.

Charlie pleaded the absence of his reading glasses and did only one eighth of the test--perfectly. The rest of the time he spent denouncing the whole idea of classifying human beings.

Pg.180 "These tests tell nothing," he said. "People are individuals; they aren't bunches of attributes. You have to know them with your intuitions before you know them."

The Wilsons left about midnight, and a few minutes after they went out, Bunny stuck his head back through the door:

"Max, I can't seem to start my car. I wonder if you know anything about brakes!"

Pg.181 Charlie jumped right out of his chair with delight.

"There you are!" he exclaimed. "That shows you what these tests are worth! Wilson the great machine operative--sixty dollars a week as a mechanic--and he has to come back and ask Max to start his car!"

Just the same, Dr. Reitell knew a lot more about us when he went home than he could have found out in months of ordinary conversation. In particular, I thought, he had the low-down on Charlie and me, and the reasons for our long mutual understanding. Our "personality inventory" showed a surprising number of traits in common. On "emotional instability" Charlie made a score of 84 per cent--50 per cent being the average, and 98 per cent indicating a visit to the psychiatrist, at the very least.

"Your high score there," Dr. Reitell said in a kindly way, "assures you of the ability to dramatize your public. You overfeel for them their emotions. . . ."

He did not offer any such consoling reflections on my still closer approach to the booby hatch. My score was 87 per cent.

The doctor's inventory attributed one trait to Charlie that indubitably belongs to him, and makes him stand out almost solitary among the weakly gregarious and garrulous brain wasters of the movie world. That is a high degree of "self-sufficiency."

Pg.182 "Your score of 77 per cent in this trait indicates," the doctor announced, "that you prefer to be alone, rarely ask for sympathy, and tend to ignore the advice of others."

The phrase is a picture of Charlie in Hollywood--or above it. It explains both the awe--if the word is not too strong--and the resentment with which many of its more convivial celebrities regard him. It explains also the dreadful state of mercy-turned-into-rage that girls get into when their almost universal impulse to become his mother--welcomed for a certain distance--finds the inner citadel impregnable.

And not girls only. There is an impulse in all affection to try to "get hold of" its object--to make sure that he depends enough upon its warmth, to be there whenever a returning warmth is needed. Charlie doesn't depend upon any warmth that much--not even when he is in love. He is sufficient unto himself.

Pg.182 This trait frightens some people and gets them mad. It gives me the pleasure of admiration. I do think, however, that in late years it has grown on him, and given rise to flaws in his work. Like most brooding artists, Charlie is hypersensitive, and gets very sad if you tell him something he has just done is no good. Nevertheless, he always used to have some robust critic around the studio, like Eddie Sutherland, a good director himself, who would say: "Aw, Charlie, cut that gag short--it's a bore!" Charlie would go into a gloom, and maybe quit work altogether for a day or two. But when he emerged, he would emerge with a perfectly objective and correct appraisal of the criticism.

Pg.183 I have felt that in his last two pictures he lacked that sort of corrective. He was indulging his touchiness. He was getting a taste for yes-men. It is a glaringly obvious flaw in The Great Dictator that there is no build-up toward the momentous speech made by the little barber at the end. The speech is crudely tacked on and, however grateful to our hearts politically, remains an addendum rather than a part of the picture. All he had to do to correct that was to give the little man a yen for speechmaking--put in one or two ludicrously unsuccessful attempts to grab an audience before the grand chance comes. In matters of comedy or pathos Charlie is just the one who knows this best. He was thrown off his balance here, I think, by the weight of his feelings. A trifle less indulgence of that admirable "self-sufficiency" might have made both Modern Times and The Great Dictator better even than they are. There is no man so great that he can not be helped.

Pg.184 In Charlie's inventory the score on "introversion" was 88 per cent--so high that the doctor exclaimed with surprise: "You are not so damn far from being a recluse! Seclusion from the world with solitude seems to be your idea of heaven!" This again increased my respect for the doctor's methods, for I have heard Charlie express that idea of heaven many times. Years ago, when we both thought--some of the time, at least--that a world revolution was coming, he remarked:

"It's all right with me. I'm for the working class. But they needn't expect me on the barricades. I'm no hero--I've got too much imagination to be a hero. When the shooting starts, I'm going to take a loaf of bread and a can of sardines and beat it to the mountains."

He was climbing the mountains in a hurry while he said that--and then he climbed cautiously down again.

"I'll probably come back for a can opener, but that's all I'll ask of the revolution."

I wrote those words down at the time, because rumors were rife about Charlie's being a "dangerous Bolshevik." But the general notion of living a hermit's life is never far from his thoughts. His present home is on a little walled-in hill with trees enclosing its private sky.

"If I had a moat and a drawbridge," he said when he showed it to me,

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"I could live here the year round all alone and be happy. I might let you in once in a while for a game of tennis, but only because I need exercise."

Another thing that vastly surprised our examiner was Charlie's low score of 18 per cent on "dominance versus submission."

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"You certainly fooled me on this one," he said. "I had always thought you would dominate others, but I find you a very submissive, peaceful, quiet type indeed."

On "self-confidence" Charlie's score was still lower—only 11 percent.

"You are very hamperingly self-conscious," the doctor decreed, "and harbor definite feelings of inferiority. Any bold indications of aggressiveness, or strong assertions of power, are but a defense, a thin veneer, a cloaking of a timid, worried, and perturbed soul!"

Here I thought the doctor's system showed a serious defect. It failed to distinguish dominance as an ultimate fact from dominance as an immediate social attitude. It failed to realize that shy and diffident people often have a sovereign confidence in their own judgment, even if they have to go home and lock themselves into a soundproof chamber, to find out which judgment is their own.

You could safely bet that, in any group engaged in making moving pictures, Chaplin, even though unknown, would soon turn out to be the boss. He would either become the boss or get kicked out as unmanageable. And yet you would see no clash of wills. He would never bristle or bluster or try to domineer. He hates that kind of thing so much that he evaded meeting one of our excessively red-blooded writers on his recent visit to Hollywood.

"I like civilized people," he said.

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It took this "submissive, quiet, peaceful type" only two months, after arriving in Mack Sennett's studio in Hollywood in 1914, a young kid and a total greenhorn, to become the director of every picture he appeared in. It took him less than six months to change the whole character and conception of cinema comedy prevailing there, if not everywhere. But there is no record of any "indications of aggressiveness" or "strong assertions of power." On the contrary, he bewildered everybody by behaving deferentially, and even humbly, but just not doing what the director told him to. Indeed, until the great news began to arrive from the box offices, Charlie's independence on the set was generally regarded as a special kind of stupidity. Mack Sennett finally allowed him to direct a picture of his own in sheer desperation.

"Let the damn fool find out for himself that it's not so easy!"

But Charlie told me another story from those same days, one not printed before, which illustrates his self-distrust:

"Mack Sennett was paying me \$175 a week, and when the contract expired,

Pg.186 Esenay offered me \$3000 a week. I went to Mack Sennett and told him I had had this offer. I said that I would prefer to stay with him, if he would pay me \$1000 a week. He came back with an offer of a three-year contract--\$500 a week the first year, \$1000 the second, and \$3000 the third.

Pg.187 "I knew I was popular. I had seen the crowds in the street outside the theatres. But I also knew how transitory such popularity is. I had grown up in the shadow of the uncertainties of an entertainer's career. I wanted to cash in on my popularity before it ran dry. I said to Mack Sennett:

"I'll accept your offer if you'll reverse it. Pay me \$3000 a week the first year, \$1000 a week the second, \$500 a week the third, and I'll stay."

"Sennett said it was an idiotic idea, and he wouldn't sign such a contract. But I meant it. I was ready to sign."

There is a shrewdness in such timidity, or near it, and Charlie is extremely shrewd. As a businessman he falls down only in matters demanding an adequate estimation of his own size. It did not seem funny to him to make out his income-tax reports on the theory that he and his half-brother, Syd, who also "acts in the pictures," were partners. Even after paying up a million dollars in back taxes and penalties, he could not quite follow the government's logic!

Here is another example of his shrewdness--or inferiority complex, I don't know which:

I came into his room one morning at the Waldorf Astoria, and found him still in bed. His face wore, or assumed when he saw me, that expression of unutterable pathos that so often and so suddenly breaks your heart on the screen.

Pg.188 "What's the matter, Charlie?" I asked. "Why are you so sad?"

He reached over and picked up a slip of paper from the bed table.

"Look at this!" he said.

I took the paper and read--in the handwriting of his valet-secretary:

"The X _____ Company offers you \$877,000 for twenty-five fifteen-minute broadcasts."

I laughed. I thought his pathos was a joke. But it wasn't.

"I can't do it, you know," he said. And then, with increased mournfulness, "I need the money too! The government just relieved me of a million dollars."

Pg.188 "Why can't you do it?" I said. "You can make a speech!"

"It isn't that," he said. "You know how I love speechmaking. I can't come that close to my public. I have to remain a little remote and mysterious. They have to romanticize me. I would lose more than that at the box office if I made myself real and familiar over the radio."

To me, I must say, Charlie remains a mystery no matter how real and familiar he grows—a baffling combination of cool and high judgment, with total submersion in blind emotional drives. He loves advice; he loves a long conversation in which the best minds in the world devote themselves to his problems, and feel that they are guiding an untutored and yet great creative genius. He loves it the way a duck loves a shower bath. The advice is always thoughtfully weighed and, in so far as it is really good, "accepted." Everybody goes home with a feeling that important and rather intimate decisions have been made. But if they had been made on the other side of the moon, they would have had as much effect on Charlie's course of action.

He is one of the most intelligent people I know; indeed, I often fall back on the single word "intelligence" to describe both his good looks and his enduring charm as a friend. But there seems to be some almost weird disconnection between his earnest judgments and his acts of will. He is not more neurotic, I think, than most creative artists. They do have to be easy of access to all currents of emotion—the doctor was perfectly right there. But Charlie makes less effort to swim, less effort to keep his head above these currents, than most thinking people. He not only never acquired in childhood the habit of self-discipline, but never apparently even caught on to the idea. It just doesn't occur to him that he might stand up to a strong flow of feeling, or even move against it for a time, because his mind reminds him of something else. It doesn't occur to him to feel sorry when he hasn't. I have never heard him express regret. . . . But all of this applies only to his relations with people. Toward his art he has conscience, integrity, discipline, patience, persistence—every good and great quality. Here again he has to be understood as an untrained waif, a dream-endowed gemin, a delicate-minded gattersnipe—a leaf of paper with sacred writings on it blown through the streets of a London elum.

You will understand him in that way if you know him long enough. And very respectfully also—for he has great dignity—you will pity him a little, as you do his namesake on the screen. His life is filled to the brim with what most lives consist of yearning after—wealth and fame and creative play and beautiful women—but he does not know how to enjoy any one of the four.

His failure to revel in fame is, I suppose, a credit to him. He is not only impatient of it, because he really loves to wander in the streets alone, but he is distrustful of its meaning. A person of his aristocratic tastes, if noble-born, might adore the masses and drink their adulation with credulity. But Charlie knows them too well. He is, so far as I can

Pg.190 judge, sincerely and stubbornly unimpressed by numbers. If he had a choice between world-wide popularity and the praise of a few people whose judgment he respects, I believe he would veer toward the latter with the simplicity of a compass.

Pg.191 One day when he had been up to Croton to see me, I drove him to town in my open Ford car, A Model-T that had seen better, and also more hushed and integrated, days. I pulled it up alongside a Childs restaurant near Broadway, and we went in to have some griddlecakes and milk. Although we sat way back in the room, I became aware before long that the big window was filling up with peering faces. I watched Charlie with a curious interest, for to my more omnivorous egotism this trait of his was hard to believe in. He was at first smilingly annoyed. He got up and turned his back to the window.

"In my business you have to erect fortifications before you can enjoy a griddlecake," he said.

We finished quickly, and walked over to the car. . . . I neglected to mention that that old Ford was responsive to my every mood--if I happened to feel slightly embarrassed and in a hurry to get away, she never failed to burn out a spark plug or kick loose a connection. We sat there, painfully high up from the pavement, with the crowd steadily augmenting, and the car spitting and jerking in response to "Hollo, Charlie!" "Atta-boy, Charlie!" "Go to it, Charlie!" "Give her the gas, Charlie!" Charlie bore up under it with apparent good nature. But when we got away, he cursed that crowd with a venom that astonished me.

"I can't understand that," I said, "I should think you would like their affection."

"It isn't affection, it's egotism," he said. "None of those people cared a damn about me. If they did, they wouldn't embarrass me. They were thinking about themselves, feeling bigger because they had seen me and could go and brag about it."

Pg.192 After he cooled down, he told me how differently the London crowds behaved.

"When I went down to the East End to visit my old haunts," he said, "word got round, and a regular mob collected. But they always stayed as much as a hundred feet away, kind of hushed and whispering to each other. They never addressed me. They really made me feel that I was loved--but not these New Yorkers. I know them!"

As usual, he had sensed an underlying truth and delved it up, but it is a truth that most people would be willing to leave buried for the sake of their own complacency. Mark Twain had a similarly undeluded perception of men, but it never marred his childlike joy in his own popularity.

Charlie's failure to get any fun out of his money is not so healthy. It is more purely due to his deprived childhood. He is so much more keenly

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aware of the enormous expense of running a studio than of the infinitely more enormous income from his pictures and securities that he feels poor all the time. The whole fable of his sudden fortune is beyond the grasp of this unhappy infant, and his imagination gets hold of the size of it only on the debit side. Hence he takes no pleasure in giving, no pleasure in having, no pleasure in spending, money--a misfortune that keeps him in touch, at least, with the common man!

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Another thing that Charlie does not know how properly to enjoy is girls. Girls occupy almost as important a place in his life as dollars, and they cause him even more anxiety. It is not because there are more of them. There honestly aren't so many. But girls unfortunately are not, like dollars, all just alike. They differ fantastically. A susceptibility to their charms, therefore, is not a steady and firm propulsion like the trade winds, in relation to which a certain trend of character can be established and the hope cherished of really getting somewhere. They are a permanent source of contrary breezes, fluctuating and sudden gusts, gales, billows, storms, typhoons and hurricanes, which tear the character all to pieces.

Anybody in a public position who tries with some force and resolution to solve the problem of happiness in love gets surrounded with a lot of scandal which has no relation to any reality but the famished lusts of the scandalmongers. Charlie is certainly not easy to live with, not any easier than Lord Byron or a kaleidoscope. It requires, as I have shown, a large initial act of understanding to be, or continue to be, his friend. Some of his girl friends have had this understanding, and some haven't. Some haven't had any understanding at all. But they have all gone in with their eyes open, and the opinion that there is something abnormal or monstrously heartless in his behavior toward women is an invention of the public, not a private fact. The private fact that explains Charlie's tendency toward matrimonial disaster is a very simple and very old one--namely, that love in people of poetic imagination is blind, but if these people also possess intellect, love opens its eyes after a while, often quite suddenly, and sees the object of his attachment.

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I once asked Charlie about one of his celebrated loves whom I had never met, and he answered:

"I thought she was divinely natural and real--I found she was only gawky and crude."

It was said in the manner of a person who has bought a fountain pen at the five-and-ten-cent store, and thrown it away when he looked it over. But that is the ruthlessness of a mind with a taste for knowing, however late, the essential truth. He did not need to tell me that the experience had been, in its lifetime, tinged with Eternity, as they incurably and always are.

There are few mismatched wives who could not make a monkey out of a man by dragging out in the divorce court all the worst incidents they could

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remember--and then some. There are few mismatched husbands who could not reciprocate, if they chose to. We are discussing the ways in which Charlie differs from others.

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He is, to express it very simply, incurably romantic. He is as susceptible to feminine charms as Tom Moore or Robert Burns, and as given to lavish idealizations of the vessel in whom they reside. He has a veritable genius for lyrical raptures about girls. At the same time, and deeper, he has the need for a woman friend and companion--a companion not of his senses only, but his mind. It is not inconceivable that he might by chance find such a companion in the object of one of these raptures, and have the good sense to know it after the rapture subsides. But that is a gamble, the old romantic gamble, with the odds on the side of ironical Fate. The classical approach, the approach of George to Martha Washington, to take a remote example, itemizing her qualities and status, and choosing her for a life companion on the grounds of her fitness for the job, could never occur to Charlie. He belongs to a different age and cult of living. He can not mold his personal life as he molds a picture, bringing its central problem to "the noetic mind" for analysis. In real life he skips that delectable phase altogether. It just isn't in him to use his brains about women.

And the situation is complicated, if I am not mistaken, by the fact that he knows this. He senses the total process before it begins, and watches it unfold with a sad, helpless, abstract understanding that must be very trying to the victims of his adoration.

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Charlie was in love, when very young and for a long time after, with a beautiful girl named Hetty who played in the theater where he first went on the stage. He came to America--he will admit in some moods--because Hetty was already booked to come. But he did not look her up when she came. He just thought about her. He could not believe she loved him--he was not egotistical enough. He let her slip out of his ken because of his diffidence--so the story goes. And when he went to London years after, still conscious of Hetty, still cherishing a dim yet tender "perhaps" in his breast, he learned that she had died. He brought home her photograph.

"It was nothing," he said when shyly showing me the photograph. "She was a fetish. I knew nothing about girls then." By which I knew that Hetty was one of the momentous things in his life.

Still, I have a hunch that excess of self-protection, as well as lack of self-confidence, played its part in this sad story. He knew that he loved Hetty too much. He knew even then that she was a "fetish." He was afraid of her actual self. He was afraid if he won the girl, he would lose the romance. That is not a new kind of fear in the world.

And that hyperprudence, a kind of timorous canny clinging to what he's got, is the reason Charlie does not even enjoy his creative art to the full, or exploit to the full his unparalleled chance to enjoy it.

Pg.196 His studio is as still as a cemetery more than half the time. It is not because he lacks energy or invention, or the funds, to fill it with a riot of experimental miracles. He lacks freehearted abandon. A good shot of generosity and recklessness--right into the blood stream--would make him one of the great comic poets of the world.

Pg.197 People who think Charlie Chaplin was wise to resist the lure of the sound track, pantomime being, they say, his natural art, are merely unacquainted with him. He is quite as instinctive and brilliant an actor in speech as in gesture. And he is an actor of infinite versatility. It is hard to think up a character that Charlie cannot portray with startling realism on a moment's notice. It is hard to think up a character he has not portrayed. That is why he is such a magician among directors, a magician who can make--with all respect to certain transitory celebrities--a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Charlie has a life work ahead of him before he will have given the public an honest half of the gifts, poetic and intellectual as well as comic and dramatic, with which he entertains a friend on a quiet evening. He is composing now a new musical score for his favorite picture, The Gold Rush--composing it on the violin and piano and pipe organ, all of which he plays as though by instinct. The music will be original and good, an exquisite and spectacular accomplishment, but still and all--only a sample. I may be greedy, but I find it something else than wise that this thinker and poet and actor, the most various as well as the subtlest dramatic genius of our time, should go down to posterity dressed casually in Fatty Arbuckle's pants, Ford Sterling's old shoes, and a property coat that was picked up on the way from the dressing room, when somebody told him to hurry up and get on the set. That, he solemnly assures me, is how the famous character that captured the world was born--a fact which does not, of course, make it any less superlative a work of art, but makes you realize how little of what he might do he has done.

Pg.198 Timidity and tightness, not wisdom, is what made Charlie stick to pantomime. He couldn't let go of what he had in his hand and take a chance on something new. The same thing made him do the talking job only half-way when he did do it. The one pervasive defect in The Great Dictator, as I saw it, was that neither as the little barber nor as Hitler--except in the mock-German speeches--did Charlie do any character acting with his voice. When you put on a make-up like that, you've got to talk your part as well as act it. In a charade or a drama game in the evening, Charlie would be the last one to dream of coming out in a fantastic costume, and then speaking in his own all too highly cultured British accent. Even in a fireside conversation, unfolding his fancies without any costume--anywhere, indeed, where the public is not involved--his voice goes into each part as automatically as his hands and arms. But having arrived at the pinnacle of success as a pantomimist, having also beaten all Hollywood at the box office, he had not the heart to take a new step. It might be a step down! And so he didn't take it for a long, long time, and when he did take it he took it halfheartedly.

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If it is true, as Alexander Woolcott hazards, that with his one little mute creation on the screen, Charlie Chaplin is "the foremost artist of the world," it is not extravagant to say that, if he would gather a great gang around him, and let himself go, intellectually as well as poetically and financially, in that elegantly appointed idle studio of his, forgetting the box office, casting loose from the Motion-Picture Industry altogether, he might be one of the foremost artists of history. He might rival Moliere and Aristophanes--and have a grand good time besides. But he won't.

How much this is Charlie's fault, and how much Hollywood's or America's, or the twentieth-century's, I do not know. I only know that I have seen him do things when discoursing about what might be done in the modern cinema, if it were not for the "cost of production," the "ignorance of the public," the "risks of experimentation," the "censorship," or some other "if" that ought not permanently to paralyze the foremost artist of the world, which, if presented on the screen, would startle men's eyes, and their minds too, as much as his first appearance did.

I do not mean that Chaplin has a "message" that he is holding back. He hasn't any message. Neither, for that matter, had Shakespeare. He has an audacity of invention, a breadth of speculative intelligence, a depth of meditation, and a versatility, or rather universality, in the pure art of acting, of which his screen comedies convey no more than a hint.

I am afraid we are all implicated in this, Charlie, and Hollywood, and the twentieth century, and America--above all, America. For Charlie Chaplin is essentially an American humorist. Notwithstanding those early years in London, where he struggled up out of poverty by learning to tap dance and do an act, it was in the rough, democratic, money-mad and sentimentally friendly atmosphere of an American studio that he developed the art and imagined the character that made him famous.

Pg.200

"Of course, I am essentially American," he said to me, not long ago. "I feel American, and I don't feel British--that's the chief thing."

A chief thing is that the distinguishing merits of his art are those of American humor--a more robust flight of the imagination and a more complete surrender to the mood of play than English humor ever ventured. His faults, too--that ever-present prudent thought of "the public," that automatic deference to considerations about dollars, which is the true summary of the "ifs" mentioned above--we must confess to be our own. Only in our shrewd and pecuniary America, where Mark Twain had to go back to King Arthur's court to find a safe target for the shafts of his furious laughter, and where Ring Lardner, through sheer lack of social courage turned a heart-broken sensitivity into contempt, could such a wealth of comic and poetic and intellectual genius be content to express itself in one little, no matter how inimitable, figure on the screen.

NR 195 KAD 2 666 CK 85 LOSANGELES FLD 1435 OCT

Invest.

Subv. 106.10

DD

10300 - 427798
MECC

NY
With Ref. to your Teleg. dated ---

BEKEB OCTOBER SIXTEEN NINETEEN FIFTY TWO CLAIRE BLOOM BORN LONDON

ENGLAND

[REDACTED]

(b)(6)

CLAIRE BLOOM IS LEGAL

NAME STOP NO LOCAL EVIDENCE OF PARENTAGE STOP ENTERED US SEPTEMBER

TWENTY FOUR NINETEEN FIFTY ONE AT NEWYORK WITH BRITISH PASSPORT NUMBER

ONE SEVEN FIVE ONE THREE SIX SEVEN STOP SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER IS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

STOP PRESENTLY

(b)(6)

IN ENGLAND WITH OLD VIC PLAYERS HEADED BY LAWRENCE OLIVIER STOP TO

FILE IN LOSANGELES INVESTIGATION WILL CONTINUE

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)

0940 KAD 200 WP Q

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)

MAIL UNIT
PLEASE ROUTE.
The Foreman

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933-Inc.

TO : District Director, New York, N. Y.

DATE: October 20, 1952

FROM : District Director, Los Angeles, California

0300-427798

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

*Quest m 10/27/52
9-15-52*

Attention: Chief, Investigations Section

Local investigation indicates that one ELAINE BARRIE, aka ELAINE BARRYMORE, nee JACOBS, is presently residing in New York City, where she is allegedly employed as a consultant for a stock brokerage firm, the name of which is not known. Her exact whereabouts, it is believed, may be obtained through ETHEL BARRYMORE, also presently in New York City employed in the production of a television show there.

Our investigation indicates that ELAINE BARRIE was closely acquainted with JOAN BERRY during the period of JOAN BERRY's association with CHARLES CHAPLIN, and that ELAINE BARRIE and JOAN BERRY resided together at one time. In view of these circumstances, it is requested that ELAINE BARRIE be located and interviewed by your office with the intent of determining the extent of her knowledge of all factors concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN, as outlined to you in our letter of October 7, 1952, in the case of ROBERT ARDEN, your A5 830 879.

AIR MAIL

(b)(7)(c)



Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81

Date

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

STANDARD FORM No. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELETYPE

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

GPO 7--1488

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
1953

October 16, 1952
0300-427798-NECC

DISTRICT DIRECTOR
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

REBUW WHETHER ANY INFORMATION AVAILABLE YOUR DISTRICT RE BIRTH AND PARENTAGE
OF CLAIRE BLOOM, STAR OF CHAPLIN'S LATEST PICTURE. STRONG POSSIBILITY SHE MAY
BE ILLIGITIMATE DAUGHTER OF SUBJECT YOUR 1600-41933.

(b)(7)(c)

INVESTIGATIONS SECTION

50.0
vk

October 15, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

(b)(7)(c)

On October 15, 1952 I discussed this case by telephone with Mr. [REDACTED] Chief, Subversive Alien Branch, Central Office. He stated that he had perused the question and answer statement taken from Robert Arden in this case, and that, in his opinion, based on reading such statement, ARDEN is withholding information. In other words, telling us only what he wants to tell. Mr. [REDACTED] requested that ARDEN be requestioned and another statement taken from him wherein an attempt should be made to pin him down as to CHAPLIN's political ideology. Specific questions should be put to ARDEN and specific answers obtained from him as to what he knows about CHAPLIN's political ideology and in connection therewith what he knows as to what CHAPLIN has done or said in that regard and the dates and places of such incidents and so forth.

With regard to the Los Angeles memo of October 7, 1952, wherein they request that MAX EASTMAN be located and a question and answer statement obtained, I informed Mr. [REDACTED] that MAX EASTMAN is presently near the Village of Chaillmark on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts and will be there indefinitely. I asked Mr. [REDACTED] if we should send the investigator handling the case from New York to interview EASTMAN inasmuch as he is familiar with the case and there is a direct air connection between Martha's Vineyard and LaGuardia Field, or whether the Boston District should be requested to obtain a statement from Mr. Eastman. Mr. [REDACTED] stated that we should complete the other phases of this investigation and when that is done contact him again with regard to the method of handling the Max Eastman phase of the case.

[REDACTED]

Assistant Chief
Investigations Section

WTF:EMc

(b)(7)(c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : District Director, New York, New York
FROM : District Director, Los Angeles, California
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DATE: 1600-41933 - Inv
October 13, 1952
Air Mail

0300-427798
98694-593
10/15
9-15-52

Confidential information from the files of another Governmental Agency shows that "Howard Rushmore at the time he was Business Manager for the 'Daily Worker' and when Louis Budenz was Managing Editor was present on one occasion when Charles Chaplin paid his membership dues to the Communist Party." This information is dated December 2, 1947. It is believed that Howard Rushmore is presently residing in your city and is in the employ of the newspaper "Journal American". He has previously testified as a friendly witness before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Other information indicates that a Howard Emmett Rogers, presently staying at the Hampton House, 28 East 70th Street, New York City, heard Chaplin speak over the radio about the time of the North African Invasion saying in effect, "If Joe Stalin considers that (the North African Invasion) to be a second front it will be okeh with me". It is desired that both Mr. Rushmore and Mr. Rogers be interviewed and sworn testimony obtained from them concerning the extent of their information as above indicated.

Due to the urgency of the investigation expeditious action is desired and your reply should be forwarded air mail.

cc: Commissioner, Washington 25, D.C.
Attn: Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted]

Associate Commissioner

ment

5-29-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-145

Oct. 11, 1952.

Mr. [REDACTED] Inspector,
The Immigration and Naturalization Service,
70 Columbus Avenue,
New York City:

(b)(7)(c)

My dear Mr. [REDACTED]:

In today's issue of the Journal American, I read in Howard Rushmore's column that your Office is digging up evidence regarding Charlie Chaplin's association with Red Front groups.

Maybe what I have to contribute is old stuff, but in case your Office does not know it Charlie Chaplin was a financial angel of the American Slav Congress (a Red Front organization) around 1941 or 1942. I was in the office of the American Slav Congress in Detroit on one occasion and heard the story straight from the horse's mouth, that is, from Comrade Geo. Pirinsky (Bulgarian Communist deported in 1951), executive secretary of the ASC, under most unusual circumstances. There were other witnesses; some of them still living and in USA. However, I cannot present ANY DOCUMENTS OR RECEIPTS to back up my evidence.

Sincerely yours,

Thad Mason

Thad Mason

[REDACTED] (b)(6)

Wallington, N J

Subv. [REDACTED] CONFIDENTIAL

0300/427798
10/11/52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-11933-Inv.

TO : District Director, New York, N. Y.

DATE: October 8, 1952

FROM : Acting District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

TIMY 9/15/52

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

(b)(6)

Attached find copy of question and answer statement taken from one [REDACTED] on October 2, 1952, wherein she identifies one [REDACTED] as having been present at an abortion performed on one Joan Barry. It has been ascertained that [REDACTED] is now Mrs. [REDACTED] and resides at [REDACTED] New York 21, New York. Her husband is one Dr. [REDACTED] who is now in process of induction into the United States Navy. It is believed that Mrs [REDACTED] will leave your city during the latter part of this month. Therefore, it is requested that she be contacted and a sworn question and answer statement obtained relative to her knowledge of the abortions described in the attached statement.

(b)(6)

Copy of the [REDACTED] statement forwarded should be returned with your report air mail.

Enclosure

[REDACTED]

AIR MAIL

cc: Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C.
Attn.: Raymond F. Farrell, Asst. Comm.
Investigations Division

(b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

Ret-7024

C-145
M-635
H-423

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN (b)(6)

L.A. File No. 1600-41933

(b)(7)(c) Sworn statement of [redacted] made in the English language to Investigators in the Investigation Section of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, at [redacted] Van Nuys, California, on October 2, 1952.

(b)(6)

PRESENT:

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Examining Officer
[redacted] Investigator
[redacted] Witness
POLLY PARTRIDGE, Stenographer

BY EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q You are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and am authorized by law to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration and Naturalization Laws. I desire at this time to take a sworn question and answer statement from you in connection with the right of an alien to be, or to enter, or to remain in the United States. Any statement you make should be voluntary on your part and you are hereby warned that this statement may be used as evidence by the Government in any further proceedings. You are further warned that any false statement knowingly made by you may constitute the crime of perjury, the penalty for which is a fine of not more than \$2000 or imprisonment of not more than five years, or both such fine and imprisonment. Do you understand that?

A Yes.

Q Are you willing to make a statement under these conditions?

A Yes.

Q Will you please raise your right hand and be sworn. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A I do.

Q What is your full, true and correct name?

A [redacted]

Q Have you ever been known by any other name or names?

A No. (b)(6)

Q What is your present address?

A [redacted] Van Nuys, California.

Q What is your occupation?

A Housewife.

Q What is your husband's name and occupation?

A [REDACTED] He is receiving manager at Sears & Roebuck, Hollywood.

(b)(6)

Q Mrs. [REDACTED] were you once employed by a Dr. Tweedie?

A Yes.

Q How long were you so employed?

A About nine years.

Q What were the dates of such employment?

A I think I went to work for him in the latter part of 1933. During that time, of course, I was out sometime. He was ill for a year or a year and a half.

Q Do you remember the period of his illness?

A No.

Q Approximately?

A I had worked there about five years, I guess.

Q When did your employment with him terminate, approximately?

A I am not sure, but I believe I worked there until about October 1942.

Q In what capacity did you work for Dr. Tweedie?

A Receptionist and nurse although I am not a Registered Nurse.

Q Where was Dr. Tweedie's office located at that time?

A 3326 W. 54th Street, Los Angeles, California.

Q What type of practice did Dr. Tweedie handle at that time?

A Obstetrics and abortions, and then whatever patients came into the office from the street, you might say.

Q Did Dr. Tweedie make a general practice of conducting abortions?

A Yes.

Q Have you ever met Joan Barry?

A Yes.

Q When?

A When she was at the office.

Q Do you remember the date?

A No, I don't remember the exact date?

Q Approximately?

A Late in 1941.

Q Will you please relate the circumstances under which you met Miss Barry?

A Most of Dr. Tweedie's patients were sent by other doctors, and it seems to me she was sent by Dr. Immerman. I remember that she came to the office.

Q Who was with Miss Barry when she came to the office?

A I don't remember.

Q By the office you understand we are referring to Dr. Tweedie's office?

A Yes.

Q When she arrived at the office, were you the first person with whom she talked?

A I imagine so.

Q What was said?

A As a rule if a patient was sent by a doctor to the office, and Dr. Tweedie was not there, I would take the patient's history, the address, who sent them there, and age, and what they wanted to see the doctor about.

Q Was Dr. Tweedie present at the time Miss Barry came in?

A I don't know, if not, he was later.

Q Did you talk to Miss Barry?

A Yes, I am almost sure I did.

Q What reason did she have for coming to the office?

A Pregnancy.

Q Was she desirous of obtaining an abortion?

A Yes.

Q Did you take down her family history, etc?

A Yes.

Q After that what did you do?

A She was told what to bring to the office, what to do before she came in, how much it would cost her, and how long she would be there, approximately, and given a date.

Q What was she told it would cost her?

A I wouldn't have any idea.

Q After you told her these things, what did she do?

A I would say she left the office and returned on the date which I had given her.

Q You don't remember that date?

A No, I don't.

- Q When she returned to the office, who was with her?
- A Myself, I imagine. I was always the one who took a patient to Dr. Tweedie. They would pay their money, and then they would go into a smaller room, get undressed, and get ready for the operation.
- Q Who was with her at the time she arrived at the office?
- A I don't remember who brought her. I do remember there was a man. I recall he used the telephone in my office.
- Q What was his name?
- A He was supposed to be some friend of Charlie Chaplin's. He took care of all his business.
- Q Do you recall his first name?
- A Tim.
- Q Can you describe him?
- A I couldn't, except to say he was well dressed, and a fairly nice looking man.
- Q How long was he there?
- A I cannot remember, except it seems he used the telephone, I don't know.
- Q Whom did he call?
- A I don't know.
- Q Did you overhear the conversation?
- A No, and I think during the day he called to see how she was.
- Q Did you take Miss Barry into Dr. Tweedie's office at that time?
- A She would come into the reception room, and go into Dr. Tweedie's office, or if he wasn't there, she would be taken into the room to get undressed.
- Q You stated before that prior to the patient's undressing, the money was paid to Dr. Tweedie?
- A That is right.
- Q On this occasion who paid for Miss Barry's operation?
- A I really don't remember.
- Q Do you recall whether the money was paid by cash or by check?
- A Very few times was it paid by check.
- Q Would you say on this occasion it was cash?
- A I would say it was.
- Q Do you recall whether someone paid that money for Miss Barry, or whether she paid it herself?
- A I couldn't say.
- Q Was the operation performed on that day?

A Yes, as I recall Joan was packed with gauze, and she remained in the office, I would say a week.

Q But she was operated on then packed?

A Yes, probably he couldn't get everything and he wanted to make sure, so he packed it and then she would naturally pass it when the gauze was taken out.

Q What type of operation was it?

A They call it a curettment.

Q Was that a type of abortion?

A Yes.

Q Who else was there?

A If I recall it was Miss [redacted] I don't know whether [redacted] was there or not.

(b)(6)

Q Do you know where [redacted] resides?

A No, I don't know. She left the office when her brother found out what Dr. Tweedie was doing. She was a Latter Day Saint, the same as I am.

Q Do you remember where she lived at that time?

A In Huntington Park.

Q Do you remember the street?

A No.

Q Do you remember her brother's name?

A No, I don't.

Q Where did he reside?

A In Huntington Park.

Q Do you know his occupation?

A I think he was going to school.

Q Where?

A University of Southern California, I think.

(b)(6)

Q Was Miss [redacted] a registered nurse?

A I think she was just a practical nurse. She had graduated from a Mrs. Pierce's Nursing School in Los Angeles.

Q How many nurses were usually in attendance at one of these operations?

A As a rule two.

Q Then is it probable that there were three of you present, Miss [redacted], yourself and Miss [redacted]?

(b)(6)

A I don't recall whether Miss [redacted] was the night nurse then.

Q Was this operation performed at night?

A No, I am sure it was in the morning.

Q Who performed the operation?

A Dr. Tweedie.

Q Did Dr. Tweedie use instruments?

A Yes.

Q Were these instruments used with the intent to procuring a miscarriage?

A Yes.

Q At that time was Miss Barry in good health?

A Yes, to my knowledge.

Q Was this operation necessary to preserve her life?

A I would say, no.

Q You have stated that Miss Barry stayed at the office for seven or eight days, were there rooms provided for patients?

A One room.

Q Did she stay in this room for that period of time?

A Yes.

Q During the time she was there what visitors did she receive?

A I don't remember. The only one I seem to remember was some man by the name of Tim.

Q Would you recognize Tim if you were to see him now?

A Was it Durant?

Q Did you have any conversations with Miss Barry at this time?

A Yes.

Q At any time during her stay, did Charlie Chaplin come to the office?

A I think not.

Q Did you see Chaplin at any time during this period?

A No.

Q Did Miss Barry during this time mention Mr. Chaplin?

A Yes, that was her topic of conversation.

Q What did she say?

A She said she was studying under him; she was going to make a picture; and how wonderful he was. She mentioned his older boys. She had her room there and she lived there.

Q Did she say who was the father of the child?

A She definitely said it was Charles Chaplin. That is what was understood.

Q You say, that was what was understood?

A That she was living at his home; that he was going to make a star of her, and she spoke of Paulette Goddard. Some of her clothes were still there.

Q Was Joan at that time living with Chaplin?

A That was the impression I received.

Q Did you receive that impression from Miss Barry?

A I talked to no one else. I never talked to Chaplin.

Q What was Miss Barry's attitude toward this operation, was she in favor of it?

A The first time, yes, because if she didn't have it she could not carry on with her work.

Q When Miss Barry left the office, in what manner did she leave?

A It seems to me a car came for her. It seems that I called that she could be picked up at a certain time.

Q Whom did you call?

A She gave me the number.

Q Do you know whose number it was?

A I understood it was Chaplin's residence.

Q With whom did you talk?

A I don't know.

Q Was it with Charlie Chaplin?

A No.

Q Was it with Tim Durant?

A It could have been.

Q What did you say?

A It seems I gave the message that Joan could be taken home.

Q Who was driving the automobile when it called for her?

A I don't remember.

Q When did you next see Joan Barry?

A I recall she came to the office for another examination by Dr. Tweedie.

Q Do you remember the approximate date?

A No.

Q How long was this after the first operation?

A I don't remember.

Q Who came with her this time?

A She did come back to the office for a check-up. I recall she gave me \$10.00 apiece for each of us three girls. That was a month or six weeks after.

Q Who came with her on that occasion?

A I just remember her alone.

Q Do you know how she arrived?

A No.

Q Who examined her?

A Dr. Tweedie.

Q On the occasion of her visit in connection with the second operation, who came with her?

A I don't know.

Q Do you remember by what means of conveyance she arrived?

A I don't remember for sure, but it seems to me she came in a chauffeur driven automobile.

Q Did anyone come into the office with her?

A I think not.

Q On this occasion were you the first person in the office with whom she talked?

A Yes.

Q What did she say?

A She probably said she came back to see Dr. Tweedie.

Q Did she say why?

A I imagine she was pregnant.

Q Did she see Dr. Tweedie?

A I don't remember if she did that day, but she did shortly after.

Q Did she have a second operation performed?

A Yes.

Q Was this operation an abortion?

A Yes, I would say it was a curettment.

Q Were instruments used?

A Yes.

Q Was the operation performed with the intent to procuring a miscarriage?

A Yes.

Q At that time was Miss Barry in good health?

A I would say so.

Q Was this operation necessary to preserve her life?

A As far as I know it wasn't.

Q Were you in attendance at the second operation?

A Yes.

Q Who else was present?

A I would say [REDACTED] (b)(6)

Q Would Miss [REDACTED] have been present?

A I don't think so. She had quit.

Q How much was paid for the operation?

A I don't remember.

Q In that case you do not remember who paid it?

A No.

Q Who performed the operation?

A Dr. Tweedie.

Q How long did Miss Barry stay in the office after the second operation?

A One day.

Q Did she receive any visitors during that period?

A I think not.

Q Were any phone calls made by her or did she receive any phone calls?

A There were some phone calls made because she wanted to go home and I saw no reason why she should go home any more than any other person. I didn't think she was able to leave. We never allowed a patient to leave.

Q Who made the phone calls?

A I did.

Q To whom?

A She gave me the number.

Q Do you recall what was said during the telephone conversation?

A It seems that Joan would not be back, she would have to remain in the office until morning. When I went off at 5:00 she was to remain in the office.

Q Did she remain in the office?

A No.

Q When did she leave?

A I told her goodbye when I left and I said I would see her in the morning. She did leave. [redacted] called me and said she was going to leave, and I told her she was not to leave.

(b)(6)

Q Were you present when she left the office?

A I could have been just leaving the office. I recall the next morning [redacted] told me she went to Chaplin's home. She took Joan to Chaplin's home?

(b)(6)

Q [redacted] took Joan Barry to Chaplin's home?

A Yes.

Q How did she go?

A In a chauffeur driven car.

Q Did you see the car?

A I don't think so.

Q On the occasion of any of the telephone calls you referred to, can you say for certain that they were made to Chaplin's residence?

A I would say they were made to his home.

Q Did you speak to Mr. Chaplin?

A No.

Q To your knowledge had he ever been to Dr. Tweedie's office?

A No, he was very clever, I don't think he did.

Q To your knowledge was any of the money with which these operations were paid furnished by Mr. Chaplin?

A I naturally thought they were.

Q Why?

A Through Joan.

Q Did she say the money was furnished by Mr. Chaplin?

A I just took it for granted that it was.

Q Was the subject discussed?

A The subject of Charlie Chaplin was discussed.

Q Will you tell us what you remember of the conversation that pertained to Mr. Chaplin?

A Joan didn't want to have the second operation. When Dr. Tweedie knew she didn't want to have it done that was the end of it. I remember something that Tim brought her back to the office and told Dr. Tweedie she had changed her mind - wanted the operation, and she did have it done.

Q Did she say why she changed her mind?

A It was just that Chaplin didn't want her to have the child.

Q Did she say that?

A Something in our conversation. It seems she said she wanted to have it but he forbid her to have it. Of course, she told me all of the things he was doing for her, but she was unhappy.

Q Was it your impression that Miss Barry didn't want to have the second abortion performed but was persuaded to do so by Mr. Chaplin?

A I think so.

Q Did you have any conversations during either of the operations with Tim Durant?

A I wish I could say for sure. Since he was to the office, it is in my mind I did. When I think of Joan, I think of Tim Durant or Duranty. It seems to be in my mind that he persuaded Joan to have this operation then.

Q Do you remember anything in connection with either of the two operations concerning Mr. Chaplin that you have not mentioned here yet?

A The only thing I recall is that he did give the nurse who took Joan home money for having taken care of her.

Q What was the nurse's name?

A [REDACTED] (b)(6)

Q Was this on the occasion of the first or second operation?

A Second.

Q Did the nurse stay overnight with Miss Barry?

A No, I think she stayed about an hour.

Q Did she see Mr. Chaplin personally?

A I understand she talked about an hour with Mr. Chaplin, and he gave her money for taking care of Joan.

Q Did he give her the money personally?

A So she told me. (b)(6)

Q Can you recall any other facts concerning Miss [REDACTED] that might assist us to locate her now?

A No, I haven't seen her since she left the office. Even when the office was closed, they might have taken her statement, but for some unknown reason she was never called in, with me anyway.

Q Mrs. [REDACTED] have you ever been arrested?

A No. (b)(6)

Q Would you be willing to appear as a witness in an Immigration hearing to testify to what you have said here today?

A Yes.

Q Would you be willing to appear in Court to testify as to what you have said here today?

A Yes.

Q Is there anything you would care to add to this statement?

A I can't think of anything.

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony, pages 1 to 12, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Further, corrections numbered ___ to ___ were made at my request.



Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 7th day of Oct 1952

(b)(6)



(b)(7)(c) Investigator, Immigration & Naturalization
Service, Los Angeles, California

Certified true and correct transcript
of the shorthand notes of this proceeding.

Pally Partridge

BE IT RESOLVED by SEATTLE POST No. 1 of the AMERICAN LEGION, assembled in regular meeting this 7th day of October, 1952, in the American Legion Memorial Building, Seattle, Washington;

That WHEREAS Charlie Chaplin first came to the United States from England in 1910 and has remained here for forty years, as a resident of the United States of America, but without making any application for citizenship; and,

WHEREAS, Charlie Chaplin has, by virtue of his great talent as an artist in the field of acting, gained the respect and adulation of the American public but in reciprocation thereof has set himself up as an arrogant "citizen of the world"; and,

WHEREAS, although Chaplin was of military age during World War I he never bore arms to defend either his native England or the United States which provided his wealth; and,

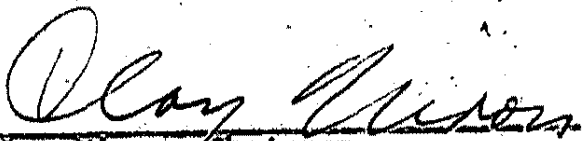
WHEREAS, his personal conduct in the United States has been one of great public scandal, involving moral turpitude; and,

WHEREAS, Chaplin's known affiliation with and his financial contributions to the Communist cause and his adherence to the party line have given aid and comfort to the known enemies of the United States of America and their way of life; now, therefore,

WE DO HEREBY COMMEND the action of the Attorney General of the United States in barring the return of Charlie Chaplin to the United States until the Immigration and Naturalization Service can investigate and determine whether Chaplin is a desirable alien resident.



ATTEST:


Clay Nixon, Chairman,
Americanism Committee

BE IT RESOLVED by SEATTLE POST No. 1 of the AMERICAN LEGION,
assembled in regular meeting this 7th day of October, 1952, in the
American Legion Memorial Building, Seattle, Washington;

That WHEREAS Charlie Chaplin first came to the United States from
England in 1910 and has remained here for forty years, as a resident
of the United States of America, but without making any application for
citizenship; and,

WHEREAS, Charlie Chaplin has, by virtue of his great talent as
an artist in the field of acting, gained the respect and adulation of
the American public but in reciprocation thereof has set himself up as
an arrogant "citizen of the world"; and,

WHEREAS, although Chaplin was of military age during World War I
he never bore arms to defend either his native England or the United States
which provided his wealth; and,

WHEREAS, his personal conduct in the United States has been one of
great public scandal, involving moral turpitude; and,

WHEREAS, Chaplin's known affiliation with and his financial
contributions to the Communist cause and his adherence to the party line
have given aid and comfort to the known enemies of the United States of
America and their way of life; now, therefore,

WE DO HEREBY COMMEND the action of the Attorney General of the
United States in barring the return of Charlie Chaplin to the United States
until the Immigration and Naturalization Service can investigate and
determine whether Chaplin is a desirable alien resident.

ATTEST:

Clay Nixon /s/
Clay Nixon, Chairman,
Americanism Committee

Office Memorandum

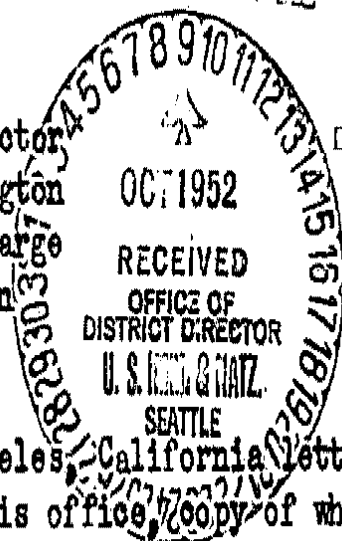
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1209-6397

1209-7814

TO : [redacted] District Director
 (b)(7)(c) [redacted] Seattle, Washington
 FROM : [redacted] Officer in Charge
 [redacted] Portland, Oregon
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DATE: October 8, 1952



Reference is had to Los Angeles, California letter 1600-41933 of the 7th instant addressed to this office, copy of which was forwarded to you, requesting that we secure a detailed sworn statement from John (b)(7)(c) Leech regarding the subject. On October 25, 1951, Mr. [redacted] telephoned to me, advising that he had just received a telephone call from the Central Office directing that under no circumstances is John L. Leech to be used as a witness in any of our cases. He further said that the Central Office directed that in the event any other office of this Service requests us to arrange for the appearance of Leech as a witness, I am to send that request direct to the Central Office, take no further action, and not even notify the other field office what we have done. This telephone conversation was later confirmed by your letter, 1209-6397 2725-P-22800 of October 26, 1951 and also by your letter, 1209-6397 of July 3, 1952.

In view of these instructions it will be appreciated if you will advise me what I should do in response to the request of the District Director at Los Angeles. I am not exactly complying with Mr. [redacted] instructions by sending the Los Angeles letter to the Central Office because it appears likely that the Central Office is aware of what is going on (b)(7)(c) and approves of our contacting Mr. Leech. The matter will be held in [redacted] until I hear from you.

[redacted]

5-29-81

Enforcement

DECLASSIFIED

19

3030

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Investigations 9/15/52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : District Director, New York, N. Y. DATE: 1600-41933-Inv. October 7, 1952

FROM : Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

0200-427798
 10/15/52 ✓

The Central Office, under date of October 1, 1952, has requested that one Max Eastman be interviewed relative to his knowledge of the above named subject. According to one Rupert Hughes, Eastman is an old time friend and associate of Chaplin, and is believed by Hughes to have indoctrinated Chaplin with pro-Communist philosophy. Our information indicates that Eastman is presently employed as a Roving Editor by the Reader's Digest, with headquarters in Pleasantville, New York.

It is desired that Eastman be located, and a sworn question and answer statement obtained, if possible, outlining his entire period of association with the subject and any knowledge he may have concerning Chaplin's membership or affiliation with the Communist Party, or any related front organization, including any contributions made by Chaplin to such groups.

It is further desired, if practical, that Eastman be questioned concerning any knowledge he may have with respect to Chaplin's moral character, as outlined in our previous request with respect to Robert Arden, your [redacted] (b)(6)

Due to the urgency of the investigation, expeditious action is desired, and your reply should be forwarded air mail.

[redacted]

AIR MAIL

cc: Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C. (b)(7)(c)
 Attn.: Raymond F. Farrell, Asst. Commissioner,
 Investigations Division

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
 Date

DECLASSIFIED
CONFIDENTIAL

F.W. 13
 Pleasantville
 Ch 1-0400
 CR 5-2746
 Chilmark Man.
 C-140- (Murdock's Living and)
 flight in 8/15/52

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1600-41933-Inv.
October 7, 1952

Officer in Charge, Portland, Oregon

Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

The Central Office, under date of October 1, 1952, has requested that Mr. John Leech, known to your office, be interviewed and a detailed statement secured from him regarding his personal knowledge, and/or conversations with Party officials of Chaplin's membership in, affiliations with, or contributions to the Communist Party, and any related front groups.

In questioning Leech, additional details should be elicited as to Party contributions made by Chaplin, and he should be asked to elaborate on the statement attributed to him in Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated October 2, 1947, as follows:

"John Leech, a Communist Party member, in testifying before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury in 1938, said that during the agricultural strike in the San Joaquin Valley in California during 1934, Ella Winter collected \$500 from Chaplin, which was turned into a Communist Party Strike Relief Committee."

For your assistance in questioning Mr. Leech, a copy of his statement dated June 22, 1950, before [REDACTED] is attached. This is the only copy contained in our file, and it should be returned with your report of investigation. (b)(7)(c)

It is requested that your investigation be expedited as the date of Chaplin's anticipated return is unknown, and reply forwarded air mail.

Enclosure

AIR MAIL

SPECIAL

cc: District Director, Seattle, Wash. ✓
" Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
Attn.: Raymond F. Farrell, Asst. Commissioner,
Investigations Division

(b)(7)(c)

DECLASSIFIED

[REDACTED]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

SPECIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A5-830879

1600-41933 Inv.

DATE: October 7, 1952

GPO 16-10064

New York, N.Y.

Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

99171-396

SUBJECT: A-5 830 879; September 18, 1952; RUDOLPH KLIGER, aka ROBERT ARDEN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

10/10/52 ✓

Your memorandum of above date addressed to the Commissioner has been directed to this office for reply.

It is desired that a sworn question and answer statement be taken from Arden covering in detail his entire period of association with Charles Spencer Chaplin with particular emphasis upon , one, any knowledge of membership or affiliation on the part of Chaplin with the Communist Party or any subsidiary organization, including contributions to same, and, secondly, any knowledge of immoral conduct on the part of Chaplin. It is noted from your letter that Arden professes knowledge of Chaplin's affection for and assistance to the Russian Government, and other questionable associations.

With respect to Chaplin's immoral conduct, this office is interested, aside from general information, in establishing two points; namely, (1) did Chaplin at any time conspire to have abortions performed on any of his female consorts; and (2) did he engage in sexual relations at any time with persons other than his wife while he was married, thereby committing adultery.

Our investigation indicates that both Arden and one Thomas (Tim) Durant known to each other, may have been instrumental in procuring likely female prospects for Chaplin.

For your assistance in questioning Arden, you are advised that it appears further that Chaplin and Paulette Goddard were married about June, 1936, and were divorced in Juarez, Mexico on June 4, 1942. He married his present wife, Oona O'Neil, on June 16, 1943.

Our investigation has shown that one Joan Berry, now Joan Seck, had three abortions performed in this City in approximately September, 1941, January, 1942, and August, 1942 which she attributed to her sexual relationship with Chaplin, and states that he caused her to have these abortions performed. Two of the operations were performed by a Dr. A.M. Tweedie, 54th and Crenshaw, Los Angeles, California, and the third by a Doctor whose name is unknown, who maintained offices on Wilshire Boulevard, this City. Arden should be specifically questioned as to any knowledge in his possession in this regard.

A copy of our report of October 6, 1952 to the Central Office is attached.

(b)(7)(c)

In duplicate
AIRMAIL
Encl.

DECLASSIFIED



5-29-81
Date
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

TELEGRAM

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Salaries and Expenses, Immigration
and Naturalization Service

DISTRICT DIRECTOR
LOS ANGELES

0300-427798 NEMC
October 6, 1952

BEDUW WHETHER YOUR OFFICE IN POSSESSION OF RECORDINGS OF CHARES CHAPLIN BROADCASTS
OF DECEMBER SIXTEENTH NINETEEN FORTY ONE AND DECEMBER SIXTEENTH NINETEEN FORTY TWO
ALLEGEDLY FURNISHED CARMICHAEL BY ROBERT E. ARDEN IN NINETEEN FORTY NINE.



(b)(7)(C)

by

Acting Chief
Investigations Section

Copy this date delivered to Lawrence R. Shaw, Acting Communications Operator

by _____

EMC:ehs

50.0

CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer Oct, 1952 A5 653 092
Seattle

AMENDED Notice. If applicant for admission,
DETAIN and REPORT immediately to [REDACTED]
District Director, Seattle, personally by (b)(7)(c)
telephone.

Departed from New York, Sept. 17, 1952 w/reentry
permit.

Born London, England, April 16, 1889.

LPR: Hollywood, California.

70 0



THE AMERICAN

LEGIION

MAGAZINE

SEE PAGE 18...

OUR ACADEMIC HUCKSTERS

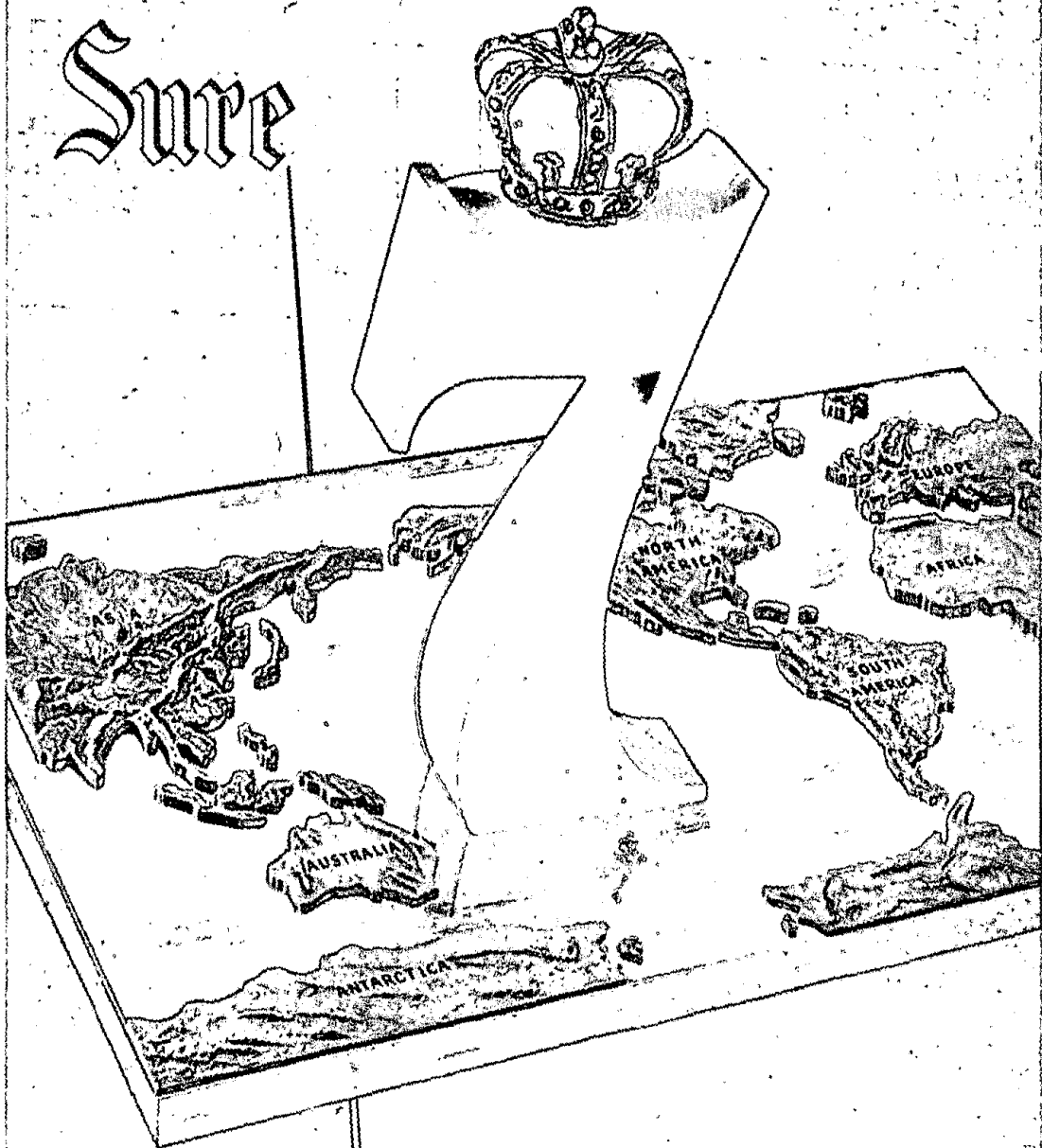
*Their product is reaction,
peddled as the new liberalism*

DECEMBER 1952



HOWARD L. FIELD
P. O. BOX 1161
LOS ANGELES-53 CALIF
812

Sure



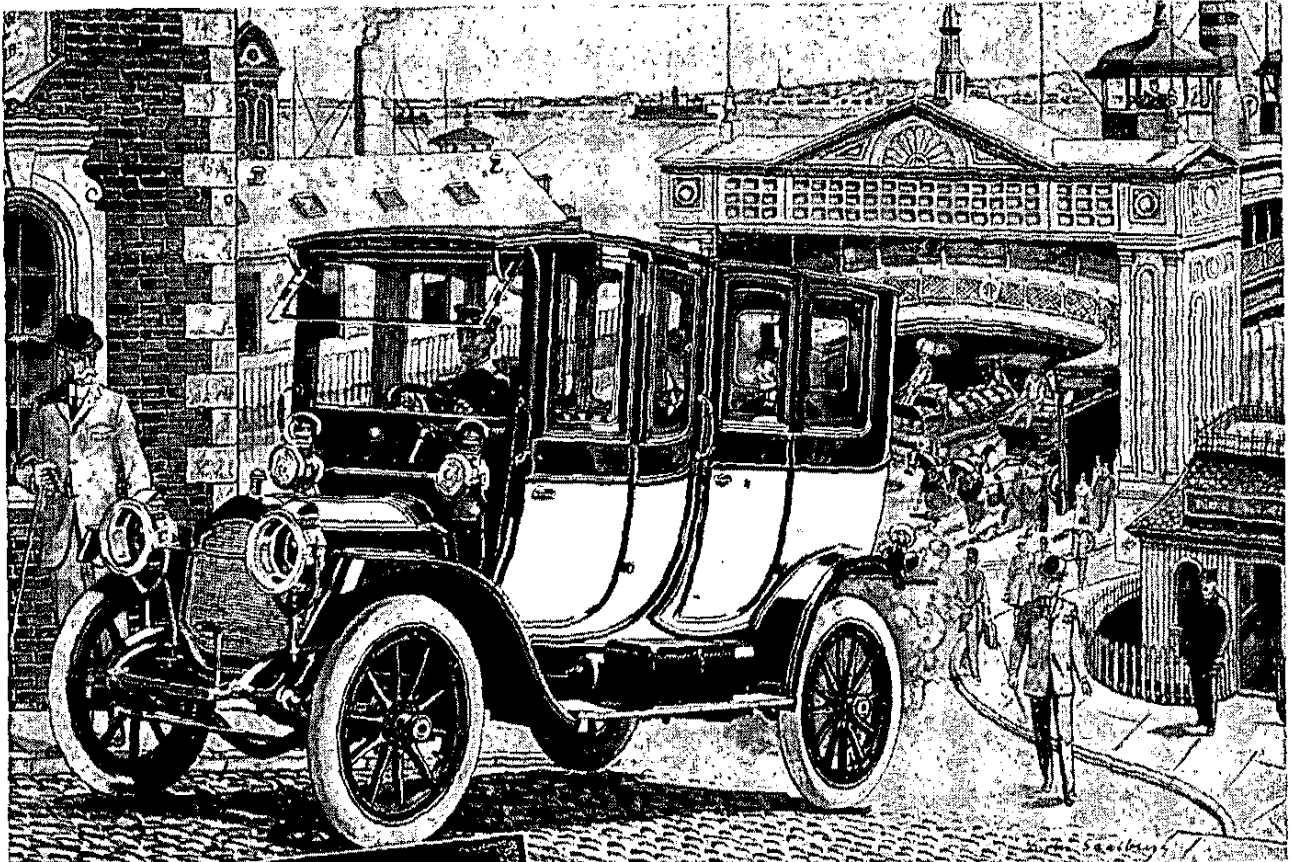
as there are Seven Continents

You can travel the 7 continents... sail the 7 seas... but you'll never find a whiskey as smooth... as satisfying as Seagram's 7 Crown! Yes, one fine day, you'll taste one fine sip. Then you'll face the fact that this is the finest whiskey on the face of the earth!



Say Seagram's and be Sure

SEAGRAM'S 7 CROWN, BLENDED WHISKEY, 86.8 PROOF, 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS, SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS CORP., N. Y.



1912 PACKARD town car had a four-cylinder engine, weighed 4,000 pounds and sold for \$4,600. The separation between the chauffeur and passenger compartments gave it a double-body look.

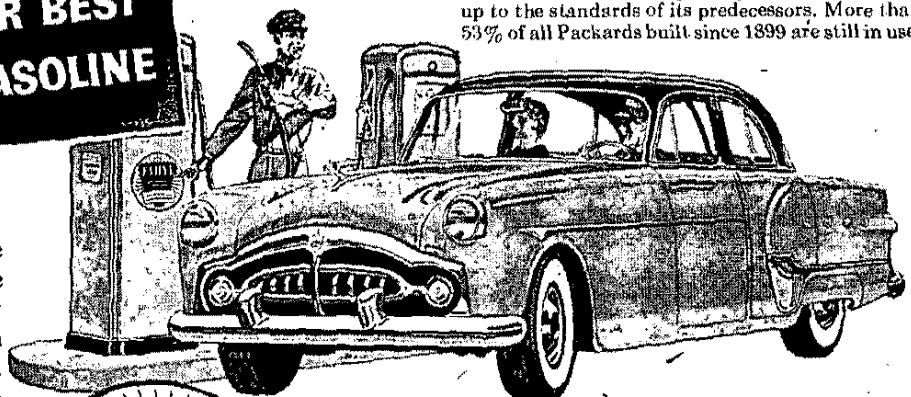
TODAY AS YESTERDAY
CARS RUN THEIR BEST
ON THE BEST GASOLINE

You can see why critics said the automobile would never replace the horse. Underpowered early motorcars usually bogged down on roads that a good horse could travel. But we wonder what the "Get a horse" folks say today. Particularly when they see the performance of a modern engine using "Ethyl" gasoline.

"Ethyl" gasoline is high octane gasoline. It's the gasoline modern high compression engines need to develop top power and efficiency. It's the gasoline you ought to buy. Remember, there's a powerful difference between gasoline and "Ethyl" gasoline.

ETHYL
CORPORATION

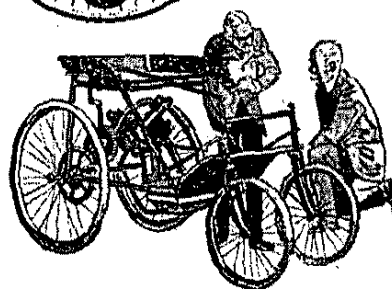
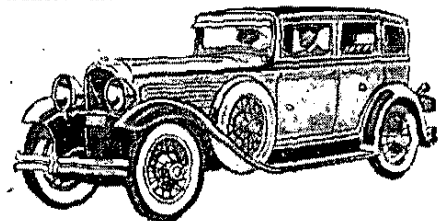
New York 17, N.Y. . . . Ethyl Antiknock Ltd., In Canada



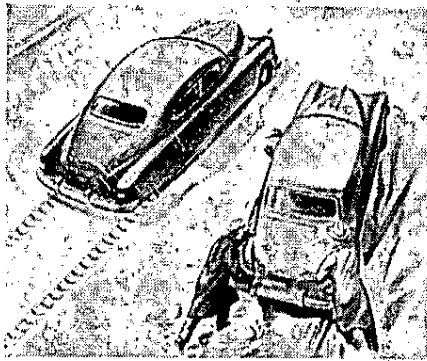
1952 PACKARD, with its high compression engine, lives up to the standards of its predecessors. More than 53% of all Packards built since 1899 are still in use.



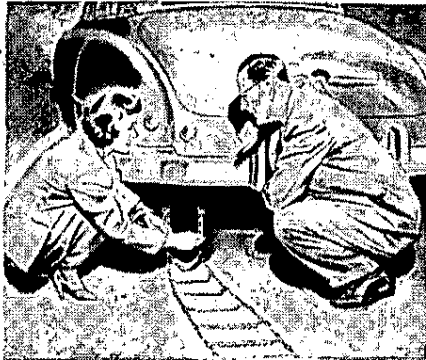
1930 ROOSEVELT was advertised as the world's first straight eight priced under \$1,000. It was Marmon's entry into the low-priced field but lasted only a short time.



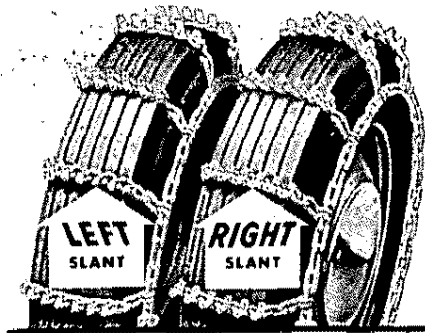
1894 BALZER was built by a New York City inventor. Its air-cooled, three-cylinder engine was of the rotary type—the cylinders and crankcase revolved around a fixed crankshaft.



Too late for WEED CHAINS after you're stuck in the snow. Put them on before you start.



It's easier to put on chains with ZIP-ON TIRE CHAIN APPLIERS. Keep a pair handy.



Best Tire Chains Ever Made Because

THEY STOP YOU SHORTER

HELP YOU START ON ICE OR SNOW

GIVE DOUBLE WEAR

thanks to Flaring Reinforcements with 288 Gripping Points

Designed for Today's Traffic

GET YOURS TODAY

WEED AMERICAN V-BARS

ACCO In Business for Your Safety

AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE COMPANY, INC.
York, Pa. • Bridgeport, Conn.



THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

VOL. 53 No. 6

THE AMERICAN LEGION



This scene may be duplicated in your town—the new spirit that shrouds Christmas with every passerby.

POSTMASTER: Please send copies returned under labels Form 3579 to Post Office Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

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New York 36, N. Y.
WESTERN OFFICE
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

Please notify the Circulation Department, Publications Division, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana, if you have changed your address, using notice form 225 which you may secure from your Postmaster. Be sure to cut off the address label on your Magazine and paste it in the space provided. Always give your latest membership card number and both your new and your old address.

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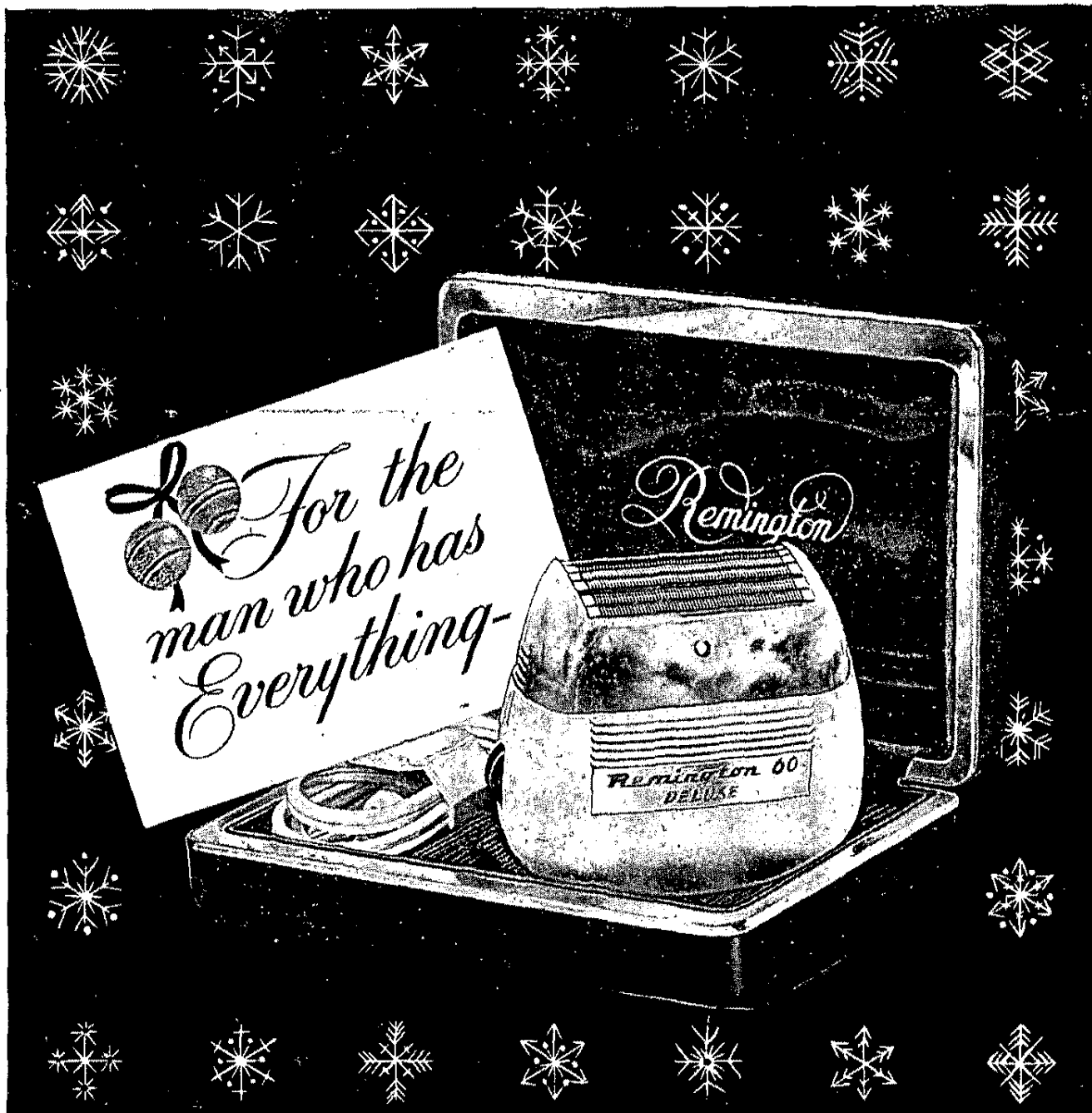
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Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included.

Lewis K. Gough, National Commander, Indianapolis
John Stelle, McLeansboro, Illinois, Chairman of the Legion Publications Commission; Dan W. Emmett, Ventura, California, and Earl L. Meyer, Alliance, Nebraska, Vice-Chairmen. Members of the Commission: Russell Larcombe, Malta; Mont.
Director of Publications James F. O'Neil, New York, N. Y.
Consultant James F. Barton, Indianapolis, Ind.
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Lewis K. Gough, National Commander, Indianapolis
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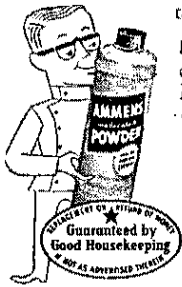
REMINGTON
60

TOES IRRITATED?

Get **FAST RELIEF** with
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For Ammens contains *three* famous medicinal ingredients—gives 3-way medicated skin care: (1) It soothes, relieves and helps heal irritated skin. (2) Its extra softness protects and cushions sore skin, and so promotes healing. (3) Its extra fluffy texture, gives cooling relief. For real medicated skin care, get genuine Ammens Medicated Powder at any drug counter today.



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EASE COLD MISERY

Take Tabcin

AT ALL DRUG STORES
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Roll and Bowl!

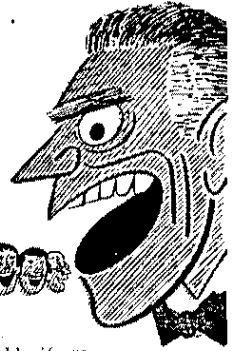
BRAND NEW GAME that is SWEEPING THE COUNTRY!

Appeals to everyone — young or old. Not a dull moment. Has all the scoring possibilities of real bowling and all the excitement of a dice game. Set includes a soft, noiseless plastic dice box, two hand made engraved dice, bowling score sheet and complete instructions. Be the first in your neighborhood to get this exciting new game.

PRICE **\$2.00** POSTPAID.

E. C. KROPP COMPANY
1836 N. 16th Street, Milwaukee 5, Wisconsin

Sound Off!



Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

POST LEVEL

Sir: Replying to C. Benn Forsyth, who asks what can be done on the Post level, to bring facts about subversion to light, I should like to suggest that his Post do as we recently did in Louisiana on the State level. While the cost to us was \$26, there should be no cost to a Post for this program. It was handled as follows: Through the co-operation of Radio KRAMD, we prepared the series of 24 five minute talks on communism supplied in script by National HQ. These were placed on tape, four sets of which were circulated throughout the State and were aired by fourteen radio stations in as many cities. Introduction was made by local Post Commanders and tapes were run daily until used. Costs were for mailing tapes and loss of them.

A. B. Krueger
Houghton, La.

EDWARD G. ROBINSON

Sir: Congratulations to Edward G. Robinson for his forthright article in the October issue. It should furnish a blueprint for all Americans, particularly those prominent in the fields of entertainment, politics, education, etc., to follow. If only the many other men of prominence whose sincere patriotism and concern for the underprivileged have been used by communist front organizations would have the guts to do what he did, it would go a long way toward restoring and strengthening the belief of the American people in their country and their way of life.

W. P. Wilson, Jr.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Sir: The lesson in Mr. Robinson's story is tolerance for those caught in the commie mesh and the hand of friendship and understanding to those who later come clean.

Noah D. Alper
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir: Why print the article on Edward G. Robinson in your *Legion Magazine*? If he was once a stinker he still must be until he is proved otherwise by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

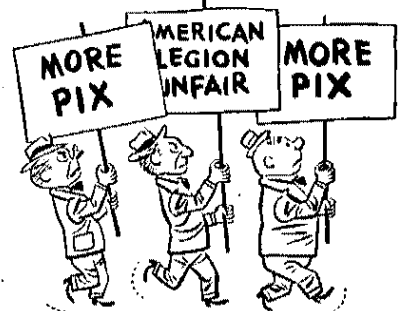
Mrs. E. E. Wasson
Indianapolis

TIP FOR LEAVITT

Sir: In reply to Mr. Bob Leavitt whose letter took exception to the magazine's references to Owen Lattimore, please be advised for his own information that Owen Lattimore testified falsely before the Senate Subcommittee on at least five separate

matters that were relevant to the inquiry and substance of the Institute of Pacific Relations. See Report of the Committee on the Judiciary 82nd Congress 2nd Session page 224, a resolution relating to the internal security of the United States. It would be well worth while if more men in the Legion would read these reports and find out the facts before they find fault.

Robert Porter
St. Petersburg, Fla.



MOST PICK PIX

Sir: In reply to William H. Vogt's letter in the October issue about pictures in the magazine, I read it from cover to cover but I think it takes illustrations to go with a story before it is anywhere near complete.

Chris Nix
Waldron, Ark.

Sir: I must agree with William H. Vogt. Just about all we get is advertising and pictures. Why not change the name *American Legion Magazine* to *American Legion Picture Book*?

R. E. Townsend
McAlester, Okla.

Sir: I say NO. I do not want to check out my Legion membership or the magazine but will—unless I have plenty of cartoons, pictures and letters. You might make your stories more brief.

F. H. Hillman
Okmulgee, Okla.

Sir: If William H. Vogt wants more solid reading matter let him go to a library. I get just as big a kick out of the pictures as I do the rest of it.

N. L. Mayer
Chicago

Sir: They say one picture is worth 10,000 words. I for one always look at the pictures first, and there are times when the picture induces me to read the article. I say don't take away the pictures.

Eva Anderson
Seattle, Wash.

Sir: I vote for more reading matter. I have

four veteran sons and I read the magazine from cover to cover as it keeps me posted on veterans' affairs.

Mary Louise B. Mitchell
Los Angeles

Sir: I hope you get a majority of "No's" so you keep the magazine as it is. I say to keep on the way you are at present.

S/Sgt. Richard J. Quance
Montgomery, Ala.

▼ The vote was approximately 80% in favor of the present ratio of pictures to text.

Editors

HOW ABOUT NATIVES?

Sir: We hear so much about protection for the so-called minority groups. How about some protection for the native American? It looks as though he is being pushed around by these pressure groups to the extent that he is beginning to look like an orphan in his own country. Did we fight for this country in order that a bunch of politicians could make it the dumping ground of the world?

I. C. Grund
Los Angeles

CLARIFICATION

Sir: Just a line to identify the locomotive and boxcar shown on page 39 of the October issue. The outfit and crew are that of Oneida County Voiture #29, Upstate New York.

Vincent G. Hoff
Utica, N. Y.

Sir: On page 33 of the October issue in a picture caption you list my address as Phoenix, Arizona. We are proud of Phoenix and it's a fine city, but the real garden spot of the scenic southwest is Kingman, Arizona, which is my home town.

C. R. Waters
Department Commander
Kingman, Arizona

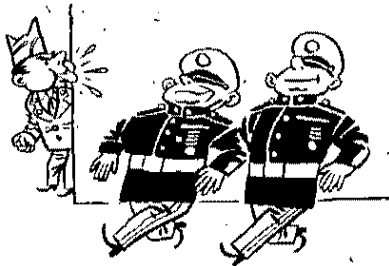


AUTO TAXES

Sir: I hope Frank Fogarty's story in your October magazine helps to stiffen resistance to any increase in the amount of taxes doled out by the American motorist. Heaven knows our highways need improvement and expansion but I don't think the passenger car owner can stand to foot any more of the bill. I think part of the solution lies in weight-distance taxes on heavy trucks like they have in New York. And I don't think it solves anything to blame part of the trouble — as Mr. Fogarty does — on claims that some highway-user tax money is being used for non-highway purposes. Your article inspired me to look up some statistics on highway spending. In 1950, \$226,001,000 was diverted by the

states from highway funds to non-highway purposes. But, the states raised \$476,226,000 for highways from non-highway users.

David Graham
Trenton, N. J.



SICK OF MARINES

Sir: I get so sick and tired of reading in the newspapers about the Marines. It's the Marines this and the Marines that. Where are all the millions of men and boys who were drafted into the Army? Now I am in favor of giving credit where credit is due, but how about the Army? I say let's forget the Marines and Navy for a few days and try giving the real backbone of the Armed Service a chance to get inspected for a change.

L. M. Boyd, Sr.
Mobile, Ala.

COLUMNISTS AND COMMENTATORS

Sir: I have read with appreciation your articles on communism in the movies, also in the educational, book and periodical fields. However, I wish that you would publish an article on newspaper columnists and radio broadcasters. The most offensive of these, in my opinion, is Drew Pearson. While he claims to be against communism, he attacks moderates and conservatives viciously, and no anti-communist is safe from his tongue.

Mercer L. Limrick
Fredericksburg, Va.

LET 'EM DESTROY IT

Sir: Howard W. Roberson touched me deeply with his letter about his "old favorite" army camp, namely Jefferson Barracks. I hate to hear of these camps being destroyed, but if there is one on the face of the earth that should have been destroyed it was surely Jefferson Barracks.

DeWitt F. Aebly
Helena, Ark.

SILENT TREATMENT

Sir: Is there a conspiracy to give the silent treatment to loyal Americans who try to emphasize our American traditions, and strive to awaken interest in American history? This writer and his wife have given four years of their time and a considerable amount of their money to this end, and have been shocked as have many others with like purposes. There seems to be a conspiracy to play down and give the silent treatment to loyal, sincere Americans who love their God, country and fellow man, and who seek only to spread a spirit of adhesion and cohesion among all Americans.

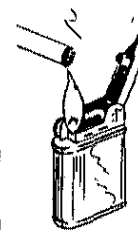
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Keep Hair Neat All Day This New Greaseless Way



**"V-7"—new grooming discovery now in Vitalis
Hair Tonic — outdates messy oils. Keeps hair in place
all day without gummy film or matted-down look.**

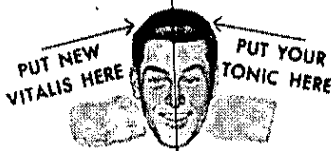
**Not an animal, vegetable
or mineral oil**

If you object to over-oily hair tonics, as most men do, here's good news. Now you can keep hair in place and easy to manage — yet avoid that gummy, "oil-slick" look.

The secret is a completely new kind of grooming agent — introduced to you in new finer Vitalis Hair Tonic.

Called "V-7," it is not an animal, vegetable or mineral oil. In fact, "V-7" was developed in the laboratory especially to overcome the messiness and other disadvantages of greasy oils.

Make this easy test



Even if you are satisfied with your present hair tonic, we think you'll be pleasantly surprised the very first time you use new finer Vitalis containing "V-7."

1. Hair stays neat, natural-looking. No heavy greasy look.
2. No gummy film or "matting down."

You can easily prove these facts for yourself. Just apply the tonic you are now using to one side of your head—new finer Vitalis to the other. See if you don't agree that the Vitalis side looks far better.

**Feels tingling good—
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In addition to good grooming, new Vitalis gives you a combination of active ingredients found in no other leading hair tonic.

Massaged briskly onto scalp in the famous "60-Second Workout," new finer Vitalis feels tingling good . . . far more refreshing than any cream or oil dressing. What's more, Vitalis routs dandruff flakes . . . helps you avoid that embarrassing "snow" on your collar.

**Outgrooms any other hair tonic
—or double your money back**

We think you'll find new Vitalis with "V-7" the finest hair tonic you ever used. If you don't agree, return unused portion to Bristol-Myers, 630 5th Ave., New York 20, N.Y. and get *double* your money back. You can't lose. Won't you try it?



Editor's Corner



POST-ELECTION

In the past few months we have had a good deal of mail accusing *The American Legion Magazine* of political bias. Certain articles critical of what was happening at home and abroad were cited as examples that we were favoring this party or that.

As this is written the election is still weeks off, but when it appears in print the election will be over and we shall have as our Chief Executive either Dwight D. Eisenhower or Adlai Stevenson.

Whether the new President is a Republican or a Democrat, changes are in order, and the mere fact that there is a new Chief Executive is not automatically going to bring about those changes. We trust that there will be a speedy improvement in our domestic and foreign policies, and The American Legion will do everything in its power to cooperate with our new President to this end. However, we reserve the right to remain critical of any official moves which we feel are not in the best interests of this country, regardless of the party that wins the election.

THEY'RE TRYING THE BACK DOOR

A new and evasive gimmick by which red movie artists may short-circuit America by producing "American" pictures abroad, was called to the attention of Congress by American Federation of Labor movie workers on August 25. The Hollywood AFL Film Council so advised Congressman John T. Wood, of Georgia, saying flatly: If U.S. films are made in Europe and released here, to permit red-ringed artists to evade the increasing barriers to their employment in Hollywood, this will undo much of the past work done to expose Hollywood communism by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, of which Wood is chairman.

As a specific example, Film Council chairman Roy Brewer cited the made-in-Italy film *Encounter*, starring Paul Muni. The Council's letter to Representative Wood reported that "United Artists is contemplating release" of *Encounter* in America. The letter took no exception to Muni but said: "This picture was produced by John Weber, identified as a full-time and long-active Party functionary in New York and Hollywood; and Bernard Vorhaus, also identified as a communist. It was directed by Joseph Losey, a fugitive from a House Un-American Activities subpoena. It was written by Ben Barzman, who also has been identified as a Party member. We urge you to take immediate steps to see to it that this picture is not shown in an American theater."

The letter said that the Hollywood AFL Film Council is asking United Artists not

to release *Encounter*, and intimated that the Council would do everything within its means that is legal to prevent American distribution of the film. However, it asked that Representative Wood's committee initiate legislation to check the trend toward red-made "American" films abroad, since "this type of police work is a responsibility which should not rest upon private citizens."

The Film Council told Representative Wood that a producer had approached it not long ago to advise he was planning to produce a film involving the "Unfriendly Nine" witnesses of the 1947 House Hollywood hearings. The producer asked assurances that AFL film workers would not resist production of such a film. He was told the AFL council would do everything in its means to block the production.

"Thereupon," says the Film Council letter to Representative Wood, "we were told that this was a short-sighted attitude, because such pictures could and would be made in foreign countries."

Saying that the film *Encounter* is but an example of a trend among ex-Hollywood reds, the letter reported that "Many such persons have gone to England, France, Mexico, Italy and other countries to produce films. They are now trying to bring these films back into the American market and show them in American theaters."

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

Toys and trees are traditionally associated with Christmas, and in this issue we present articles on both subjects. If you haven't already made your purchases at Toyland, Lester David's *What'll We Get the Kids?* can save you money and, more important, keep you from buying a toy your youngster won't like.

The Christmas Tree Man, by Jack Denton Scott, may surprise you, as it did us, by showing what a mammoth business is represented by the growing of trees destined to make kiddies' eyes pop on Christmas morning.

\$\$\$\$\$ and eeeee

Few veterans realize the many benefits available to them from the Federal Government and the various States. Indeed, so many and so varied are the aids to vets that a mere compiling of them is a vast job. The task, however, has been done, and done well, by an ex-Marine, Frank Mallen, in a book entitled *You've Got It Coming to You*, published by the David McKay Co. Incidentally, Mr. Mallen makes a point that we'd like to quote:

"Those not eligible to join The American Legion can now subscribe to *The American Legion Magazine*, heretofore restricted to members. This is a publication that from the very first should have been so available. Its articles are of general interest and it has the services of well-known writers. Subscription price is \$1.50 a year, address *American Legion Magazine*, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y."

We might point out that non-members have only one more month to get the Magazine for \$1.50. After January 1st, the price of a subscription goes up to \$2.00 a year.



From where I sit by Joe Marsh

Going . . . Going . . . Almost Gone

Granny Robinson put on quite a show the other night at the White Elephant auction at the Women's Club.

Towards the end of the evening, she had the ladies battling for everything. "What am I bid for this woman's black coat here—good as new? Who'll say ten dollars?" she asked.

Granny held the coat up, and commenced describing the coat's lining, sleeves, buttons—really "selling hard." Then, suddenly, she took a close look and blurted out "Land sakes, let's have no more bidding, please—this is my own coat!"

From where I sit, what almost happened to Granny was good for a laugh, but sometimes when people "get carried away" with their own talk it's not so funny. I prefer a glass of temperate beer while listening to my favorite radio program—you may like soda pop—or cider. I suggest we hold on to our personal opinions—and believe in them—but take a good close look at them before we try to "sell" them to our neighbor!

Joe Marsh

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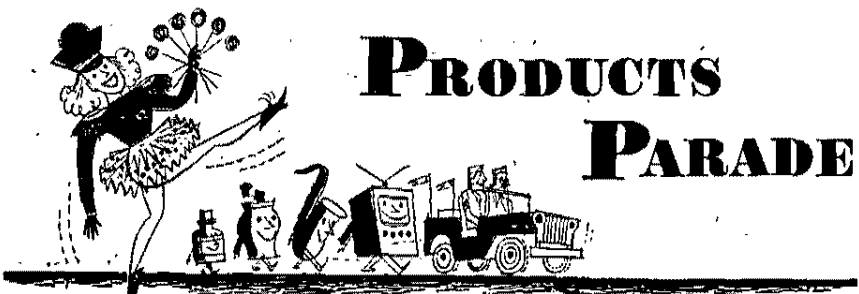
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Rifled barrel, .22 cal., high-powered air pistol for indoor-outdoor target shooting. CROSMAN ARMS CO., Dept. 54, Rochester 20, N. Y.



PRODUCTS PARADE

A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

WATER PURIFIER

Chemically pure, soft water is produced almost instantaneously from tap water with a new squeezable bottle-filter being made by Crystal Research Laboratories, Hartford, Conn. Made of Bakelite polyethylene, the bottle has a filter in its neck, and ion exchange chemicals in the filter remove minerals and salts of calcium, sodium, iron, magnesium and sulphate, chloride, bicarbonate and silicate ions. The bottles come in three sizes, six, eight and 16 ounces, and they cost \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$3.00 respectively. Filter refills are available in a two-ounce size which costs \$1.25 and produces from ten to 20 gallons of pure water; a three-ounce size which costs \$1.75 and produces from 15 to 25 gallons; and a four-ounce size which costs \$2.25 and produces from 20 to 30 gallons. The user can tell when a new filter is needed because the exhausted one changes color.

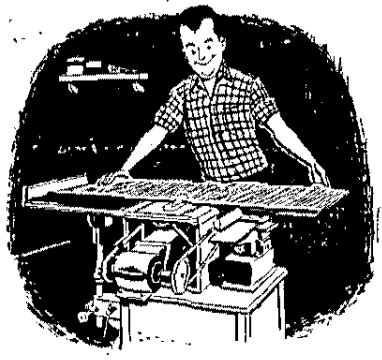
get out of the tough spots. Offered by The Pecks, Box 3513, Merchandise Mart, Chicago 34, they sell for \$1.95 a pair postpaid.

PAINT SAVER

You'll save money and avoid slopping paint around the premises with a simple new attachment for gallon-size paint cans called a Pormix. This is a plastic can enlarged with a pouring spout which is attached to the can of paint by pressing it firmly into the container, making a tight seal. It keeps the sealing groove free from paint, it permits pouring without allowing paint to dribble, and its curved sides permit you to squeeze excess paint from the brush. Available from the Pormix Corp., Glenville, Conn., it sells for a dollar postpaid.

BINDER KIT

Students and others who use a loose leaf binder will welcome a handy, all-purpose pocket that fits ring binders and holds pencils, erasers, drawing instruments and other items needed with the binder. Made of translucent Vinylite, the kit's inner edge has holes punched to fit standard two, three and five-ring binders. A slide fastener opens up the outer edge of the five by ten-inch pouch. The name of the accessory is Binder Zip-Kit and it is made by Renick Boggs & Co., 412 N. Orleans St., Chicago 10. It will be sold in department, book and stationery stores for 39¢.



ALL PURPOSE TOOL

For the man who likes to build things or make his own home improvements, the Delta Power Tool Division of Rockwell Manufacturing Co., 400 N. Lexington Ave., Pittsburgh 8, has developed a new combination power tool that will perform 98 percent of all home woodworking operations without attachments. Known as the Deltashop, it consists of the four basic tools most often used in a home workshop. The entire assembly is built around a tilting arbor circular saw, the most used tool. Other components are a drill press, a jointer and a sander, all mounted on a steel stand and operated from a single motor. A special feature is that it can be "broken down" into four individual tools which can be mounted on individual stands powered by individual motors. Available from Delta dealers, the unit lists at \$258.80 including the 1/2 horsepower motor. With a 1/2 horsepower motor, the unit sells for \$252.25.

ICE CARPETS

Motorists who have ever been stuck on icy roads or streets while their wheels spun helplessly will appreciate a new winter driving aid called Magic Ice Carpets. These gadgets are made of four layers of woven steel wire, and each one is 27 by five inches. Wedged between tire tread and pavement they give your car traction to



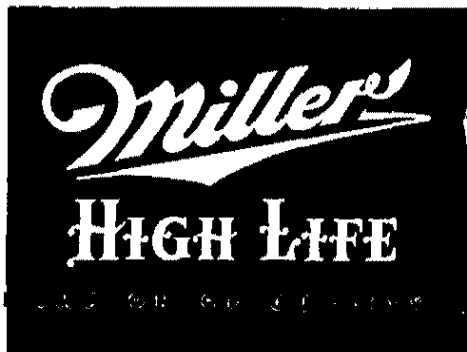
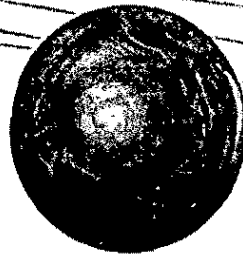
When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine



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One of the pleasant traditions of the holiday season is turkey bowling night . . . one night that you really hope to be hitting that 1-3 pocket. But whatever your fortunes, yours is the enjoyment and satisfaction of participating in one of America's most wholesome indoor sports. It's nice to know, too, that when the beer frame rolls around, you can add to your enjoyment with Miller High Life . . . *the National Champion of Quality* . . . and fifth frame favorite of more and more bowlers everywhere.



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says:

**"DON'T FORGET—
Give Luckies to our boys in Korea,
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service hospitals!"**

**(AT LITTLE MORE
THAN 7¢ A PACK)**

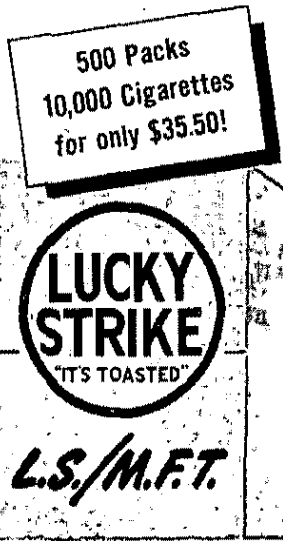


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Provide as many cases as you like for the service group of your choice. Send today for your Lucky Strike order blank. Just fill out the coupon below and mail to: The American Tobacco Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

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A.I.

THE TANK THAT LEARNED TO THINK

By BILL BROWN

Science fiction with a Korean setting as the Russians try out a new secret weapon.

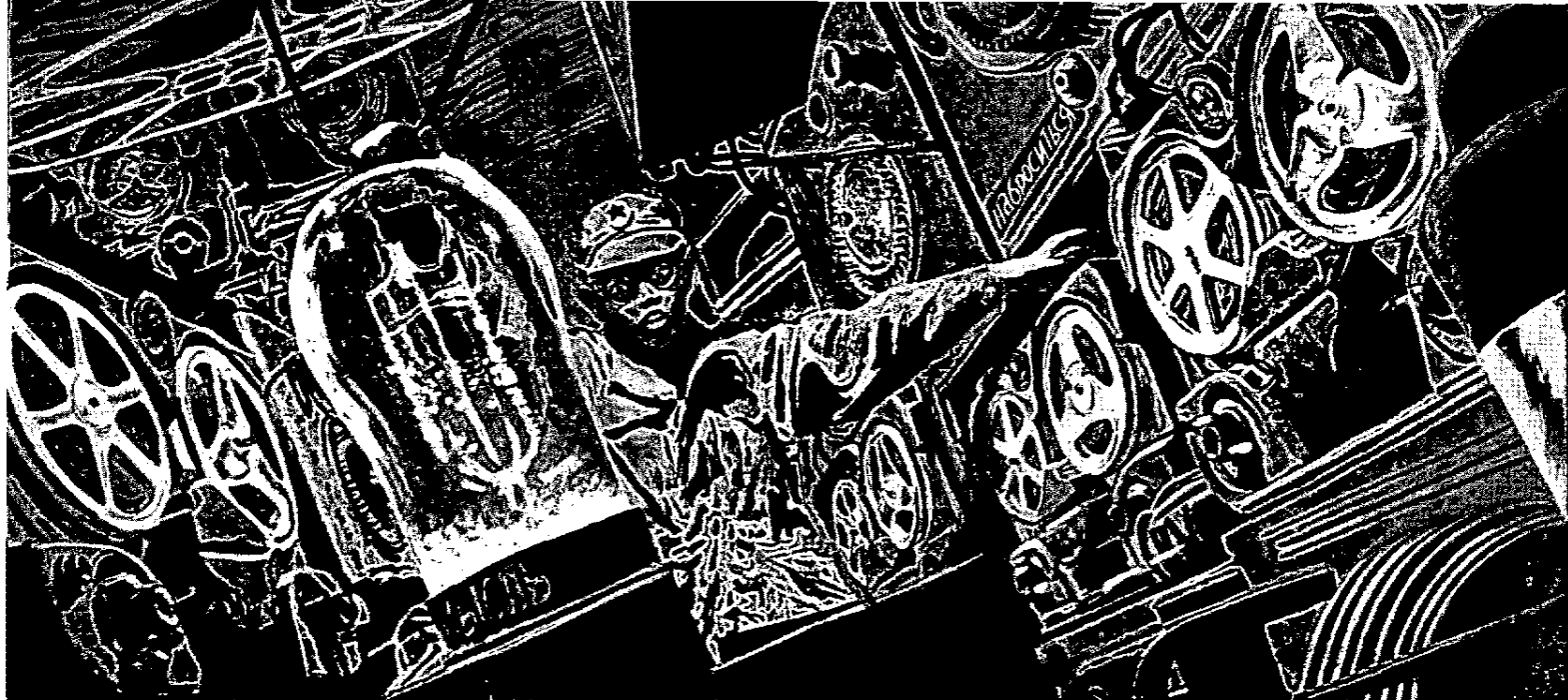


Comrade Kalinov and his crew went to work on the strange new tank.

BECAUSE I, Kim Dong, am only a peasant boy, I cannot explain about the tank, Pushkin, the way the great scientist Comrade Kalinov did to our General Lo Ljn. Pushkin was the invincible secret triumph of the Stalingrad laboratories. They said it would destroy the ugly squat tanks of the Capitalists which were dug in across the valley stopping our drive. It was those enemy tanks that caused our illustrious General Lo to weep with shame for the burned-out hulks of our tanks that lay in the field between us and the other side of the valley.

Then, just when General Lo had lost hope of ever winning the valley and the way to the sea, Comrade Kalinov arrived with his crew of men all dressed in white coveralls so that at first, I thought they were surgeons. They came in the night with Pushkin on a flatcar. They put the big tank in a thatched shed with fifty guards linked around it.

General Lo chose me from the ranks to be Pushkin's crew because I was small enough to fit in among the row after row of glowing tubes and coils of wire and memory tapes that spun on



The big decider tube began to hum louder and the dull glow became so bright it lighted up the interior.

(continued)

THE TANK THAT LEARNED TO THINK

the spools. And also because I had learned, in many campaigns with General Lo, that a common soldier of the people does not think. Thinking is left to commanders like General Lo and scientists like Comrade Kalinov, and now to machines like Pushkin.

Comrade Kalinov himself showed me my duty in the tank, which was simple enough. I had only to reach under the control radio box and push a switch if Pushkin was in danger of falling into enemy hands and promptly we would both be with our ancestors. That was my only duty and the honor was great.

The day after Pushkin arrived, Comrade Kalinov prepared for a field test to show off the tank to General Lo. He ordered a truck into a field in the back area and the driver of the truck

was told to keep out of Pushkin's way. The tank was towed out of the shed and I followed with my padded helmet ready to take my place inside when Comrade Kalinov stopped me.

"You, Kim Dong, are not to ride today. You are only to ride in combat."

One of Comrade Kalinov's men in white coveralls squatted by a box they called a remote control radio that could send the tank out and recall it. After the tank was on its way, the remote control radio was turned off and Pushkin was to manage itself.

The men had the hatch open and Comrade Kalinov told General Lo how the tank worked and General Lo's round head bobbed as though he understood it all but his face remained as smooth as bamboo.

"Combat is trial and error," Comrade Kalinov said in his thick speech that had no rise to it like ours. "But in a mechanical brain there is no error."

General Lo nodded rapidly.

"The stupid minds of the Capitalist tank commanders cannot meet the lightning calculations of this machine," Comrade Kalinov said, slapping the tank on the treads. "In the flash of one instant the anticipator tubes will have made ten thousand reckonings." He watched General Lo with a smile as though he knew the general could not understand. "And even before the enemy fires, Pushkin knows where the shell will land."

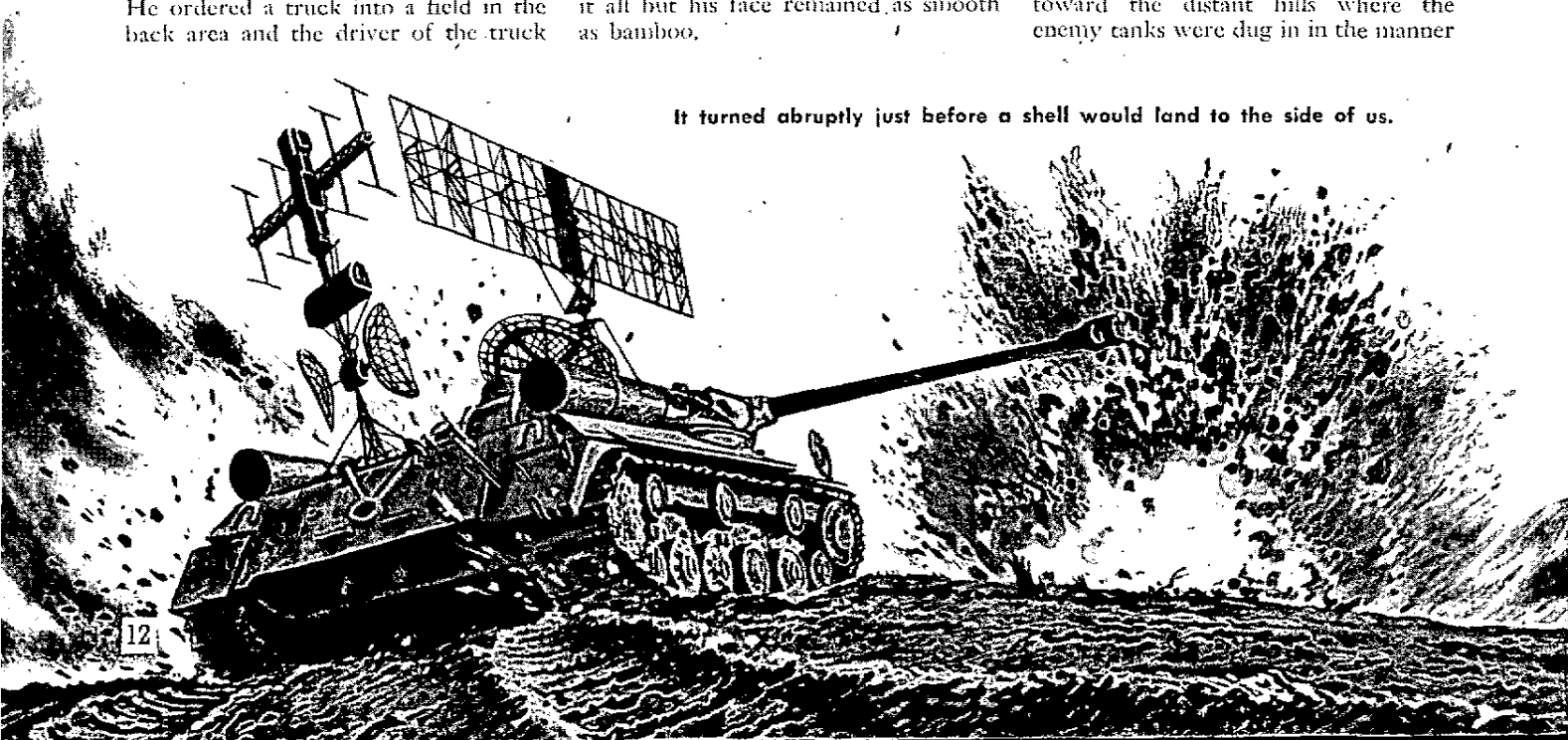
General Lo sucked in his breath.

"Pushkin, then, cannot be destroyed?"

"It is invincible!"

General Lo looked out across the valley, past the hulks of our tanks, toward the distant hills where the enemy tanks were dug in the manner

It turned abruptly just before a shell would land to the side of us.





of artillery, making the valley impossible to cross.

"And it will destroy the enemy?"

"It will stand off at five hundred meters and destroy the enemy," Comrade Kalinov said.

The truck was driven out onto the field for the test and the man at the remote-control radio pressed a button. Pushkin's engines started and it headed for the truck. Its great gun had been lowered to fighting position, and the clusters of electric eyes that were all about the tank began to spin.

If there had been live ammunition in the gun, the truck would have been destroyed at once because no matter how the driver twisted and turned and tried to find cover, Pushkin was right after him. Each time the truck turned, Pushkin managed to turn a second sooner as though it knew exactly what the driver of the truck was going to do.

General Lo rubbed his hands and bobbed his head. Comrade Kalinov stood with his arms across his chest, a superior smile on his face.

And then a rabbit flushed out from a clump of grass and darted frantically between the truck and the tank. Pushkin seemed to pause an instant and then whirled on its treads and took after the rabbit. The big gun lowered and the treads threw up grass and earth in the

chase. The rabbit ran first in one direction and then in another as a rabbit does to escape a hound. But Pushkin was right behind him, the treads throwing earth high as they spun on right-about turns.

General Lo's head stopped bobbing and Comrade Kalinov's smile stayed on his face without any life to it. The rabbit suddenly reversed direction again and came toward us but all I could see was the great tank charging, the muzzle of the gun aimed for our group.

General Lo screamed and started to run, his hands clasped across the top of his head as though for protection and I started to run after him. Comrade Kalinov bawled at the man by the radio: "Stop it, you fool! Stop it!" Then the tank stopped.

General Lo came back slowly as though ready to run again if the tank started up.

"The tank," he said to Comrade Kalinov, "The tank is a failure and we cannot attack."

Comrade Kalinov seemed not to hear him. The other men in white cover-alls drew near. Comrade Kalinov seemed to be talking to himself, but he talked in our language.

"Pushkin lacks one thing — one little thing." He rubbed his chin, thinking. "It can anticipate. But it cannot make up its mind. It cannot choose. It cannot tell the right thing to do. So it chases a rabbit instead of the enemy."

I had something to say. But it takes courage for a common soldier to speak up to a great scientist-like Comrade Kalinov.

"I think . . ." I said bravely, "I think if one was only to steer it a little . . ."

Comrade Kalinov whirled toward me. "Think!" he roared. "You are not supposed to think! Why would I build this machine if an ordinary soldier can think better."

"Pushkin is a failure," General Lo said again to cover his embarrassment at having a soldier who would speak as I did.

Comrade Kalinov was no longer angry, but he turned toward General Lo. "When will the attack be ready?"

"In one week . . . but . . ."

"In one week you will attack," Comrade Kalinov said.

Comrade Kalinov and his men left at once by plane for Stalingrad. General Lo had given orders to me to stay

by Pushkin night and day and only I was to be inside the ring of guards because the secret of Pushkin must be kept well. Guards brought me rice and water and they left it under the edge of the shed without speaking to me because General Lo said it would be death for anyone who spoke to me or tried to see inside the tank.

Three days later Comrade Kalinov came back with his men and they had a black box and on top of the box was a large pear-shaped tube. I heard Comrade Kalinov tell General Lo it was a decider tube, and when it was installed, Pushkin would be able to weigh all impulses in an instant and make a decision.

"And it will always be the right decision," he said. "It can be no other way."

But I don't think General Lo understood any more about it than I did.

The next day Comrade Kalinov held another field test with one truck and a soldier on a bicycle for the tank to fight and Pushkin showed good judgment by keeping after the truck and leaving the bicycle rider alone. And that day I thought Pushkin showed more spirit, as though it were interested in the fight and really wanted to destroy that truck. When the driver stalled the engine, Pushkin would have run the truck down if the man at the radio hadn't stopped it.

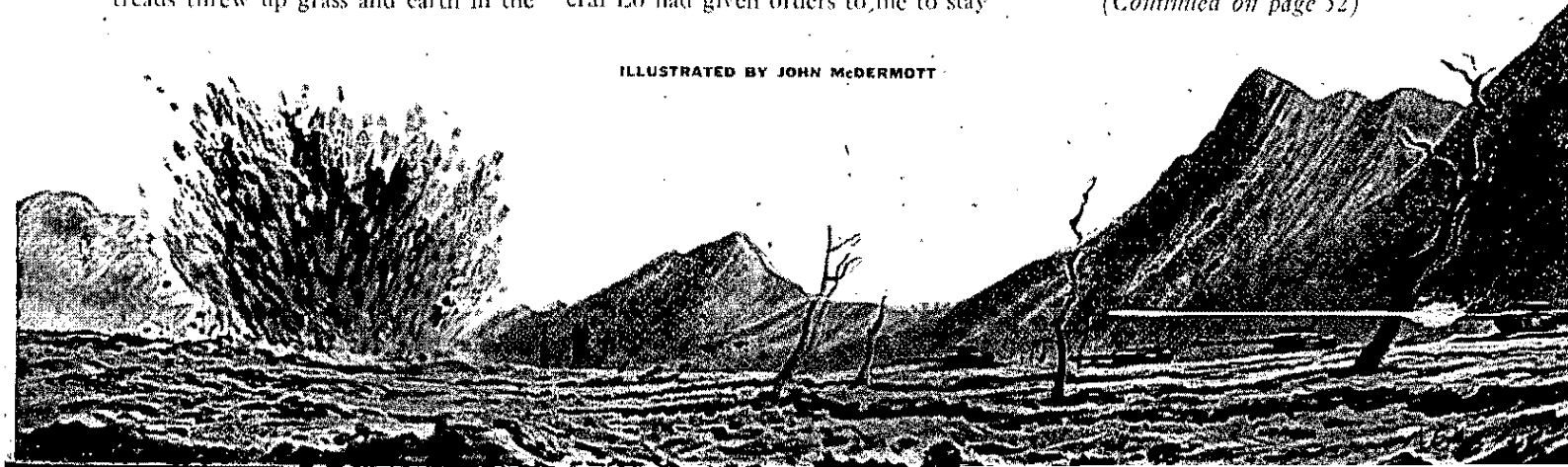
When the field test was over, Comrade Kalinov took out the decider tube and told the radio control man to bring the tank into the shed. At first the tank refused to start, and when it did, it came in sulkily, its engine coughing and the electric eyes spinning slowly as though it had no spirit at all.

That night and the next three nights I slept by Pushkin, and each day Comrade Kalinov and his men put the decider tube in and tested the tank, making adjustments. When they took the tube out again, the tank would be listless, almost as though it were tired.

The last night before the attack I cleaned the mud from Pushkin's treads and wiped the tank all over with a cloth. When it was late, I opened the hatch and crawled into my place among the tubes and spools because it was warm there and it seemed to me Pushkin might be lonely for someone to talk to it. Or maybe it was because I was lonely, penned up inside the ring of guards.

I switched on my flashlight and
(Continued on page 52)

ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN McDERMOTT



LET'S TRAIN THEM

The American Legion would rather have our men live for their country than die for it, and for that reason fights for Universal Military Training.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS BEHIND THE OPPOSITION TO UMT

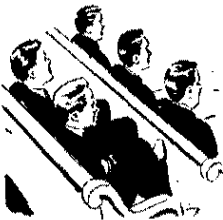
UMT would give millions of American boys to the militarists who are anxious to create a huge Army and Navy.

THE TRUTH: There would be no huge standing Army or Navy, but a reserve of trained civilians better prepared to live (not die) for their country in case of war. More civilian control would be exerted over UMT than in the armed services as they are at present constituted.



UMT will corrupt the morals of our young men.

THE TRUTH: In UMT emphasis is laid on spiritual values and moral training, far more so than in present military training programs. The moral hazard will probably be less than a boy will encounter in civilian life. Those hazards are reflected in current crime statistics showing the preponderance of teen-agers not subjected to the "hazards" of military service.



Life under UMT would be bad for boys just out of high school.

THE TRUTH: The implication is that military training makes hums out of those who wear the country's uniform. Since many critics of UMT never had that privilege they may honestly think so. The American Legion thinks otherwise and the record proves it. It further believes that with the safeguards provided, the dangers are less than might be encountered in some of our better schools and colleges.



Militarists will regiment the mind of youth to pave the way for a fascist state.

THE TRUTH: The best answer to that can be found in the least regimented segment of our population — 19,000,000 men and women who have had a more extended tour of military duty than is envisioned for UMT.



YOUNG AMERICAN citizen-soldiers have been paying dearly for a single Revolutionary War victory ever since the battle of Lexington in 1775. For at Lexington, Americans without military training defeated well-organized professional soldiers — and that feat, while worthy of highest commendation in itself, was dangerously misleading. The myth sprang to life at Lexington, was nourished by later successes of untrained troops, and to this day hundreds of thousands of our youth have in each generation been sent to war with too-hasty training.

How many thousands of our young men have died unnecessarily because they lacked the many months of train-

ing that a soldier must have to protect himself adequately when he moves against an enemy?

I think it is unfair for us to demand that the youth of America defend their nation without adequate training. Yet that is what we've been forced to do at the outset of every major war in our history. And it is just as unfair to ask veterans of former wars, who have returned to civilian life, to carry the burden of new military conflicts, when other young men, if trained, could be called to do their share in fulfilling the duty of every citizen — the duty to defend his country.

I believe that we owe our American youth justice in this respect; and I be-

lieve that Universal Military Training will give them the fair break they deserve. A little further along I'll tell about the pilot-model UMT that was tried out at Fort Knox, Kentucky in 1947 and 1948. We who were a part of that experiment believe its success proved UMT the best way of defending this nation under any conceivable set of circumstances.

The reasons why UMT is needed gain compelling force when examined in the searching light of reality. The stark reality that all Americans must face with open eyes is the enormous military strength of the Soviet communist state and its satellites and pawns, combined with the Kremlin's repeatedly

TO LIVE

By JOHN M. DEVINE, MAJOR GENERAL, U.S.A.



Americans make good fighters, but they have to be taught this hazardous trade.

UMT is undemocratic in requiring everyone to serve.

THE TRUTH: The very basis of democracy is that everyone pull his share of the load. At the present time the load is thrown on men who have already done more than their share, and on others who have not been able to avail themselves of well known technicalities for avoiding service.



*Why think in terms of armies at all?
Why try to meet force with force?*

THE TRUTH: The character who poses such questions is blissfully unaware that the millennium has not yet arrived. He believes that Gandhi had the right idea, overlooking the fact that India is now worse off than ever. Unfortunately, we are faced with force and anyone who continues to believe that it is possible to sit down and negotiate with the Soviets, without a powerful defense, is an excellent candidate for the booby hatch.



avowed determination to destroy us. In their basic theories and in their announced plans, the "fact" of our eventual destruction is, to the communists, as inevitable as the passage of an era.

The weapons and techniques they have fashioned to speed our destruction are military, political, and economic. It will take a superior combination to beat this threat—a vigorous combination of military, political, economic, and moral strength.

Clearly, all of us are in grave danger unless we keep our country strong enough militarily to defend us. What, then, should our military strength consist of?

- That is the question I want to try to

shed light on here. Should our military strength consist of a mammoth *standing Army, Navy, and Air Force* maintained by continuous drafting, and fed from the nation's life blood for an undetermined number of years? Or should it consist of a *smaller* standing force backed by a *huge reserve force of trained civilians* ready to "spring to arms" at a time when large forces are suddenly needed?

Nowadays civilians can't "spring to arms" as they did when called to face an enemy at Lexington, Concord, or Bunker Hill. They can't unless they are familiar with the complex weapons and equipment and the tactics needed to stop an attacker on land, sea, and in the

air today. This fact has become so apparent after the costly delays of World Wars I and II and the Korean war, that last year the Congress of the United States passed, and the President signed, Public Law 51 approving Universal Military Training.

UMT would require 18-year-olds to take six-months' continuous military training as members of the National Security Training Corps (not as members of the Armed Forces), after which they would return to civilian life, remaining in a reserve status for the rest of their 8-year obligation. They would be subject to call to active service only in wartime or in an emergency as prescribed by the Congress.

No other plan for building up the active reserves offers the degree of dependability that UMT does. The volunteer system has not succeeded in building either the National Guard or the active Organized Reserves to even minimum authorized strength.

In accepting the UMT principle last year, the nation decided in favor of building a truly capable reserve force that, in time, can permit reduction in size of the regular military establishment. Public Law 51 set up a commission, the National Security Training Commission, to work out the broad outline and machinery of a specific UMT program for Congress to consider.

Right now the Senate and House are weighing the proposals of that eminent commission, along with suggestions proposed by The American Legion. Congress is also listening to arguments against UMT presented by Americans who see in the program a vehicle by which "militarism" can take power, who feel that the 18-year-old will be corrupted by six-months' service away from home, or who fear that six months' service in the National Security Training Corps will do irreparable harm to the education of the nation's youth.

A lot of people have forgotten that UMT pilot-model test made at Fort Knox in 1947 and 1948. Yet a number of valuable lessons can be learned from a review of what was done by the UMT Experimental Unit. The National Security Training Commission has already embodied some of these lessons in its recommendations to Congress.

In most respects the training at Knox was standard military training. The hours were just as long, the drills as

(Continued on page 41)

What'll we get the KIDS?



Make sure that the child gets the same kick out of the toy as you do.



Read this before you do your
Christmas shopping. It can make
the holiday happier.

By **LESTER DAVID**

ONE OF AMERICA'S most famous sports figures once telephoned a large New York City toy store and announced: "I want an automobile for a kid. Send me the best thing you've got, and never mind the cost."

A few days later a sleek little red roadster arrived at his home. It was a stunner, all right—fully seven feet long, powered by an actual gasoline motor.

His wife gaped at the beautiful little automobile as it stood on the living

room rug. And so did the noted athlete.

And so did the youngster for whom it was bought. But the fact that the little honey could clip along at 15 miles an hour, could run 50 miles to a gallon of gas and had forward and reverse speeds stirred no excitement in the kid's breast. It wasn't hard to see why—she was every bit of two years old!

In between paroxysms of laughter, his wife asked: "What in the world did you tell that store?"

"Just what you told me," replied the athlete huffily. "I said I wanted the best automobile for a kid that they had."

That doubled up his wife again. "I told you," she gasped, "to get a really good *kiddie car!* Honestly, it's not the same thing."

Perhaps not all doting daddies miss the mark by so wide a margin come Christmastide, but you'd be surprised at the number who pull lesser but nonetheless howling boners when they play Santa. Have you, for example, ever spent more than you could afford for a really keen plaything, only to have junior eye it with disdain and go back to his battered old wheelbarrow?

Bet you have. And bet that a heck of a lot of parents are going to throw up their hands on Christmas morning when the pride and joy manifests a remarkable disinterest in the wonderful, shiny new

gadgets piled under the tree in their gay wrappings, all bought with such tender care—and at what expense!—in the weeks before. “Kids don’t appreciate what you do for them these days,” they’ll rumble. “Now when I was a child . . .”

But the sad truth is that the kids won’t be to blame. It will be mom and pop, all too few of whom really understand how to select the right toy for the right child. They buy playthings that are either too advanced or not advanced enough, things either too elaborate for a youngster’s immature abilities or too simple for his rapidly expanding fields of interest.

Listen to what the experts say about the situation:

Melvin Freud, president of the Toy Guidance Council, an organization whose object is to direct the attention of parents to the play advantages of American-made toys, declares: “Americans now spend more than a billion dollars a year for toys and much of that sum is wasted in unwise purchases.”

Charles F. Stroebel, vice president of F.A.O. Schwarz of New York City, the largest toy store in the world, told me: “All too frequently, happy parents buy things which don’t make their children happy at all.” John Griffin, toy buyer for the famed Macy’s, agrees that many well-meaning folks go way off base.

They buy things like the chemistry set which one fond dad brought home for his five-year-old son, whose only interest in experimentation up to that point lay in the startling discovery that when hammer is applied to window with a minimum of force, window has a tendency to break. Or like the beautiful doll, garbed in a French noblewoman’s costume, which a father got for his three-year-old daughter. That evening he found that the toddler had ripped off the lovely, brocaded dress and was industriously dunking the hand-sewn body in a sinkful of water. “Doll dirty,” she explained blandly. “Give her bath.”

It may sound like a comic-strip anecdote, but Mr. Griffin of Macy’s once actually saw a flushed young father buying an assortment of junior-sized sporting equipment, including baseball and football uniforms and equipment to match. How old was his son? About twelve—hours, that is, having made his debut into this world the midnight before!

These mistakes may sound funny to other parents, but as far as children are concerned, the jokes fall awfully flat. Because the selection of a proper toy for a kid is a very important matter—more important than you think.

Dr. Grace Langdon, child development adviser to the American Toy Institute, puts it this way:

“Choosing the right toy is just as important to a child’s development as correct foods are to his nutrition. Just as all children need vitamins, proteins, minerals, carbohydrates and fats to build a healthy body, so every child needs play equipment which is well-balanced, to contribute to his all-around development.”

Perhaps you thought that when your child is playing, he is just filling in time, merely amusing himself in a disjointed, haphazard way. It’s a good deal more than that, child psychologists will tell you.

Play, they explain, is really serious business for a developing youngster. It is the way he puts his growing abilities to use, it is the means through which he comes to an understanding of the activities going on around him, it is the channel for the expression of his

thoughts and feelings about things, people and events.

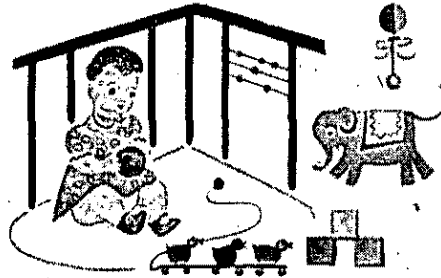
Play, in short, is a significant part of a child’s daily living, and the tools of play are toys. Thus, the Toy Guidance Council tells parents, “A scientific approach to toy selection will definitely benefit your child’s personality and character development, while the haphazard choice of toys can be as harmful as it is uneconomical.”

Now—how do you go about picking the toys your child ought to have? Do you have to be a child psychologist, an expert in behavior, development and cultural patterns? Far from it. In fact, says Dr. Langdon of the Toy Institute, it’s mighty easy.

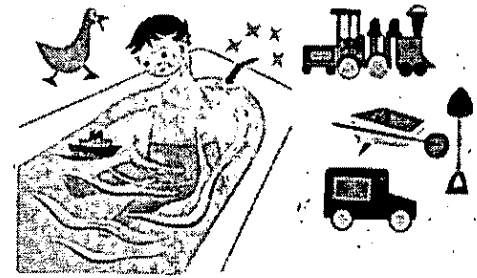
Dr. Langdon tells you the secret:

Up to now, your youngster’s play has seemed formless to you. Watch him
(Continued on page 58)

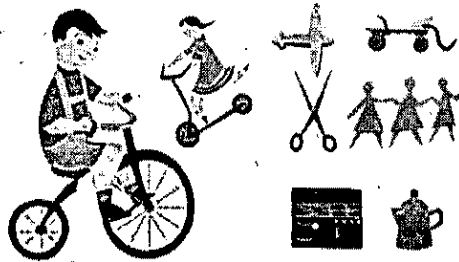
TOYS FOR YOUR GROWING CHILD



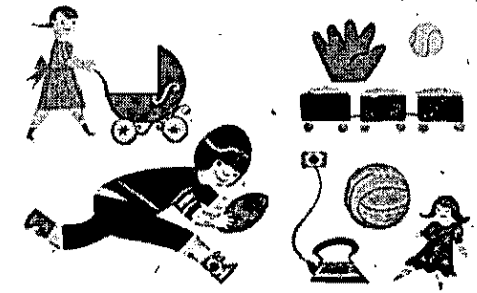
1 to 2 YEARS Recommended are nests of blocks, colorful peg boards, flat wooden trains, and simple rubber toys.



2 to 4 YEARS At this age the child can put pegs into holes and unscrew simple things. The field is broader.



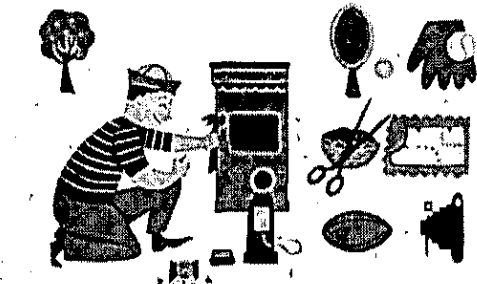
4 to 6 YEARS Keep in mind that the child in this age group likes to play in groups. He prefers simple games.



6 to 8 YEARS Boys and girls now show marked differences in play interests. Boys go for sports, girls for “mother” toys.



8 to 10 YEARS Most children of this age enjoy reading, and like advanced craft and construction toys, also hobbies.



10 YEARS & OVER Boys take pride in making model planes, etc., and both boys and girls go for sports equipment.

The propaganda program of OUR ACADEMIC



The irony is that the collectivist professors spread the illusion that reactionary dogmas are "liberal."

How left-wing super-salesmen operating under the slogan of "academic freedom" exploit youth's desire to fight for the underdog and build a better world.

YOUR FUTURE and mine is being determined today in the classrooms of American colleges. Will it be the slave's future of Hitler and Stalin, or the free America of Lincoln and Emerson, of Whitman and Thoreau? Will it be the future of dogmatic collectivism, proclaiming "*The State? It is I!*" and trampling onward into reaction, terror, purges, slavery, and spiritual darkness at noon; or will it be the future of individualism and Emerson's self-reliance, where wildflowers grow and free birds sing? Today, unhappily, illiberal collectivism and intolerant nihilism almost wholly dominate academic thought: today in thousands of classrooms they turn young people into reactionaries under the lying slogan of "liberalism."

Does the figure seem too high? But remember that, above and beyond the

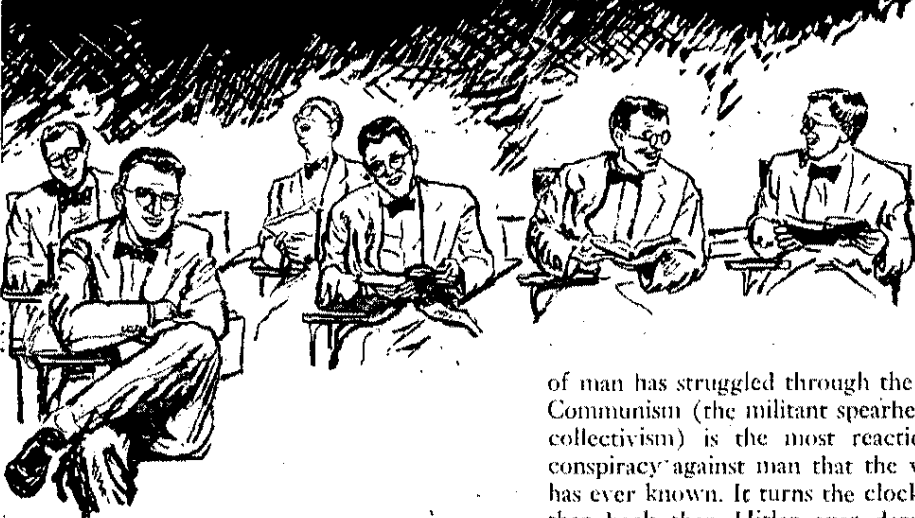
almost universal contemporary drift toward collectivism, at least 3,000 American professors have managed to engage in at least 26,000 communist-front activities. Today in American colleges the thunder is on the Left, and the lightning from the Left leaves a track of death.

A few brilliant rebels like William Buckley dare to be different, and toss genial intellectual grenades into the foxholes of reaction. The majority of students, however — hungry sheep who look up and are not fed — become bored and bewildered trying to digest the stuff they are taught: they suppose their professors "must know," they want good grades, so they ignore the truth they intuitively sense. After William Carlos Williams had spoken at Hanover College, making fun of Shakespeare and all

the "poetry of the past" and defending his own dreary mechanical modernism, I gave a ride to a hitching Hanover student. He diffidently told me — supposing that I was just another professor and so probably on the wrong side — that he "used to like poetry and especially Shakespeare, but now he guessed he didn't like poetry at all... or shouldn't." Worst, however, is the articulate minority composed of the Brainy Boys and the intellectual Smart Alecs, who become (under such teaching) militant, brash, insufferable — and yet intellectual paralytics; unable to think for themselves at all outside the dusty wall-mottos of the Left, as stodgy in their "ideas" as wooden cigar-store Indians in brown shirts or red pants. As the great Robert Frost has put it, "Which may be thought, but only so to speak."

By S. MERRILL ROSE
 A MERRILL ROSE PRODUCTION OF CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY
 RICHMOND, INDIANA, AND IS THE AUTHOR OF "THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF 1976"

HUCKSTERS



These Brainy Boys are actually disciples of the Reactionaries of the Left, who talk in clichés (supposed to be advance-guard, but actually more quaint than Victorian whiskers). Yet it is these intellectual conformists to the new orthodoxy—these apt pupils of the prevailing platitudes—these academic zombies—who are favored, graded high, promoted, found jobs. They become our teachers, book-reviewers, critics, librarians, editors, bureaucrats in Washington. Thus the cultural sky above us is increasingly darkened with thunder on the Left.

The pity of it—the irony of ironies—is that the dominant collectivist professors spread the illusion that such reactionary dogmas and lies are “liberal,” “progressive,” “revolutionary”—whereas they constitute the world’s most terrible reaction toward the brute force and intellectual night out of which the soul

of man has struggled through the ages. Communism (the militant spearhead of collectivism) is the most reactionary conspiracy against man that the world has ever known. It turns the clock further back than Hitler ever dared or wished. It erases Magna Charta; it abrogates what the American Revolution of 1776 won with blood, sweat, and tears; it reverses the Civil War, restoring a vastly more terrible version of slavery. All man has won in his age-long war with the Big Shots of the world, communism tramples under foot. The right of habeas corpus, of a trial by a jury of one’s peers, of freedom from arrest and seizure without due process of law, of free press and free speech, of labor unions (the Soviet version is the *company union*), of striking, of the fruit of one’s own labor, of movement at will and choice of one’s job, are casualties of communism. Young men and women, when taught by the cynical Old Men of the Left that such reaction is “revolutionary,” that such dogmatism is “liberal,” are being deluded by the slick publicity agents of the most convenient lie into the illusion that lead is gold and geese are eagles.

It has been documented (not by wealthy conservatives who usually open their purses to the greedy Left), but by the American Federation of Labor, that the economy of the Soviet Union rests on the backs of millions of slaves. And this is streamlined slavery. Whatever the faults of slavery in the Old South, there was a human relationship, often a deep affection, and slaves were cherished as valuable property. But in the Soviet Union, slaves are enemies, political heretics, villains—and expendable; they are starved, flogged, destroyed in

a mass purge of millions. Never before in the history of the world has slavery been such big business as under communism. It has been documented by thousands of refugees who gambled their lives for freedom, that existence behind the Iron Curtain is a monotone of misery, a robot’s nightmare. It has been documented that any artist with

“The only scholar, the only type of student who is still forced into a defensive position on American campuses today is the conservative teacher or student, the religious teacher or student.”

Ludwig Lewisohn,
 Professor, Brandeis University

the slightest free talent, under communism will be judged and condemned by ignorant men in terms of absurd politics. It has been documented that the most sincere sons of the revolution, at the whim of the central bureaucracy or the leering caprice of Big Brother, will be dragged from their beds, forced by torture, drugs, and threats to their families, into the fantastic lies called “confessions,” and then “liquidated” by a pistol behind the ears. It has been documented that communism is streamlined reaction down a four-lane highway into the blackest abominations of the past. The



The student who conforms to the prevailing fallacies garners prestige, glittering prizes, honors and jobs.

old clay reliefs on Babylonian walls, of faceless and voiceless men being ridden down by the Big Shots of the world, were only a pale preview of communism.

Why have American colleges not made this so clear that all who run—even on a football field—may read? Why have they, on the contrary, coddled, appeased, compromised with, often aggressively upheld, the perpetrators of such things—calling them “liberal,” “progressive,” “revolutionary”? Increasingly, since the early 1930’s, American colleges that should have fed the generations the bread of truth have broken youth’s teeth on this jagged stone.

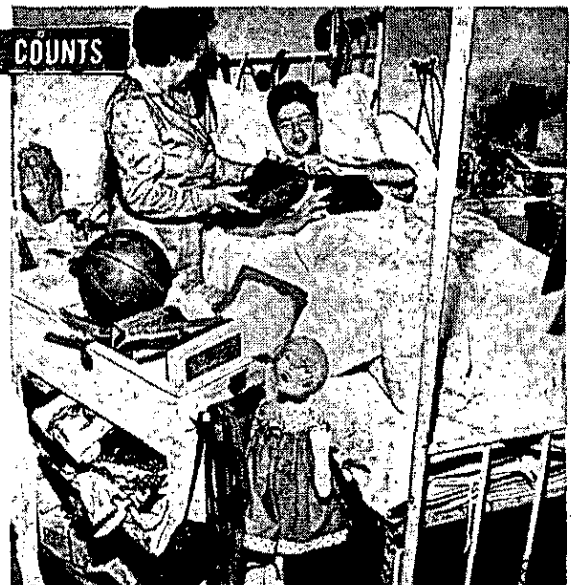
The result is—why do colleges never
 (Continued on page 56)



Pure propaganda of no intellectual value is displayed as though it were reliable.

THE LEGION IN PICTURES

ALL THIS AND 163



Scenes of recent years that will be repeated by Legion and Auxiliary across nation this Christmas. Above, collection of gifts for veterans TB hospital at Oteen, N. C. Right, bedridden vet selects free gifts for kids in his family from cart brought in by Eda Zalezza, at Portland, Ore. In morale angle of nationwide rehabilitation program, Legion and Auxiliary bring Santa to beds and homes of patients in all 154 veterans hospitals.

At left, in foreground, are the seventeen members of West Rutland, Vermont, Post 87 for last year. Shifted in the background, are 99 of 262 new members for this year. The other 163 new members couldn't make the date with photographer, who would have had a hard time figuring where to put them. West Rutland Post's one-year membership leap from 17 to 272 comes out to a 641 percent growth.



NOT TOO DEFLATED

EDNA TARVER (Laredo, Texas) wanted to storm into the Legion Post and demand why members weren't standing in line to give blood, after she read the article *Crisis in Blood* in last December's Legion magazine. First she checked with the Red Cross and was "... promptly deflated, but hard. It would be months before a mobile unit could come to take our blood." Was the blood-for-Korea drive a phony? Instead of blowing its top, Laredo's Post 669 named Miss Tarver, only woman member, to head a fact-finding committee. Writing to Legion, Red Cross and Army officials, she learned the blood crisis was acute while Red Cross



THE UMT THAT WASN'T

The above picture, taken 18 months ago on June 19, 1951, was captioned "President Truman signs new Universal Military Training and Service Act." But ... act merely set up commission to outline a proper UMT. The commission did its job, then its recommendations were by-passed by Congress last year. Other military recruitment laws went into effect that assumed that UMT was a fact. They pass on to Korea draftees same unjust reserve status dealt War II vets, without fresh UMT manpower to remove the injustice. Today, still no UMT. Last August, Legion National Convention again backed its National Security Commission's report calling for a real UMT to end glaring inequities in military service, and provide a solid, safe and just backbone for unpredictable U. S. manpower needs.



150 MILES BEFORE BREAKFAST

needed time to expand its facilities. The Fourth Army wrote her that its Ft. Sam Houston blood center (at San Antonio, 150 miles away) could accommodate visitors and send blood winging to Korea same day. Post 669 decided not to wait. It got Laredo behind a mass trek to San Antonio. The city's first Blood Caravan pulled out of town in the dark of 5 a.m., March 11, 1952, filling four buses and many private cars. The

sun was still climbing when busy corpsmen at Ft. Sam Houston began tapping their biggest (37 gallons) haul (photo.) The 300-mile round trip, of 350 donors (105,000 donor-miles) was the national community blood story of the year. Not satisfied, Post 669 and Laredo did it again on Sept. 14. This time 210 more Laredoans made the trip, sent 26 1/4 more gallons of blood flying to Korea.

THE END



Izzy Kline, trainer of seven world champions, speaks from 25 years' experience. He says, "Go back to Dempsey and other old-time greats and you discover a background of poverty." Dempsey ripped into the giant world's champion Jess Willard at Toledo and floored him repeatedly. Willard failed to answer the bell for the fourth round.

FIGHTERS AREN'T HUNGRY ANY MORE!

Three experts compare today's pugs with those of yesteryear.

By EDWARD PRELL

THE MOST MALIGNED of sports is boxing. It is constantly under fire on many counts: It's too brutal . . . It's not properly supervised . . . Present day fighters would be no match for the fistic heroes of the "good old days." . . . It attracts racketeers and there is ever talk of fixed fights . . . It's dying for lack of high class talent . . . Boxing commissions are manned by political leeches who have no real love of the sport, but are interested only in the state's tax take. And because no male has ever gone through adolescence without squaring off and flailing away at an antagonist on a street corner or neighborhood lot, it perhaps has more "experts" than any other sport. What a verbal pounding boxing takes!

Sport's whipping boy is guilty of some of these charges, but today it presents an amazing contradiction of fact and opinion. To submit its case, we have enlisted the aid of a representative panel of three — Izzy Kline, trainer of seven world champions; Fidel La Barba, the Stanford collegian who won the world's flyweight title in 1925, and Chuck Davey, sensational southpaw welter-

weight contender from Michigan State College, holder of a master's degree, and spokesman for today's gladiators.

Jack Dempsey riding the rods from town to town in his early pugilistic years is the classic example that hungry fighters make the best fighters. Yet boxing does not possess a copyright on this unchallenged key to success. It holds true in other sports, and all walks of life, for that matter. The St. Louis Cardinals of the early 1930's, including the Dean brothers, Diz and Daffy, were on the lean and hungry side. And what a battle they could give you!

"What made fighters so good in my day," submits La Barba, "was the tremendous number of good boys in every division. And the champions were outstanding, particularly in the heavy-weight group, which is the most important. The heavyweight champion has to be a colorful, rocking, socking type that Dempsey was, so as to create a general interest in the game. The people, characteristically, like to see and hear the big fellows fall. And they like to see blood. That is, excluding some of the women who now frequent the fights.

But even most of them are blood hounds!"

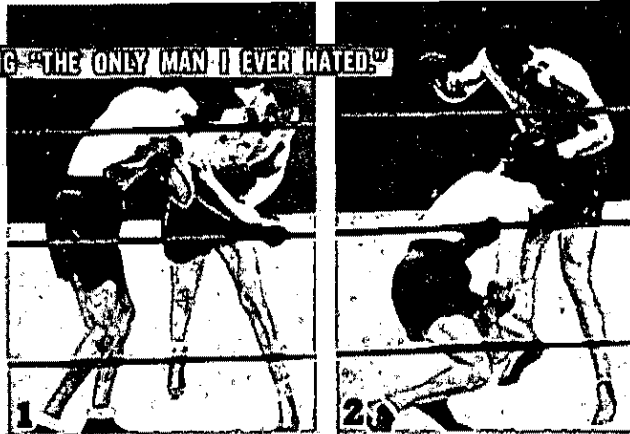
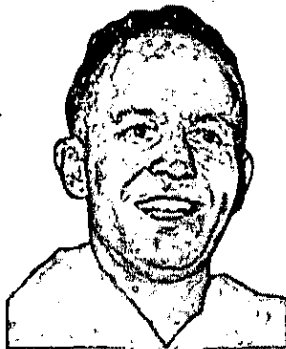
La Barba, now 48 and a sports columnist for the Santa Monica (Calif.) *Evening Outlook*, follows up with these sharp jabs:

"There actually is nothing wrong with the fight game today, yesterday — or tomorrow — that a raft of good fighters in each weight class couldn't cure."

But he admits this goal is a difficult one. Why aren't fighters hungry? Depressions or poor economic times bring a boom to boxing as youngsters, with nothing more to do, wander into gymnasiums. But in the last twelve years they've had little incentive to go into the sport, with jobs plentiful at high wages. The average purse for beginning boxers, the four-round preliminary boys, is \$40 to \$50. A youngster thinks twice before going into such a screwball business when he can earn \$75 a week without incurring the danger of a cauliflower ear or a busted beak.

Trainer Kline, a pudgy Chicagoan whose 25-year boxing career includes training, seconding, managing, and match-making, goes along with La Bar-

JOE LOUIS CALLED SCHMELING "THE ONLY MAN I EVER HATED."



Chuck Davey, southpaw walterweight from Chicago. Won four collegiate titles before turning pro. Chuck says, "I'll take Joe Louis over Dempsey. Dempsey defended his crown five times, Louis twenty-five times in twelve years." Above, Louis blasts Schmeling to the floor for keeps in the first round of their second and last meeting, on June 22, 1938.

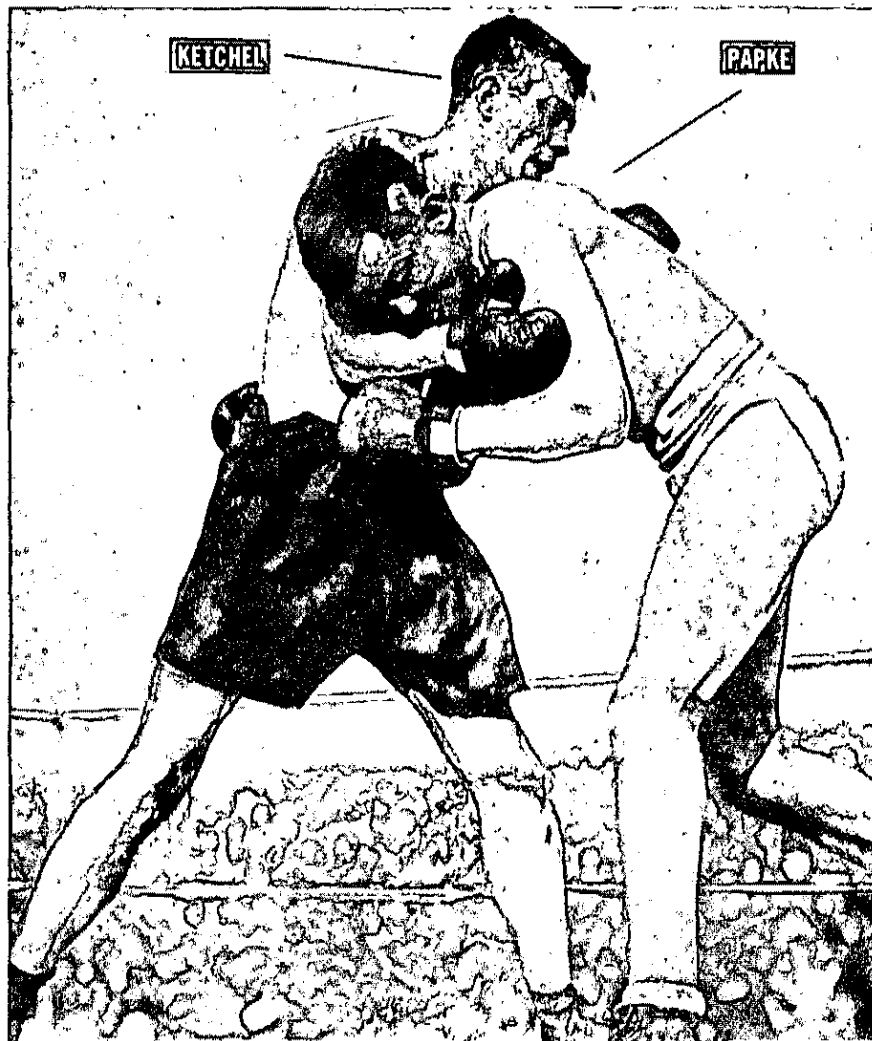


SUGAR RAY ROBINSON MATCHES THE BEST OF THE OLD TIMERS!



Fidel La Barba, Stanford collegian who won world's flyweight title in 1925, says there were plenty of good boys in every division in his time, and the champions were outstanding. That's Sugar Ray Robinson above, beaten to a pulp just before he turned on Randy Turpin of England to punch him helpless and regain his title.

▣ The Ketchel-Papke grudge fights of more than forty years ago made history. Ketchel, a middleweight, once had Jack Johnson, heavyweight champ, on the floor.



ba's premise that youngsters, with safe jobs in abundance, bypass boxing unless they have an all-consuming passion for it.

"Years ago a young fighter remained in small clubs at least two years before taking a top liner or even a semi-windup bout in a larger arena," says Izzy. "But now it's different. With talent so limited a youngster who wins five or six bouts after turning pro immediately is rushed into tougher competition. He's not ready and as a result usually takes a pasting, becomes discouraged, and quits the game."

The spectacular success of the Negro fighter in the last fifteen years, says Kline, additionally proves the validity of the economic factor. In no other avenue of endeavor does the Negro have the opportunity to match the quick money which is his if he can do a job inside the hempen strands.

"Go back to Dempsey, to Benny Leonard from New York's East Side, and to most of the old time greats and you discover a background of poverty," says Kline. "Most of the old-time champions came from poor families. They had to fight to exist and it was easy and natural for them to graduate into organized boxing. But now this is a land of plenty. There is no need for a boy to go into the game to support poverty-stricken parents. And because these are good times, fathers and mothers discourage many a boy who otherwise would go into boxing. That's why we have the biggest talent scarcity in the history of the sport. It isn't that the youngsters of today are softer. I'd say they're as hardy as the kids of 30 or 40 years ago. If anything, they're more scientific. It's just the times."

And now—for the freshest slant of all. Don't talk to Chuck Davey about the "good old days" of boxing or he's likely to forget all that culture he soaked up at Michigan State and bop you on the whiskers.

(Continued on page 50)



By **ROBERT B. PITKIN**

Home town audience got steady laughs from Wisconsin Post 164's show.

A LEGION POST PUTS ON A SHOW

At rehearsal, Ricky shows minstrel line how to put oomph in numbers. Later in costume, these familiar Jefferson business and professional men brought audience howls seen above.





Under Ricky's professional direction, Jefferson's most vivacious teen-age girls were welded into chorus line in a week. Smiles belie hard work.



After a hard afternoon rehearsal Ricky joined girls over a coke at Habeck's Milky Way Dairy Bar.

Jefferson (Wis.) Post got fun and \$304 from home talent show produced by a pro.

THE PICTURES on these pages show what happened when blonde, capable Miss Ricky Ryan arrived in Jefferson, Wisconsin recently to produce a home-talent musical revue called *On Stage America*, for Reinhardt-Windl Post 164 of The American Legion.

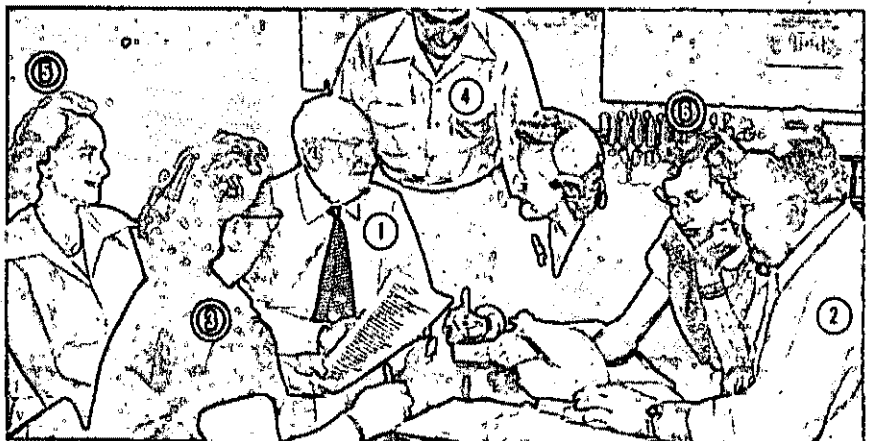
In brief, the Post raised \$304.67 after expenses and everybody had a lot of fun.

The show went on for a two-night stand at the Jefferson High School auditorium ten days after Miss Ryan arrived. It was one of 3,000 home-town shows that were organized and produced for local service and civic clubs this year by Miss Ryan's employers, the Empire Producing Company of Kansas City, Mo. Except for Miss Ryan, everybody connected with the show was a native of Jefferson or vicinity.

In *On Stage America* the Jefferson Post produced a preview of the basic script Ricky's company will offer for local sponsorship (with home-town twists) all over the country next year.

Miss Ryan, one of 180 trained show directors of the Empire company, arrived in Jefferson by bus on a Sunday

(Continued on page 44)



Nine days before show, Miss Ryan and Legion committee worked out details of casting, ticket sales, contests, etc. Committee was Post Commander C. D. McCune (1); Mr. & Mrs. Flarie Walter, who boarded Ricky (2 & 3); jeweler and Mrs. Bob Ramfrey (4 & 5); Mrs. Everett Reese (6) and Mrs. J. C. Brewer (not in picture.)



Legionnaires on committee toured Main Street with Ricky, introduced her to recommended cast members. Above, left, she recruits 296-lb. Jefferson County Sheriff Rudy Reichert and (right) Dentist W. E. Schultz, for show parts.

Photo display of Tiny Tot contestants in Johnson's Stapandshop supermarket stopped Main Street shoppers. Most popular boy and girl under age six (elected at a cent a vote for Post service program) were crowned on stage later.



After day and evening rehearsals, Ricky wrote show publicity late into night.



The Christmas Tree



One of Musser's three mammoth nurseries.

The story of Fred Musser, who has covered thousands of acres with millions of trees.

By JACK DENTON SCOTT



It is harvest time and a shapely spruce is cut down for marketing.



You have probably seen truckloads of Christmas trees on the way to town. Here one of Musser's trucks is loaded.



The finished product, complete with the trimmings that make kids happy.

ONCE WHEN FRED MUSSER, largest grower of Christmas trees in the world, was asked how he became interested in such an unusual business, he explained that he used to deal in second-hand cars, but got tired of trading in people's misery; buying their cars because they needed money, selling beat-up cars to people who wanted new ones but couldn't afford them, appearing in repossession court battles. So he started looking for a new job.

One wintry night he was driving home and picked up a skinny kid who was trudging along and seemed to be having trouble carrying a large Christmas tree. The boy beamed at Musser, thanked him for the ride when he got off before a rundown frame house, and said that he sure was going to have a nice Christmas now that he had his tree.

Fred Musser recalled his own childhood, remembered what gaily decorated Christmas trees had done for him then and decided that he had found his happy profession.

Today, near Indiana, Pennsylvania,

Fred Musser has 20 million Christmas trees planted on 8,000 acres and is the top man in the business.

When I asked him recently about how he got started he gave me the same answer as that boy he gave the ride to so many Christmases ago. But I discovered that it wasn't the complete answer.

Fred Musser's "happy profession" had its beginnings in hard physical labor, months of depression, near-failure, and the trial-and-error method of learning how many and what varieties of trees to plant, and how to market them.

Using a hard-saved \$6,000, he made an original planting of four hundred thousand trees. For several years afterward it was a touch-and-go proposition and instead of wisely increasing the volume of planting, he cut down, with the result that his trees were beginning to go without new stock coming along.

In addition to needing new blood he was rapidly running out of land. So he devised the plan which he still uses: He bought an abandoned farm and planted it solid in spruce trees. This was

a costly mistake. Although the idea of using abandoned farm land was ingenious and is the way he presently maintains his title as the world's largest grower of Christmas trees, he soon learned he shouldn't have planted spruce.

Time, the old master of all trades, proved that pine trees were the better crop. Musser found that he could raise two crops of pines to one of spruce, that although the pine is generally a rougher, coarser tree than the spruce, proper pruning can develop it into a perfect tree of beautiful symmetry. He also discovered that people are fast to learn: Once they bought pines and learned how well they hold their needles, they never bought any other kind of tree. This meant that the pine was a cleaner, more economical tree. Musser has built his business on that idea. He recalls a customer who bought 300 pine trees about eight years ago. This man was so happy with the Musser pine that today he uses over 3,000 trees yearly.

Man



Fred Musser with two seedlings. Each is two years old. The larger one was grown from selected seed he developed.

The Musser Forests' books are filled with similar cases.

With the striking-out on leased farm land, Musser led the way toward development of abandoned farms throughout Pennsylvania. And during the past fifteen years he has leased or bought over 8,000 acres of this abandoned land and planted his twenty million trees on once useless acres.

Not only does Musser utilize useless farm land but he has taught others to do the same thing. Throughout his section of Pennsylvania, farmers are now planting their rundown, leached-out land in pines and spruces. Some of these farmers sell their plantings to Musser as Christmas trees, but many prefer to leave the evergreens in their natural state, beautifying and enriching once worthless land. Conservationists are making a detailed study of Fred Musser's method of reclaiming useless land.

Musser believes that other states could make the same advances, eliminate soil erosion, give the farmers a new cash crop and beautify entire countryside.

Each year, working up from his hesitant first planting of four hundred thousand trees of several varieties, he now plants about one and a quarter million of the happy green trees.

He plants mostly white and red pines, with some spruces. It takes from five to seven years to grow the main part of Christmas, and Musser advises that it is no business for an impatient man. Continually working for the future, he thins out about one-half the growth at one time and permits the remainder of the plantings to grow into timber. From the first plantings, he expects to be cutting what he calls "saw" logs in ten years.

In those first hard years, Musser used a mattock (the best instrument for planting any tree, he says) so much that his hands began to take on the consistency of finely-tanned leather and he bent so often inserting the roots of trees in the soil that his 5-foot 7-inch frame looks much shorter. But he had the necessary follow-through, perhaps instilled by his hardy German ancestors

who came to this country before the Revolution, and in five years he knew enough about Christmas trees to establish and write his *Musser's Christmas Tree Growers' Guide*, and to be generally considered America's Christmas Tree King.

Fred Musser is convinced that his early forebears originated the Christmas tree ceremony. "The Christmas tree was born in Germany," he says, "and brought to its warm perfection in our America."

And the books seem to bear him out. For the Saxons hung their homes with holly, ivy and bay. The Romans also ornamented their homes and temples with green boughs and flowers for the Saturnalia, their season of fun.

The beginnings of the Christmas tree as we know it seem to date from Boniface, the famed English missionary to Germany in the 8th century, who replaced the sacrifice to Odin's sacred oak with a green fir tree, adorned in tribute to the Christ Child. Old accounts also claim that Luther introduced the tree lighted with candles.

It is a matter of historical record that the German Prince Albert, soon after his marriage to Queen Victoria, introduced the Christmas tree to England and that German immigrants brought the custom to America.

So perhaps the crown of Christmas Tree King of America sits on the right head. But Fred Musser isn't much of a romancer.

Questioned about his business, Musser throws these facts at you: Over 50,000,000 Christmas trees are used in the U. S. every year. The natural sources (trees growing wild) are rapidly decreasing; planted trees with their symmetry and health take top prices on the market over their wild counterparts that grow in a haphazard way. Consequently, Musser believes that he has a business that will never slacken, even in depression years.

"It's probably the best way to reap a cash crop from idle land," he says. "And it is a natural thing to harvest Christmas trees just like any other crop." He modestly adds that he considers himself merely a tree farmer. The people of Indiana, Pennsylvania believe he is something more. Here the headquarters of Musser Forests Incorporated is located and employs over 200 local people. But more than that, Fred Musser seems to have that rare quality, a permanent Christmas spirit. He believes in sharing his good fortune with others. In this spirit he wrote his *Christmas Tree Growers' Guide*, gave instructions and sold trees to people who wanted to get started in the same field. You might say he maintains a practical school for Christmas-tree growers. Any day of the

(Continued on page 54)

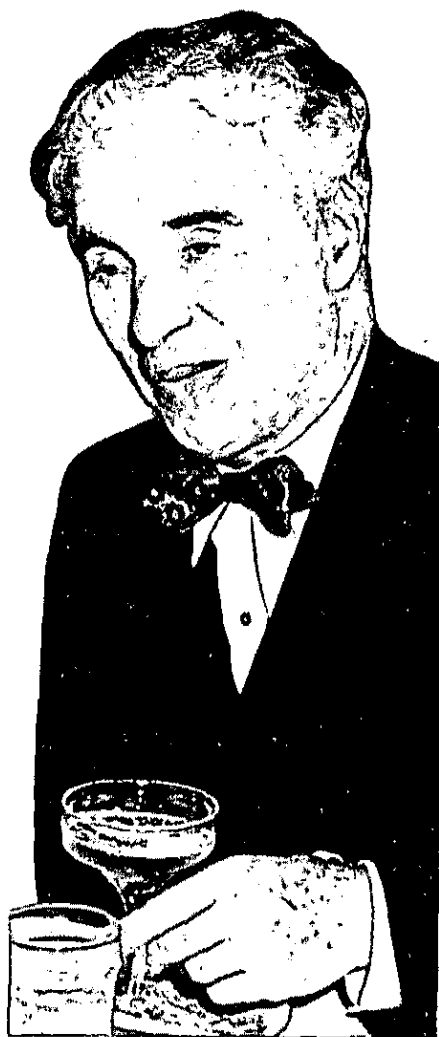
WHOSE LITTLE MAN?

Charles Chaplin has made his position clear toward the country that gave him riches and prestige. Will he be allowed back?

By VICTOR LASKY

IN 1912, a 23-year-old Englishman arrived in the United States with a theatrical troupe. For Charles Spencer Chaplin, it was a profoundly moving experience. Years later, he told an interviewer, "I shall never forget the extraordinary emotion I felt. . . . I realized intuitively that I was going to achieve my destiny in America. . . . I had so profound an inward assurance of this that I had to tell the others, with all the over-emphasis and conceit of callow youth. Raising my arm in salute to New York, I yelled, 'I give you fair warning, America! I'm coming to conquer you!'"

Chaplin not only conquered America, but in a sense he conquered the world. But the conquest has, in recent years, been tinged with more and more bitterness; though he is universally acclaimed as a genius—"the only genius produced by the art of the motion picture," according to no less an authority than George Bernard Shaw—he has made an inordinate number of enemies. The reason for this odd mixture of hysterical acclaim and widespread hatred of Chaplin is rather complicated. But basically, it can be summed up in Chaplin's own extreme megalomania, his total lack of interest in anything except himself—and his art. In a remarkably candid moment, he once put the matter quite clearly. He labeled himself a disciple of the French philosopher, Anatole France, who, said



Chaplin, "philosophically knows nothing of good or bad, much the same as myself. As for ideals, they are dangerous playthings, barren of results, and for the most part, false."

Had Chaplin stuck even to this rather cynical view of himself things would not have been so bad; after all, the public is almost accustomed to seeing its artistic geniuses misbehave, and in Hollywood's weird climate of opinion an occasional moral lapse is often a help at the box office. But to his studied disinterest in personal ethics, Chaplin added one especially unfortunate ingredient; he became a fellow-traveler of communism. At best, his pronouncements on politics are naïve; at worst, they seem extremely arrogant and vicious, and they have enraged a wide enough segment of American opinion to hurt Charlie where it hurts most—at the box office. Apparently, for this reason, Chaplin has had less to say on politics during recent years. It seems plain enough, however, that he has never really had a change of heart. When he arrived in London last September, again the focus of a bitter controversy, Chap-

lin was asked to make some comment on his present attitude toward Russia. He refused. "I am not in a position to make any sort of statement," he told a New York *Herald Tribune* reporter petulantly. "I won't be forced into any other position." When the reporter pointed out there was much interest in this question back home, Chaplin snapped: "I don't think it is the position of the *Herald Tribune* to take the side of the American government." Readers could and did infer that Chaplin does not side with the American government.

Chaplin, moreover, has never become an American citizen. Since he has paid huge amounts to the United States in the form of taxes, he considers himself a "paying guest." As a paying guest he reported for several years (for tax purposes) that a relative was his partner. The Treasury Department finally investigated and found no basis for the claim. Chaplin eventually had to pay a deficiency of \$1,174,000.

Why doesn't he become a citizen? "I'm an internationalist," he has stated. "I do not believe in nationalism because that makes for war." He wonders why he's being "persecuted" because he has retained his British citizenship. Other English actors have made films in Hollywood, people like Ronald Colman, Basil Rathbone, Herbert Marshall, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Stewart Granger, Cary Grant, and no one seems to be particularly interested whether they took out American citizenship papers. On the other hand, their deeds and words have not had an anti-American flavor.

Chaplin's other recent difficulty proceeded from the order, issued by the United States Attorney-General, to hold Chaplin for a hearing before allowing him to re-enter the United States. (He had gone to Europe on a long vacation, following completion of his newest film, *Limelight*.) The Attorney General did not say specifically what the Justice Department had in mind, remarking only that "the hearing will determine whether he is admissible under the laws of the United States." Under those laws, there are two possible grounds for refusing admission. A non-citizen of the U.S. may not enter if he has subversive political connections, or if he has been guilty of moral turpitude. Conceivably, a case might be made against Chaplin on either ground.

It seems likely, enough, by now, that Chaplin has never been an actual member of the communist party, or, except for his front affiliations, connected with the communists in an organizational sense. It would be difficult even to imagine this supreme egotist submitting to the de-personalized, rigid discipline

(Continued on page 46)

EX-POW CHECKS BEING SENT OUT:

War Claims Commission in early October sent out first batch of checks to military prisoners of war, WW2, who are entitled to \$1.50 a day compensation for time in enemy camp under forced labor or inhuman treatment. . . . More than 70,000 claims have been filed, and will be processed in order of receipt. . . . Estimated that 132,000 former POWs who received checks under the former \$1 a day sub-normal subsistence Act will file claims and that most will qualify for payment. . . . Average check runs to about \$530. . . . Pacific prisoner checks run higher than average ETO. . . . In that area conditions in camps were worse and imprisonment was longer.

War Claims Commission says the reports of treatment vary on claims filed by prisoners in same camp. . . . That makes study of official reports necessary. . . . In confinement in the same period in the same camp some will say they were reasonably well treated; another group report abominable treatment; still others, no complaint on treatment. . . . Others, who do not understand that this \$1.50 a day is in addition to the \$1 subsistence pay, tell the Commission, "I've already collected." . . . Short of personnel, the War Claims Commission expects however to complete the job in record time. . . . Much of the spade work in proving eligibility was done in processing the former claims.

All payments made under the \$1.50 POW forced labor and inhuman treatment Act will come from liquidated enemy assets held by the Alien Property Custodian. . . . No part, even administrative costs, comes from the U. S. Treasury.

* * * *

ARMY-AIR FORCE COMBAT PAY REGULATIONS:

Department of Army and Department of Air Force form for filing Claim for Combat Duty Pay (DD Form 667) by eligible Army and Air Force Korean vets provide that those retired or separated from service will send their claims to the Adjutant General of the Army or Air Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C. . . . The proper office will make note of its findings on the form and forward, with related documents, to the Military Pay Division, Finance Center, U. S. Army, Indianapolis 49, Indiana, or the Air Force Finance Center, Denver 5, Colorado, for processing and payment. . . . Claim forms are available through local veteran service agencies.

Marine Corps veterans who had combat duty send their applications to Commandant of the Marine Corps, (CCD), Washington 25, D. C. . . . But for the Navy the applications go to Field Branch, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Central Accounts Division, U. S. Navy, Cleveland 14, Ohio. . . . And for the Coast Guard to Commandant, (FA-1) U. S. Coast Guard, 1300 E. Washington Street NW, Washington 25, D. C. . . . The same form (DD 667) is used

by all claimants, eligible veterans and next of kin or legal representative of deceased or incompetent eligible veterans.

* * * *

UNEMPLOYMENT CHECKS FOR KOREA VETS:

Korean vets became eligible for unemployment compensation in mid-October, under provisions of the Korean GI Bill. . . . Payments are made by State agencies; then reimbursed by the Federal Government. . . . Eligible unemployed veterans may collect \$25 a week for 26 weeks. . . . Service in Armed Forces must have been after June 27, 1950; must have had at least 90 days of continuous service unless sooner discharged for a service-connected disability; hold an honorable discharge, and must not be collecting mustering-out pay the same week he collects the unemployment compensation. . . . Further, in order to get a check the vet must be "able to work and not refuse any suitable job." . . . Unemployed vets are advised to see their Post Service Officers for information as to location of the proper agency in their area.

* * * *

VA NEEDS CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS:

Veterans Administration has sent out a call for construction engineers. . . . Competent engineers are needed badly not alone for construction of new hospitals but for the modernization of already existing hospital units. . . . This program is being put under way. . . . Any VA facility will have the information required for interested applicants.

* * * *

PRESUMPTIVE PERIOD FOR WW2 VETS:

Under Public Law 239 a two-year presumptive service-connection for hospitalization purposes for WW2 vets is authorized. . . . VA now estimates that 37 percent of the psychotics applying for hospitalization are eligible under this provision. . . . It is estimated that there are slightly less than 3,000 cases, of which 1,100 cases have been hospitalized. . . . Other eligible veterans under Public Law 239 are being hospitalized as fast as the Claims Service is able to adjudicate the claims. . . . VA has allocated sufficient funds to contract for beds in non-VA to care for those adjudicated eligible.

* * * *

LAST CALL FOR OREGON STATE BONUS:

Oregon WW2 vets who do not apply for their State bonus before midnight of December 1 (postmarked) will lose all chance of collecting. . . . The deadline of December 1 is inflexible — set by the amendment to the Constitution authorizing the bonus, and cannot be extended by the Legislature. . . . Some 20,000 eligible veterans have not filed. . . . Oregon pays \$10 for home service and \$15 for foreign service or sea duty between September 16, 1940, and June 30, 1946, up to a maximum of \$600. . . . Vets must have been bona fide resident of Oregon for 1 year prior to enter-

ing service, have served at least 90 days, and have been honorably discharged. . . . If rated 50 percent or more disabled by VA, vet will draw the full \$600. . . . Survivors of deceased veterans entitled, in order, are unmarried widow, child or children, parent or parents. . . . Administering agency is Department of Veteran Affairs, Library Building, Salem, Oregon.

* * * *

WEST VIRGINIA BONUS DEADLINE, DEC. 31:

West Virginia veterans of WW1 and WW2 are also getting the last call to apply for the State bonus. . . . Deadline is December 31, 1952. . . . T. H. (Pat) McGovran, Director of "Operation Bonus," reports that in the first nine months (checks started in January, 1952) 222,126 claims had been processed and paid; 4,572 claims had been denied. . . . Total payments \$61,788,485. . . . Claims denied were for failure to prove service or establish residence requirements.

Only State to pay WW1 and WW2 bonus simultaneously, the rate fixed is \$10 for home and \$15 for overseas per month, up to a maximum of \$400. . . . Vets must have had at least 90 days active service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, for WW1, and December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, for WW2. . . . Vets are eligible to receive checks regardless of residence (Director McGovran reports payments to Mountain State vets now living in all 48 States, District of Columbia and 29 foreign countries). . . . But law prohibits payment to survivors who live outside the State at time of filing application. . . . Last call — December 31 is the deadline.

* * * *

OTHER STATE BONUS DEADLINES:

Just by way of reminder to WW2 vets who have not collected their State bonus, or who may not know of their eligibility, the following States are still receiving applications: Michigan, deadline June 1, 1953, applications from the Adjutant General, Bonus Section, Lansing 1, Michigan. . . . North Dakota, February 17, 1954; applications from Adjutant General, Bismarck, North Dakota. . . . Washington, March 31, 1953; applications from State Auditor, Division of Veterans Compensation, Olympia, Washington.

* * * *

GI HOUSING LOANS RUNNING HIGH:

More than 28,000 veterans received GI 4 percent home loans from private lenders during the month of September. . . . VA reports that despite a general tightening up of mortgage market, an average of 25,000 vets a month obtained GI loans during the first 6 months of 1952. . . . Although the total of applications is substantial, the loan market is out of balance geographically. . . . Some areas have an adequate supply of 4 percent GI loan money while others have little or none at all. . . . Veterans with service since June 27, 1950, the beginning of the Korean campaign, are eligible for VA guaranteed loans on the same basis as WW2 vets under the Korean GI Bill.

* * * *

ASKS CEILING ON FEDERAL TAXING:

Legion National Executive Committee at its November meeting gave approval to a resolution calling for an amendment to the Federal Constitution to limit the power of Congress to levy and collect taxes. . . . No top limit was named in the resolution, but it pointed out the evils of the present system of taxation which cannot be corrected without Constitutional limitation. . . . Congress was urged to submit to the States such an amendment, which has already

been approved in principle by 28 States. . . . The movement is not new—it dates from the middle 1930s when the Federal take in the income tax bracket (individual and corporate) began to soar. . . . Congress took no heed of demands for submission of a proposed limiting amendment, and interested groups took the second route — by asking the State Legislatures to petition Congress for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution. . . . Two-thirds of the States (32) can force the submission, but if submitted, three-fourths of the States (36) are required for ratification. . . . The 28 States which have passed the resolutions calling for a tax ceiling (with some variation in language) are: Wyoming, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Arkansas, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Hampshire, Texas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Alabama, Kentucky, New Jersey, Nebraska, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Kansas, Florida, Utah, Georgia and Virginia.

* * * *

VA REGULATIONS GOVERNING DEPENDENCY:

Conditions which determine dependency under VA regulations provide that dependency will be held to exist if either parent of the veteran does not have an income sufficient to provide reasonable maintenance. . . . This also applies to members of his family under legal age and to adult members suffering from mental or physical incapacity. . . . "Reasonable maintenance" is defined as not only covering the bare necessities of food, housing, clothing, etc., but to other items necessary to provide for comfortable living. . . . In determining income, VA will consider net income from property owned, earnings of all members of the family, contributions to family support, plus social security benefits, old age assistance and family allowances. . . . Income limitation fixed by VA is more than \$105 per month for parents not living together, or \$175 for parents living together, plus \$45 per month for each additional member of family considered dependent.

* * * *

NO SHORT TIME SOLDIERS TO GO OVERSEAS:

Secretary of the Army has announced that personnel assigned to overseas commands after February 1 must have at least 9 months of service remaining in their active service tours. . . . Present policy on overseas assignment requires a minimum of 6 months. . . . Exceptions will be made for officers and enlisted men approaching retirement. . . . Officers and enlisted men having less than 12 months to serve before reaching retirement age or eligibility will not be assigned overseas.

* * * *

MARINES REDUCE COLLEGE REQUIREMENTS:

Marine Corps has made hundreds of enlisted men eligible for Reserve commissions by establishing a two-year college equivalency test requirement. . . . Traditionally the bulk of Marine combat leaders have come from the ranks. . . . Approximately 85 percent of present Marine Corps officers have a background of enlisted service. . . . The two-year college equivalency is a reduction from a four-year level and is designed to qualify combat veterans who have proved their leadership abilities. . . . Any Marine on active duty who has finished his basic training and any Marine on inactive duty is eligible if he is between 20 and 27 years. . . . Marines who have been ruled out under the four-year requirement will be called up for officer-candidate screening without necessity of renewing their applications. . . . Program will continue until June 30, 1953.

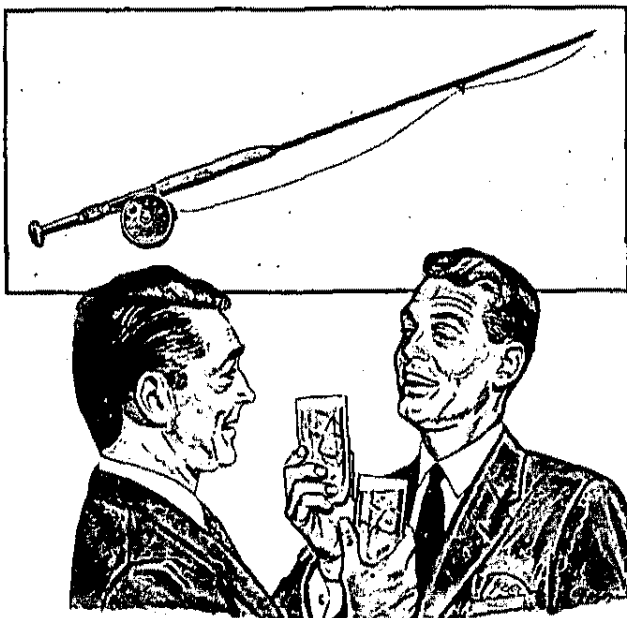
Hunting or fishing for compliments? Give CALVERT!



Give him a gun, if he hasn't one,
With a telescopic sight . . .
But give him a bottle of Calvert, too,
For finer drinks at night!



New duck decoys are great for "boys"
Who hide out in the blind . . .
And if they go for a drink or so,
Give them the Calvert kind!



A fine gift reel has real appeal
For any man who fishes . . .
But Calvert's grand on sea or land,
And fulfills most men's wishes!

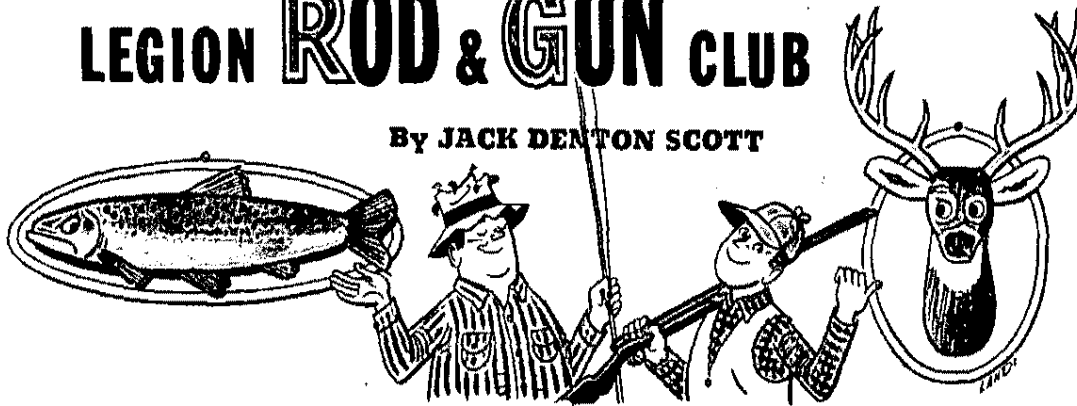


This year do your gift shopping *easy* . . . give smoother, mellower Calvert. There is no more welcome gift—no finer way to welcome friends.

Give and serve Calvert

LEGION ROD & GUN CLUB

By JACK DENTON SCOTT



IF YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING IDEA OR SUGGESTION OUR OUTDOORS EDITOR CAN USE ON THIS PAGE, HE'LL PAY OFF WITH HUNTING AND FISHING ACCESSORIES

We're going to strike out with a weird note this month. Something for you to think about until spring. Hearing about the annual spring Rattlesnake Roundup in Oklahoma, we sent out a query. R. B. Porter of the Waynoka Saddle Club of Waynoka, Oklahoma, fills in:

"The Saddle Club sponsors the hunt with the aid of almost everyone in the city and country. The hunting grounds are mapped out with all ranches and farms put on the map so that there is no question where to hunt. The hunt covers thousands of acres of ranchland where there is no shortage of snakes. The snakes come out in the spring from the rocks where they have wintered. The idea is to get them before they leave the rocks and get in the grass in the valleys. The hunt is the first Sunday after Easter each year.

"The hunters hunt them as they please, but they (the snakes) must be alive as no dead snakes are wanted.

"Some hunters pick them barehanded, others use forked sticks, snares and so forth. No horses are used outside of those used by club members to keep track of hunters since this country we hunt over is dangerous for them as well as for the hunters.

"We set up 'headquarters' uptown. When about 20 to 50 cars are ready we lead them over a marked road to 'hunt' headquarters out in the hills.

"There they are turned over to guides who lead 30 to 50 hunters after the rattlesnakes. We try to have all hunters close to aid just in case they don't see the snake first. At hunt headquarters out in the hills we have a speaker system set up, stands where pop, coffee, and sandwiches may be had.

"At 4:30 we start buying snakes 'uptown.' We paid 50 cents a pound last year and bought over a ton of rattlesnakes. A lot of hunters sell them to other buyers too. The idea is to clean out the rattlesnakes. We have one of the sporting deals that can't be beat for thrills. It is dangerous, sure, but that makes it fun.

"People come year after year from Minnesota, Illinois, Florida, New York, and

elsewhere to the hunt, and have a fine time.

"We sure would like to have you with us this coming spring."

There's one for you guys who have been seeking a new sport. I don't think we can make it this spring.

Frank Jones, Milan, Tennessee seems to like our page. He believes the following belongs:

"Save your empty shotgun shells when hunting in cold weather. The paper case is soaked in oil. Slit the shell a couple of times, light it, it will burn long enough to warm stiff fingers, and start fires when fuel is damp.



"Patience is the best insurance for a clean kill. Wait until the game is within range, and, above all, be absolutely sure it's game before you shoot.

"Never put a shotgun in storage for any considerable length of time without releasing the trigger spring tension. Prolonged tension on any gun spring will weaken it and impair its resilience.

"Burn the ends of your rawhide boot laces with a match. The hardened ends will help you thread through eyelets easier.

"A good way to be sure of having a pair of warm, dry socks to wear in the morning is to put them inside your undershirt before retiring at night.

"Ducks are like airplanes. They usually come in to the decoys with their noses in the wind. Always keep the wind at your back, decoys in front, the birds are more apt to come toward you where you can get a clean shot, not surprise you from behind."

The National Red Setter Field Trial Club has been holding field trials across the nation to put the Irish setter back in the field where they claim he rightly belongs. The beauty of this famous dog has made him extremely popular as a bench dog but many of his sportsmen friends want him back in the field where he once held his own against all comers. If you fancy the Irish setter as a field dog, write R. C. Baynard, Secretary and Treasurer,

The National Red Setter Field Trial Club, 544 North Bradford Street, Dover, Delaware. Dues \$5.00 a year.



Want to buy a hand-engraved Smith & Wesson revolver for, say, \$1,200? Or maybe a big-game rifle built on an imported action with silver inlay and a stock made of rare wood cut to your personal dimensions, for \$500 or more? Or an imported shotgun with similar costly embellishments? If your needs, and means, run to such shooting luxuries, there's a new gun salon in New York City that's all set to accommodate you. Called the Rex Firearm Co., 743 Fifth Avenue (near Tiffany's, Bergdorf-Goodman's and similar establishments) it will cater only to upper-crust sportsmen. If you're looking for a twenty-dollar .22 or a single shot scatter-gun, friend, this is not for you.

Got an old 77 mm Jap rifle? L. H. Foster, Jr., Ukiah, California has one. Here's what he did with it:

"Many ex G.I.'s have Jap 77 mm rifles they brought home from the Pacific Theatre of Operations. Here is how to make a rugged sporting rifle of one in less than an hour and a half's work and using only a screw driver, hack saw, sand paper and elbow grease for tools, a 15¢ can of varnish and a 15¢ can of oil stain for material.

"1. Make a mark with the saw on the stock, 2 1/2 inches in front of the front swivel band.

"2. Remove rifle from stock and saw off stock at above point. Throw away top piece of wood and bayonet holding forearm tip. Put front swivel band back on stock and saw off even with stock.

"3. Use sand paper vigorously to remove old finish and round off saw cut.

"4. Rub on walnut stain with cloth, make grain pattern if desired by wavy motion. Let dry.

"5. Varnish, dry, reassemble and crack down on a target. Mine is kinda purty!"

If you have problems or questions connected with the outdoors: hunting, fishing, dogs, etc., don't hesitate to send them on to The Outdoor Editor, American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y. We will do our best to help. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Let's Train Them To Live

(Continued from page 18)

arduous, and the guard details and kitchen police as inevitable as in any other basic training unit. However, the trainees were treated exactly as if they were *civilians* engaged in a six months' course of basic military training in preparation for entering the Organized Reserves and National Guard.

Actually the trainees were 17- and 18-year-old youths who had just entered the Regular Army. None had had more than a week or two of previous training. They were neither "hand-picked" nor had they volunteered for the experiment. Yet the 660 trainees that we began with in January 1947 were, as nearly as could be practicably obtained, a typical group of young Americans, selected from Replacement Training Centers after a study of their personnel records. Their over-all intelligence ratings were slightly higher than the national average; but their Army General Classification Tests scores ran from high to low. Although none was illiterate, forty of the trainees during the first six-month cycle of the experiment had scores below the Army's customary minimum score of that time. All in all, they were a truly representative group.

At the beginning, our chief problem involved selecting the right kind of officers and enlisted men to take charge of the training companies, and orienting them properly. Some of the drill sergeants, for instance, were a little piqued when they learned that they were forbidden to use profanity to punctuate their orders on the drill field.

Here is the essence of the instruction we gave our training personnel — and we insisted that they follow it. We told them:

"First: This is UMT, and you are dealing with 18-year-old boys. If you are to be successful you must have faith in what you are doing. You must believe that the average 18-year-old American boy is essentially good; that he wants to do a good job; that he wants to be well thought of by his associates and by his superiors; that he is at least a little bit ambitious and wants to get ahead; and that if he gets the proper guidance and the proper leadership he will do his best to be a success in the unit. This belief must determine your attitude and your manner in handling trainees.

"Second: If a trainee does something wrong, tell him how to do it right instead of 'cussing him out' for doing it wrong. That advice seems too obvious to need saying, but to heed it some people will have to reverse their attitudes completely.

"You must make corrections not only during military training but also in all your relations with trainees. The

sergeant must, without hesitation, tell a trainee anything that he should know but doesn't; tell him, if necessary, to wash his hands and face in the morning; tell him not to comb his hair in the snack bar or to clean his fingernails at the table; teach him some elementary table manners; tell him how to behave on the bus, in the theater, or in town.

"Much of the bad behavior of teenage boys in public is the result of ignorance; you must teach them the right way to behave. You must correct every fault when you see it — but you do not have to be unpleasant in doing it.

"Third: You must be impressed with the fact that you are an instructor, and the proper relationship between you and the trainee is the *instructor-student* relationship. You must conduct yourself with dignity, and maintain your self-respect.

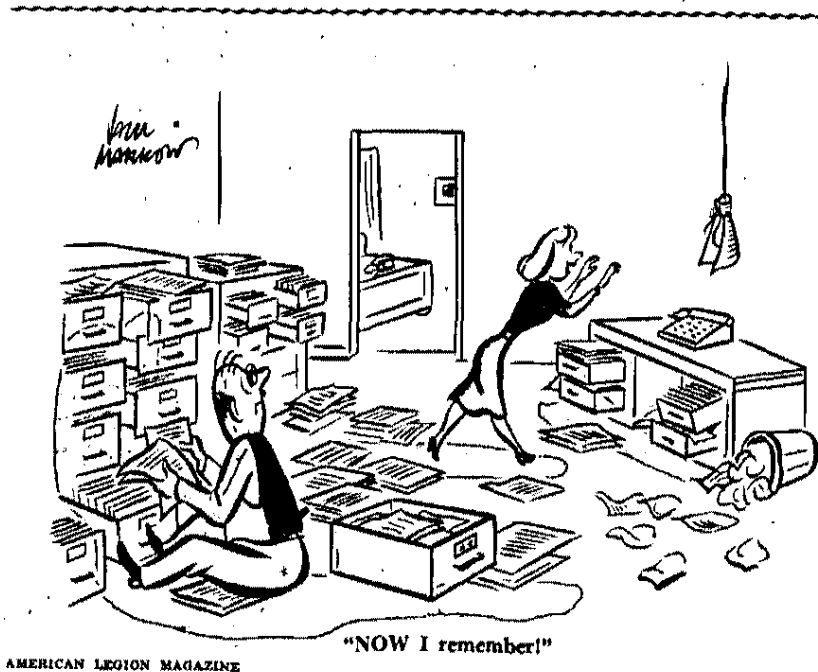
"In the instructor-student relationship there is no place for swearing or any kind of bad language. Instructors do not swear at students, although for some strange reason it is supposed that sergeants swear at recruits. The total elimination of swearing is probably impossible, but the prohibition of it in instructor-student contacts must be enforced. One of our aims is to develop in the trainee a sense of self-respect and personal pride. Swearing, or unduly harsh language by the instructor, will make this aim impossible to achieve. Furthermore, swearing lowers the prestige of the instructor and it does *not* lend emphasis to instruction.

"Never fail to suppress vile and

obscene language. We will support the 90 percent who want to maintain high moral standards, or improve their present standards, against the 10 percent who would otherwise lower the level of the entire group.

"You must remember that trainees are just average boys; a lot of them haven't had many opportunities. Sometimes they are recalcitrant and rebellious, but most of them will respond to proper handling. Many of these boys need a stronger hand on the reins than their parents have been able to supply. It is up to us to supply it. Some of them, of course, are bad and must be treated accordingly. But remember that preventive discipline is the best discipline. It is better to prevent misdemeanors than to punish them. Your constant objective must be to save every boy, no matter how bad he appears to be. One of the hardest lessons you have to learn is this: Do not let the bad actions of the few embitter you against the rest, or undermine your belief that the average boy is sound at heart.

"Discipline is an unpleasant word to the average person because it suggests punishment, the iron shackles of regimentation. Such an idea, of course, is wrong. Discipline means obedience — willing, cooperative obedience to lawful authority. In this unit we will prove that we can teach discipline without the evils connoted by the word 'regimentation.' We will prove that we can produce well-trained and alert soldiers without suppressing their individuality, weakening their self-respect, or hindering their personality development. Quite



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the contrary: We will give them confidence, increase their self-respect, and make them better citizens while making them good soldiers. The proof will lie in the trainees themselves.

"Our disciplinary record must compare favorably with that of any other unit. More than that, we must be able to claim that the language in our barracks, the behavior in our mess halls, and our low venereal disease rate will compare favorably with that of any college freshman class. In short, we must develop *self-discipline*. This is the real test of discipline."

Some of our training company cadremen accepted these principles with reluctance, but almost without exception they guided themselves by them. Not long after the trainees arrived at the Experimental Unit their amazement at the kind of treatment they were getting was obvious. They had come with preconceived ideas about sergeants. When they were treated with firmness, but also with an unmistakable respect for their individuality, they immediately placed their sergeant on a pedestal. They looked up to him, listened to him, asked him questions; they were more alert and enthusiastic. This attitude affected the sergeant. Never had he seen soldiers so interested. He had to be more alert to keep ahead of them; he had to work harder in preparation for his classes.

So that our cadremen would not have to "bawl out" trainees for minor infractions of rules, we initiated the demerit system. If a cadremen found a trainee dressed in a slovenly manner, for instance, or heard him using obscene language, he would quietly notify the trainee that he was being "gigged." He would then prepare an "offense slip" to be given to the company commander. If the trainee wished, he could protest the "gig" by explaining the matter to the company commander. Extra hours of duty were required to be served on week ends at the rate of one hour per demerit in excess of the weekly allowance of five.

For the first three months the platoon sergeants were the only cadremen who attended social functions with the trainees. They attended not as participants, but as advisors to the trainees. Had the trainees mixed freely with all cadremen, our greatest advantage — the advantage of a minimum age spread — would have been lost. The influence of large numbers of older men would have extinguished the atmosphere of youth and the comradeship arising from the trainees' common interests. A Service Club schedule was set up so that social activities there on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays were limited to trainees and their platoon sergeants.

The UMT shoulder and cap patch, worn only by trainees, made it easy to differentiate between cadre and trainees in the Service Club and elsewhere.

The distinctive UMT insignia also helped civilians in nearby towns to recognize trainees. Incidentally, several groups of civilians took a parental interest in our young trainees and gave us wonderful support in entertaining and controlling them while they were on pass. A Civilian Advisory Committee made up of representative citizens of Louisville and Elizabethtown was appointed by Governor Willis of Ken-



"Boys and girls of our city! You see sitting here a man who, for the past six years, has led me to believe that his name is Santa Claus . . ."

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tucky and Mayor Taylor of Louisville. On its subcommittees were specialists who studied all aspects of our program, except technical military instruction. There were subcommittees on health, religion, education, physical training, self-government, and entertainment, plus a parents' subcommittee interested in the general well-being of the trainees.

Trainees were restricted to the post for the first four of their 24 weeks of training. This gave them time to get their hair cut, have uniforms fitted, and learn enough about the standards and ideals of the unit to worthily represent it in public. It also gave us the chance to interest them in unit activities, which we purposely intensified on week ends and holidays.

During his first four weeks in the unit, every trainee was required to attend either a Chapel service or a lecture of a non-religious nature — such as one on ethics or conduct — on Sundays or at whatever time worship was conducted by various religious sects. Only one of

the 660 trainees preferred to attend the non-religious lecture. After the first Sunday, however, he decided to attend one of the Chapel services, and tried all of them in subsequent weeks.

An opinion survey conducted during the third week by representatives of the War Department's Troop Attitude Research Branch indicated that 69 percent of the trainees thought the policy regarding church attendance was a "very good idea" and 17 percent thought it a "fairly good idea." Only 10 percent thought it a "very poor idea" and 4 percent considered it a "fairly poor idea."

We tried to keep the trainees busy from Recall to Tattoo, and on weekends tried to offer them activities with stronger appeal than those offered in nearby towns. We encouraged them to take active part in hobbies, studies, sports, music groups and other pursuits to help them learn to entertain and improve themselves during "idle hours." But most of the men enjoyed attending an occasional movie on the post and all of them gathered frequently at the PX soda fountain, where a "corner drug-store" atmosphere prevailed. No beer was sold there. Most teen-agers don't care for beer anyway; just being eighteen is stimulant enough.

When trainees went into town on a weekend pass they were required to register at the USO Club and spend the night there unless they had bona fide invitations from approved homes. Every bartender and package store clerk in neighboring towns knew the wearers of the UMT patch were minors and could not be sold intoxicants of any kind, not even beer, under penalty of the law.

We considered the moral and spiritual development of the trainees a vital part of their training, and just as important as physical and military training. We went on the theory that a man's character has a third side, a moral side, which governs his personal standards of behavior and his attitude toward his associates, his superiors, and his country.

We made it the job of our chaplains to instill in every trainee high standards of morality, and we gave them the support they needed to accomplish their mission. Chaplains were regular members of the training staff and conducted a conference for each company once a week during duty hours on the subject of "Citizenship and Morality." What they taught was non-sectarian and based on the moral law. The central theme of their lectures defined the responsibilities of the citizen *to* and *for* his government.

The chaplains also had primary responsibility for the social hygiene program. Certainly the problem of combating venereal disease is basically one of personal morality, and, therefore, the emphasis throughout the instruction was on continence and morals.

Probably the most important single factor in the chaplain's program was the private interview he had with each trainee during the processing week. Although it lasted only five to ten minutes, the interview allowed the chaplain to get acquainted with the trainee right after his arrival and usually to form an enduring bond of friendship. He learned something of the background of each man and recorded it in a card index file for future reference. He wrote a letter to the man's parents after the interview, with the hope of encouraging the support of the trainee's family in his further development.

The Experimental Unit proved that the average citizen is not cynical in matters of religion and morals at the age of 18. We found that when moral instruction is presented in the same manner and with the same efficiency as purely military subjects, it is received earnestly and even enthusiastically. While a UMT program cannot replace the home training of youths under 18—and it certainly cannot, in six months, undo the results of 18 years of poor home conditions—it can persistently stress moral principles, frequently edifying those individuals with low moral standards, and continually maintaining the high standards of those trainees who already have them.

The first six-month cycle of the UMT program was broken down into five parts: a week of pre-cycle processing and training, eight weeks of basic training, eleven weeks of branch training, three weeks of unit training (which taught how the different branches should work as a team), and a week of post-cycle training. In the second and third of the three cycles, eleven weeks were devoted to basic training and eleven to branch training.

During their basic training the young men were taught how to live out of doors; how to shoot a rifle; how to handle grenades and rocket launchers; how to build field fortifications; how to protect themselves against chemical warfare; how to read maps and aerial photographs; and many other subjects, including physical training, citizenship and morality, and military courtesy.

They were also taught leadership by being given the opportunity to take positions of leadership as "lance NCO's." And they learned about the machinery of justice by taking part in supervised trainee courts, where they tried their fellow trainees for minor offenses, such as disorderly behavior or being absent without leave for a few hours. The main purpose of the trainee courts was to instill a sense of individual responsibility in all the men, and to make the offender feel that, by his wrong doing, he had let his comrades down.

Branch training taught different platoons the work of artillerymen, or tank-

ers, infantrymen, engineers, or medics. Other platoons were assigned to learning the work of men charged with supply, or with communications, transportation, mechanical equipment, or defense against chemical warfare. If UMT were conducted on a national scale, whole battalions or regiments—instead of platoons—would be given one kind of branch training.

Surveys made during the experiment brought out some interesting facts. One conducted among 650 trainees showed that nearly 17 percent had never been to a doctor; 12 percent had never been to a dentist; 10 percent had never, since childhood, played a game requiring physical exercise; and 50 percent didn't know the rules of any major sport. The survey showed also that 21 of the youths did not remember ever having tasted milk. Twenty-one were not accustomed to three meals a day, and 101 had only eaten meat "once in a while."

In six months, well-balanced meals and physical training had put many pounds of brawn and muscle on these young men (more than one-third gained 5 to 10 pounds and many gained 20), and our dentists had taken care of the 88 percent who needed fillings in their teeth.

Surveys also had revealed an astonishing paucity of basic information about world affairs, and about the United States itself—including even its Constitution and Bill of Rights. The weekly Citizenship and Morality hour conducted by chaplains, and the weekly Troop Information Hour gave these young Americans a new awareness of significant world events and of their moral and civic responsibilities as citizens of a great nation. Scores of trainees received educational counseling and

took academic subjects when off duty. We found that United States Armed Forces Institute courses not only were educational in themselves, but also tended to whet young appetites for more education.

The military training—which was, after all, the main purpose of the experiment—was successful too. General J. Lawton Collins, then acting as the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, inspected the unit and called its trainees "one of the finest bodies of soldiers I've ever seen." He said later, "They were well trained, and they had an élan, a spirit about them which I think was very, very refreshing." He said that he was convinced that the Army could carry out the Fort Knox UMT standards on a nation-wide scale.

General Devers, Commander of Army Ground Forces, the War Department headquarters then responsible for over-all training, sent many officers and non-commissioned officers to the unit to inculcate them with the spirit and methods used at Fort Knox. Moreover, the 3d Armored Division at Fort Knox undertook an experiment to see whether the average training unit could successfully apply the same methods and policies used in the UMT unit. The Division Commander, Major General Ray T. Maddocks, reported after the first 13 weeks of the experiment that his division had "utilized generally the same methods, procedures and policies, and accomplished roughly the same results as the Universal Military Training Experimental Unit."

All the officers and noncoms of the 3d Armored Division Training cadre were graduates of an instructors training school, and had been given special leadership orientation similar to that



"If that lion should happen to get out and eat you up, what bus should I take to get home?"

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given UMT trainer personnel. Those who couldn't qualify in the school were replaced.

Literally thousands of people — newspapermen, writers for magazines, clergymen, educators, civic leaders, law-makers, psychologists, medical doctors, and parents — visited Fort Knox and inspected the experimental unit. We hid nothing from them and encouraged them to talk alone with trainees. Some were hostile, some were only skeptical when they came. Yet almost without exception, these visitors agreed that the type of training they saw there would turn out better men and better citizens, and at the same time develop well-trained, alert soldiers.

Today no one can fairly judge the UMT idea without conscientiously studying the results of the Fort Knox experiment. Detailed reports are available. They give concrete support to the conviction of the National Security Training Commission that young men can be given military training in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps without lowering their moral and ethical standards and without making "militarists" of them or causing them to lose their individuality.

The only alternative to UMT is a large standing Armed Force maintained, as it is now, by drafting able-bodied young men as rapidly as they reach the age of 18½, plus men from other selected groups, and keeping them in active service at least 24 months. However, the situation requiring a large standing force will, undoubtedly, continue to exist for a long time even if UMT is begun this year. A large force *in being* will be a necessity until large-scale communist aggression becomes far less probable than it is today.

UMT was not designed to ease our current manpower and defense crisis. It is a long-term program that will help insure our future strength by supplying the nation with a large and continuously-filled reservoir of trained, able-bodied men. Such strength will tend to discourage warlike moves by aggressive-minded powers, and will, therefore, help us keep the peace. It will also tend to prevent inequities such as those that arose at the outset of the Korean conflict because of the shortage of trained military manpower. Civilians who had already defended their country in one war were called out to defend it again, while thousands of able-bodied young men stayed at home because they lacked military training and there was no time to train them. In the tragic event of a new world war within the next few years, and in the absence of UMT, even these men would have to be *hastily trained* and rushed to the nation's defense.

If UMT is put into effect, and if a large *trained and ready* reserve force, drawing its members from the National Security Training Corps, is built up, the standing forces probably can eventually be reduced in size. This would reduce the staggeringly heavy costs that are one of the greatest dangers of a huge standing military establishment. (It costs the taxpayers about \$5,200 to maintain a man in the Regular forces for one year exclusive of the costs for equipment, etc., and about \$673 to maintain a trained and ready reservist.)

Probably most reassuring to all our citizens — especially to parents — is the fact that the entire UMT program, as outlined in Public Law 51, would be under a *predominantly civilian commission* with unlimited power of inspection

and with the obligation to keep the American people informed of its progress in protecting the health, minds, and morals of the nation's youth in training.

But still more important would be the part that parents throughout the United States would be required to play in any national UMT program. If UMT is begun this year on a comparatively modest scale, and all Americans — especially parents — take it to be *their* program, then I believe they will be able, eventually, to report as the Parents Committee of the Louisville Army Advisory Committee for Universal Military Training reported in 1947:

... that UMT is necessary, not as a means of preparation for the next war, but as a *precaution* against war and to *insure* the keeping of the *peace*.

UMT offers the boys:

1. Discipline, not regimentation.
2. Respect for authority and the rights of others.
3. Training for leadership.
4. Educational opportunity for those who desire it.
5. Self-expression through individual hobbies.

With the above advantages in UMT it is the consensus of opinion of the Parents Group that UMT would be beneficial to the youth of our country.

An earnest appeal is made to all parents in America to support Universal Military Training that our country may continue to set a pattern of consideration, respect, and brotherly love for all mankind, and through our country's preparedness, insure a lasting peace.

We owe that much to American youth.

THE END

A Legion Post Puts On A Show

(Continued from page 25)

night, as required by a previous contract between her company and the Jefferson Legion Post. Ricky, as everyone quickly came to know her, brought along a pleasing personality, a script under one arm, props and costumes in several large traveling bags, six years of experience directing home-town revues, a keen business sense and a fondness for working with people.

Early Monday, Ricky met with Post Commander C. D. McCune and a committee of Legion men and women of Jefferson. With their help, a local cast of 50 was speedily enlisted, and a "Tiny Tot" popularity contest — held in conjunction with the show — was organized on a town-wide basis. Forty-two boys and girls of Jefferson under age six were entered. Backbone of the show were (1) a chorus line of 24 of Jefferson's

most vivacious teen-age girls and (2) a minstrel line of 13 men, mostly business and professional men from the shops, stores and offices along Jefferson's Main and Racine Streets.

High-speed rehearsals were run in relays, to prevent wasting time of busy cast members. Girls worked afternoons, men evenings. A finished show, all set for dress rehearsal, was ready after seven working days. The cast mixed hard work with irrepressible fun, and might have driven a less talented director crazy with ad-libbing and horseplay, but Ricky never batted an eyelash. She once put on a revue in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., with a cast of 600, in nine days flat.

Empire shows are streamlined productions, well spattered with pure, unashamed, bellicose corn. They go best

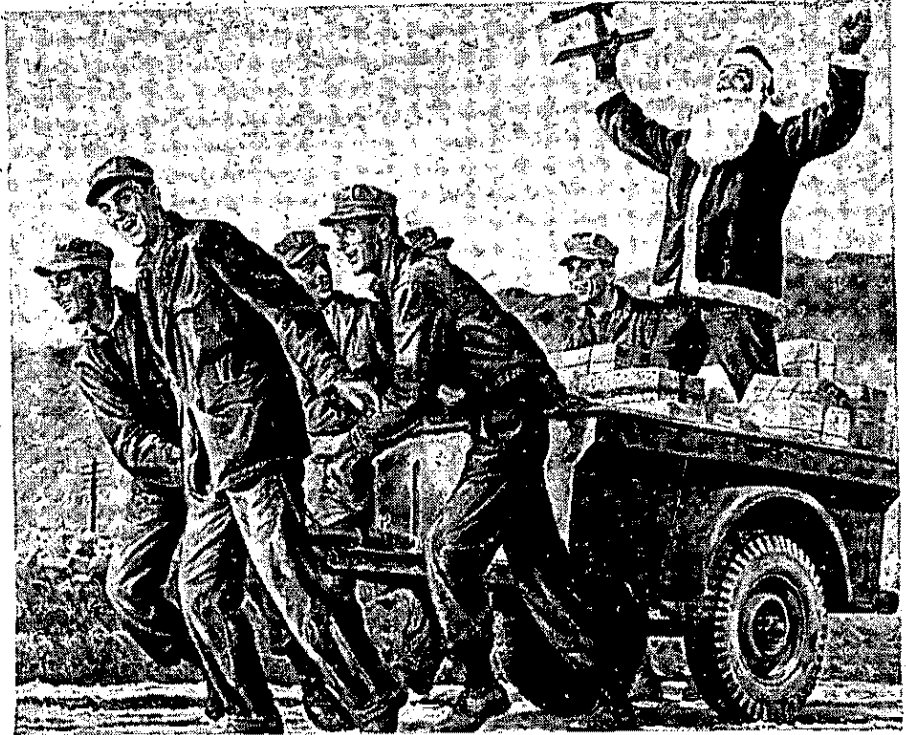
in towns of 10,000 and under (Jefferson — 3,625) where, because everybody knows everybody, a lot of fun is certain for audience and cast alike whether the performances are polished or not. In Jefferson, the familiar figure of Sheriff Rudy Reichert (all 296 energetic pounds of him) dancing in the minstrel line was good for sure-fire laughs. It was hard to tell whether the audience or Sheriff Reichert had the most fun.

The script was tailored for fast production. "I just played end man in a minstrel line," said Bob Remfrey, Jefferson jeweler, after the first night's show. "Ten days ago, I didn't know an end man from right tackle." Except for the interlocutor (grocer Gar Johnson) nobody had a long speaking part to learn. Songs to familiar tunes, joke routines divided among a large cast, pleasing but

simple dance numbers and hard work accounted for the production speed.

Ease of production was heightened by including an amateur talent contest with thirteen Jefferson County performers with acts of their own. Cash prizes went to the top three.

Empire shows usually include an advertising tie-in as a third revenue producer, in addition to the ticket sale and the Tiny Tot contest. This was skipped in Jefferson, since the Post had already received local business support this year in other fund-raising projects. Company and Post divided the gross and shared definite expenses. Thus, the contract required the sponsor to provide living expenses of the director while she was in town. Legionnaire and Mrs. Flarie Welter provided Ricky with a room in Jefferson, and cash expenses for the show were \$56.42 for the Post. Gross receipts for Empire shows range from \$300 (a bust) to over \$4,000. A Legion-sponsored show, in North Carolina



Santa's suit was made by a South Korean who had never seen or heard of Santa Claus. South Koreans also took turns in drawing the jeep trailer.



"Oh!—I forgot!—He's working nights now!"

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grossed more than \$3,000 this year, and a Junior Chamber-sponsored show in Wisconsin hit nearly \$4,500. No cash guarantee is required, and according to George De Haven, Empire president, no local sponsor has ever lost money even when a flop failed to earn money. De Haven likes the gross to hit at least \$1,000, in which case the sponsor (depending on expenses) may realize more than \$400 net (50 percent of gross less specific expenses.)*

THE END

*Naturally, The American Legion and The American Legion Magazine do not endorse any professional promotions. Before covering this story, it was ascertained that this producing company had been in business twenty years. In addition, 76 Legion Posts and Auxiliary Units which had recently sponsored Empire shows were queried. Of the answers received, 80 percent voiced satisfaction, and 17 percent voiced satisfaction with reservations. Two Posts expressed dissatisfaction. This story is offered as an interesting angle of the perennial Post fund-raising problem, regarding which each Post is on its own.

EDITORS

A whole Company of Marines said "THANKS"

How a group of telephone women
helped to make it a Merry Christmas
for the men in Korea

Helping others to have a Merry Christmas is a tradition among telephone people. In recent years there has been an increasing number of gifts for those in the service.

One group of telephone women observed last Christmas by sending a holiday package to every man in Company E of the 1st Marines in Korea. They adopted this company in remembrance of Corporal Richard E. deVilliers, a gallant fellow-

worker who was killed in action while serving with Company E.

You can imagine what happened when all those packages arrived.

The boys made quite an occasion of it. There was much scurrying around to get a Santa Claus suit. None was available but finally they found a South Korean who could sew and the job was completed after a lot of picture drawing and explaining. Then Santa was mounted on a trailer and drawn along in state.

After the packages were opened, a scroll of appreciation was signed by every member of the company and sent back to this country. More than two hundred of the men wrote letters of thanks.

"Your kindness," wrote their Captain, "brought happiness to the hearts of a group of Marines, many of whom were spending their first Christmas away from home."

It all turned out so well that it was decided to do it again this year. So hundreds of packages are on their way across the seas to help make it a Merry Christmas in Korea.

THIS IS JUST ONE OF MANY WAYS in which telephone people in many communities say "Merry Christmas." Whether it's dressing dolls for orphaned children, or contributing trees and turkeys and baskets of food, telephone men and women are spurred by the desire to be helpful. Through all the year they try to keep good will and The Voice With The Smile in telephone service. **BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**



Whose Little Man?

(Continued from page 28)

which party members are forced to accept. Instead, Chaplin has lent his name and prestige to the communists. He was a sponsor of that intellectual monstrosity, the 1949 Waldorf Peace Conference, a sponsor of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, a sponsor of the People's Radio Foundation, a contributor to the communist magazines *New Masses* and *Soviet Russia Today*, and a speaker for the Artists Front to Win the War (a communist-run front cooked up during the war). It was in his speech for the latter organization that he really outdid himself. On his arrival in New York to deliver the speech he exclaimed: "Thank God for communism." But the speech itself is astounding enough to merit extensive quotation:

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "and I suppose to a few of you up in the gallery—Comrades; and I mean comrades. Any people who can fight as the Russian people are fighting now . . . it is a pleasure and a privilege to call them comrades. . . . I feel it a duty and an honor to say I want a second front. . . . Stalin would not ask for it unless he thought it was possible. . . . I am not a citizen. I don't need citizenship papers. I have never had patriotism in that sense for any country, for I am patriotic to humanity as a whole, I am a citizen of the world. . . . In my estimation, (Roosevelt) is one of the greatest presidents of the United States . . . yes, a man who released Browder. I noticed there were one or two comfortable people shocked at that. But I am not shocked at an act of mercy. I am thankful for it. . . . For

some time communism has been held up as a big bugaboo, and we are terrified of it. But who are these communists? What are they? . . . They say they are a godless people. Yet any people who can fight and die as the Russians have been doing must have felt some God in their hearts, they must have a sense of eternity in their souls. . . . And then they say, what if communism spreads out all over the world? So what? I can live on \$25,000 a year. Nice work, if you can get it."

This incredible mishmash of fellow-traveling clichés, vintage 1942, created pandemonium in Carnegie Hall when it was delivered; the crowd cheered Charlie to the rafters. Americans in general, however, did not cheer him. His Carnegie Hall speech only served to confirm the suspicions about Chaplin's political development that many Americans had been nurturing for years; in a way, the speech was the beginning of his downfall, or at least the end of the unstinted admiration Americans have always held for him. There was a pathetic quality in the Chaplin press conference after the speech.

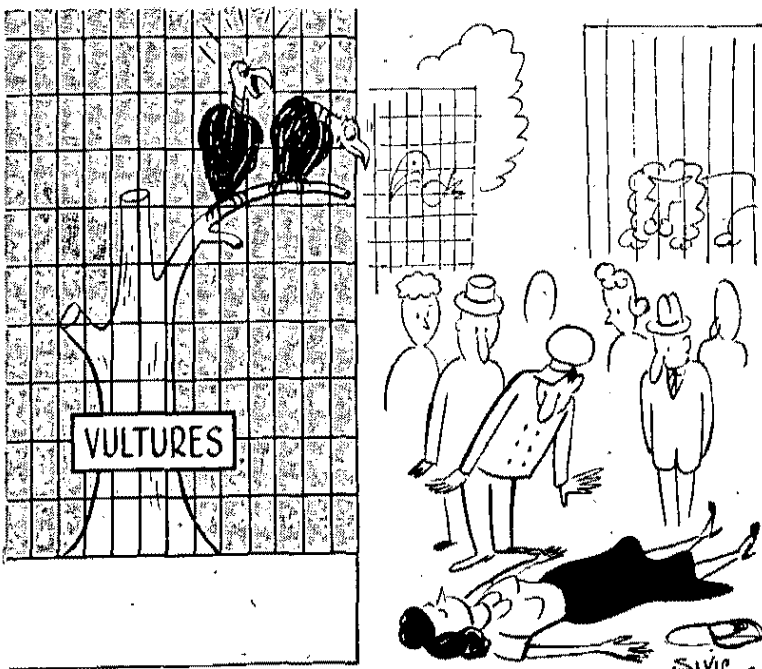
"What's so terrible about putting myself out in front on a political subject?" he asked the reporters. "I'm not a communist. I have no political affiliations. I'm not a Republican or a Democrat. I'm a clown."

One would think that after Chaplin delivered his warrior call for a second front to aid Russia he would have done something to aid the war effort. But there's nothing on the record to show anything of the sort. Although he was

seen frequently at Hollywood night clubs, Chaplin never entertained the troops, or visited the war fronts, as did so many other entertainers. He never paid a visit to the Hollywood Canteen, sponsored by the motion picture industry to give servicemen a good time. In 1942, he even refused to appear at the Stage Door Canteen in New York. Neither did he do anything for the British. This was an odd story; during World War I he was twice burned in effigy on the streets of London for refusing to return to his native land to entertain the troops. As far as can be determined, his sole money contribution during the war was to the American Red Cross; and this came after he refused to deliver a broadcast for that humanitarian organization. Chaplin's attitude seemed to be that he was paying heavy taxes and why should he do anything else. He made it easy for the public to feel that he thought that the United States was a sort of public free country club offering hospitality and service to all comers in return for money. After all, he was a "paying guest." And, also, he insisted, his two sons of one of his early, short-term marriages, were his personal vicars in the American Army. But, to be fair, Chaplin did do something for the Russians. He recorded a salute to the Soviet armies which closed with the words, "Russia, the future is yours!"

Chaplin's subsequent history made it clear, however, that his Carnegie Hall speech was more than just a great misunderstanding. In 1946, the comedian was one of several honored guests aboard a Soviet tanker in Long Beach harbor, California. The guests, including the late John Garfield and the director, Lewis Milestone, toasted a Soviet-made film depicting the distorted Bolshevik version of the anti-Czarist revolution. The party lasted nine hours. While leaving the ship with Garfield, he noticed press photographers and uniformed U.S. customs men. "Oh," Chaplin said, loud enough for all to hear, "I see we are under the power of the American Gestapo." The offhand remark is interesting in light of what communists think of American security agents. The customs men were there as a matter of routine, to insure that no dutiable articles were brought ashore except under proper circumstances. But, to Chaplin, they constituted the "American Gestapo," apparently, in his way of thinking, out in force to "persecute" him.

The *New York Daily News* columnist, Ed Sullivan, published three open questions to Chaplin, and requested that the comedian answer them publicly, so that the American public could gauge



"Relax—she only fainted."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

for itself where he stood. The three questions were: (1) Why didn't Chaplin entertain American troops or visit our wounded in military hospitals during the war? (2) Does Chaplin prefer democracy as defined by Russian communism or democracy as it is defined in the United States? (3) For 30 years Chaplin had earned a lush living in the United States, abandoning his native land, England. Why hasn't Chaplin become an American citizen?

Chaplin never did answer the questions directly. But with a new film, *Monsieur Verdoux*, coming out, he evidently became apprehensive about the effect on the box office if he didn't say anything. So he called a press conference. He utilized it more to pose as a martyr to "witch hunters" than to answer simple questions. When he was asked whether he considered himself a fellow-traveler of communists, he wisecracked, "If you step off the curb with your left foot these days, they call you a communist. I belong to no political party and I have never voted in my life." (Ed Sullivan hadn't asked for Chaplin's voting record, and knew Chaplin was not a citizen.)

At another point at the press conference, Chaplin remarked he had given up the idea of making a film about Napoleon because he didn't like dictators. "Isn't Stalin a dictator?" one brash reporter queried. "It hasn't been settled what that word means," Chaplin replied. He also argued that anti-communism was a tactic most effectively employed by Hitler, and implied that in this country anti-communism was leading to nazism, a theory better expressed in the pages of the *Daily Worker*. One reporter insisted to Chaplin that the anti-reds of today are, in the main, the same people who were anti-nazi yesterday. But Chaplin did not argue the point. Throughout the conference—the only time in his life he has allowed a group of reporters to discuss politics with him—he retreated steadily, but yielded on nothing. It was obvious that he hadn't changed his mind on the "progressive" nature of the Soviet dictatorship.

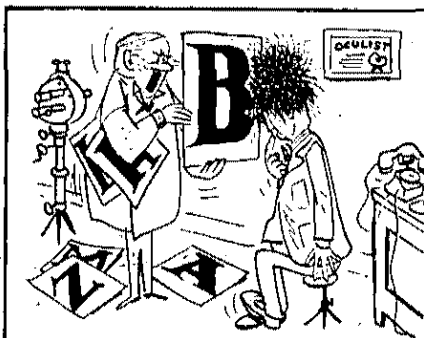
The following year, it was even more obvious. When Hanns Eisler, the composer and brother of Soviet agent Gerhart Eisler, was deported in 1948, Chaplin took a most unusual action. He sent a cable to Pablo Picasso, the French painter who is an avowed communist, which read as follows: "Can you head a committee of French artists to protest to the American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hanns Eisler here, and simultaneously send me a copy of protest for use here. Greetings." Chaplin simultaneously told reporters that Hanns Eisler, a professed and active Bolshevik,

was a friend of his, and that he was "very proud" of the fact. Hanns Eisler today is serving the cause of Stalin in Eastern Germany, where his bail-jumping brother, Gerhart, is propaganda chief for the red regime.

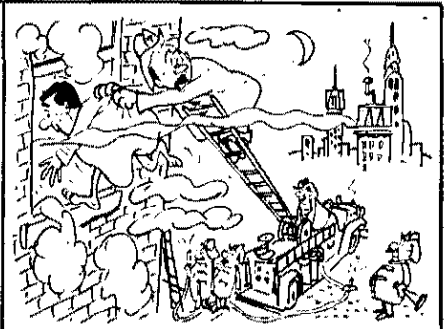
Senator Harry Cain of Washington summarized the Eisler-Chaplin episode in these angry words: "Here is an alien, living in luxury for 30 years in this country, who urges a foreign communist to stage demonstrations against the Embassy of the United States in a foreign country, on behalf of none other than a notorious communist." This action, it was abundantly clear, was something more than stepping off the curb with your left foot. And that same year Chaplin, at a public gathering in Los Angeles, contributed \$500 to the red-run Progressive party, then led by Henry Wallace; he was also quoted enthusiastically about Wallace's "peace" ticket. Since 1948, even Wallace has broken with the reds, but there is no indication that Chaplin—despite his professed respect for the former vice-president—has followed him.

In addition, Chaplin has in recent years either publicly spoken out for or signed statements in defense of Gerhart Eisler, Leon Josephson and Eugene Dennis, all of whom are open, avowed, and top-ranking communist functionaries—and, all of whom there

can be little doubt, are privately very much amused at Chaplin's pathetic little forays into the field of political theory. And finally it should be noted that Chaplin, in 1949, was a sponsor of numerous pro-Soviet "peace" conferences, including the Waldorf gathering, which had about as much to do with peace as the communist invasion of Korea. Dozens of well-meaning American liberals who were sucked into indorsing the Waldorf Peace Conference withdrew before it started. It was, probably, just about the most thoroughly exposed of all the red-front operations, and only the hopelessly deluded could expect any good to come of it. Chaplin, nevertheless, stuck with the conference all the way through. Moreover, he allowed his name to be used to promote a world-wide red gathering in Paris, at which speaker after speaker assailed the United States and eulogized the Soviet Union. This was the World Peace Conference, to which Chaplin cabled: "I am only too happy to join the legion which seeks peace and good sense throughout the world. . . . Letter follows." What the letter said was never made public. Two months later, Chaplin, along with such pro-Soviet worthies as Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Dr. Linus Pauling, and Paul Robeson, was listed as a sponsor of an "American Continental Congress for Peace," to be held



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"If he's ashamed of having dandruff why doesn't he use Wildroot Cream-Oil hair tonic!"

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in Mexico City, an enterprise about which the United States State Department had this to say: "It appears that it will be another Moscow-directed conference. We fully expect that the activities will be devoted to providing an apologia for the Moscow point of view."

For the communists, Chaplin has been a remarkable lucky find. He is their most important "catch" anywhere in the world, and is doubtless all the more valuable to them precisely because he is not an outright party member. In any case, they have always recognized his prestige value; the Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg, the composer Dmitri Shostakovich, the screen director Sergei Eisenstein, and many other Soviet citizens have paid him glowing tributes. When the comedian got into his recent immigration difficulties, the world-wide red press shrieked in protest. The Moscow press accused the "fascists" of "persecuting" Chaplin. As did the *Daily Worker* here at home. The *Worker*, whose creed is to curse all millionaires, unless they are communists, charged that "the press ganged up on Chaplin because he was the first movie actor with a million dollars in the bank. To those who reach for their poison pens whenever they hear the world culture, this was going too far." The *Worker* has for years treated Chaplin with kid gloves. When Howard Rushmore, now an anti-red writer for the *New York Journal-American*, but once a writer on the *Worker*, testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he was asked whether the Communist paper had any policy regarding Chaplin. "He was," said Rushmore, "what we call in the newspaper business 'sacred cow' . . . someone that you always give favorable publicity to and a lot of it."

It might be interesting to note that during the production of his last silent film, *Modern Times*, Chaplin had submitted the script, according to the *Daily Worker*, in one of its fond profiles of the comedian, to the Moscow Cinema Board for approval. *Modern Times*, which satirized the capitalist machine age, showing the alleged horrors of workmen's lives, is one of the few non-Soviet films constantly on exhibition in the Soviet orbit.

Chaplin has always viewed the film as a propaganda medium. Even his seemingly inoffensive slapstick two-reelers were made with a view defying authority. Years ago, he wrote why he constantly made the policeman a butt of his humor. "Did you ever notice what occurred when a policeman happened to slip on a greasy street and smeared himself all up? If you remember correctly you know that everybody laughed. Why? Well the policeman and his club are visible authority. . . . Even good people have a sneaking dislike for a policeman. Everybody laughs when the man in blue takes a tumble." Similarly, Chaplin caricatured the affluent. "Visualize," he wrote, "a bloated capitalist in dunkering whiskers, light trousers, spats, frock coat, silk hat. . . . Even the most inoffensive of us has some time or other conceived the grotesque idea of pulling those millionaire whiskers. . . . There may be some in the audience who will think it undignified and revolutionary to pull a millionaire's whiskers, but they will be a small minority."

What makes Chaplin so adaptable to the communist game?

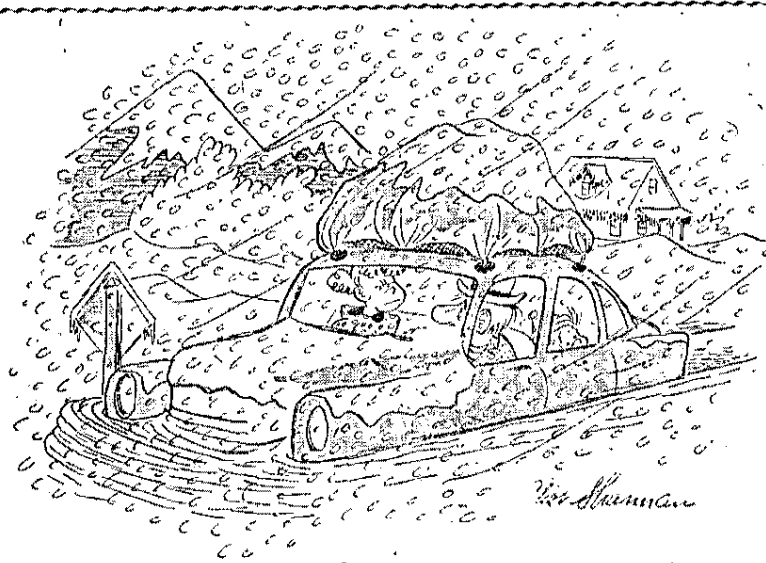
The answer again is a complicated one; indeed, the answers to virtually all questions about Chaplin tend to be complicated. Radicalism, of one kind or another, has always attracted him.

His first wife, Mildred Harris, complained after their divorce in 1920, that his socialistic theories had done much to wreck their marriage. "He brought his radical friends to the house and I didn't like them. I wouldn't eat with them. The trouble with Charlie's socialism was that he wanted to do the preaching and let me do the practicing. He talked a lot about how wrong it was to spend money on luxuries. That was why he wouldn't let me have a car. But he had a big machine himself. I had to take taxis, and then he found fault with the bill."

As the quotation seems to suggest, Chaplin's radicalism comes at least in part from the same source as his proverbial stinginess; both are rooted in the grinding poverty in which he lived as a young Cockney, after his father died. Chaplin was a "working man" from the time he was eight years old, and has had a kind of disdain, all his life, for the normal middle-class citizens who could attend school during their youthful years, instead of being forced to earn a living.

The educational problem was also important in his drift to the left. Chaplin had virtually no schooling. There is a story about him, at the age of eleven, being totally bewildered when a director thrust a script into his hand; he was still unable to read or write, and he was able to learn the part only by going over it repeatedly with his mother. When Chaplin began to have a little leisure, he became a fantastically intense reader; and like many men who had no formal schooling he sought out the "hardest" reading he could find: philosophy, history, science, economics. The result has been tragic, in a way: his native intelligence, which is obviously great, has been diluted by the flood of half-understood ideas which have always cluttered up his head. He has always wanted to be an intellectual; his library is reputed to be one of the largest private collections in Hollywood. And the radical movements—particularly the communists—are precisely the groups which have always applauded as "intellectuals" just such "thinkers" as Chaplin.

As far back as 1921, Chaplin was sounding off to the press on problems of the day much in the manner of a university president. One interview that year, which can only seem funny in retrospect, had him proclaiming that "labor is not to be fooled with grand epigrams. The working class is becoming better educated all the time and is learning to face facts. Particularly now that he has not his drink to dull his senses (this was during Prohibition), the laboring man is thinking and capital must realize that this thinking must be met with thought and not pretty words.



"Can I help it if I'm the junior member at the office? I gotta take my vacation when I can get it!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Of course, there must be working people, and there should be, for work is noble. It is good for prosperity. There must be an adjustment in this country before there can be any degree of contentment, and capital must realize that a little more of the profit must go to the workers. If capital wants to control the situation it must be on the level."

That same year, Chaplin took a trip to Europe. But, before he left, he granted a shipboard interview to reporters. "Mr. Chaplin," asked one reporter, "are you a Bolsheyik?" Chaplin replied in his usual circuitous manner, "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging

WALLY



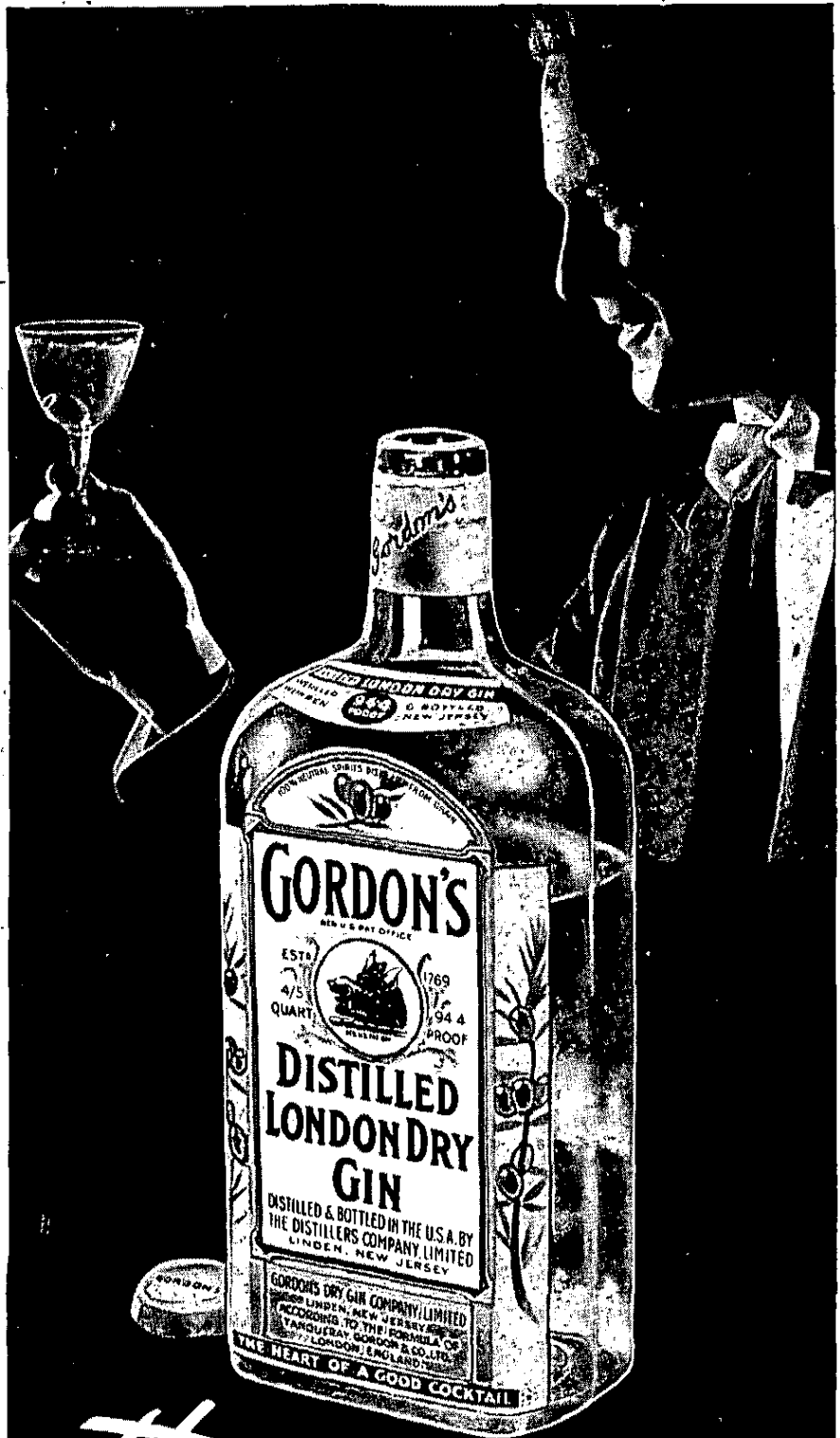
(From December, 1939 A.L.M.)

phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it."

These oracular words, be it recalled, were issued in 1921, at a time when Chaplin was thought of only as a good slapstick comedian; it had not occurred to anyone to regard him as an intellectual - to anyone but himself, that is.

To the poverty of his childhood, and his educational deficiencies, a third reason might be included for his flights into radicalism. Like a great many geniuses, Chaplin seems at times to have an utter lack of feeling for the people around him. His emotions appear to be drained off almost entirely into his art; and the result is a curious kind of arrogance toward his associates. In a thousand different ways, Chaplin is always telling them, perhaps unconsciously, to "go to hell." He has always been known in Hollywood as a man who treats his employees like dirt. Toward some, however, he has adopted a paternalism which includes keeping them on the payroll, even when their usefulness to him is over. His recurrent pronouncements about the sad shape of the motion picture industry, or even about industry generally, must be taken as another example. But his flirtations with the commies are perhaps the best example of all. What better way to tell all Americans to "go to hell."

In Hedda Hopper's new book, *From*



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Under My Hat, there is a revealing little story about Chaplin that goes back a dozen years. "At a special meeting in the 20th Century-Fox commissary to raise funds to arm one hundred thousand Jews in Palestine before we got into World War II, Charlie again showed his true stripe," reported the famed movieland columnist. "The guest of honor was a little man from Palestine trying to win sympathy and raise funds for his cause. The British had refused to arm his people, so he was trying to stir up interest in the United States. . . . During the fund-raising, which I started with a donation, Charlie was called upon. He got up in a white heat of hate and said, 'I am not a Jew; I am not a citizen of America; I am a citizen of the world. I will give nothing to this cause. I deplore the whole thing.'"

Chaplin's love for the "common man," or the "little fellow," about which he has spoken so much, seems to be a rather abstract thing. It is manifested either in his superb earlier movies featuring the tramp—the perfect embodiment of "the little fellow"—or in his politics, where the common men and the little fellows who come into direct contact with Chaplin are apt to have a rough time of it. As Jim Tully once put it, "Chaplin pities the poor in the parlors of the rich."

If the men with whom Chaplin comes into contact have a rough time, the women, most certainly, have one even rougher.

There is no need to go into the succession of scandals to which Chaplin has been unhappily linked. In his last and most shabby courtroom appearance, he was called a "reptile," a "Svengali," a "buzzard," and—to the special titillation of tabloid readers—"a master mechanic in the art of seduction." What

really shocked Hollywood in this case, the famous Joan Barry affair, was not the renewed evidence of the man's promiscuity; Hollywood was, after all, rather blasé about sex at this time. The shocker was Chaplin's cavalier attitude toward Miss Barry's civil rights.

What had happened was that Miss Barry, a rather hysterical young woman by all accounts, was told by a local judge to leave town for good, with a penalty of 90 days in jail if she returned to Beverly Hills. The judge was plainly doing only what Chaplin suggested he do. Chaplin's interest in the case arising from the fact that Miss Barry, an ex-mistress of his, was becoming a nuisance. To facilitate her departure, a police officer slipped her \$100, which had been provided by Chaplin, and another officer accompanied her onto the train.

The notion that you can get rid of a girl by forcing her onto a train and denying her the right to return to your home town is an interesting one, and many an American male must have pondered its implications thoughtfully. Unfortunately for Chaplin, the notion is quite unconstitutional. Miss Barry ultimately returned to Charlie's swank home in Beverly Hills. He immediately had her locked up, and only her good luck in getting hold of Hedda Hopper, and the columnist's capable newsgal assistant, Florabel Muir, got her out of prison. Actually, the subsequent trial, with its claims and counter-claims about the paternity of Miss Barry's baby, got most of the headlines. But the only significant feature of the whole sordid story—significant for what it shows about Charlie's application of his "little fellow" philosophy—was the civil rights issue.

Charlie, of course, is a great believer

in civil rights for communists and himself. An interesting incident took place when he surrendered for fingerprinting during the Barry trial. Nervous and scowling, Chaplin flatly refused to have his pinkies inked for the benefit of press photographers. "I won't do it," he snarled. "I'll stand on my constitutional rights." "You mean," asked Florabel Muir, "your constitutional rights as an alien?"

Coming on top of Chaplin's fellow-traveling, which was now pretty well known even in Hollywood, the Barry case made his name mud to huge sections of the film colony, whose leaders were wearying of the embarrassments Chaplin constantly brought the industry.

How little Chaplin had learned from the dreary episode can be gauged from one of his remarks at the trial. He claimed he was the victim of "war hysteria," and that the case had been inflicted on him because of his Carnegie Hall speech advocating the second front. Although, even by the barnyard moral code his conduct with Miss Barry was deplorable, for he was not even generous with the girl who fathered his child, somehow, he worked it out in his dynamic brain that she was a fascist when she said that she couldn't live on a \$25 weekly remittance from him. And, the left-wing press howled about the "persecution" of Chaplin, much as it is doing today. John T. McManus, writing for the deceased *PM*, said flatly that the comedian was a victim of "the fascist clique in America." And Chaplin believed that nonsense then, as he believes now he is being persecuted by the "enemies of progress." With all his artistic insights, Chaplin is, apparently, doomed never to understand himself.

THE END

Fighters Aren't Hungry Any More!

(Continued from page 23)

"There's only one sport in which you can scientifically compare the caliber of competition today with that in years gone by," says the blond curly-head who was the first to win four National Collegiate Athletic Association ring titles. "That sport is track and field. Year after year, new records are made, proof of a steady advance in performance. Jim Thorpe's exploit in winning the decathlon in the Olympics is part of the legend which makes Americans regard him as a superman. Yet Bob Mathias of Stanford, winner of the Olympic decathlons in 1948 and 1952, made far more points each time than did Thorpe.

"Now, who's to deny that similar advances have been made in other sports? I think boxing and all the other forms of athletics have progressed along with track. The answer? Competition!

There's much more of it now than in the 'good old days.' Jim Jeffries had fewer than a dozen fights when he won the heavyweight championship. Could that be possible today even for such a terrific competitor as Jim must have been? Of course not! Boxing wasn't as lucrative in the olden days. The rewards weren't as great as now. Consequently the competition was easier. There were fewer athletes attracted to the game. And that goes, right up to Dempsey's time.

"I've seen pictures of Dempsey's fights with other stars of his era—but I'll take Joe Louis over him. Here's a pretty good measuring stick on these two champions—Dempsey defended his crown five times—Louis 25 times in the 12 years he held it! Before Joe came along, Jeffries had been the busiest

champ. He put his title on the line six times!"

Davey hastens to explain that he is not throwing mud at the great men of old.

"Competition makes the athlete," he insists. "I'm not saying that the Thorpes and the Dempseys wouldn't stand up today. In the modern setup of improved facilities and stepped-up competition, Thorpe doubtless would have posted better performances. And Dempsey, too, perhaps would have been a better fighter."

Each of the three experts is agreed that television is a vital factor which may give boxing its greatest all-time impetus.

"Television has not, as so many insist, hurt the game," declares *La Barba*. "True, thousands who have never been at a ringside are seeing fights for free

on TV. But their interest has been captured. Heretofore it was only a big title fight, or a particularly attractive local match, which created attention. And those fights didn't come often enough for sustained interest. Now you have good bouts all the time because they're being TV'd several times a week. Consequently people are talking boxing more. And they'll be going to the arena to see the boxers in the flesh. Look how television helped the wrestling crowds!"

But La Barba, like most old-timers who have left the ring with high honors, readily agrees boxing needs reforms possibly more than any other major sport.

"Too many men are polluting the game who have no right to be in it," he says. "In most states all you need to become a manager, second, or trainer are the few bucks it costs for a license. Most of these undesirables have been attracted to the game only because of the dough that's in it. Not knowing much about it, they simply talk big and get lucky!"

What boxing needs, says La Barba, is a czar, much like baseball with its strong central control.

"What a great sport it would be under a leader who had the power to rule and govern, to set down the laws which would be obeyed," says Fidel with enthusiasm. "This could be worked out even with state commissions operating, but they can't be fighting each other, more or less as the National Boxing Association does with New York because that state will not join its alliance. This one man must be the final word in rulings and the state groups must cooperate.

"But you'll never get such a commissioner until you throw out the commissioners across the nation who get the appointments as state political plums. In other words, divorce the game from politics. Most of the commissioners are out to get publicity for themselves -- and to hell with the fighters!"

In the La Barba blueprint, boxing in each state would be under the leadership of men who know the game and would be beholden to no one. They would be aware of boxing's ailments, and problems, and how to cure them.

"Another must for boxing," says the former champion, "are public relations men. Each state commission should have one and if there is a national czar, there should be one in his office, too. These men would educate the public in correcting false impressions of a great sport. And if they could make speeches at, say, the Parent-Teacher Association meetings and at service club luncheons, they would do a tremendous job toward convincing the public that boxing is big business and not just a game in which dumb kids tie up with a group of gang-

sters and use the business of fighting as a means to finagle a lot of money out of the public."

La Barba, who fought with the United States Army in World War II and brought home a beautiful bride from Italy, is a staunch defender of the type of boys who go into boxing.

"A fighter, to most people and especially to women, is like the popular conception of sailors a few years ago," he suggests. "They liked the sailor, but didn't want him going out with their sister. He had a girl in every port and if he had any brains he could earn a living at something else. But that's an outdated concept, and boxing, like the various branches of our armed service, now is attracting a higher type. Just look over the list of college lads and kids of better-than-average schooling who have taken to the game in the last decade or so. Boxing is on the upgrade, and with TV enlarging its audiences it will continue that way. A youngster, to my way of thinking, has a chance for a great future if he sticks at it in boxing."

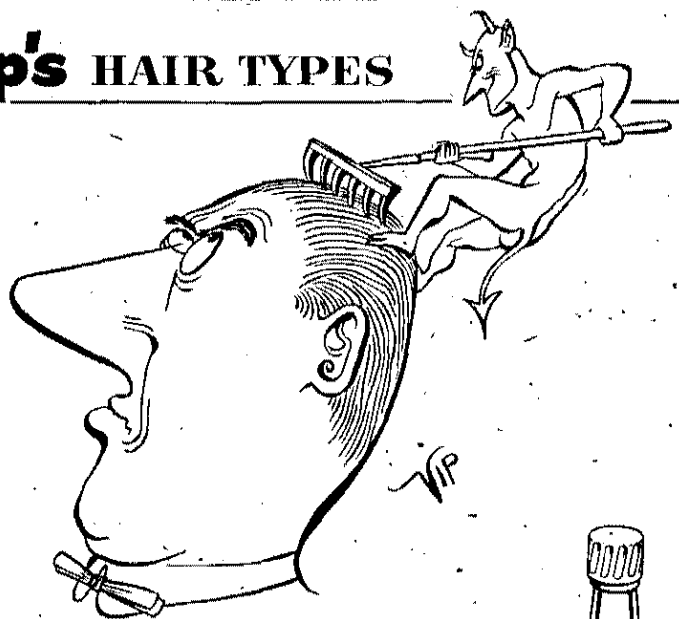
Television is doing much to eliminate the brutal aspects of boxing. One of the first knockouts witnessed by a nationwide audience was that of Laverne Roach, a brilliant young middleweight prospect from Texas, who died 14 hours after his bout with George Small in New York's St. Nicholas Arena in 1948.

This tragedy brought the New York commission's ruling of a compulsory eight-count after a knockdown and the stipulation that if a boxer went down three times in the same round the bout must be terminated. Boxing nationally is regulated as never before, granting that there still is ample room for improvement. Fighters undergo rigid examinations from commission physicians, including cardiographs and other technical once-overs. Fight rings are heavily padded to reduce the danger of concussions. New medicinal discoveries minimize the damage of facial cuts, eliminating accumulation of scar tissue. After use of the modern sterile coagulants it is necessary only to wash out the wound. Previously, cuts had to be scraped and cleaned out thoroughly after a fight, a messy job.

When the United States was involved on the European and South Pacific fronts in WW II, sports experts predicted there would be a wave of great fighters in the post-war era. They pointed out that such gifted boxers as Gene Tunney, Capt. Bob Roper, and many others, were spawned by the first world conflict. Making this contention appear all the more logical was the strong boxing programs of the service units. But the post-war crop was disappointingly slim.

What was the reason? World War I,

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of course, lasted less than two years for Americans, compared to four years for the succeeding ruckus. Perhaps the lads in the recent unpleasantness who might have turned to boxing as a profession were too old pugilistically after four years of service. In addition, veterans had an open door toward college education because of the G. I. Bill, an advantage which was not enjoyed by the doughboys of the earlier era.

Conversely, WW II and the Occupation built up competition for American boxers. The ring program in the conquered countries of Europe introduced our slam-bang style of fighting, as opposed to the European concept of the game, which is based on science.

"You might say we have club fighters in this country who sacrifice fancy stuff for slugging," says Kline, who has campaigned all over the Continent with Yankee boxers. "As a result, our boys have overshadowed those from across the sea. But during the Occupation, our system of slugging caught on and the Europeans started copying us. The late Marcel Cerdan, middleweight champion who died in a plane crash, was the best example of a foreigner adopting our methods. Randy Turpin of England

could be another one to capitalize. Because youngsters are hungrier in Europe than in this country, you can look for



"She's your wife, Henderson — you poison her."
AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the development of great fighters over there who will increasingly challenge our best ones.

Kline has trained and seconded

Barney Ross, Max Baer, Mickey Walker, Jackie Fields, Tony Zale, Freddy Miller, and Ken Overlin, all world champions. With this background he is rich in ring lore, spanning the era of the greats, and the so-called mediocrities of the present.

"The field is wide open as never before," he says. "Any boy who has real ability and definiteness of purpose can go a long way. The college boxing programs have grown in the last decade and collegians increasingly are turning professional. On top of this we have well developed Olympics, amateur and Golden Gloves competition.

"Boxing, pro or amateur, gives the boy a feeling of confidence he cannot otherwise gain. After he has learned the fundamentals he is more alert. The feint and the counter punch in boxing have been beneficial to many a boy in army or navy life. Service instructors claim that these factors in boxing are equivalent to the fundamentals of parrying the thrust of a weapon."

Let's be optimistic and cast a vote that this most vibrant of American contact sports will continue to prosper — even if *today's* boxers know where their next meal is coming from! **THE END**

The Tank That Learned to Think

(Continued from page 13)

looked around at the anticipator tubes that stood up in file after file like soldiers and the endless memory tapes ready to hum on their spools.

"At least you can think like a great commander when you have your decider tube in," I said, "but it is better to be an ordinary soldier and not have to make decisions."

At ten o'clock in the morning Pushkin was to advance across the field and destroy the enemy tanks. An hour later the ordinary tanks were to take to the field and behind them the soldiers and there would be no enemy tanks left to stop them.

The remote control radio was to start Pushkin, and then its "brain" would take over.

"And do not try to control it!" Comrade Kalinov warned me again. "This is not to be a battle between ordinary machines. It will be a battle between the slow, degenerate Capitalist minds and the greatest thinking machine ever built!"

They brought Pushkin out of the shed by radio, Comrade Kalinov standing by with the decider tube in his hand. I put on my crash helmet and climbed into my place. The anticipator tubes glowed and the spools hummed. The engine ran with a rough vibration as though there were water in the gasoline.

Then Comrade Kalinov leaned into

the hatch and pressed the big decider tube into its socket and a change came over Pushkin. The engine smoothed out and the spools hummed with a new tone — almost a singing, an eager, willing sound. Comrade Kalinov slammed down the hatch cover and locked it over me. I heard the radio control box click twice and Pushkin started its lumbering roll toward the distant hills where the enemy was. The great pear-shaped decider tube was right near my head. It was dark at first and then began to glow dully as though it had nothing more important to do than glow dully.

I was glad I was locked up inside the tank where I could make no decision at all because I felt my skin stretch with fear and I don't think I could have moved to blow up the tank even if the time had come to do so.

Pushkin moved on, jolting over the rough ground. When it came to one of the burned-out tanks it slowed down and changed its course as though to see what had happened to its brother. The burned-out tank was on its side, rusting, its gun cocked slant-wise at the sky and one of the treads torn away. Then Pushkin moved on to the next burned-out tank and I knew the electric eyes were seeing for the first time what can happen to a tank in war. I wondered what the "brain" was thinking about these things.

We came up over a small rise and I

stretched to look out of the viewing slot. The row of trees against the hills was closer now and I thought I could see the hidden enemy tanks. Suddenly there was an explosion and dirt flew up to the side and there was another explosion in front but Pushkin kept on over the rise.

At the top I looked through the rear slot and I could see where my own people were and I knew they were massing for the attack that would come an hour behind us.

Now at the top of the rise that was half way between my people and the enemy, Pushkin began to act strangely. It slowed down and turned in its tracks as though it had half a mind to go back, and then it straightened out — but kept on an unsteady, hesitating pace. At the same time the big decider tube by my head began to hum loud, growing louder and louder and the dull glow became brighter until it was almost white and lighted up the whole inside of the tank. Then it turned back toward the way it came, and back again toward the enemy. I remembered the burned-out tanks Pushkin had seen and I thought at once that one thing Comrade Kalinov hadn't given it was a courage tube, if there was such a thing. Now Pushkin was making a decision — the first decision a machine ever had to make — whether to go on to possible

(Continued on page 54)

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(Continued from page 52)

destruction or go back to defeat. Whichever way it went, I knew I had no choice but to go with it.

Then the decider tube began to glow steadily again, dull red, and the humming stopped. Pushkin straightened out on its course. When I looked through the slot again, I saw we were going into the fight and Pushkin was no coward.

The rest of the way Pushkin went fast but turned abruptly just before a shell would land to the side of us—sometimes stopping and sometimes backing—but always we were coming closer to the line of trees. I could see the tanks there now. I could see their guns aimed toward Pushkin and I could see the flashes of the guns, but their shells never hit us.

All of this time I must have been almost stupid with fear, although I don't remember for sure. I do remember, though, that it came over me all at once, and with panic, that Pushkin hadn't fired a shot. Something must be wrong with the gun, I thought, and I knew I should try to fix it but I had never been told how and I remembered Comrade Kalinov's orders—to do nothing—not even think!

When we were a matter of a few hundred meters away and Pushkin still didn't fire, the enemy fire died away as though the gunners thought there was no point in shooting at a tank that couldn't be hit and wouldn't fight back. But Pushkin kept on, going on a straight course now as if it knew there were going to be no more shells.

Comrade Kalinov had said Pushkin would stand off at five hundred meters and destroy the enemy. Now we were a hundred meters away and no enemy had been destroyed and we were going closer. Pushkin would not be recalled by radio yet because Comrade Kalinov couldn't see us and he wouldn't know. The attack would come and the enemy tanks would still be here!

Pushkin drew up close and when I squinted again out of the slot, I could see our gun was raised high in the air as though making a peace sign. That's why the enemy fire had stopped.

Pushkin came up to the line of tanks while I strained to see through the slots to find out where we were so I would know when to throw the switch that would blow us up. Then I felt Pushkin gently nudge the tank on the left and then the tank on the right as though

trying to make a place for itself in the line of the enemy. I looked out again and saw we were facing the field where our own men would come and our gun was down again to shell that field.

Then I began to laugh, thinking of Comrade Kalinov and his decider tube. He would learn to let a tank think! He would learn to let a machine make a decision!

The remote-control radio box clicked and started to hum. In another minute Comrade Kalinov might switch off Pushkin's "brain" and bring it back by radio and Pushkin's decision would be lost.

Well, if Pushkin could make a decision, I could too. I wouldn't let Pushkin go back where they would take its decider tube out again! And I wouldn't go back myself. I laughed again and I kicked with my boot against the radio box until it dangled by its wires and then I kicked the wires loose, careful not to throw the switch that would blow us up. While I was still laughing, the hatch opened and two wide, grinning faces of the Capitalist soldiers looked down and they grinned wider because I was laughing, and one of them said, "Ding Ho! Ding Ho!"

THE END

The Christmas Tree Man

(Continued from page 27)

week finds him in his experimental nurseries explaining the mysteries of soil, moisture and proper plantings to a group of eager and intent young men. He is quick to point out that tree growing is a business in which you must bend your back and be willing to help Nature when necessary.

He makes it known that he started out with little or no land, \$6,000 in cash and today has a business easily worth \$550,000. For some he traces his beginning struggles in 1930 and his yearly income at that time of \$1920, then points out in his neat nursery books the good year he had in 1950, with \$460,000 clinking into his cash register.

One ex-GI in Fred Musser's county came to him after the war and told him that he was interested in the Christmas-tree business. Musser explained the hazards and pitfalls—and the benefits. With the result that he went to the farm owned by the returned soldier, planted it solid with trees (about 2,000 to the acre) and left a bill for \$2,200 for seedlings and labor.

Six years later Fred Musser went back to this boy's farm, paid him \$14,000 for about one-third of the trees, gave him the names of several other people who needed trees. From this one planting Musser believes the ex-GI made \$42,000 or a full profit of \$40,000 without any labor involved.

And this is an old story with him. He

has the names of many people he has helped to a like success. He will instruct them in growing and planting trees and help them market them, or he will actually do the planting himself and reap and buy the cash crop when the time comes.

Here's the way he puts it in his helpful *Growers' Guide*: "The business of growing Christmas trees is still in its infancy and will continue in both good times and bad. Pines were the original Christmas trees, Spruce and fir then came into favor, but planted pines are now rapidly replacing both. All pines are faster-growing than spruce and they retain their long needles and fresh appearance for months after being cut, whereas the short-needled wild trees shed within a day or two after being decorated.

"Pines are easier to produce because their hardiness enables them to thrive on hilly, stony poor land, unsuited for other agricultural purposes. Sun-leached southern and eastern slopes prove very successful. They flourish in practically all climates. Most varieties tolerate low moisture and their growth is more rapid than that of any other Christmas tree, allowing them to be marketed within five to eight years after planting. They require no cultivation."

Once establishing what kind of tree to grow and pointing out how easy the whole thing is, Musser goes into the

type of seedlings to buy, what varieties of pine: red, Scotch, Austrian and white, and gives precise instructions on how to harvest the trees, sell the tree crop, how to properly prepare for and ship to market. He goes into the theory of planting several species for the best results, tells how to test their soil and to properly space the trees for the best and most rapid growth. He gives instructions in pruning and a simple but graphic diagram showing exactly where, when and how to prune for the best results. In short, Fred Musser has outlined, diagrammed and written his own success story for all to see, read and profit by.

Fred Musser does not rest on past accomplishments. Any morning will find him in the nurseries or experimental forests studying his charts on varied plantings. He plants spruce, pines and firs in different types of soils and exposures to determine the best type of tree for specific soil and location. He also varies his plantings to find out how he can produce more trees with the least amount of ground and still not crowd them so that they burn their branches and grow into ill-shaped trees. He has discovered that by planting a row of pines; then a row of spruce, then a row of pines, he can grow many more trees to the acre. Faster growing pines are harvested first and leave room for the spruce to develop their bushy beauty.

He grows most of his own trees but does ship a number of carloads of Balsam fir from Nova Scotia to cities on the Eastern coast. All of the pines and spruces are raised right in Indiana, Pennsylvania, grown to seedlings from seed beds in the mammoth nurseries. Some seeds are imported from Norway and his cross-breeding experiments take in many varieties of trees and phases of planting and growing.

The type of Christmas tree you buy depends largely upon the part of the country you are in. If you use the wild trees shipped in, the chart is something like this: Northeastern, Balsam fir; Southern and Southwestern, the native cedar; Pacific Coast, spruce and Douglas fir; Midwestern, pine, spruce and fir.

If you care about what you are getting when you go to the corner this year and buy your Christmas tree try these tips from Musser:

All firs and spruces have comparative short needles - 1 to 1½ inches long, and the firs can be distinguished from the spruce by the softer, wider needle. When the buds of the Balsam fir are squeezed between your fingers, there is a strong odor. Spruce needles are about an inch long and closer together on the twig than the fir. All pines have larger needles - from 1½ to 3 inches long and a rough bark. Firs have a smooth, light gray bark. Pine needles are in close clusters of 2 to 5 needles each.

Musser considers the pine the superior tree. So should you. It will hold its needles for two months after it is cut; the other trees do not. Look for fresh green trees with straight, strong stems. Try to select the bushy, almost alert-looking tree. This bushiness means health and a healthy tree is one with a good look, nice odor and a tendency for retaining its needles and not scattering them on your living room floor.

It's quite easy to tell the difference between a wild tree and a cultivated tree. Wild trees are grown by the seeds falling from the parent tree, and there may be as many as 8 or 10 growing in a space 2 or 3 feet square. Evergreens (generic term for Christmas trees) will only branch and get bushy on the side that is exposed to the sun. A majority of wild trees are consequently one-sided trees. They've been crowded out of the sun and their growth stunted. Naturally, the growth of wild trees is not controlled, and control is necessary for a dense, compact, bushy tree.

The cultivated tree is grown in an open field, evenly spaced so that all branches can benefit from the sun and rain. These trees are pruned and sheared when they are 2½ or 3 feet high and given the time to develop into bushy or premium trees. So after this if you get a bad tree you have yourself to blame.

THE END

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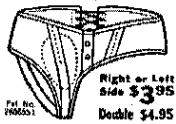
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Our Academic Hucksters

(Continued from page 19)

make it clear?—that *today it is orthodox to be collectivist, today it is heretical to be individualistic*. Today the safety, the money, the prestige, the glittering prizes, go only to those who are collectivist. For success and a place in the sun—the line forms on the Left. The two great New York papers that influence Americans to a paramount degree, the great magazines (from *The Atlantic* through *The New Yorker* and on to *The Saturday Review*) ignore or crucify those who do not subscribe to the cultural Left. If you are collectivist, the capitalists will hire you, the great corporations will use you on their broadcasts, the great foundations will support and push you, you will make friends and influence people. All you need do is to conform to the prevailing fallacies and bow down to the Devil (who, as Goethe wisely knew, is always “the Spirit that denies”). The very government in Washington, that allegedly fights communism, will like you much better if you move meekly toward the slowly jelling collectivism of the cultural Left. How long will youth be lulled into conformity and drift on this dull tide of false orthodoxy?

Youth is always for the underdog, always against the Big Shots. Youth loves to live dangerously. How then can youth today consent any longer to follow the Pied Pipers of the Left, the Jockeys of the Trojan Horse, into the *status quo* of collectivism? The great Garibaldi offered the youth of Italy “only poverty and wounds and death and liberty”—and they thronged to his banner. Youth (if I do not overestimate its gallantry) will prefer to be lonely and poor with Whitman, to be poor and lonely with Thoreau, rather than to serve the bosses of communism, the hucksters of collectivism.

Yet today the political and cultural Left always conditions and usually dominates American colleges. The grim and narrow dogmas of the New Puritanism—“social planning,” “economic determinism,” “realism,” secularism, the subordination of man to mass, the destruction of spiritual values such as truth and justice (with the substitution of convenience and expediency), the demand for ever increasing controls by the total state, are (in a far too great number and proportion of American colleges) assumed as axioms of what is “progressive” and “liberal.” The “right” to uphold these intolerantly reactionary dogmas without criticism, ironically called “academic freedom,” is today destroying American freedom. The cultural Left insists that “academic freedom” means its own monopoly of all guidance, all power, all freedom in its own hands. Parents must not object;

if bewildered students question, they are dunked in wise-cracks and ridiculed as “naïve”; if professors protest, the acid of mockery is tossed in their eyes. Every freedom of dissent, whether at Pasadena or Poughkeepsie, the cultural Left brushes aside as “a threat to freedom,” while it tramples liberty under its hoof.

Do I exaggerate? Thoreau said long ago, “A trout in the milk is circumstantial evidence”; and today there are too many trout in the academic milk to have grown there. How did these fishy invaders get into the pure milk of free

WALLY



(From December, 1939 A.L.M.)

intelligence? Consider just a few of the trout in the academic milk.

In the library of a middlewestern state university, communist publications—pure propaganda, of no intellectual value—were prominently displayed as if they were reliable data. Would the equally fantastic “literature” of the Ku Klux Klan have been so displayed? Consider the intellectual worth of such statements as these: “That the Americans have committed this new crime is an established fact. Every day brings fresh reports of . . . American planes scattering insects, food . . . infested with disease germs. Plague, cholera, typhus have been enlisted as allies by the Americans.” Or: “The Volunteers soon began to feel that many of the G.I.’s were cowards and inhuman. The cowardice at least could be understood, for the Americans were the hated invaders of a tiny nation thousands of miles from the U.S. with no cause or ideal to inspire them to fight bravely. Photographs found on many American prisoners record their role as grinning appreciative spectators or active participants in crimes ranging from murder

to rape. What will happen when men like these return to the U.S. and are expected to behave like ordinary people?” So the American communists, from New York City, spoke to students for whom their fellow Americans were fighting and dying, and the library thought it intellectually sound! Of course the *university* would never have countenanced this, had it known it, but my point is that our colleges *should know what is being done by the hidden enemy*, should watch the manipulations of the Left Hand. And the campus paper, still defending reaction under the slogan of liberalism, defended this—saying that “scholars” must study “propaganda,” and that students can and will always choose the truth. Yet the stuff was exhibited not for scholars, but for the general public, and it was presented as sober intellectual data. What chance has even a good mind to discover the truth when it approaches such materials with naïve American credulity, untrained in the maneuvers of the party line?

On the other hand, in what college in the country have the professors personally or as a unit debunked such prostitutes of the party line, such traitors to truth, as a Joliot-Curie or a Red Dean? It would seem to be one of the functions of the intellectual life to warn students against such abdications of integrity. Or what price logic in American colleges?

Again, in most colleges the pretty fable of Chinese communists as “gentle agrarian reformers” (now obviously gory in hue) was highly popular and fashionably “liberal.” Why is it not “liberal” to use as data for the study of the world not the lies of the party line, but the sober, factual report of the AFL on slave labor in Soviet Russia? Yet how many departments of economics or political science use it? How many students who are vaguely sure that Chiang Kai-shek is a crook, know certainly that Stalin is a slave-master?

How many courses in contemporary literature use George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* or 1984, Arthur Koestler’s *Darkness at Noon*, Whittaker Chambers’ *Witness* (probably the greatest autobiography in the world)? Instead they ballyhoo the dull books of the cultural Left—*Grapes of Wrath*, *The Little Foxes*, *Death of a Salesman*, or even the destructive, barren poetry of Ezra Pound. The Association of College English Teachers of Indiana chose Dr. William Carlos Williams for its speaker in the spring of 1952. Surely someone on the committee that selected him should have known that he has a long record on various Red fronts: that in 1940 he signed a party line statement demanding the end of the House Com-

mittee on Un-American activities; that in 1951 the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions (a cultural front) chose him as a speaker at a rally in honor of three of the Hollywood Ten who had defied the elected representatives of the American people. But, far worse, Dr. Williams, in his philosophy and his art, tends to fracture the continuity and tradition of western culture, which professors of literature are especially dedicated to defend and cherish. I cite this simply as an example of the probably—and I trust certainly—unconscious bias toward the culture of the Left which seems to afflict the academic mind today.

Again, in American colleges there is a universal tendency to deny and ridicule intellectual absolutes—truth, justice, beauty: these (it is taught) are just shadows cast by social forces. Infected by this, many students and professors (one may call them Pharisees of the High I. Q.) are always plagiarizing Pilate's dull question, "America says this" (they say) "and communism says that, and either is only the most convenient lie." Out of such acid poured on life comes a destruction of man's will; thence emerges cynical negativism, endorsing the suicide of the western world under the mask of "sophisticated intelligence."

Finally, in what academic circles has there been aggressive realism about the collectivist wolves of war in their sheep's clothing of peace offensives? Why do American professors leave their students so ignorant of the facts of life that they believe these brutalitarians who "make a desert and call it a peace"? Who is to blame for the fact that students face a world of deadly danger as if it were a parlor game of whist, not a war for the survival of all values?

Is it not partly or largely explained by the fact that the professors themselves are naive and bewildered—since over 160 of them, from all over America, were sponsors of the Waldorf-Astoria "Peace Conference"; and since more than 100 stood behind a "Bill of Rights Conference"—a prize phony, which only sympathizers with, or dupes of, the party line could have supported?

Such are a few of the many trout in the academic milk!

The truth is that the present generation of students in American colleges is being infected with the polio of collectivism in economics and political science, of intellectual and spiritual nihilism in philosophy and the arts. Thus thunder on the Left continually darkens the sky above us.

Nor is it any answer to parrot the common fallacy, heard in so many college classrooms, that while communism is "abhorrent" (the usual adjective), we

cannot oppose it with our present "outmoded system." We "must progress into something more potent." Such is the usual sales talk for some sort of socialistic concept. We should realize that so, in the 1930's Mao Tse-tung, now the dictator over the unfortunate Chinese people, wrote that the Chinese communists intended to progress through a bourgeois democratic revolution "to a socialist and communist stage." Let us realize clearly and say boldly that ours is freedom, and ours is the way to orderly progress, while collectivism opens the doors to chaos and old night.

For what is the true revolution today? George Orwell soundly and brilliantly says in 1984: The basic freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two equals four. The collectivists make it the new orthodoxy to say that two plus two equaled three yesterday, and seven today, and God knows what tomorrow. But youth, seeing where the real revolution lies, will live if possible and die if necessary for the freedom to speak the truth that two plus two equals four.

And youth will have allies. In our colleges today many sane, free, brilliant teachers deplore the dominance of the Reactionaries of the Left. Many wise trustees and many sound college presidents know the truth; but they are too often the victims of their own tolerance and timidity. They are afraid of acting because they will be called "illiberal," because their colleges will be smeared as "reactionary," because the red witch-hunt will be loosed upon them. They know the fury of the Right-baiters. They deliberately lean to the Left in order not to seem to lean to the Right. They know that they will be acclaimed as "liberals" if they dismiss a member of the Ku Klux Klan from their faculties, but that they will be boiled in academic oil if they dismiss a member of the far more reactionary communist party. But they must not be daunted by the cheap smears of the verbal acid-throwers. We who believe in liberty—in the basic freedom to say that two plus two equals four—must be bold and aggressive. We must say with Luther, "God helping me, I can do no otherwise." We must no longer tolerate the intolerable; no longer be so "liberal" that we can passively watch the murder of liberty; no longer be so "broad" that we allow the world to become narrow. It is life or death for the world today, and those who are not for America are against her.

A majority of college professors know this. But they have allowed themselves to be captured by a ruthless militant minority, as free Russia allowed her true revolution to be captured by a minority of red fascists, or as free Germany allowed herself to be captured by a minority of brown fascists. Professors

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who do not speak out against, and fight against, this seizure of academic power by red fascists, are as culpable as the good docile Germans who passively accepted a Hitler whom they hated. If it is "illiberal" to oppose the murderers of liberty, if it is "reactionary" to fight the Great Reaction, if it is "old-fashioned" to see and serve the ageless truth,—so what? Let us dare the brass-knuckles of the Left, let us stand inexorably against

collectivism because we are steadfastly for life. Collectivism is the road to death; freedom is the road to life. We choose freedom.
If professors and students wake up and initiate their revolution of 1776, they still can rescue education from darkness at noon and thunder on the Left. There is still time—but it is later than you think; When shall we dead awaken?
THE END

What'll We Get The Kids?

(Continued from page 17)

carefully for only ten minutes at a time, a couple of times each day, in the weeks before Christmas. Note exactly what he does, observe the kind of toys which intrigue him most and capture his attention for the longest periods. Jot down your findings. After a week, a definite pattern will emerge.

Then, *get him toys and playthings which carry these activities one step further.*

For example, you will notice that a three-year-old would be interested chiefly in sandbox play, using pail and shovel. He fills the pail, pats it carefully, dumps it out, makes many little mounds. Now get him a sieve to sift the sand. Or a dump truck. Or little animal molds. Or a watering can with which he can wet the sand and fashion more durable mounds. The point is that, at this stage, he is interested in digging—the new things carry him a step along in his development.

But be careful! Don't jump stages. Fight the temptation to get that slick stean shovel with the crank that operates a winch, enabling junior to do his own excavating. Sure, it's a swell toy for digging, but a three-year-old simply lacks the dexterity to work it. And by the time he grows up to it, he'll be so tired of seeing the gadget around that it will hold no novelty for him.

The method works from infancy to teens. There is basically no difference between getting a set of large beads which a three-month-old baby can grasp and a photo developing and printing outfit with which a 14-year-old boy can while away hours in a darkroom. The beads carry the infant further along in motor control—the photographic equipment is a logical advance over the interest you may have observed he has taken in cameras.

In older children, of course, the problem is simpler. Observation can be combined with so simple an expedient as direct questioning. An older child will generally request something which moves along in a path he has accepted—a microscope set, complete with dissecting tools, slides and specimens to further his interest in biological experimentation; more advanced construction equipment in the form of erector sets

or tool chests; more books and better materials with which to sculpt or paint; additional rolling stock for his model railroad.

Again, beware of the pitfalls. One of the biggest mistakes fathers of older children make is trying to wrench a youngster out of his orbit of interest. Bob, for instance, a bookish sort of boy, has shown no aptitude nor desire for things scientific, but dad feels it's a scientific age and Bob should get hep. So for Christmas, Bob gets a chemistry set, a real whang-doodle of an affair with almost professional lab apparatus and materials. Bob dutifully thanks his father, dabbles with it a few days and then drops it.

Now Bob is an ardent collector. Stamps are his passion. Instead of trying to steer him abruptly into a totally different course, Bob's father should have bought something new and exciting in the stamp field.

This is not to say, however, that new hobbies and interests cannot be encouraged. They certainly can! But no plant can grow without a seed. No interest can take root unless the seed for it lies within the youngster. And it's the parent's job to determine, by careful watching, if this germ of an interest exists.

Now, how about some specific suggestions on what toys to select for children of various ages?

Here is a list of playthings recommended by the Toy Guidance Council. The council's selections were made by a panel of educator-experts headed by Emma D. Sheehy, associate professor of childhood education at Teachers College of Columbia University. Use this list in combination with your own observations, and a happy Yule morning will be practically guaranteed for junior—as well as for mom and pop.

Infancy
The infant's first motor control is over his eyes, hence bright objects such as balls and rattles hung in the crib and carriage, or floating toys in the bath, hold considerable appeal. Next comes control over head and neck muscles, then the muscles of the shoulders, arms, trunk, legs and hands. At three or four months, the baby tries to grasp and hold

plastic rattles, rubber balls, large wooden beads.

At this age, the infant tends to put things into his mouth, so make sure his playthings are too large to be swallowed and are smooth and non-poisonous. At six months, babies can hold two objects at a time and will enjoy handling soft dolls or animals. They want things they can watch, bang, bite, drop, push, shake and hear—things such as bead dolls, rattles, bath toys, balls and washable stuffed animals. At ten months, babies start to creep, and this should be encouraged by placing sound-making push toys or cuddly dolls or animals just beyond their reach.

One to Two Years

An infant now has good control over hands and fingers and enjoys simple wood or plastic toys. Recommended are nests of blocks he can take apart and fit together, colorful peg boards, flat wooden floor trains, rubber toys, push and pull action toys and simple musical instruments. Remember that a baby's hands are tiny and his toys should not be too large for him to manage by himself.

Most babies learn to walk by 14 months, so next come outdoor gadgets such as wheelbarrows, wagons, small doll carts. Just before two, children start developing a joy in rhythmic sound, and love phonographs with children's records, toy pianos and simple story books with bright pictures.

Two to Four Years

Now the child becomes more skillful in play. He can put pegs into holes and screw and unscrew simple things. He delights in toys he can manipulate, such as small boats, natural-finish kindergarten sets, peg toys, simple puzzles, pounding sets and trucks on wheels. He also enjoys scribbling with crayon or chalk on a small blackboard.

At this age, girls want realistic but simply dressed baby dolls.

At three, the child begins to display astounding, imaginative tendencies. He enjoys playing with doctor and nurse kits, airplanes, automobiles, simple wood or mechanical trains, holster sets. Boys often pretend to be animals, policemen, soldiers, cowboys. Girls pretend they are mothers or nurses, putting dolls to bed, dressing and undressing them, feeding them, reenacting their own experiences. Both boys and girls enjoy playing with simple housekeeping toys such as cleaning sets, play stoves, dishes, table and chair sets.

Physical activity should be encouraged with outdoor gyms, slides, inflated water toys, simple wheel playthings, velocipedes, cars.

Four to Six Years

Through the fourth and fifth years, a child is happiest when playing in groups. Simple games such as ring toss,

tiddledy winks, jackstraws, ten pins encourage group play.

The youngster has now advanced considerably. He can complete picture puzzles, use crayons or paints and cut paper dolls with blunt scissors. Roller skates, a coaster wagon, sidewalk bike and scooter keep him active physically.

The tendency to imitate elders is much more pronounced. Girls want dolls, doll houses, bassinets, furniture, dishes and housekeeping toys.

Six to Eight Years

Boys and girls now manifest marked differences in play interests. Boys enjoy



"Well, you can just find your appetite!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

watching and participating in sports, thus a simple baseball, football or basketball outfit will be a prized possession. Gym equipment such as rings and parallel bars fitted up in playroom, yard or basement is especially recommended as an aid to physical development. Electric train outfits and metal construction sets have educational value and inspire practical interests in mechanics and electricity.

Girls like elaborate doll houses, large carriages, well-styled dollhouse furniture and dishes, lifelike dolls with attractive wardrobes with which to indulge their love of the imaginative in playing "mother." Other suggestions: domestic cleaning sets, cooking utensils, laundry outfits, electric irons.

Both boys and girls will be delighted with simple parlor games that will stimulate their knowledge and help them with their school work, as well as action games that develop strength and skill.

Eight to Ten Years

Now special interests, marked likes and dislikes predominate. Be most careful to select playthings catering to these desires.

Most children of this age enjoy reading. Give them fiction, history, geog-

(Continued on page 61)

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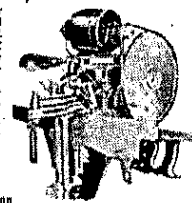
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(Continued from page 59)

raphy, but always within the field of their interest. Advanced craft and construction toys, chemistry and electronic outfits, dressmaking and designing sets are recommended. Hobbies come to the fore. Boys now are capable of understanding the principles of simple electricity. They enjoy railroading, laying out and operating miniature railways, and exhibit unusual skill in manipulating accessories.

The child will still take pleasure in most of the indoor and outdoor games he previously enjoyed, but will become more selective in his play, choosing those in which he is more skillful.

Ten Years and Over

Although a child of ten or eleven joins organized groups and becomes strongly interested in competitive play, he still is vitally interested in increased creative and constructive skill. Boys take great pride in painstakingly making intricate and exact models of airplanes, bridges, boats, trains. Girls will often design or copy real dresses and accessories in detail, for themselves as well as their doll collections.

From ten on through teens, both boys and girls will want practical sports equipment, according to their talents and skills. Baseball, football, basketball, skating, sledding claim attention, as well as archery, target shooting, dart games, shuffleboard, soft ball and table tennis.

Hobbies now take on a greater importance. Typical are photography, collecting of all kinds including stamps, coins and records, block printing, wood-burning, metal work, advanced drawing and sculpturing. Map puzzles and games that help in school activities will also be welcomed, while all types of books, selected to appeal to his more highly developed mentality and his tastes, will be appreciated by the average teen-ager.

That's the list, as recommended by experts, but there is one big caution:

You cannot choose a plaything arbitrarily from the list and expect it to please your child. You *must* observe or question the youngster and follow his path of interest. A telegraph set for a 10-year-old might be fine, theoretically, but it'll be wasted unless he wants it.

Now how about gifts for children of friends or relatives whose play activities you can't observe personally? Dr. Langdon of the Toy Institute has some suggestions for you:

Give thought to where and how the family lives, she points out. If it's a walk-up apartment, a light weight truck would be more practical than a large, heavy one.

"One of the surest guides to youngsters' interests," says Dr. Langdon, "is the fact that they love to imitate activities that they see around them. If

mother is an enthusiastic cook, the children will enjoy miniatures of culinary equipment. If father likes golf, a miniature golf bag and clubs will be sure to appeal. If dad is handy with tools, junior will enjoy a gift of lumber sized to playroom projects with miniature tools."

What's inside Santa's bulging pack this year?

In the career field, there are bulldozers, bucket loaders and rock drills for young highway engineers. There is a track-cleaning car for railroad maintenance and complete equipment for a small-fry pastry chef as well as a convertible car with a tool kit enabling the young mechanic to make his own repairs. For the junior architect there are futuristic blocks which can be stacked in replicas of the U.N. building and the famous many-windowed Lever House in New York City. There is a completely equipped miniature beauty parlor and a junior stewardess kit.

For the intrepid space voyager there is a jet plane that fires six streams of water at one time from its rocket guns, figures made of plastic which are rigged up in the latest inter-planetary garb, a rocket gun that shoots rubber darts and space telephones that work without batteries up to a half mile away. The planetary system has become the theme for a new idea in wall decoration. It's a unique scenic panel called Moon Patrol which comes in the form of a ten-piece do-it-yourself kit. Two panels depict a party of Earthmen in space suits against the moon's jagged craters and eight smaller pieces show the earth, as it might look from the moon, Saturn and six rocket ships that are streaking through space.

As for dolls, there are new types that walk, many sporting the latest in poodle haircuts, horse-tail hairdos and bell-shaped skirts. Among the novelties are a plastic whale that really spouts water, a fire engine which sprays a steady stream when pressure is applied and a little bank with its own secret combination. And, of course, there are cowboy and Indian things in abundance.

Yes, you can get jackstones for a few cents and model railroad equipment for several thousand dollars. You can buy a whistle for a dime or a log cabin playhouse, complete with fence, electrical fixtures and furniture, for \$750. You can buy novelties for coins or a fabulous speedboat imported from France and propelled by foot pedals for \$350.

But whatever you buy, whatever you spend, you'll see that wonderful, heart-warming smile on the face of your youngster only if it's something he wants.

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THE END

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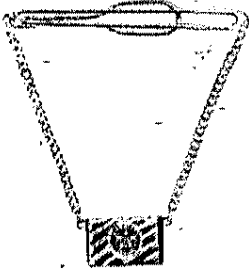


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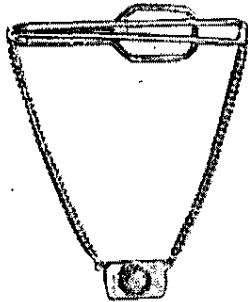


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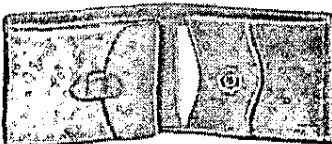
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LN937—Gold plated Legion Tie Chain. Bright Polish. \$1.80



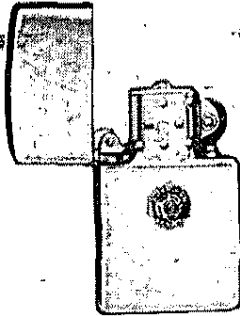
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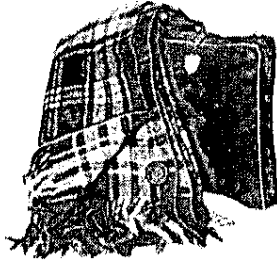
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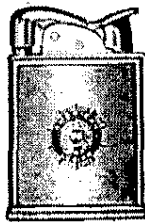
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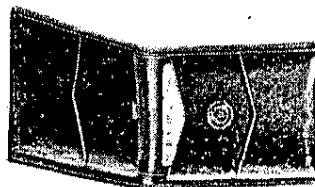
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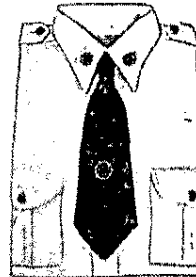
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L975-21—10 Karat natural gold military design with hand carved top and sides. Shield of the U. S. on each side. Emblem affixed to Legion blue hard baked enamel. Regularly \$26.40

November and December special **\$19.60**
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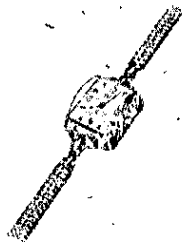
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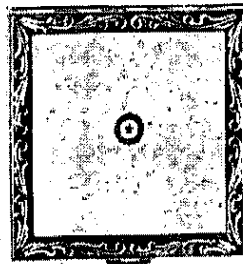
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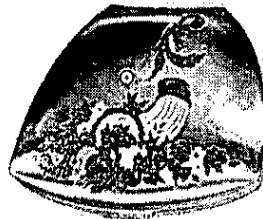
AN990—Elgin 17 jewel ladies' wrist watch. Beautiful matching expansion bracelet. Gold filled case. DuraPower mainspring. Complete with tax \$45.00



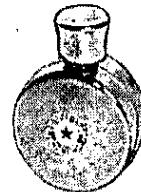
AN991—17 jewels. Modern case design. DuraPower mainspring. Gold filled case. Complete with tax. Unusual value \$33.75



AN121—Volupte Compact. 3 inches square. Scroll border. Satin finish front and back. Full size clear-view mirror. Complete \$3.00



AN127—Elgin American Compact. Contrasting tone finish on best quality, gold-tone metal. Unusual shape and pattern. Complete \$5.95



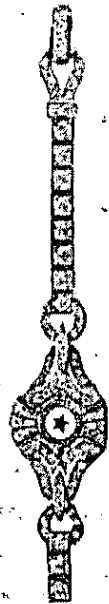
AN222—Perfumette. Heavy, glass bottom interior, encased in bright-polished metal protector with metal top. \$1.65



Official American Legion Auxiliary Membership Insignia
10 Karat Gold, safety catch, hard-baked enamel. \$3.24
14 Karat Gold, safety catch, hard-baked enamel. \$4.32
Also available with gold center star at indicated prices.



A230

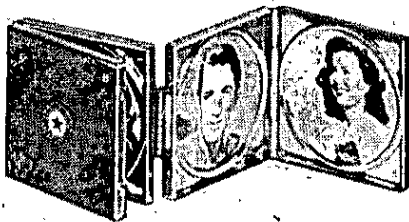


A110

A230—Natural gold-filled Bracelet. Bright finish, plain panel. Double fold-over safety catch. Double serpentine chain. Gift box. Complete. Federal Excise Tax included. \$6.78

A110—Sterling silver, hand engraved, brilliantly set diamond-like rhinestones. Best quality Sterling silver Auxiliary emblem. Complete with tax. \$26.40

MAKE THIS AN *Auxiliary* CHRISTMAS



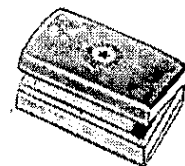
AN241—Four picture, folding photo case. Fully hinged joints. Satin finish with bright polished edges. Complete \$2.75



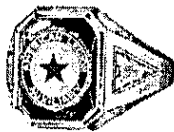
A171—Sterling Silver how-knot brooch. Safety catch. Complete with tax. \$2.70



A170—Hand carved, open leaf design. Heavy weight sterling silver. Complete with tax \$6.66



AN223—Pill Box. Attractive, dull finish, oblong. White enameled lining for added protection. Complete \$1.35



A279—Ring and emblem in 10 Karat Gold, hand engraved side design. Emblem securely set in choice of three stones. Black onyx, Blue Spinnelle and Synthetic Ruby. Black onyx \$20.70
Blue Spinnelle \$22.20
Synthetic Ruby \$22.80
tax included. Be sure to specify finger size.



A276

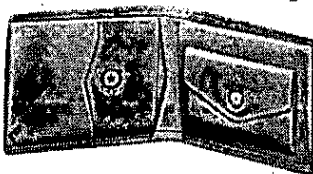
A276—Auxiliary Ring, 10 Karat Gold. Dainty filigree encircles oval black onyx. Slender polished shank. Complete with tax \$12.00

Designate ring size

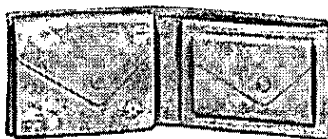


A278

A278—10 Karat Gold ring with plain polished shank and scroll signet type top. Complete with tax \$10.80

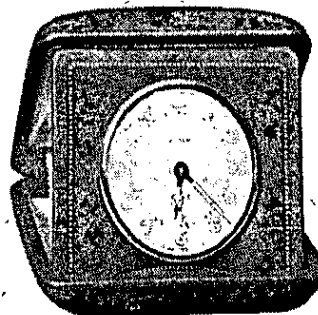


A87—Amity "Directress." Smooth cowhide. Secret currency pocket, duplicate key pockets, permanent registration, roomy coin purse, tab closure. Available in brown, red or green. Name imprinted free if remittance accompanies order. Complete \$6.00



A90—Princess Gardner "Registrar." Smooth lambskin. Interlocked construction, eliminating raw edges and stitches. Photo card case, double gusset key and coin pocket and bill compartment. Removable 8 card case. Inner button on card case and on outside of billfold. Available in Red, black and green. Complete with tax \$4.74

Name gold embossed if remittance accompanies order.



A265—Travel Alarm Clock. Smart, dependable, compact, with 30-hour precision movement. Luminous dial and hands. Available in blue, tan, maroon or brown, simulated leather case with gold-color metal bezel. Size 4 1/4" x 3 1/2" x 1 1/2" closed. Complete with Federal Tax \$9.54
Also available with Legion emblem.



A159



AN157

A159—Sun ray crystal pendant, mounted in sterling silver filigree frame with 18 inch sterling silver chain. Complete with tax \$5.58
Also available as above except pendant in gold plated on sterling silver with best quality gold plated chain. Complete with tax \$6.12

AN157—Heart Locket. Best quality, gold filled. Soldered, links. 18 inch chain, two-picture locket. Engraved front and back. With tax \$4.68



Parting Shots

RELATIVELY SPEAKING

*We have some wealthy relatives.
We do not see them much.
They live afar, but still they are
The kin we'd love to touch.*

— RICHARD ARMOUR

TIME FOR A CHANGE

Many many years ago a medical society was holding a meeting. After most of the business of the meeting had been concluded, the secretary read a letter from a friend who was in the Consular Service. Among other things, it told of the urgent need for a resident physician at his post. In the moment of silence that followed, a young doctor arose.

"I wish you'd put me down for that place," he said. "It sounds good to me. My practice here died last night."

— DAN BENNETT

VOCAL STRATEGY

When a woman lowers her voice, it's a sign she wants something. When she raises her voice, it's a sign she didn't get it.

— F. G. KERNAN

STUCK

The man got off a train, green in the face. A friend who met him asked him what was wrong.

"Train sickness," said the traveler. "I'm always deathly sick when I ride backwards on a train."

"Why didn't you ask the man sitting opposite you to change with you?" asked the friend.

"I thought of that," replied the traveler, "but there wasn't anybody there."

— MORRIS PAST

JOE BLOW

*I didn't murder that honking blight
Who leans on his horn at each traffic
light,
But if ever they catch the guy
Who did this laudable homicide,
This public service for all who ride,
Put back up his alibi!* — BERTON BRALEY

ME AGAIN?

The small worm was crawling along the road on a hot day. He stopped for a breather, and noticed another worm coming up next to him.

"Honey, I could go for you," said the first worm. "What say we two get married?"

"Don't be silly," answered the second. "I'm your tail."

— MILT HAMMER

ADOLESCENCE

*When your kids are sure
They're maturer than you're!*

— VIRGINIA BRASLER

A HELPFUL HAND

The lecturer on forest conservation was loudly berating the general public for its indifference to the preservation of our timber reserves.

"I don't suppose," he declared, "there is a person here tonight who has done a single thing toward conserving our timber supply."

After a momentary silence, a meek voice spoke up from the rear, "I did. I once shot a woodpecker."

— JOSEPH C. SALAK

SIGN POST

Direction signs all have a way of showing
Whenever we are traveling by car,
The way we came and also where we're
going.

They never seem to tell us where we
are.

— HARRY LAZARUS

INSECT KILLER

A lady was shopping at a vegetable stand. "I want to get some beet leaves for my husband," she said to the clerk. "Do these have any poison spray on them?"

"No, I'm sorry, madame," replied the clerk. "You'll have to get that at the drugstore."

— ROY A. BRENNER

RUNNING LOW

*One of our natural resources which
stands in danger of being drained is the
American taxpayer.*

— SIDNEY BRODY

WHAT'S THE REASON

While the child psychologist tinkered with his car, his small son Peter played with the little girl next door. Suddenly, the boy gave his playmate a violent push and she fell to the ground. Before his psychologist parent could scold, Peter turned to him and asked innocently:

"Daddy, why did I do that?"

— F. G. KERNAN

HELEN AND ME

*Helen of the carmine lips
Launched, they say, a thousand ships;
I am not so fair and lissome*

— All I do with boats is miss 'em!

— ETHEL JACOBSON

ONCE A GENTLEMAN . . .

A political argument waxed a bit brisk between a militant lady from the North and her opponent, a gentleman of the Old South.

The argument soon turned rather one-sided and at the end of the evening the self-appointed victor could not resist crowing.

"I think you'll admit that I had the best of you this evening," she said coyly. "But I hope that won't prevent you from trying again on some other point."

"Yes," the gentleman agreed suavely. "you did have a big advantage over me, madame. I let you finish your sentences!" With which he bowed an impeccable good-night.

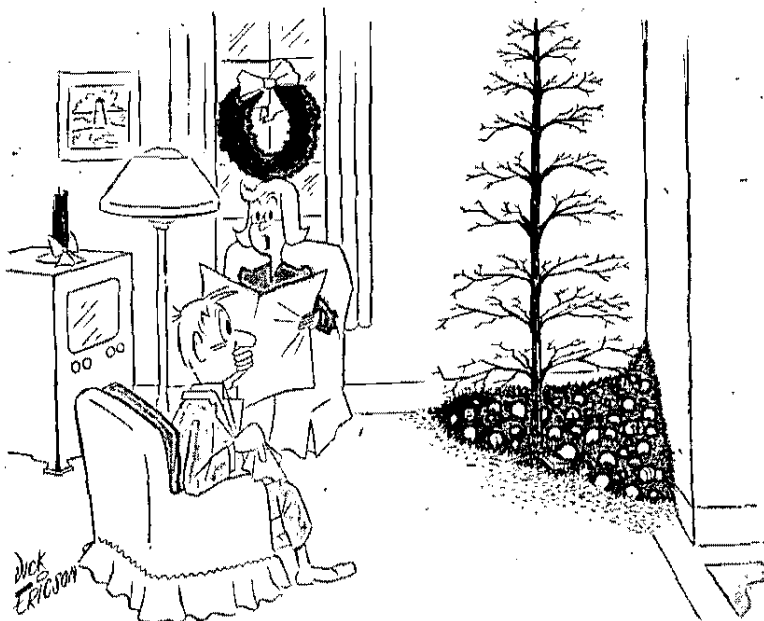
— MRS. DWIGHT DIVINE

SOLACE

Remember, if somebody gets in your hair,
There's really no cause to begin to
Act grumpy, unhappy, perturbed and annoyed —

Be glad you have hair to get into.

— PHILIP LAZARUS



"Good heavens! . . . Gesundheit, dear."

Other times, other tastes...



What made Milwaukee change its mind?

No doubt about it... modern times and modern taste have changed Milwaukee's mind about beer.

Now, year after year, Blatz is the largest-selling beer in Milwaukee... where nearly three-quarters of the country's wonderful premium beers are brewed!

So lift a glass of Blatz tonight. When you do, you'll join the growing millions of Americans who sing: "I'm from Milwaukee and I ought to know, it's Blatz, Blatz, Blatz, wherever you go."

Today it's Blatz!

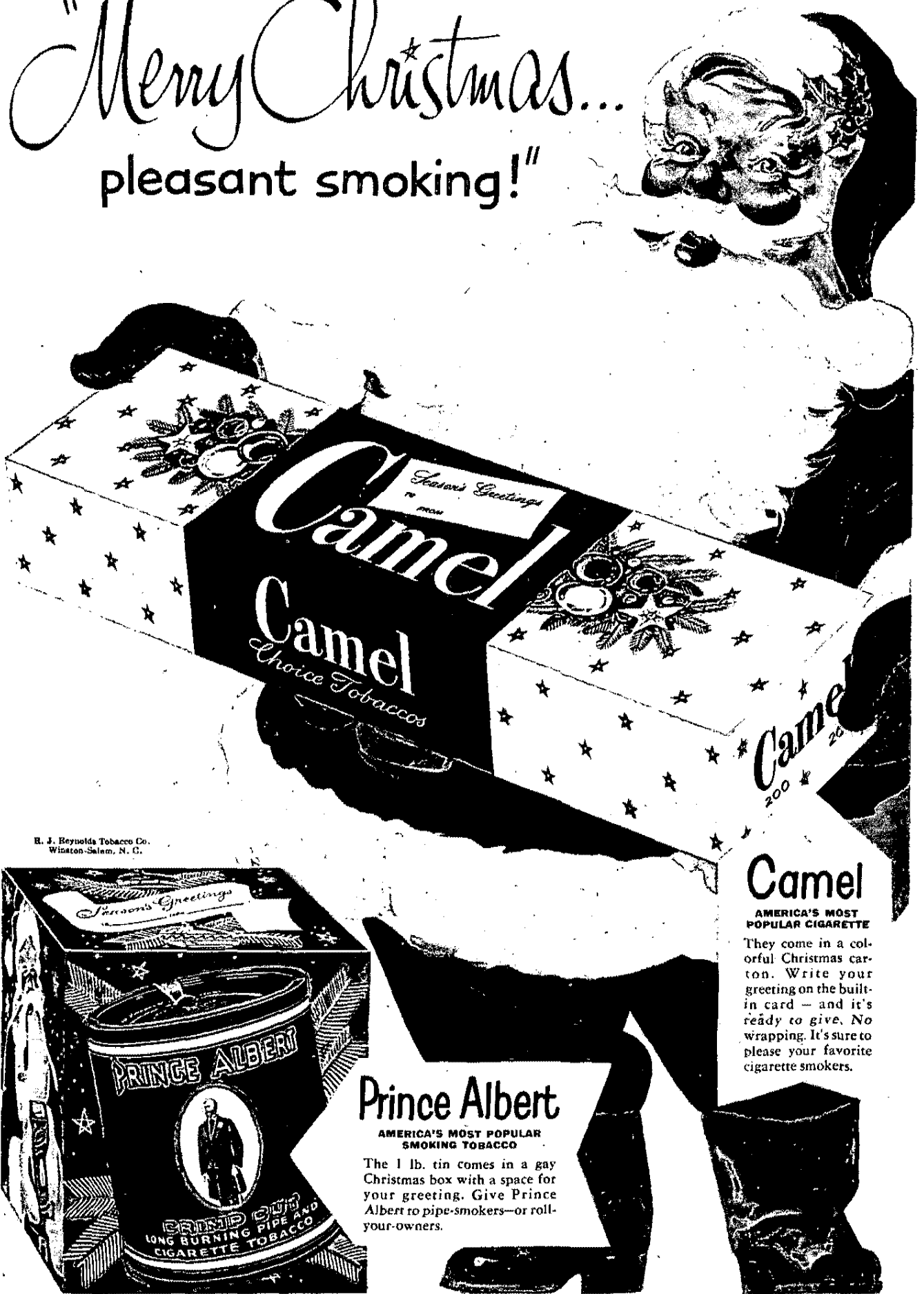


Milwaukee's finest beer!



2 ways to say:

"Merry Christmas...
pleasant smoking!"



B. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Camel

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR CIGARETTE

They come in a colorful Christmas carton. Write your greeting on the built-in card — and it's ready to give. No wrapping. It's sure to please your favorite cigarette smokers.

Prince Albert

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR SMOKING TOBACCO

The 1 lb. tin comes in a gay Christmas box with a space for your greeting. Give Prince Albert to pipe-smokers—or roll-your-owners.

National Executive Committee Sets Schedule for 1953 At October Meeting; Names Must Legislative Program

The annual fall meeting of the National Executive Committee, held at the National Headquarters at Indianapolis on October 10-12, mapped the Legion program for the coming year under mandates of the New York National Convention held in August. In order to get a headstart on the various phases of Legion work early in his administration, National Commander Lewis K. Gough called the meeting to be held a month earlier than in past years.

Of first importance was determination of the priority legislative program to be presented to the incoming Congress in January, approval of the national organization budget for 1952-53, progress reports of the Commissions and Committees, and appointment of the members of the National Standing Commissions and Committees who will direct the various operations and programs. The National Executive Committee convened immediately after the three-day conference of Department Commanders and Adjutants, and thus had the benefit of the deliberations of the Legion administrators from all Departments in shaping and revising the general program.

The internal affairs of the national organization were given major consideration. Chief debate and discussion revolved around the adoption of the 1953 budget and the financial structure of the Legion, which was presented in a preliminary report by William J. Dwyer, Cortland, New York, Chairman of the National Finance Commission, at the opening session. Conforming to the resolution adopted at the New York National Convention, 25 cents of the dues of each member was allocated for rehabilitation purposes. Differences of opinion arose over the proposal to charge this special fund with part of the administrative costs, and costs of operation and maintenance of the branch National Headquarters at Washington. The differences were ironed out in a long discussion, and at the concluding session the annual budget, as presented by Chairman Dwyer, was adopted. The budget for the year was fixed at \$5,278,150, of which the rehabilitation service was allocated \$688,621. The entire budget is based upon an anticipated membership of 2,770,000 for the year, or about 200,000 more than for the 1951 year.

Priority Legislative Program

Mincing no words, the sharp reduction in appropriations for the VA and the consequent cut in service to veterans in hospitals and in medical care came in for sharp criticism. Rehabilitation,

which included a demand for the restoration of adequate funds for the VA particularly in its hospital and medical section and continued opposition to the Citizens Committee efforts to hamstring the veteran service by legislation adversely affecting veterans under the guise of the Hoover Commission recommendations, was the first item in the report of the Subcommittee on Legislative Program. This report was presented by Chairman Paul Tornquist, Davenport, Iowa, National Executive Committeeman.

National security, foreign relations, Americanism, economics, and child welfare, without preference as to position, were also placed on the priority program. Chairman Tornquist pointed out in his report that it was not the intent in fixing the major program to minimize the importance, or neglect action, on any of the other mandates of the 34th National Convention.

Highlights of the priority program were reaffirmation of support of the Universal Military Training program and adequate funds to operate a national civil defense program; a strong foreign policy, and particularly the initiation of an aggressive campaign against the ideological warfare now being waged by Soviet Russia; opposi-

tion to communism and all its evils; proper safeguarding of the interests of veterans employed in the Federal Civil Service, and support of the 14-point program to fight narcotics and the drug evils.

Cliff Reports on Rehabilitation

The report of the Rehabilitation Commission was presented by Chairman Earl V. (Pat) Cliff, Ortonville, Minnesota, who outlined the effect of the slash in funds for medical and hospital services of the VA. He pointed out that these cuts come at a time when the demands are increasing, because of the return of sick and wounded men from the Korean fighting fronts. He also discussed the 10-volume management survey report by Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Chicago, on the operation of the VA, which has been completed but not released. In a later resolution the National Executive Committee demanded the immediate release of the contents of the report to Congress and The American Legion.

Important resolutions adopted following the report of Chairman Cliff included a demand for the reestablishment of a Federal Board of Hospitalization; restoration of the \$31,000,000 cut in VA medical and hospital funds; amendments to the National Service Life Insurance Act to provide payment in a lump sum direct to counsel of reasonable attorney fees in suits on insurance claims; legislation to provide for honorable discharge of WW1 veterans of alien nationality whose separation from service was solely because of nationality, and amendments to the GI Bill of Rights to grant further educational privileges to WW2 veterans who reentered the Armed Services before their privileges had expired, entitlement not to exceed 48 months of schooling.

Legislative Acts Reviewed

Chairman Jerome Duggan, St. Louis, Missouri, in his report of the work of the National Legislative Commission reviewed briefly the 94 laws relating to veterans or actively supported by the Legion passed by the 82nd Congress. He called attention to the legislative load placed upon the Commission by the New York Convention where 96 resolutions were adopted which call for the preparation and presentation of new bills to the 83rd Congress, which convenes in January.

The National Foreign Relations Commissions, which made a complete and thorough report to the New York National Convention, was not officially called to meet at the October session.

WASHINGTON SELECTED FOR '54 NATIONAL CONVENTION

Following a long range plan of selecting National Convention cities two or more years in advance, the National Executive Committee at its October meeting approved the selection of Washington, D. C., as the site of the national meeting in 1954. The dates, August 30-September 2, 1954, fall just one year after the scheduled 1953 National Convention at St. Louis, Missouri.

The action was taken after a report was made by Joe H. Adams, Miami, Florida, Chairman of the National Convention Commission, presenting a study and survey of the several cities from which invitations had been received. The recommendation of Chairman Adams was confirmed on motion of Lee Pennington, District of Columbia's National Executive Committeeman.

Chairman Adams also reported that his Commission would be prepared to submit further recommendations for succeeding years at a later National Committee session.

St. Louis, Missouri, was selected for the 1953 National Convention at the May, 1952, meeting. The dates are August 31-September 3.

Chairman Rogers Kelly, Edinburg, Texas, made an informal report, filling in on events since the New York meeting, and advised the national governing body that his Commission was making a study of the Korean situation for a complete report at the spring meeting. Chairman Kelly dealt at some length with the dangers involved in "treaty law" and declared that the practice of the UN, with nearly 300 treaties and conventions pending, is a step in the direction of world government.

Americanism

Following the report of the Americanism Commission by its Chairman, James F. Daniel, Jr., Greenville, South Carolina, a series of resolutions was adopted. Most important were the reversal of the Legion's policy, expressed two years ago, of Federal aid to education, and recorded its opposition to further grants or assistance to the secondary school systems by the national Government. But it excepted from its opposition legislation and appropriations already passed by Congress. The resolution pointed out that supervision and control over public education rests with the individual states and not with the Federal Government.

Opposed the entrance into this country of several hundred thousand additional displaced persons. The resolution declared its sympathy for unfortunate people in other lands, but declared that we must first consider our own problems, including jobs and adequate housing for Americans now serving in the Armed Forces.

Other resolutions complimented the Department of Justice in ordering an investigation of Charlie Chaplin, and his eligibility for re-entrance into the country, and asked that producers withhold his new film, *Limelight* until a determination has been made by the Department; called for an amendment to the law to prevent loss of citizenship by naturalized American war veterans who have taken residence in foreign states; reiterated demand for exclusion of communist newspaper and propaganda from the mails; called upon the President to use \$100 million of Mutual Security Act funds for formation of military units of escapees from communist dominated or occupied areas; asked that distribution of films made abroad by ex-Hollywood communists be prohibited.

Hitting hard at communist infiltration, another resolution mandated *The American Legion Magazine* to keep constant supervision over all entertainment media with a view to detecting any subversive trends in shows, or affiliation of any of the producers or actors in organizations now listed as subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee, and to publish reports.

Security Resolutions

After a discussion of the national defense and security situation, in a report presented by Bruce P. Henderson, Warren, Ohio, Chairman of the National Security Commission, a resolution

ART CONNELL REPORTS ON PILGRIMAGE TO EUROPE

American dead of the two World Wars are held in reverent memory in every European nation where they rest, the National Executive Committee at its October meeting was told by Arthur J. Connell, Middletown, Connecticut, National Executive Committeeman, and Past National Vice Commander.

Connell was designated as the National Commander's official representative to head the pilgrimage to Europe immediately following the New York National Convention in August. He made a hurried flight from Switzerland to Indianapolis in order to attend the National Executive Committee meeting and make an official report of his mission.

Principal event of the pilgrimage was the dedication of two wings to the colonnaded Memorial Chapel in the American Military Cemetery at Suresnes, France, a suburb of Paris. The Chapel was dedicated in memory of the dead of both World Wars which the Legion representative described as "one of the most colorful ceremonies I have ever viewed." The Legion pilgrims also visited and laid wreaths at American cemeteries at Cambridge, England; Flanders Field, Belgium; St. Laurent, France; Anzio and Florence, Italy.

In his report, National Executive Committeeman Connell paid high tribute to the American Legion Departments and Posts in Europe. The officers and members of these, he said, are rendering an outstanding service for both the American nation and American veterans residing in European countries.

was adopted recommending that for veterans who have been re-drafted into the Armed Forces, prior services shall be credited to the 24 months of duty required under the Draft Act. Another resolution urged that additional personnel be supplied by the Army to expand the high school Reserve Officers Training Corps. The need for blood was stressed and Posts and individual Legionnaires were urged to renew their activity in the blood donor program in cooperation with the American Red Cross.

Lawrence J. Fenlon, Chicago, Illinois, Chairman of the National Economic Commission, highlighted the program of his Commission in a brief report, particularly in finding gainful employment opportunities for the physically handicapped and the older men who are handicapped by age.

The one resolution presented by this Commission urged the provision of competent employment handling necessary to the readjustment of returning veterans through a well financed Veterans Employment Service and the Federal-State system of public employment offices.

The upswing in the affairs of the Child Welfare Commission and the

pressing need for serious consideration of the problems involved were thoroughly discussed by Dr. A. H. Wittman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Chairman. His report covered all phases from temporary aid, juvenile delinquency, educational programs, and long range planning for increased number of children of the Korean war veterans. The finances, he stated, are adequate to operate the program without direct cost to the Legion—the returns from the endowment fund and contributions from affiliated bodies, restricted to child welfare use—are sufficient to carry the load.

A resolution, presented at the close of Dr. Wittman's report, asking that temporary financial assistance be withheld from children of veterans residing outside the United States, its territories and insular possessions, was rejected by the National Executive Committee.

The report of the Internal Affairs Commission by Chairman Ralph A. Johnson, Sebring, Florida, (Virginia membership), dealt in most part with the disposition of resolutions carried over from the New York Convention. The National Executive Committee adopted a recommended resolution prohibiting affiliation with other organizations, groups, or councils whereby The American Legion might be committed to a policy contrary to its expressed mandates.

Other resolutions adopted called for the construction of chapels in all national cemeteries in this country, and the discontinuance of the pre-vu membership roll call at each National Convention was approved.

Un-American Activities

Paul R. Selecky, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Un-American Activities committee, rendered a progress report on the campaign of education against communism and subversive forces. He urged that all material possible be found to fight communism and that it be made available to the public, and stated that his Committee was in position to furnish the names of patriotic public speakers.

No meeting of the Publications Commission was called, however, a comprehensive report was read by James F. O'Neil, Director of Publications, in the absence of John Stelle, Chairman of the National Publications Commission. At the conclusion of the report authorization was given for the renewal of contracts for paper, as well as for the transcribing of a limited number of copies of the magazine in Braille for the use of blinded veterans.

Herman F. Luhrs, Birmingham, Michigan, Chairman of the National Public Relations Commission, told the national governing body of the tremendous volume of news material used by papers throughout the country arising from the New York Convention, and of the upswing in the Legion's relations with the public in general.

Following the report three resolutions were adopted. Re-establishment of lower postal rates was sought for Legion publications; arrangement of public cere-

monies for the presentation of certificates of honor and appreciation for returning veterans from the Korean war theater; and expressing appreciation to the Schenley Posts and Schenley Industries for their contribution to the Legion's program.

Other Resolutions

Other actions of the national body were adoption of additional resolutions presented by E. Meade Wilson, Mulberry, Florida, Chairman of the Resolutions Subcommittee. One demanded amendment to the Korean GI Bill to provide that automatic reductions in subsistence allowance each four months would not apply in the case of farm trainees until the end of the first crop year, or animal cycle, a period of 12 months. Another sought a Constitutional Amendment to limit the levying powers of Congress, especially in income and estate.

Legislation was asked to restore the USS *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut's flagship, as a Civil War relic and that it be permanently moored at Mobile, Alabama; authorized the use of the Star of David in connection with Poppy Day displays; provided for the appointment of a committee to select an official American Legion marching song, and instructed the National Child Welfare Commission to cooperate with the Department of the Philippines in an effort to secure the release of surplus agricultural commodities for the relief of needy children in the islands.

Guest Speakers

Guest speakers at the meeting were limited to a bare half dozen and in each instance the addresses conformed to subjects under discussion. Mrs. Rae Ashton, Vernal, Utah, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, and John O. Newberry, Jefferson City, Missouri, Chef de Chemin de Fer, 40 and 8, extended greetings from their organizations at the beginning of the session.

Dr. Wilson Compton, in charge of the International Information division of

MEMBERSHIP AWARD CARDS OFFERED TO GO-GETTERS

Legionnaires who sign up ten or more members, new or renewals, prior to December 31, 1952, will be awarded a Certificate of Meritorious Service, card case size, by the National Headquarters. This Certificate will be signed by National Commander Lewis K. Gough and National Adjutant Henry H. Dudley.

Past Commanders will certify the names of Legionnaires qualifying for this award to their Department Headquarters not later than January 15, 1953. Legionnaires are urged to canvass their neighborhoods—seek out the veterans who live there—and sign them up. Some millions of veterans of both World Wars and of the Korean War are only waiting for an invitation to join up.

ANNUAL REHAB CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON, MARCH 3-6

The annual National Rehabilitation Conference will be held at Washington, D. C., on March 3-6. Authority for the parley was granted at the meeting of the National Executive Committee at Indianapolis in October. Service officers and rehabilitation from every section of the country will be brought together for this conference.

The full American Legion National Rehabilitation Commission will meet on March 2 and 6, and the Insurance Advisory Board will meet on February 28-March 1.

the U. S. State Department, which includes the Voice of America, and Mose Harvey, of the Russian Research and Intelligence division, addressed the Committee. Mr. Harvey's address was entirely off the record for security reasons. On the other hand, Dr. Compton spoke without restraint. He spoke at length of the mission and accomplishment of the Voice of America, the broadcast to the people behind the iron curtain, which, he said was trying to fill the spiritual needs of Eastern Europeans whose churches are gone.

"The communists have destroyed their churches and jailed their priests," he said. "So we try to fill a spiritual need of these people, to make life in the present more tolerable, and to encourage faith and hope for the future."

Dr. Compton estimated that despite hundreds of expensive Russian jamming devices, his broadcasts were getting through 20 percent of the time in urban areas and 70 percent in the more remote communist-dominated areas.

Korean Ambassador Talks

When Dr. Jou Chan Yang, Korean Ambassador to the United States, appeared as a guest speaker at the final session he was accorded a great standing ovation. In presenting him, National Commander Gough told of the services of Dr. Yang, Boston-educated surgeon, at Pearl Harbor when the Japs struck on December 7, 1941. Then an operating surgeon at one of the hospitals, Dr. Yang went immediately to the scene—he worked almost constantly for nearly two weeks, and some 500 Americans owe their lives to his skillful surgery.

Dr. Yang in his address told the National Executive Committee that South Korea could put 750,000 more men in the fighting lines if they were armed. "Give us guns to save your sons," he pleaded, and pointed out that the battle performance of the South Koreans who do have arms and training has proved them first-class fighting men, worthy of the task.

The Ambassador hit forcefully at what he called "cowardly, shameful voices" that advocate a "stalemate under any and all circumstances" in Korea. He declared that the war going

on in his homeland is really a trial run of the Soviet war machine.

National Committees Appointed

Winding up the crowded three-day session, the report of the Committee on Committees, presented by Chairman Tom W. Miller of Nevada, took up a good part of the Sunday morning session. This Committee, which had been in almost continuous session for nearly a week, presented a report covering the appointment of officers and members of the National Commissions and Committees for the 1952-53 Legion year, embracing nearly 5,000 names.

The recommendations were confirmed by the National Executive Committee, and National Commander Gough was given authority to fill vacancies, subject to confirmation at later meetings. Limited space prevents listing of all appointees who will serve the National Organization on the several Commissions and Committees. The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the several groups are as follows:

Americanism Commission—James F. Daniel, Greenville, South Carolina, chairman; Edmund G. Lyons, Clifton, New Jersey; Herman Lark, Steelville, Missouri, and Robert R. Wright, Ironwood, Michigan, vice chairmen.

Accident Prevention Committee—John A. Ryer, East Providence, Rhode Island, chairman; George J. Kaisersatt, Farmington, Minnesota; Ben T. Watkins, Macon, Georgia; Eugene W. Biscailuz, Los Angeles, California, and John A. Durden, Phoenix, Arizona, vice chairmen.

Marksmanship Committee—George Sweeney, Atlanta, Georgia, director; William L. Reder, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, assistant director.

Boys' State Committee—Harry M. Gambrel, Kansas City, Missouri, chairman; Taylor P. Reynolds, San Fernando, California, and Edward F. Carter, Lincoln, Nebraska, vice chairmen.

Religious Emphasis Committee—Rev. John E. Duffy, New London, Ohio, chairman; Rev. O. G. Birkeland, Whitehall, Wisconsin, vice chairman.

Sons of the American Legion—Dorian

MIAMI, FLA., WINS 1953 JUNIOR BASEBALL FINALS

The 1953 Little World Series, climax of The American Legion Junior Baseball competition, will be played at Miami, Florida, on September 1-5. The place and dates were fixed by the National Americanism Commission at its meeting at the National Headquarters in early October.

Harvey Seeds Post No. 29, Miami, will sponsor the national finals. Spokesmen appearing before the Commission to present the invitation were Joe H. Adams, Miami, Past National Vice Commander and Chairman of the National Convention Commission, and E. Mead Wilson, Mulberry, National Executive Committeeman.

The games will be played in Miami Stadium, home of the Sun Sox team in Florida International League, one of the newest and most advanced ball parks in the country.

E. Clark, Nashville, Tennessee, chairman; Rollin S. Armstrong, Natchez, Mississippi, vice chairman.

Un-American Activities Committee—J. E. Martie, Reno, Nevada, chairman; Leonard L. Jackson, Clarke, Louisiana, and Lloyd R. Ballard, Mitchell, South Dakota, vice chairmen.

Child Welfare Commission—Samuel S. Fried, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, chairman; David V. Addy, Detroit, Michigan, vice chairman.

Education of Orphans of Veterans—Henry R. Sherritt, Albuquerque, New Mexico, chairman; J. Meredith Pauley, Morgantown, West Virginia; John Doraty, Durant, Oklahoma, and David G. Blewett, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, vice chairmen.

Convention Commission—Joe Adams, Miami, Florida, chairman; Vic MacKenzie, Carmel, California, (Ore.), vice chairman.

Contests Supervisory Committee—Norton R. Ganger, Miami, Florida, chairman; L. C. Baker, Chicago, Illinois, vice chairman.

Distinguished Guests Committee—A. L. Starshak, Chicago, Illinois, chairman; Nathaniel Spear, Jr., New York City, (Pennsylvania); John Hale Hackley, Chicago, Illinois, (Ohio); Earl Coffman, Palm Springs, California; Edward J. Barrett, Springfield, Illinois; Jacob Arvey, Chicago, Illinois; Jerry J. Brown, New York City; Charles Rochester, New York City; Frank Schwengel, New York City; Dr. Martin Spellman, Boston, Massachusetts; Glenwood J. Sherrard, Boston, Massachusetts; John Ford, Hollywood, California (Maine); John J. Wicker, Jr., Richmond, Virginia; Harry Moses, Gary, West Virginia; Homer Hargrave, Chicago, Illinois; and MacGregor Smith, Miami, Florida, vice chairmen.

Transportation Committee—W. N. Pippin, Wilmington, Delaware, chairman; William P. Erxleben, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Frank M. Wilson, Jacksonville, Florida; Paul M. Brown, Shreveport, Louisiana; George A. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; B. C. Rothfus, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; F. G. Fitz-Patrick, Chicago, Illinois, and Philip Resnick, Portland, Maine, vice chairmen.

Economic Commission—Lawrence J. Fenlon, Chicago, Illinois, chairman; Gilbert Bates, Milford, Indiana; Hendryx Lackey, Mountain View, Arkansas; vice chairmen: A. Andrew Boemi, National Commander's special representative.

Agricultural and Conservation Committee—Elbert S. Rawls, Lewiston, Idaho, chairman; Audley Ward, Aiken, South Carolina, and Albert E. Rozar, Raleigh, North Carolina, vice chairmen.

Employment Committee—John L. Connors, Hartford, Connecticut, chairman; John B. Brock, Adairsville, Georgia; Walter Swanwick, Chicago, Illinois; Herman J. Janson, Salt Lake City, Utah; and W. Elliott Nefflen, Charleston, West Virginia, vice chairmen.

Housing Committee—Thomas Moses, Charleston, West Virginia, chairman; William E. Smith, Flushing, New York, and A. Schaffi, Seguin, Texas, vice chairmen.

Labor Relations Committee—C. J. Haggerty, Los Angeles, California, Julius F. Haller, Boston, Massachusetts, and Arthur V. Geary, Hartford, Connecticut, members.

Veterans Preference Committee—Raymond R. McEvoy, Stoughton, Massachusetts, chairman; Henry H. Green, Atlanta, Georgia; J. Dayton Smith, Las Vegas, Nevada; Norman D. Dunbar, Los Angeles, California; and Herbert J. Jacobi, Washington, D. C., vice chairmen.

National Finance Commission—William J. Dwyer, Cortland, New York, chairman; Harold P. Redden, Springfield, Massachusetts, vice chairman.

Americanism Endowment Fund Trustees—Franklin D'Olier, Newark, New Jersey, National Commander's special representative; Jacob Ark, Rochester, New York; Charles R. Mabey, Salt Lake City, Utah; Wilmer L. O'Flaherty, Richmond, Virginia; Carroll H. Lockhart, Watertown, South Dakota; Francis E. Phelan, Winnetka, Illinois; Henry E. Seibenmark, South Bend, Indiana; and Harry M. Moses, Washington, D. C., members.

Endowment Fund Corporation—Alexander Fitzhugh, Vicksburg, Mississippi, Mike Callas, Owensboro, Kentucky, and Charles E. McKenzie, Monroe, Louisiana, members.

Emblem Committee—Julius Levy, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, chairman; V. S. Christensen, Cheyenne, Wyoming, vice chairman.

Investment Policy Committee—Albert E. McCormick, Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, chairman.

Overseas Graves Decoration Trust—Lewis K. Gough, National Commander, Pasadena, California, chairman; Donald R. Wilson, Clarksburg, West Virginia, vice chairman, Neal Grider, Indianapolis, Indiana, treasurer and Henry H. Dudley, Indianapolis, Indiana, secretary.

Foreign Relations Commission—Rogers Kelley, Edinburg, Texas, chairman; Charles L. Larson, Port Washington, Wisconsin; Leon Happell, Stockton, California; Charles A. Gonsler, Spokane, Washington, and Chester Trumbo, Arlington, South Dakota, vice chairmen.

Inter-American Committee—Warren H. Atherton, Stockton, California, chairman; Carl Buehrle, Buffalo, New York; Prentice Cooper, Shelbyville, Tennessee, and Thomas Whalen, Managua, Nicaragua, (North Dakota), vice chairmen.

Internal Affairs Commission—Ralph A. Johnson, Sebring, Florida (Virginia), chairman; Max R. Brents, El Centro, California; Ben Holmes, Cullman, Alabama; Jack McIntyre, Bloomfield, Indiana, and R. C. Godwin, Raleigh, North Carolina, vice chairmen.

Constitution and By-Laws Committee—James F. Green, Omaha, Nebraska, chairman; Turner M. Rudesill, Rapid City, South Dakota; Halsey W. Stickel, Maplewood, New Jersey; Samuel M. Birnbaum, New York City, New York, and N. P. Peterson,

Bremerton, Washington, the vice chairmen.

Resolutions Assignment Committee—Charles W. Griffith, Manning, South Carolina, chairman; Salvatore A. Capodice, North Hollywood, California, and Harry Benoit, Twin Falls, Idaho, vice chairmen.

Trophies, Award and Ceremonials Committee—Joseph S. McCracken, Kingston, Pennsylvania, chairman; D. Trotter Jones, Birmingham, Alabama, and Ralph M. Godwin, Jackson, Mississippi, vice chairman.

Graves Registration and Memorial Committee—Mancel B. Talcott, Waukegan, Illinois, chairman; Harry S. Allen, West Palm Beach, Florida (Maryland), vice chairman.

Membership and Post Activities Committee—James E. Powers, Macon, Georgia, chairman; Francis R. Heher, Las Vegas, Nevada, W. I. Brunton, Scottsburg, Indiana, Arthur R. Choppin, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Sydney P. Simons, Bridgeport, Connecticut, Irvin R. Snyder, Tujunga, California, and Louis Nagy, Monongahela, Pennsylvania, vice chairmen.

Pilgrimage Committee—James J. Murphy, Washington, D. C., chairman; Francis Miller, Silver Spring, Maryland, (District of Columbia), and Coder Asher, Washington, D. C., vice chairmen.

National Legislative Commission—Jerome Duggan, St. Louis, Missouri, chairman; George L. Cleere, Montgomery, Alabama, and Lynn G. Peterson, Los Angeles, California, vice chairmen.

Publications Commission—John Stelle, Brazil, Indiana, (Illinois), chairman; Dan Emmett, Ventura, California, and Earl L. Meyer, Alliance, Nebraska, vice chairmen.

Advisory Members—C. R. Waters, Kingman, Arizona, chairman; Raymond Fields, Guymon, Oklahoma, vice chairman.

National Public Relations Commission—Herman F. Luhrs, Birmingham, Michigan, chairman; John R. MacFaden, Los Angeles, California; Frank J. Becker, Lynbrook, New York; Ward W. Husted, Laramie, Wyoming; R. C. Gusman, Bay City, Texas; and Robert Attkinson, Claremont, Florida, vice chairmen.

National Rehabilitation Commission—Robert M. McCurdy, Pasadena, California, chairman; Dr. N. R. Booher, Indianapolis, Indiana; John S. Gleason, Jr., Chicago, Illinois; and Clarence C. Horton, Montgomery, Alabama, vice chairmen.

Rehabilitation Insurance Advisory Board—Milo J. Warner, Toledo, Ohio, chairman.

Medical Advisory Board—Dr. Leonard G. Rowntree, Miami, Florida, chairman.

National Security Commission—Thomas E. Paradine, Roslyn Harbor, New York, chairman; Bruce P. Henderson, Warren, Ohio; Frank L. Greefya, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; H. Miller Ainsworth, Luling, Texas; and Patrick P. Petrone, Chicago, Illinois, vice chairmen.

Aeronautics—Roscoe Turner, Indianapolis, Indiana, chairman; Perce F. Brautigam, Chicago, Illinois; Jack K. Evans, Washington D. C.; and N. M. Lyon, Pasadena, California, vice chairmen.

Civil Defense Committee—Niel R. Allen, Grants Pass, Oregon, chairman; J. Strom Thurmond, Aiken, South Carolina; Albert J. Mills, Key West, Florida; and Frank R. Kelley, Boston, Mass., vice chairmen.

Merchant Marine Committee—Henry C. Parke, Brooklyn, New York, chairman; J. Herbert White, Rosendale, Massachusetts; Merle E. Schaad, Princeville, Illinois; and W. W. "Mickie" Walsh, Red Cliff, Colorado, vice chairmen.

Military Affairs Committee—Ed J. Zoble, Casper, Wyoming, chairman; Seaborne P. Collins, Las Cruces, New Mexico; Frank E. Moore, Douglas, Arizona; and R. B. Gardner, Mansfield, Ohio, vice chairmen.

(Continued on page 36)

MONTANA BONUS DEADLINE EXPIRES ON DECEMBER 31

Veterans eligible to receive the war service bonus from the State of Montana are warned that the deadline is drawing near. Only a month remains in which applications for the honorarium can be made. The deadline is December 31, 1952.

Montana vets with WW2 service between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, who were honorably discharged, or separated under honorable conditions, and who resided in Montana at the time of entry into service, are eligible. The rate fixed is \$10 per month for home service and \$15 per month for overseas, up to \$400 maximum.

Unremarried spouse, surviving children or parents, or survivor of parents of an eligible veteran, now deceased, are entitled to make application.

Application forms can be had from Adjusted Compensation Division, P. O. Box 612, Helena, Montana.

Pasadena Honors New National Commander In Great Two-Day Homecoming Celebration

All Pasadena, California, turned out to do honor to National Commander Lewis K. Gough in a two-day homecoming celebration on October 17 and 18. It was the first opportunity, fitted into a busy schedule, of the people of his home town to pay a tribute to him and celebrate his elevation to the leadership of the world's greatest veteran organization since his election at the New York National Convention on August 28.

The colorful homecoming opened on Friday evening, October 17, with a banquet at the Hotel Huntington at which Secretary of the Navy Dan Kimball was the principal speaker. It was climaxed with a gala parade Saturday night through Pasadena's crowded streets and a ball at Commander Gough's own Pasadena Post No. 13.

At the banquet, attended by more than 600 guests, Secretary Kimball warned that "we must win the war in Korea; it is a war that may prevent any other war." A WWI fighter pilot, director of Azusa's Aero-jet and a long-time Legionnaire, Secretary Kimball paid high tribute to Commander Gough.

American Legion thinking, National Commander Gough said, is far ahead of Government policy in offering a third alternative to either peace or a shooting war—that of ideological or psychological warfare, at which the communists are adept and America at present is backward.

Present at the banquet, in addition to State, city and American Legion notables, were consuls or consular representatives of six foreign governments. These included Robert H. Hadow of Great Britain; Salvador Duhart of Mexico; Dr. Walter Schmid of Switzerland; Dr. Adrian Hartog of The Netherlands; Sven Rye of Denmark, and Bernt V. Helmholt of West Germany. Also among those seated as distinguished guests were Mrs. Lewis K. Gough, wife of the National Commander, and Mrs. Rae Ashton, Vernal, Utah, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Mayor Alton E. Abernathy presented Commander Gough with a key to the City of Pasadena, and not to be outdone, Council President Harold A. Henry made him an honorary member of the Los Angeles City Council. He was also presented with a gold badge and inducted as an honorary member of the Los Angeles Police Band, which furnished music for the dinner.

George Murphy, Hollywood movie star, acted as master of ceremonies. Robert M. McCurdy, Pasadena Assistant City Manager and Chairman of the Legion's National Rehabilitation Commission, served as General Chairman of the committee in charge of the two-day celebration.

On Saturday evening National Commander Gough was honor guest at the Parent-Teacher Association Football

Circus in the Rose Bowl, where he led the players of 10 Pasadena high school teams and some 24,000 spectators in the Pledge of Allegiance.

From the Rose Bowl, the National Commander was escorted to Chester Avenue and Colorado Street, where he headed the spectacular civic parade given in his honor. He reviewed the procession from a bunting-decked stand on the steps of the City Hall. Bands, color guards, and units of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps headed the parade, followed by fraternal and civic groups of Los Angeles and Pasadena, and a Legion section of musical organi-

"HOMETOWN U.S.A." SET FOR WIDE DISTRIBUTION

The American Legion's "Hometown U. S. A." project to send voice messages of relatives and friends to servicemen and women overseas is being readied for nation-wide distribution.

Financial support has been arranged to enable these "Tape-A-Tune" recorded messages to be introduced to Posts throughout the country. This service and patriotic project was launched at the New York National Convention, and later at the Conference of Department Commanders and Adjutants and National Executive Committee meeting at Indianapolis in early October.

A booklet explaining "Hometown U. S. A." is being prepared for distribution to Posts wishing to initiate this program in their communities.

National Commander Gough Makes Trip to Far East; Gets First Hand View of Korean Front

National Commander Lewis K. Gough, on October 20, took off from San Francisco for a 20-day air trip to the Far East. Accompanied by Edward F. McGinnis, National Public Relations Director, the trip was planned to include Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Formosa, and the Philippine Islands.

Commander Gough told the National Executive Committee in Indianapolis before leaving, that the prime purpose of the trip is to obtain first hand knowledge of the Korean conflict by visiting the front lines and talking with the officers and men engaged in combat, and with patients in military hospitals.

"We intend to carry to American servicemen and women stationed in the Far East a message that they have not been forgotten by the world's largest veteran organization," Commander Gough said. "We shall give them information regarding the Korean GI

zations, drill teams and marching Legionnaires drawn from all parts of Southern California.

A ball and open house at the headquarters of Pasadena Post No. 13 (that's a lucky number; National Commander Wilson came from West Virginia's Post 13 last year) wound up the official celebration.

With but one day of rest, National Commander Gough took off on Monday morning, October 20, for a 20-day flying tour of the Far East, including the Korean battle fronts.

MILLION SMOKES SENT TO KOREA BY D. C. LEGION

Twenty-six Posts and 16 Units of the District of Columbia American Legion and Auxiliary have put under way a program through which already more than a million cigarettes have been sent to American fighting men and women in Korea. The program is under the direction of Committee Chairman Sylvan Reichgut.

The first shipments were made in July and September, 1951. Other shipments are under way to the fighting area to reach the men at Christmas time. Transportation is provided by the Department of Defense and distribution in Korea is accomplished through the Quartermaster Corps with the company rations.

For a donation of 71 cents a carton of cigarettes is sent overseas. Each carton bears the label of the contributing Post or Auxiliary Unit, and enclosed in the carton is a card of greetings signed by the sender. Chairman Reichgut and his Committee members have received a number of replies from Korea expressing appreciation and thanks for the smokes.

Bill of Rights, sponsored by The American Legion and recently enacted by Congress. The major portion of our time will be spent with the military units actively engaged in the current Korean campaign."

After looking over the battle fronts, Commander Gough said in a statement given to the press at Seoul that the United Nations should hand the communists in Korea an armistice ultimatum and prepare to wage all-out war if the enemy ignores it.

He called upon the President, the President-elect and leaders of the new Congress to set aside all political considerations and take whatever steps are necessary, without delay, to put an end to the continuing casualty lists of American boys, and to demand that notice be served on the communist leaders that we will no longer countenance any delaying tactics.

FIVE AREA CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCES SET FOR '53

Five area Child Welfare Conferences will be held during the coming winter by The American Legion's National Child Welfare Commission to carry The Legion's child welfare message to all parts of the country.

Salt Lake City, Utah, will be the host to the first of these conferences when delegates from 11 western States, Alaska and Hawaii meet December 4-6. Additional conferences will be held at:

Sioux Falls, South Dakota, January 9-10.

Old Point Comfort, Virginia, February 6-7.

Atlanta, Georgia, February 12-14.
Brattleboro, Vermont, tentatively scheduled March 13-14.

Slated for priority study at each conference are methods of stemming juvenile delinquency rates which have been on an upward curve for the past two years. Conferences are expected to map positive action which can be taken at community level.

National Child Welfare Director Randel Shake points out that within another ten years there will be 50 percent more teen-agers than we now have. "Unless we can start a really effective program now," Mr. Shake explains, "we will be faced in ten years with the necessity of building 50 percent more training schools for delinquents, hiring 50 percent more staff for juvenile courts and other agencies dealing with delinquents, and, most important of all, losing from the ranks of American citizenship 50 percent more youths than we now lose."

The National Child Welfare School of Instruction held at Legion Headquarters in Indianapolis October 13-14 got the year's program off to a running start, according to Director Shake. The five Area Conferences will give a chance to consolidate these gains and push on to complete accomplishment of the child welfare mandates of the 34th National Convention.

The Area Conferences, which have been in the planning stage since last April, were authorized by action of the National Executive Committee at its meeting October 10-12.

TEXAS WINS TOP PRIZE IN LEGION HISTORY CONTEST

First prize of \$225 and a citation in the Department History Contest was awarded to Miss Carrie Wilcox, Past Department Historian of Texas, for her recently published *The American Legion in Texas, 1919-1949* at a meeting of the special panel of judges held at National Headquarters on October 10.

South Carolina and South Dakota tied for second place with their entries, and both were awarded prizes of \$125 each and the appropriate citations. These were: *The American Legion in South Carolina: The First 30 Years*,

PUZZLE CONTEST RESULTS HELD UP BECAUSE OF TIES

Winners of the Legion's big puzzle contest, promised for the December number, cannot be announced for the reason that the Judges have found ties in the top brackets—decision as to winners, or split awards, is now awaiting a decision by the "tie breakers." The names of the winners will be announced and published just as soon as this difficulty is overcome.

prepared by Editor Robert T. Fairey, Past Department Adjutant, and *The American Legion in South Dakota: The First Quarter Century*, with a supplement, 1947-1952, by John Linn Murphy, Past Department Historian. All awards were of Type I histories, original entries; published in book form, splendidly illustrated and indexed.

Each history, covering as they do a period of 30 years, are outstanding in portrayal of the record of the Department, and but very few points separated the first place winner from the two entries that came up with equal scores. The scope of each work necessitated amassing and digesting a vast amount of material, all of which was presented with skill and thoroughness.

The Committee of Judges was composed of Robert D. Morrow, Brandon, Mississippi, National Executive Committeeman; Sedley Peck, Azusa, California, National Executive Committeeman for the Department of France, and Boyd B. Stutler, Charleston, West Virginia, Managing Editor of *The American Legion Magazine*. National Historian Monte C. Sandlin, Florence, Alabama, sat with the judges in an advisory capacity.

National Historian Sandlin has announced that plans for a National Post History Contest for 1953 are being formulated. Announcement of this program will be made in an early number of this magazine.

Supply of Rifles Exhausted

Because of the tremendous response to the recent Army announcement that rifle donations would be made to recognized veterans' groups, the supply has been completely exhausted. This announcement was made by the Department of the Army on October 30. All requests for rifles should be held and not submitted until a new supply is obtained, and announcement of availability made through standard veteran publications.

Training for Service

Training more than 300 volunteer service officers to assist veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries in preparing and filing claims has been started by the Department of Georgia. The aim is to have one or more trained service officers in each of the 310 Legion Posts in Georgia.

VA HOSPITAL LOAD UPPEd IN FACE OF FUNDS SLASH

An increase in the Veterans Administration hospital patient load is foreseen resulting from Executive Order 10400 issued by the White House September 27. The order was issued to effect a solution of the moot question regarding hospitalization of personnel retired for disability from Armed Forces who require treatment for chronic diseases.

The order transfers responsibility from the Armed Forces secretaries to the VA for hospitalization of members or former members of the uniformed services placed on temporary disability Retired List under the Career Compensation Act of 1949, when hospitalization is required for chronic disabilities enumerated in the order. This gives temporarily retired the same hospitalization status as those in the permanently retired category so far as VA hospitals are concerned. The result will be an increase in the VA patient load, particularly in the so-called chronic categories.

The order also expands the chronic disabilities named in an earlier Executive Order to include quadriplegics, hemiplegics, blindness, deafness, and major amputees. Most of such types of cases have been receiving specialized medical care in the VA medical and hospital system for some time.

Another proviso of the September 27th order gives commanding officers of service hospitals more leeway in providing hospitalization for treatment of chronic disabilities when the patient has completed twenty or more years of active duty. Such personnel may be treated in the service hospitals for chronic disabilities other than blindness, neuropsychiatric and psychiatric disorders; or tuberculosis. Such types will be for VA care.

Executive Order 10400 provides for the extension, to April 15, 1953, of those presently being given medical care in service hospitals. This extension considered with other factors, will delay the determination of the size of the increase in the VA Hospital System will be a in the VA patient load.

Cost of caring for retired personnel charge against the VA appropriations. Preliminary analysis of the effect of the order brings the comment that it is now difficult to secure VA hospital treatment for veterans having chronic disabilities where the disability has not been adjudicated as due to service.

The net result is to decrease the number of VA beds available for treatment of the more-than-90-day case among the non-service-connected disabled.

The Virginia Department's Junior Baseball final tournament serves double duty. The games are played at the VA Center at Kecoughtan, Virginia, so that the youth program entertains the hospitalized vets. George E. Heller, National Field Representative, points out that this practice might be adopted by other Departments.

MISSING IN KOREA

Co. A, 2nd Engineer (C) Bn.—Pfc. Paul E. T. McCoy, missing since Dec. 1, 1950; unofficially reported prisoner; last seen defending road block near Kunu-ri; will greatly appreciate any information from any source about him. Write his mother, Mrs. Louie Dell McCoy, Rt. 2, Ravenwood W. Va.

Co. A, 35th Inf., 25th Div.—Will appreciate word from anyone who can tell me about my son, Pfc. Ferrill A. Becker, reported missing in action April 25, 1951. Please write to Mrs. L. F. Becker, 407 E. Bolton St., Savannah, Ga.

Hq. & Hq. Co., 24th Infantry—M/Sgt. Clyde M. Starkey, missing since July 20, 1950; last heard of near Taejon on July 16, 1950; will anyone who knows about him please write. Mrs. Clyde Starkey, 121 So. Cecil St., Charlotte, N. C.

Co. A, 23rd Inf., 2nd Div.—Our son, Cpl. Thomas R. Hardy, reported killed in action Sept. 19, 1951, Heartbreak Ridge; no further word; body not sent home; will anyone who knows anything about him or his death, please write. Mr. and Mrs. Joe B. Hardy, RFD 2, Watkinsville, Ga.

Co. E, 8th Cav. Regt., 1st Cav. Div.—Family of Pfc. Harry J. Hartman, Jr., reported missing Nov. 2, 1950, would like to hear from anyone who knows anything about his disappearance or present whereabouts. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hartman, RFD 1B, 15 River Road, Mays Landing, N. J.

Co. L, 8th Cav. Regt., 1st Cav. Div.—Our son Pfc. Robert W. Springborn, reported missing near Unson Nov. 2, 1950; no other word received. Will sincerely appreciate any information about him. Write Mr. and Mrs. Clyde A. Springborn, 309 Witherell St., St. Clair, Mich.

Co. B, 32nd Inf., 7th Div.—Will anyone who knows anything about our son, Pfc. David L. (Tex) Catlin, reported missing Dec. 2, 1950, at Chosen Reservoir, please write. His name not on POW list and no word received. Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Catlin, Box 454, Lockney, Texas.

Co. D, 9th Inf., 2nd Div.—Will appreciate any information about my brother, Sgt. Robert Brunke, reported missing Sept. 28, 1951, near Yorkdong. Name not on prisoner list. Mrs. Betty Mielke, 1617 So. State St., St. Joseph, Mich.

Navy Air Service—Lt. Charles Garrison, listed as missing May 18, 1951, near Hyon-ni; bailed out of plane and landed, injured, on hillside; helicopter could not reach him; no other word. Parents will be grateful for any information—surely someone saw him; would also like to hear from men who covered him, and information as to troops in that area at the time. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Garrison, Adrian, Mich.

Co. G, 9th Inf., 2nd Div.—Will appreciate hearing from anyone who served with or knew my late son, Cpl. Conrad F. Formica, Jr., reported killed on Aug. 31, 1951. Conrad F. Formica, CWO, USA, Hdqrs. 1st Engineer Combat Bn., APO 1, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Battery B, 57th FA Bn.—Would like to hear from anyone who knows anything about Sgt. 1/c George C. Manning, missing since Nov. 27-30, 1950, near Chosen Reservoir. Any information will be sincerely appreciated. Write his mother, Mrs. W. H. Manning, P. O. Box 771, Lake Wales, Fla.

Co. A, 19th Inf., 24th Div.—Can anyone tell me anything about my son, Pfc. Fred J. Van Why, reported killed in action Feb. 8, 1951; especially anxious to hear from his CO, Capt. William Bailey, (letter returned old address given), or others who were with him in his last battle. Write Mrs. Edith Van Why, Box 646, Austin, Pa.

Hq. Battery, 57th FA Bn.—Will anyone who has information about our son, Pfc. James Earl Beals, reported missing Dec. 6, 1950, or who knows the circumstance of his disappearance, please write. Mr. and Mrs. Earl K. Beals, 224 North 4th, Brainerd, Minn.

Co. C, 17th Inf., 7th Div.—Pfc. Allen C. Williams, missing since Jan. 7, 1951, near Tang Yang; parents will appreciate word from men who knew him, or parents of men in the same company at time of his disappearance. Write C. Peter Slater, Service Officer, Post No. 143, RFD 3, Fairfield, Conn.

Battery A, 503rd FA Bn.—Pvt. Leo A. Dewey, missing in action near Somidong since Dec. 1, 1950. Can anyone tell me anything about him? Any word appreciated. Write his wife, Mrs. Virginia Dewey, 1322 So. Springfield, Chicago, Ill.

Co. L, 19th Inf., 24th Div.—Will comrades and friends who were with my son, Jake F. Weng, middle of January to Feb. 4, 1951, please write. He was with a machine gun squad. Mrs. Edna MacGaumn, 8042 Westlawn Ave., Los Angeles 45, Cal.

Co. B, 6th Inf. RCT—Pvt. Anthony Mattucci, missing in action in Punch Bowl area, June 20, 1952. Will service comrades please write his mother; any word will be appreciated. Mrs. Mattucci, 230 East 67th St., New York, N. Y.

7th Regiment, 1st Marine Div.—Pfc. Jimmie L. O'Dell was reported missing Oct. 6. No further word. Will service comrades or anyone who knows about him please write his wife, Mrs. Norma L. O'Dell, 904 Page St., Shenandoah, Iowa.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1952

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$ 209,608.21
Receivables	364,917.75
Inventories	497,569.78
Invested Funds	459,482.11
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 255,484.18
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,263,126.86
Real Estate	1,518,611.04
Furniture and Fixtures, less depreciation	968,972.65
	289,975.86
Deferred Charges	143,788.71
	<u>\$4,452,926.11</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 426,725.23
Funds restricted as to use	124,466.10
Deferred Income	868,886.94
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust	\$ 255,484.18
Employees' Retirement	
Trust	1,263,126.86
Net Worth:	
Restricted Capital:	
Reserve Fund	23,464.13
Restricted Fund	17,939.98
Reserve for construction	
Wash. Office	63,213.44
Real Estate	968,972.65
	1,073,590.20
Unrestricted Capital:	
Excess of Income over Expense	
9 Months	440,646.60
	<u>\$4,452,926.11</u>

OUTFIT REUNIONS

11th Airborne Div. Assn.—Annual reunion, originally planned for Nov. 22, now set for Dec. 6-7; Hotel Astor, New York City. Registration, Sat., Dec. 6; meeting and banquet, Sun., Dec. 7. Former members of outfit write 11th Airborne Div. Assn., P. O. Box 11, New York City.

94th Div. Assn.—(WW2)—Reunion, New York City, July 23-26, 1953; New Yorker Hotel. Information and details from Bernard Frank, Chairman, Commonwealth Bldg., Allentown, Pa.

57th Bomb Sqdrn., 387th Bomb Group (M)—Reunion, New York City, Feb. 13-15, 1953; Hotel Governor Clinton, Contact Bob Sarason, Hotel Governor Clinton, 7th Ave. at 81st St., New York 1, N.Y., for complete details.

Persian Gulf Command "Gooks and Gookettes"—Reunion, Tempe, Ariz., May 23-24, 1953. Info from C. T. Perkins, President, Tempe, Ariz.

Panama City Beach Patrol—Reunion, Panama City, Fla., June 5-7, 1953; or New Orleans, same date. Write William J. McKnight, Brookville, Pa.

Battery B, 134th FA—37th annual reunions, east and west, at Akron, Ohio, and Los Angeles, Cal., June 20, 1953. Info from L. P. Isenman, 306 Crosby St., Akron, Ohio.

89th CML Mortar Battalion—7th annual reunion, Indianapolis, Ind., June 26-27, 1953; Hotel Severin. Contact Willis D. Barrett, 1751 East Run Parkway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Naval Flotilla, Base 6, USS Dixie, Newport, R. I., T. S., (WW1)—Reunion and banquet, Fort Wayne, Indiana, July 4, 1953. Write R. O. Levell, Chairman, Box 163, New Castle, Ind.

187th Airborne Regt. Combat Team Assn.—1st annual convention, San Francisco, Cal., July 3-5, 1953. (In service in Korea.) All members write Paul C. Deramo, Secy., 859 West 9th St., Pittsburg, Cal.

912th Ordnance HM Co.—2nd annual reunion, San Francisco or Oakland, Cal., weekend of July 11, 1953. Contact Alfred J. Musante, 3020 Colby St., Berkeley 5, Cal.

Brig. General Gignilliat Dead

Brigadier General Leigh R. Gignilliat, 77, Department Commander of the Indiana Legion in 1920-21, died at Hines VA Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, on October 30 after a long illness. He served as superintendent of Culver (Indiana) Military Academy from 1910 until his retirement in 1939. During the second World War he was recalled as consultant to the Secretary of War.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Argus Unit No. 20, (WW2)—Will anyone who landed on Pellicus Island and was in chow line Dec. 10, 1944, please write; I remember a Medic, Lt. (jg) Withers or Winters. Need evidence of my collapse; also evidence of collapse at Base 8 Naval Hospital, Pearl Harbor, later date. Sam R. Britton, 315 So. Jackson St., Altus, Okla.

Co. C, 130th Machine Gun Bn. (WW1)—Will anyone who served with this outfit in Argonne Forest please contact me; gassed and sent to hospital; need statements. Earl C. Tubbs, Osage, Iowa.

1560th Signal Co., Camp Atterbury, Ind.—Need to locate Col. Fish, Wakeman Gen. Hosp. in 1943, or others who may remember Major Taylor C. Smith, Post signal officer in 1943. Need help to establish pension claim. Write Mrs. Wilma Smith, 37 E. Court St., Franklin, Ind.

Joe Jwenichko, Deceased; WW1 veteran—Legion Post trying to locate next of kin; listed occupation as seaman; only known mail address 3400 Stewart St., McKeesport, Pa. Write Donald R. Rowe, Commander, Building and Construction Trades Post No. 54, The American Legion, 6515 Potomac Drive, Washington 16, D. C.

Battery B, 46th FA, Camp Kearny, Cal. (WW1)—Very urgent that I locate someone who knew me in service, and who knows about accident when a wild horse pulled an iron gate down on me; had long hospitalization. Particularly need to hear from Sgt. Pigot, New Orleans, La.; Pvt. Burks, Bakersfield, Cal.; Sgt. Lewis, Cal., and others. Write Willie S. Taylor, RFD 3, Box 90, Overton, Texas.

537th Medical Det., 557th AAA Auto Weapons Bn., Camp Davis, N. C.—Need to locate Sgt. Matthew Laskowski, formerly Brooklyn, N. Y. Claim pending. W. F. Barker, St. Charles, Virginia.

Co. C, 147th Bn., 90th Regt., Camp Hood, Texas—Will anyone who remembers incident on Sept. 29, 1945, when a box of shells exploded in a fire, injuring me and some others, please write. Claim pending. Bennie Romero, Taos Pueblo, Taos, N. Mex.

USS Yorktown—Will be grateful for any word from shipmates who knew Jack H. Phillips, S 2/c, during June, 1942; still reported missing; death not confirmed; need information. Write James B. Phillips, Box 113, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Co. F, 1306 Engineer Regt., GS, (WW2)—Will Sgt. Papure (or Pepure); Sgt. Salt; Pfc. Robert Faire; Sgt. Ouelette; Sgt. Van Gorkam, or others who knew Joseph (Joe) A. Wallace, please write. Statements needed. Mrs. Joseph A. Wallace, Grasmere, N. H.

Co. F, 52nd Pioneers, (WW1)—Urgently need to locate men who were with Howard J. Durkee at Les Islettes Fountain and Chenay, France, in January and February, 1919. Claim pending. Write Mrs. Irene A. Durkee, 35 Wright St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

51st Fighter Control Squad, Burma, 1944-45—Need to contact men who served with Communications Section; particularly Lt. Lawrence Moon, T/Sgt. John Dzielak, and Lewis S. Acker. Claim pending. Write Harold G. Pew, c/o Wirig's Jewelry, North Platte, Nebraska.

7th Training Co., CAC, Fort Monroe, Va.—Will anyone who knows present addresses of Capt. F. P. Hardaway, 2nd Lt. W. D. Daboney, Sgt. Hardy, and Pfc. J. B. Boyle, Duncan, Holt, and Otey A. Scott, please write. Need statements. Early A. Sharpe, 633 Chalmers St., San Antonio, Texas.

Convalescent Hospital, Camp Edwards, Mass.—Will anyone who remembers me being treated for throat in April, 1945, please write. Need statements. Ralph W. Johnson, 34 Maple St., Lowell, Mass.

U. S. Navy—Will shipmates who remember PHM 3/c Andrew Balogh in service 1923-27, NRS, Chicago; Rec. Sta. and Naval Home, Philadelphia; USS Florida; USS Mercy; USS Richmond, and Nav. Hosp., League Island, please write. Urgent; needs help to establish record. Especially need to hear from Tommy Burns, and men of Norwalk, Conn. Write John Balogh, 58 East 190th St., Bronx 68, New York City.

168th Depot Sgd., Camp Dodge, Iowa, 1918—Urgently need to locate 1st Lt. Alfred E. Baker, Company, Commander. Claim pending. Write Charles D. Crawford, 111 So. Edith, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Camp Barkley, Abilene, Texas—Will anyone who remembers me and my leg troubles while in basic training, 1943, please write; particularly Lt. Spiegel who helped me when I gave out on long march. Claim pending. Write Samuel S. H. Rhodes, Veterans Hospital, Ward 6B, Bldg. 1, Lebanon, Pa.

49th Station Hospital, England, 1944-45—Need to hear from Capt. Stark, CO, and Sgt. Spiegel; will anyone who knows their present addresses please write. Need help on claim. Robert Calhoun, Box 52, Hope Mills, N. C.

Hq. Bn., 3rd Signal Co., 3rd Marine Div.—Will anyone who remembers me when I injured my back in the galley at camp in Auckland, New Zealand, March-July, 1943. Especially need to hear from corpsman who treated me and Mess Sgt. J. B. Goodman and H. A. Hickman. Claim pending. F. W. Christopher, Lakota, N. Dak.

Contributions and Bequests to Americanism Endowment Fund Are Investments in Future

In order to provide funds for an expanded Americanism program in all its phases, a National Americanism Endowment Fund was created by action of the National Convention at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1943. The special purpose of the fund, projected at \$20,000,000, was (and is) to guarantee to the National Americanism Commission of The American Legion a stabilized income to furnish the sinews in long range planning for programs and educational campaigns.

A vigorous campaign for contributions to this war chest was undertaken and carried on by a Committee under the direction of Past National Commander Alvin Owsley as Chairman, and a considerable headway was made. The Committee (now called Trustees of the National Americanism Endowment Fund) operated under the restrictions placed upon them in the resolution creating the fund.

The resolution provided that "contributions from individuals or groups in the respective localities be limited in amounts in order that no individual or group contributing funds may exercise undue influence over the program." Though not actively pressed in recent years, the object and purposes of the fund have not been changed. It is still maintained under the direction and control of a strong body of Legion stalwarts, and is open to the receipt of contributions and bequests for the specific needs of The American Legion's broad youth training and Americanism program.

Over the years—in fact ever since The American Legion was organized—interested Legionnaires and others have made provision in their wills for bequests to various activities of The

BERT PRESSON, ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT ADJT., DEAD

Bert Presson, Department Adjutant of the Arkansas Legion since 1936, died on Monday morning, November 3, in a hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. His final illness was of short duration; he attended and was active in the meeting of Department Commanders and Adjutants at the National Headquarters the first week in October.

American Legion, and particularly to its Endowment Funds, so that the work in their particular interest could be carried on in the future. At a recent meeting of the National Executive Committee in a discussion of The National Americanism Endowment Fund, National Executive Committeeman Vincent F. Kelley, Indiana, called attention to this fact and expressed the belief that many of our benefactors and even Legionnaires are not aware of the existence of the authorized Americanism Endowment.

Form of Bequest

For the guidance of any person who may wish to provide for a contribution to Americanism in his or her will, the following form is suggested:

"I give and bequeath to The American Legion, a corporation organized and existing by virtue of an Act of Congress, the sum of \$..... to be applied to the use and purposes of the National Americanism Endowment Trust Fund."

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Attached find check (money order) for three dollars (\$3.00) for which enter subscription to the Legislative Bulletin of The American Legion for the entire 1st Session of the 83rd Congress which convenes January 3, 1953. Send same to:

Name.....
(please type or print)

Address.....
(please type or print)

Subscriber is member of: Legion; Auxiliary

The National Americanism Endowment Fund is under the direction of a Board of Trustees composed of Past National Commander Franklin D'Olier, Special Representative of the National Commander, and with the following members: Jacob Ark, Rochester, New York; Charles R. Mabey, Salt Lake City, Utah; Wilmer L. O'Flaherty, Richmond, Virginia; Carroll H. Lockhart, Watertown, South Dakota; Francis E. Phelan, Winnetka, Illinois; Henry E. Seibenmark, South Bend, Indiana; Harry Moses, Washington, D. C., (W. Va.); Thurman Chatham, Elkin, North Carolina; E. A. Chester, New York City; Jeremiah F. Cross, New York City; Past National Commander Louis Johnson, Clarksburg, West Virginia; Judge Frank J. Merrick, Cleveland, Ohio; Scott Chandler, Decatur, Georgia; Robert Wood Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Richard Nixon, Washington, D. C., (California); J. M. Willson, Sr., Floydada, Texas; Roy W. Moore, New York City; Clifford C. Sommer, Minneapolis, Minnesota; James C. Grant, Seattle, Washington, and Maxwell W. Wells, Orlando, Florida.

POSTS URGED TO SHARE IN "FREEDOM WEEK" RALLIES

Active participation by all Posts and Auxiliary units in observance of "Freedom Week," December 7-15, is urged by the National Americanism Division of The American Legion.

"Freedom Week," starting on the 11th anniversary of Pearl Harbor Day and extending through the 161st anniversary of the adoption of the first ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States—the Bill of Rights—is sponsored by the All-American Conference to Combat Communism, of which The American Legion is one of 61 national organizations combining their efforts in promoting Americanism.

"The Freedom Speaker," a kit of mimeographed speech material and background information, may be obtained by writing the All-American Conference to Combat Communism, 1011-20th Street, N.W., Washington 11, D.C.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

(Continued from page 32)

Naval Affairs Committee — Arthur F. Duffy, Queens Village, New York, chairman; Frederick P. O'Connell, Kennebunkport, Maine; Patrick Mangan, Brattleboro, Vermont; and Forrest Ladd, Memphis, Tennessee, vice chairmen.

Law and Order Committee — William S. Todd, Kingsport, Tennessee, chairman; Homer W. McDaniel, Dunkirk, Indiana, and Harry Penzin, Chicago, Illinois, vice chairmen.

National Security Training Committee — Granville S. Ridley, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, chairman; Preston Moore, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Edward R. Bentley, Lakeland, Florida; L. Burr Belden, San Bernardino, California; Donald W. McGowan, Newark, New Jersey; Edward Riedel, Austin, Texas; E. Ralph James, Hampton, Virginia; Leal Reese, Taylorville, Illinois; and Ora R. Hall, Jr., Santa Fe, New Mexico, vice chairmen.

Chaplin Efforts to Reenter U. S. Told

Charlie Chaplin, silent film comic who amassed a \$40,000,000 fortune in the United States and then denounced the country, was reported yesterday to be trying to come back to the land he vilified.

In a copyright story the Boston American said an eminent law firm in that city has refused to represent Chaplin in his attempt to return to the United States from Switzerland.

The firm was contacted in Chaplin's behalf to start clearing away the legal red tape surrounding the sad-faced, baggy-pants-clad comedian's immigration, the newspaper said.

Chaplin, quoted two years ago as describing himself "a very well paid guest of America" who is "still bitter, very bitter" about the country, left the United States September 17, 1942.

Since then he has made

his home in Switzerland with his wife, Oona O'Neil, 38 years his junior. When they left the couple had four children. They now have six. Mrs.

Turn to Page 2. Chaplin is daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neil.

Chaplin, 68, immigrated to this country from London in 1910. He never became an American citizen during his 32 years of residence here. He left while under severe criticism for his political and moral views.

Immediately after he left, the Justice Department announced he would be required to submit to immigration hearings if he attempted to return.

The department indicated its action was based on allegations that Chaplin was associated with left wing causes, and also on "grave moral charges."

Mr. Lombard
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**Chaplin Brands
US Return Story
'Over-Optimistic'**

VEVEY, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (INS)—Charlie Chaplin resorted to sarcasm today to deny a Boston newspaper report that he was seeking permission to enter the United States. "The rumor that I wish to enter the United States," he said, "is being over-optimistic on their part."

FEB 4 - 1958

Chaplin Settles Tax Claims for \$425,000

BY DON SHANNON, Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Charlie Chaplin today settled U.S. income tax claims of \$700,000 with a payment of \$425,000 to end a suit which was to have come to trial in Los Angeles Federal Tax Court Jan. 5.

R. P. Herzog, acting chief counsel for the Internal Revenue Service, said Revenue Commissioner Dana Latham approved the offer by Chaplin's attorneys as the best the government can get.

Herzog said the actor's wife, Oona, removed Chaplin's assets from the United States in December, 1952, before the income taxes were assessed.

"After 1952," Herzog said, "we could find no payment made to Chaplin in this country."

Internal Revenue sought \$436,950.44 in personal income taxes for calendar 1953 and \$55,678.02 in corporate taxes from Chaplin's now defunct Celebrated Film Corp. for fiscal years 1951, 1952 and 1953. With 6% annual interest, the amount due totaled nearly \$700,000.

Chaplin left the United States in September, 1952, with a re-entry permit valid for a year. After his departure, he announced that he would never return if he were required to face a hearing on charges of Communist associations and moral turpitude, but he retained the re-entry permit until April, 1953. Possession of the permit until this time sub-

Please Turn to Pg. 7, Col. 6

Chaplins Won't Return to U.S.

LONDON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Mrs. Charles Chaplin said today she and her husband have no plans to return to the United States although he settled his tax troubles with the U.S. government.

"Our plans are the same as ever—to return to our home in Switzerland," smiled the former Oona O'Neill.

Chaplin, from whom the U.S. government extracted \$425,000, entered a London clinic for treatment of an abscessed wisdom tooth.

CHAPLIN

Continued from First Page
jected him to U.S. income taxes for 1953.

Herzog said the settlement is final, so that no attempt to collect the balance could be made if Chaplin again derives any income in the United States. He said the money proffered by Chaplin's attorney—\$330,000 for taxes and \$95,000 in interest—is "already in the U.S. Treasury."

Although the self-exiled actor said he would have to face an inquiry if he attempted to return to the country where he spent 42

Los Angeles Times TUES., DEC. 30, 1956—Part I

years in the motion-picture business, a Justice Department spokesman today said there is no official record of such a threat.

Now British Subject

He said the department would be concerned about Chaplin only if he were to seek an entry permit for business purposes, which would be handled by the

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

If Chaplin, a British subject, asked only for a visitor's visa, the State Department would have jurisdiction over the matter.

"Each visa application is considered individually," a State Department information official said. "No decision is ever announced in advance of an application."

A. Jail

Los Angeles Herald & Express

A-3

Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1958

H★

Hearings Start Here Jan. 3

Hollywood Figures To Face Tax Court

A series of legal encounters between a number of Hollywood personalities and federal tax attorneys are scheduled to start Jan. 5 when the Mobile Tax Court of the United States moves into Los Angeles.

One case, in which the government seeks to recover \$1,242,532.81 from Charles Chaplin, actor-producer now in Switzerland, heads the list.

Other actors having suits include Pedro Armendariz and Carmen P. Armendariz who are under contract to Mary Pickford and disagree with the government in the amount of \$16,125.

SEABISCUIT OWNER

A matter of travel expense between Richard Basehart, actor, and the government, involves \$4126.

An issue over stock valuations involving \$173,906 from the estate of his noted father, who owned Seabiscuit, will bring Lindsay C. Howard into conflict with the tax bureau.

"These involve only differences of opinion for the court to settle," R. E. Maiden Jr., special assistant regional counsel for the Internal Revenue Bureau, said today.

"There is some indication that the Chaplain issue, in which his attorney is appealing from our assessment of taxes against him and the Celebrated Films Corp. over the liquidation of his corporations,

may be worked out and the civil trial headed off."

CHAPLIN CASE

The issue between Chaplin and the government involves the years 1951-53 in which the government maintains Chaplin was an alien resident up to April 12, 1953. Chaplin's counsel, Lloyd Wright, maintains the termination of Chaplin's residence was several years earlier.

The largest of these asks recovery of tax and penalties \$838,195.87, involving unreported income by Benjamin Sweede and Grace Sweede, and the Sweede Co., Inc., Los Angeles blouse manufacturers.

The government also asks recovery of tax and penalties totalling \$152,084.04 from John J. Segla, regarding unreported income. Segla was described by federal officials here as the former operator of a lottery in the Long Beach area.

A \$107,618.28 recovery suit against John and Luba Christoff—he formerly operated a spaghetti house in Los Angeles—may be heard. Christoff has had several continuances due to ill health, the federal attorney said.

HE'S 'GREATEST'

Russians Give Chaplin Bid to Visit Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (AP) — The Russians want Comedian Charles Chaplin, winner of a Stalin Peace Prize, to come to Moscow. They also want him to provide "our broad masses" with some of his films.

The question of a Chaplin visit was raised in an article in today's issue of Soviet Culture, organ of the Soviet Union's Ministry of Culture, written by Soviet Film Producer Abraham Maghew Room.

Room said Soviet Producer Gregori Alexandrov and his actress wife, Orlova, visited Chaplin in Switzerland last year on their return from the Cannes Film Festival and invited Chaplin to visit Moscow.

Room asked why Millionaire Chaplin had not come to Moscow and added:

"Chaplin's name is very popular and people admire his artistry. We all want to see the films of this remarkable artist . . . Let us hope that our meeting with him will happen soon — this greatest cinema artist of our times."

J. M. Jones 1-9-53



WHAT MADE CHARLIE RUN?

Why did this former idol turn from us and befriend our enemies? What part did his tangled love affairs play in the decision? Here our movie editor probes further into his life

by LOUIS BERG

AS WE indicated last week, Charlie Chaplin, the great comedian, has soured increasingly with the years. His recent flirtation with Communism has antagonized his public in this country, alienated friends and gotten him in trouble with our immigration authorities, so that he is now in exile in Switzerland. His studio in Hollywood is empty, and there are reports that it has been sold. His workers have been dismissed without severance; many of them employees who were with him from the very beginning.

Worst of all, he has killed "Charlie," the screen character to which he owes his fame, his fortune and the love of millions of people the world over. His last two pictures, "Monsieur Verdoux" and "Limelight," were chiefly significant because the little fellow was missing in them.

What makes this man, who has commanded so much affection, so cold and hard? Why has he made such a mess of his romances?

There is a theory that Chaplin's misanthropy springs from the memory of his poverty-stricken life in the slums of London. This is supposed, too, to explain his rebellion against the society in which he has prospered, his friendliness toward the Communists, and by the same token his creation of "Charlie," the flower of the slums and symbol of the world over of the poor and unwanted.

This is bunk. Charlie's supposed poverty was of short duration and the sufferings of his childhood no crueller than many a friendly and cheerful man can claim. His parents were no

ordinary slum-dwellers, but variety artists of some repute. Chaplin's father, a heavy drinker, died while Charles was still an infant. His mother in consequence suffered a nervous collapse and spent a brief period in a mental institution. Charles, aged three, spent two years in an orphanage.

"I do not remember being ill-treated there," he has said. "In fact, I remember very little of it altogether."

Anyhow Chaplin did not have to wait long before emerging from this unhappy background into one full of privilege and prosperity. By the time he was 14, his father's reputation, and his own extraordinary talents as a mimic, got him bookings in the British music halls.

In 1910, when he was only 21, and when he first came to this country, he was already enough of a celebrity—as chief comedian of the Karno Music Hall Troupe—to be entertained by the fancy British societies of Brooklyn. Hollywood hired him soon after, in 1913, at a salary of \$150 a week—no small sum in those days. Within a few years he was offered a contract for \$1,000 a week.

A Million-Dollar Contract

"MAKE it one thousand twenty-five," he said, "and I'll sign." "What's the twenty-five for?" he was asked.

"That's for my living expenses," he answered. He was not kidding. The world's most famous comedian has no sense of humor about himself. His parsimony led to much ribbing. "Charles owns the oldest money in California" became a standing Hollywood joke.

When he signed his big contract with Mutual—it was for nearly a million dollars—he went to his old friend, Sam Goldwyn, with a long face.

"I'm afraid I'm not a businessman," he said lugubriously. "How much did you get?" asked Goldwyn. Chaplin told him.

"What are you talking about!" said Goldwyn. "I think you're the businessman and I'm the comedian."

In one respect Chaplin's early life is deserving of the deepest sympathy and could easily be the key to his later character. "I have never had in my life what you could truly call a

Continued on next page



CHAPLIN TODAY — an exile in Europe

EACH OF CHAPLIN'S MARRIAGES PROVOKED CONTROVERSY



MILDRED HARRIS was No. 1 at 16



LITA GREY, another teen-age bride



PAULETTE GODDARD—mystery marriage



OONA O'NEILL has lasted 11 years

to U.S. Husbands

SPOILING YOUR WIFE

bands are too darned sweet and considerate. Not only for their own good — but for their wives. We may not be living in caves any more, but the cave is still alive in us. When a man seeks love by demeaning himself, becoming the butt-of-all-jokes and the maid-of-all-work — instead of commanding love through strength — his wife loses respect. No matter how sweetly she may thank him for doing the dishes!

Deep down we don't adore men who are too submissive and can be pushed around. We feel that if they're afraid to stand up to their own wives how can they stand up against the world — to protect us. And when we miss the firm hand at home, we're apt to seek dream bosses at the movies in such non-dish-wash characters as Humphrey Bogart, John Wayne, Clark Gable and Marlon Brando.

Now, I'm not exactly a Hard-hearted Hannah. But I advocate a get-tough policy, with men exercising the veto power, as the best

recipe for happier husbands, happier wives and happier marriages.

The first thing on the menu, men, is: don't try so hard to please. Quit bringing flowers home to the old gal every time she blows her curly top about something. Don't be so insecure that you're afraid of losing her just because you had to turn down a request. Let her cry if she wants. Tears, glares and pouts are par for the course. A woman's tears don't have to be blotted with orchids — and they don't involve a whole relationship.

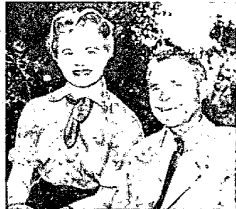
No Dishes for Him

As for helping with the dishes, my husband wouldn't open a can of dog food. He realizes he shouldn't take on a woman's chore to get on the good side of me — and I respect him for it.

Women appreciate men who "lay down the law" — providing they're reasonable. Some time ago, I wanted to have my hair shorn Italian style. The head of my household issued an ironclad

"No!" I ranted and raved but thank goodness he had the courage to stick to his guns.

Recently I announced that I was going to have our dog sleep in the bedroom with us. The next scene on TV — and probably in many



THE ROSS TEAM. He says no

homes — would have shown harried "hubby struggling for sleep while a 300-pound St. Bernard sprawled across his body and licked his face. It wasn't that way at my house.

Despite the federal case I made

of my plea, Frank ostracized the pooch to the porch. That's a husband's prerogative.

Men who preface an evening out with their wife with the question: "Dear, where would you like to go tonight?" usually think they deserve Oak Leaf clusters for being so considerate. They're wrong. Women want everything to be planned for them. They like to feel that their man is in the driver's seat and knows exactly what he's doing.

Worst Mistake

PERHAPS the worst mistake of all is for Mr. Faint-Heart to hand his salary over to the missus and live on a domestic dole. Once this matrimonial bird brain sidles up to his chancellor of the exchequer and says, "Darling, let me have three bucks to see me through the day" — he's started a precedent that may end with his kissing his self-esteem and his wife good-by. Also his money.

Now, please, dear reader, don't get the idea that I'm against husbands being sweet to their wives. But the kindness must proceed from strength — it should not be a form of barter to win toleration and love.

It's a man's world and I don't want him to abdicate. There's a lot of talk about preserving the Bill of Rights. I'm fighting a one-woman campaign to preserve the rights of Bill.

The End



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PAUL LUKAS • **PETER LORRE**

Directed by **RICHARD FLEISCHER**
Screen Play by **EARL FELTON**
Produced by **TECHNICOLOR**

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Burrowing wonders of another world... you found you in magnificent...
NEVA SCOT

WHAT MADE CHARLIE RUN?

Continued from preceding page.

home," he once said. This is true. He hardly knew his father. And psychologists might agree that his being removed from his mother's care during infancy was the sort of shock from which no human being ever fully recovers.

In his youth he led the somewhat friendless — and certainly homeless — life of a variety artist; a toughening career, too, with its eternal scramble for a higher place in the billing against one's fellow artists. This may explain how he became the Lone Wolf, his toughness in business dealings — he has the reputation of driving not only a hard but even a mean bargain — and his lack of close attachments.

First Love

INDEED the only close relationship we can discover in his early life is a little-known romance that may help us understand his apparent ruthlessness in his dealings with women. In London he met and fell in love with a young Irish girl. But this backfired, too. While he was away making his fortune in the United States she died. It may very well be that he enshrined her memory, that he seeks her in every young girl he meets — and feels eternally cheated.

Be that as it may, his love affairs have at least disturbed those who were not actually shocked by them. They were responsible for his first hostile press, for criticism that he bitterly resented and that may have much to do with his hostility toward us. He began to turn his eyes toward Europe, where they are supposedly much more broad-minded in such matters, and where his markets were already assuming large proportions.

His first wife, Mildred Harris, had just turned 16 when he married her; Chaplin was 29. The marriage lasted only two years, and Chaplin, already a multi-millionaire, made what Miss Harris's producer, L. B. Mayer.

Continued on next page

wet feet today may mean a

COLD
tomorrow!



at the first sign of a cold —
take 2 Bayer Aspirin tablets
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FAST

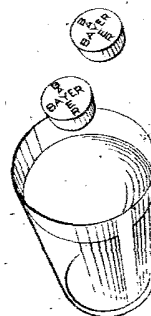
Amazing — how quickly Bayer Aspirin makes you feel better! That headache, feverish feeling, those muscular aches and pains — are relieved, *quickly!*

One reason — a Bayer Aspirin tablet starts disintegrating fast — *stopwatch* fast — and is ready to go to work almost instantly.

So keep Bayer Aspirin handy. And for soothing relief of sore throat due to a cold, gargle three times daily with 3 Bayer Aspirin tablets dissolved in one-third of a glass of water.

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"Your name may never be up in lights . . . but you can have a movie star complexion"

. . . that's the beauty of Lux

Lux is so very kind to your skin. That's why Esther Williams, like 9 out of 10 Hollywood stars, uses it every day. How about you?



ESTHER WILLIAMS co-starring in the MGM production "JUPITER'S DARLING" in CinemaScope—in color

DOCTORS AGREE:



Menthol is Important in Relieving Colds!



Luden's Menthol Medication goes where your cold goes — to help clear your nose, to help soothe your throat. You get **FAST** relief.

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Assure good pictures . . . perfectly exposed pictures . . . with all cameras and all film including color. For the advanced photographer, give the Weston MASTER model . . . for the beginner, the simplified budget-priced Weston DR. See them at your local camera store today.



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make it rich with "Bisquick"
make it sparkle
with Diamonds



NOW AT
NEW LOW PRICES



QUICKEST WALNUT BREAD EVER

Sure-fire secret of this recipe's success—it's made with Bisquick and chock-full of *Diamond Walnuts!*

- ½ cup sugar
- 1 egg
- ¾ cups milk
- 1½ cups chopped *Diamond Walnuts*
- 3 cups Bisquick

Mix sugar, egg, milk and crunchy chopped walnuts. Mix in Bisquick well. Beat hard 30 seconds. Pour into well-greased loaf pan, 9x5x2½". Arrange *Diamond Walnut* halves on top of batter. (That's another way these golden kernels help you—with tempting looks as well as delightful flavor!) Bake at 350° (moderate oven) 45 to 50 min. Cool before cutting.

WALNUT PEACHERINO SALAD

This sparkling salad boasts a easy built-in dressing—plus plump *Diamond Walnuts* for crunchy appeal!

- 2 pkgs. lemon-flavored gelatin
- 1½ cups boiling water
- 2 tps. lemon juice
- ¾ cup syrup from canned peaches
- ½ cup chopped *Diamond Walnuts*
- 12 to 16 cling peach slices
- 4 maraschino cherries, cut up
- ½ cup commercial sour cream, or cottage cheese, well drained

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water; add lemon juice and peach syrup. Cool till slightly thickened. Add *Diamond Walnuts*

for the crispness so welcome in salads—in cookies and desserts, too! Arrange peaches and cherries in 8x8x4" loaf pan; cover with one cup of gelatin. Chill. To remaining gelatin add sour cream or cottage cheese. Pour over fruit layer. Chill. Spoon a ribbon of mayonnaise on top and parade golden *Diamond Walnut* halves down the center. 8 to 10 servings.

Shopper's guide: For extra economy, buy *Diamond Walnuts in-the-shell*—over two full cups of usable kernels per pound! Use them liberally in your favorite recipes—for extra food value, extra flavor.



Add the touch that adds so much
DIAMOND WALNUTS

2 ways to buy them... take your choice

In-the-shell for economy—fresh and sweet in 1 lb. cellophane bags (large walnuts in red bags, medium size in blue).

Ready-shelled for instant use—crisp halves and pieces, in 8 and 4 oz. vacuum cans. So easy to use. Keep some handy!



WHAT MADE CHARLIE RUN?

Continued from preceding page

considered a niggardly settlement of only \$100,000. The story is that Mayer taxed Chaplin with his lack of generosity, and the two came to fisticuffs over the matter in a Los Angeles hotel lobby—with Chaplin getting the worst of it.

His second marriage—he was 35 and Lita Grey was 16—had an even more distasteful finish. In the divorce proceedings, Lita Grey charged Chaplin with saying that he only married her to escape a charge of statutory rape. Chaplin fought for the custody of their two sons, and lost. More criticism, and a tightening of the lines around Chaplin's mouth.

Paulette Goddard, Chaplin's third wife, was not much older than the others, but more sophisticated certainly. Why both she and Chaplin chose to deny their marriage—it is on the books and so is their divorce—must remain a mystery. The ensuing and unnecessary scandal cost Miss Goddard the coveted role of Scarlett O'Hara in "Gone With the Wind." Doubtless Chaplin was testing the right of the great artist to defy convention—and doing it this time the safe way. But why did Miss Goddard go along?

The Joan Barry Case

THE Joan Barry case was worst of all, and here the Communist press came to Chaplin's rescue. The whole thing, according to the "Daily Worker," was a reactionary frame-up of a great liberal. Miss Barry's story—a sordid one—was not successfully denied, however. She named Chaplin as the father of her child—born after the affair was over—and won the case. It was all most humiliating to Chaplin, who was then 54 and engaged to be married to 18-year-old Oona O'Neill, daughter of the famed American playwright, Eugene O'Neill.

Oona stuck with Chaplin through all of the scandal, and insisted on marrying him before the case was decided.

Marriage to Oona

IS THEIR marriage a happy one? It has lasted 11 years and Oona has borne Chaplin five children. Recently there were rumors that she was angered by his Communist affiliations, chafing in exile and planning to return to the United States with the children. She dispelled these rumors herself, however, by announcing in London that she had switched from U. S. to British citizenship.

A person who met the Chaplins in London describes their marital situation as apparently less than idyllic. Chaplin was delayed in the lobby of their hotel, talking to associates, when Oona emerged from their suite. He icily ordered her back to her room. Oona obeyed.

The picture we have presented of Chaplin is not a flattering one. It will disturb many who love him

for the character he has created and who identify "Charlie" with the artist who gave him birth.

It is always a shock, however, when one meets Chaplin for the first time. One is not prepared for the grim features, the tight mouth, the unsmiling face, the cold manner. Very little physical resemblance indeed to the engaging little tramp with the funny walk.

Brief Modesty

FRIENDS argue that Chaplin has changed—that there was once some resemblance to the warm "Charlie" of the screen. For a brief period Chaplin seemed modest. His fame puzzled him. "I can't understand it. I am only a nickel comedian trying to make people laugh. And they act as though I were king."

His modesty was of short duration. In 1941 he refused the New York Film Critics Award for his performance in "The Great Dictator" because it was not all-inclusive: he wanted credit for the best picture of the year as well.

He accepts royal treatment today as if it were his due. Madame Schiaparelli, in her recently published autobiography, "Shocking Life," describes a party held in his honor by the Baron de Rede in Paris. Chaplin, says Schiaparelli, arrived and held court.

"Every woman present was introduced and allowed a minute or two of his transcendent presence, then recalled. Another chosen one would take her place. I watched with wonder."

Europe's Learning

IT WAS too much for "Schiap"—herself no member of the proletariat. "I kept wishing that like a conjurer he would produce a bowler hat and a walking stick and become his real self again... For the whole performance... not only belittled him, but even made him open to ridicule."

Europe is beginning to discover what many people in this country have known for some time: that Chaplin is not as amiable, as modest, as warm as the little fellow on the screen. And that is the tragedy. No man living has given so much pleasure to so many millions. But, by the same token, no artist in his lifetime has been so much appreciated or so highly rewarded—and is so ungrateful.

If he is being excessively blamed, he has also been excessively praised. Both praise and blame have gone to his head.

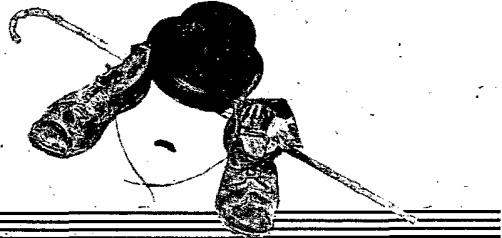
The real symbol of Chaplin's downfall lies in his repudiation of "Charlie," the little fellow who made him great. If posterity remembers and cherishes him it will be for "The Kid," for "The Gold Rush," for "City Lights," never for "Monsieur Verdoux," nor even "Limelight."

Nor for the picture he is reportedly making in Switzerland, with hatred in his heart. *The End*

THE STRANGE CASE



CHAPLIN at height of his popularity: with Jackie Coogan in "The Kid" (1921)



FIRST OF TWO PARTS

THERE is a great coolness between Charles Chaplin, world-famous comedian, and the people of the United States.

Chaplin told a visiting journalist in Switzerland recently that his next picture — to be made abroad — would be a scathing satire on this country. He has since denied that this is so, but there can be no doubt about his present bitterness.

It must be said that we are no less sour on him. There was a time when he was the best loved man in this whole country. High-brow critics hailed him as a comic genius, and ordinary folks accepted him as the funniest and sweetest man that ever lived.

In those early days Chaplin appeared to like us as much as we liked him. At the height of his popularity here — back in the 20's — he paid a visit to England, the land of his birth, and his reception there was cool. "For God's sake!" he told an associate, "let's get back to the United States, where they know artistry."

He sings a different tune today. He told Max Lerner, a sympathetic journalist, that he would not return to this country if President Eisenhower were to invite him personally.

Never a Citizen

HE IS, so to speak, in exile at the present time. In his 42 years in the United States, he never bothered to become a citizen. In consequence, as an alien, he has run afoul of the McCarran Act. Two years ago he left the U.S. for a perfunctory visit abroad. When he sought to return, the immigration authorities, under the Act, insisted on questioning him on his morals and politics, both of which have been under criticism here. He refused to submit to this examination.

But there is ample evidence that his dislike of us, and our institutions, preceded his present quarrel. He has cottoned to our Communist enemies since the early 30's. The tributes paid to him by Stalin, and later by Malenkov and Mao, were not necessarily for his artistry. He served their political purposes.

In 1917, he was sufficiently loyal to this country to aid in its war effort, at least to the extent of subscribing to war drives and touring the country with Doug Fairbanks to sell Liberty Bonds. In World War II, however, no bond tours, no U.S.O. — no apparent inter-

est at all until Russia entered the war and he joined in the Leftist chorus for an immediate invasion of Nazi-held Europe, to relieve the pressure on the Red forces.

What turned him against us and our way of life from which he greatly profited?

In seeking the answer, we come across some astonishing and, I feel, some little-known facts. We are dealing here with a strange man. A complete paradox. Universal comic and solitary sourpuss. Multimillionaire and hero of the Left. Notorious woman-hater and four-times married. Sharp business trader and romantic idealist. The list of his contradictions is endless.

Deliberate Murder

MILLIONS the world over love him as "Charlie." Almost everywhere on this globe — except now in the United States — he is worshiped by plain people and honored by the elite.

They do not know yet — the truth has not dawned on them — that their beloved "Charlie" — the wistful tramp in the baggy pants — is dead, killed by the man who created him.

It was deliberate murder, long contemplated. For Charles Spencer Chaplin — this is the first of a number of astonishing facts — hated "Charlie" from the beginning. The wonderful tramp was an unwanted child.

"There are days," he told Benjamin de Casseres, a well-known writer in 1920, "when I am filled with disgust at the character that circumstances forced me to create."

"That dreadful suit of clothes," he added with a shudder.

The circumstances that forced him to create Charlie were that Mack Sennett — with whom he was always at odds — had hired him back in 1913 to make a series of two-reel comedies, and wanted slapstick costume to go with the tramp character he had in mind.

Chaplin's original character was more refined. In his British music-hall turn (and in his first movie) he was a "toff" — dead drunk and comically obnoxious, but otherwise superior to the riffraff around him. The tiny mustache was waxed. The quick smile — later to warm millions of hearts — was then a sneer. Nor was "Charlie" when he first emerged



SPEED CHECKED BY RADAR

Signs like this are changing the driving habits of millions. Here are the secrets behind radar control, plus news of an invention that may make it even tougher

By Fred V. Mueller



STATE POLICE OFFICER checks speed of cars on a Connecticut highway. Forty-two states now use radar, have actually cut accident rates

ONE Sunday afternoon last summer, a state highway policeman knelt conspicuously by the side of a main highway in a Southern state. He was holding a small black box, and he focused it, like a camera, at each passing car.

Traffic proceeded at a cautious crawl, just as the policeman intended it should.

A few hundred feet ahead of the cop a big highway sign shouted: "Speed Checked by Radar." The sign had been there for months, but the policeman hadn't.

The black box he held so tenderly was not a radar speed-control device, such as are operated nowadays from police squad cars in 42 states and the District of Columbia. It was a cardboard breakfast-food carton, painted black that morning after the police radar set had broken down.

However, the breakfast-food box was doing just what the radar set would have done, with one important exception. It was slowing down traffic on a dangerous stretch of road that once had tempted speed demons. It probably was making the road safer. What it wasn't

doing was getting any motorists arrested.

This incident illustrates the one indisputable fact about the electronic age of traffic control that has engulfed America almost overnight. Lots of other things about radar speed-enforcement are in violent controversy, but all traffic experts agree that it has made the country's drivers more wary about speed than any invention since the police motorcycle.

600 Radar Sets

WHAT'S been going on here in the last few years? Only yesterday the average American thought of radar mainly as an uncanny device that defended coasts against possible enemy air attack and helped ships at sea peer through fog. Today, at last count, the Federal Communications Commission has licensed nearly 600 road radar sets designed to determine speed of cars, for use by police or highway authorities in nearly every state in the nation. These radar sets are watching you from time to time on practically every main highway, and on a lot of smaller roads. They can't watch everybody all the time, and they can't

tell the age and sex of the driver, as one panicky lady motorist claimed in a letter to the American Automobile Association.

But they can measure the speed of your car with a high degree of accuracy. In most places now, police are using a combination of radar speed detector, dial and recording graph that costs around \$1,000 a set. It's really a glorified speedometer.

It takes two police cars to operate the sets. One, containing the radar, is parked by the side of the road. The speed detector, a 40-pound black box, is set up in the rear or on the side of the car.

The black box sends out high-frequency radio waves at passing cars. The waves bounce back off the cars, and are caught by the speed

detector. The speed and intensity with which they return enables the apparatus to clock the speed of each passing car. This shows on a dial in the front of the police car and is also recorded on a graph, over a distance of 150 feet of roadway.

How They Catch You

SUPPOSE you are passing the parked police car, going five or 10 miles over the limit. You won't even see the black box, probably, until it has already bounced its tell-tale waves off your chassis. What happens then?

The policeman who is watching the radar dial picks up his radiophone. He calls the second police car which is parked a mile down

Continued on page 32

OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN

The biggest mystery ever to come out of Hollywood is how this one-time American idol turned against the U. S., exiling himself and hobnobbing with Reds. Here THIS WEEK's movie editor gives little-known facts about this bitter man who even despised the lovable character he himself created

By Louis Berg



BLACK STAR

in the early two-reel comedies, the adorable little fellow the world later grew to love. He was, in fact, a rather mean cuss, unsentimental to the point of cruelty. He held out the hand of friendship and the other hand contained a custard pie.

Fortunately Chaplin's artistry was superior to his intentions. The character of "Charlie" developed, almost as if it had a life of its own, into the pathetic, friendly outcast, capable of tenderness and self-sacrifice. The more it matured, however, the less Chaplin seemed to like him.

What he particularly resented was the identification of "Charlie" with himself. When Chaplin issued a sound version of "City Lights," a few years after the original release, ads were prepared which read, "Charlie Chaplin, in his great comedy, etc." Chaplin, who supervises every detail of his pictures, including the selling of them, drew a cold blue pencil through the "Charlie," substituted "Charles."

People who knew him well were hardly surprised, therefore, when in his last two pictures, "Monsieur Verdoux" and "Limelight," the little tramp failed to make his appearance.

"Monsieur Verdoux" was an unpleasant study of a modern Bluebeard. It was a failure

the world over, but "Limelight," which had some comedy, and which was boycotted in this country, was a terrific success abroad, where it may well gross over \$6,000,000.

Chaplin cannot hold liquor and therefore rarely drinks. But in his enthusiasm over this picture's success, he permitted himself a few — three, to be exact. And under the influence, his true venom against "Charlie" poured out.

"I've finally gotten rid of the little bastard!" he chortled.

End of a Myth

WHAT does this do to the myth that Chaplin is a humanitarian? To the theory that — whatever his errors and excesses — he is a true champion of the poor and unwanted?

Chaplin, himself, long ago gave the lie to this myth. "The aim of my comedies," he said back in 1920, "is to burlesque and satirize the human race."

"My respect for the human race is not one hundred per cent. There are days when contact with any human being makes me physically ill."

People who have tried to appeal to the supposedly soft side of Chaplin's nature have been sadly disillusioned. Some years back the

publicity staff of United Artists was bargaining for better working conditions. They were at that time notoriously underpaid. As a further claim-upon Chaplin's supposed sympathies, they belonged to a left-wing union. At a critical point in the bargaining they appealed to Chaplin, as half-owner of the company. He never even answered their letter.

Novelist Waldo Frank, who met him in the early 30's, expected to greet a human and humane genius. But although Chaplin has always gone out of his way to be gracious to literary people, Frank found himself repelled by Chaplin's "harshness and ruthless egoism."

Max Eastman, a shrewd and politically "hep" writer, thought of Chaplin as the personal anarchist, impervious to any rules save of his own making.

To which I can add my own testimony that when I first had occasion to meet him in the 30's — I was then working for United Artists — I found him cold, haughty and completely indifferent to his associates there, from the top executives down. He smiled rarely and sourly, and seemed in every way the complete opposite of his screen impersonation.

His reputation was that of a tough and unyielding executive. People were unques-

tionably afraid of him, and his "no" was the coldest and sharpest I have ever heard in my life.

Chaplin's coldness and indifference to rules have been most marked in his love life. A cruel streak has been revealed in his relations with women. An ardent wooer at the outset, he seemed callous in concluding his affairs. On two occasions he has been involved in public scandal; the details as published in the press made him seem ridiculous as well as hard-boiled.

With a world of beautiful and cultured women at his feet, his preference has been for very young girls — mere teen-agers — and not very bright ones for the most part. It may well be that, when he later tangled with the McCarran Act, he feared examination of his morals more than an investigation into his political activities.

No Communist, But . . .

All this adds up to a person as far removed as is humanly possible from the lovable little tramp, so undemanding and self-sacrificial in love, so pathetically friendly.

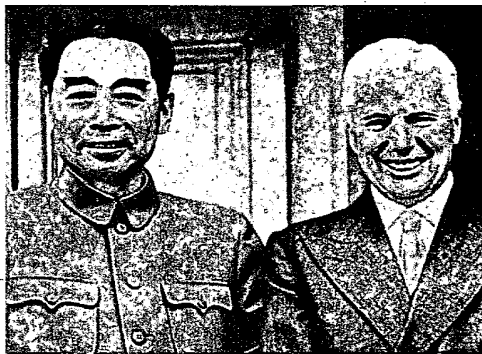
How did this excessive individualist get mixed up with Communism? For he is telling

Continued on next page



ROBERT COHEN

WIFE OONA admires Legion of Honor rosette



INTERNATIONAL

RED CHINA'S Chou En-Lai poses with Chaplin



WIDE WORLD

SOVIET-SPONSORED Peace Council gave him prize

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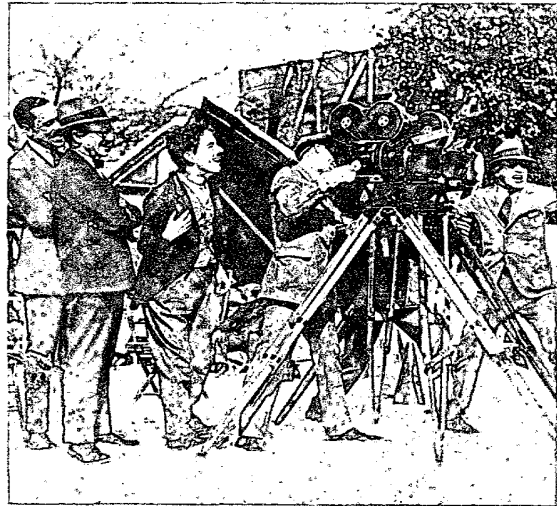
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RARE PICTURE shows Chaplin in costume directing an early comedy

THE STRANGE CASE OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Continued from preceding page

the truth when he denies that he is a Communist. On the other hand, he is hardly an innocent. Communists are among his friends, he has accepted honors from the Soviet Union and from Red China, he has knowingly lent his name to Communist causes — though people in the know snicker at the thought that he might have helped these causes financially. They regard him as a tight man with a dollar.

Among the organizations he reportedly lent his name to are: The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, American-Russian Institute, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Scientific Conference for World Affairs, Paris Peace Conference and others.

In 1938, as a reporter, I attended the famous press conference — it followed the release of "The Great Dictator" — in which he proclaimed his hatred of all dictatorships. But when newspapermen present, including myself, tried to get him to admit that Russia, too, was ruled by a dictator, he squirmed, evaded, pleaded ignorance of politics, refused to make the obvious admission.

A Personal Anarchist

THE feeling of most newspapermen, nevertheless, was that there was a cloudy sincerity in his denial of Communism. He is what Eastman called him, a personal anarchist, with little sense of social responsibility.

His rebellion is for the rights of the artist — himself in particular — against society. If he is friendly to Communism, it is because the Communists are the enemies of the society in which he lives and by which he feels restricted. Not that he would be loyal to any other kind of society. He is not, as he once proclaimed himself, a citizen of the world. He is no kind of citizen at all. In the Soviet Union he would either conform or be

liquidated, and at the bottom of his heart he probably knows this.

He is stubborn and resentful of criticism, according to his old friend and associate, Harry Crocker, and the criticism of his political activities and associations has only hardened him in them. He didn't speak to Crocker for a year because he asked him why he didn't become a citizen.

The Russians have flattered him, and Chaplin is not immune to flattery. Indeed his vanity sometimes takes childish turns. He wants to be recognized for what he is not as well as for what he is.

Bewildered Audience

IN 1916, already famed as a comic, he conducted Sousa's Band seriously at the New York Hippodrome in a musical composition of his own, "Peace Patrol." The bewildered audience, expecting him to clown, failed to applaud. Chaplin left the podium in a rage.

Once at a party, he picked up a cello and started to play on it with considerable skill. A guest expressed astonishment and, knowing his busy life, asked where he had found time to study the instrument. "I never held a cello before in my life," said Chaplin.

Where he learned the instrument is a mystery — probably in his associations with musicians during his variety days. But all professional musicians will agree that no man, not even a universal genius, can pick up a string instrument for the first time and play on it professionally. Why did this world-famous man need so "phony" a brag?

IN THIS ISSUE our movie editor has given you a picture of the baffling personality that is Charlie Chaplin. Next week: some facts about Chaplin's tangled love life and the strange way it helped turn him against America.

This Week Magazine — December 5, 1934

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trialized area with nearly its
population.

"It became apparent that an
air-sampling project in San

and pre-
a pattern of traffic-derived
smog.

Chaplin, Wife Want To Visit Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 15 (INS)—Charlie Chaplin and his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, have requested per-

mission of the Mexican government to come to Mexico for at least a six months visit.

The famed British comedian said in his application that he was anxious to rest from the strain of what he called malicious rumors circulated about him.

The Chaplains' request was revealed by the National Artists Association, according to Agence France Presse.

Chaplin, who retained his British citizenship during long years of residence in the United States, was informed during a visit abroad in 1952 that he would have to undergo a hearing on his political views and moral conduct before being allowed to re-enter the country.

He then announced he would not return to the United States and bought a home in Switzerland. His wife, daughter of the late playwright Eugene O'Neill, dropped her United States citizenship.

Chaplin long has been identified with many left-wing and pro-Communist causes.

Knowland Sees Close Election

Warning by United States Senator William F. Knowland that the November election will be close was being heeded today by local Republican leaders following his departure for Oakland.

Knowland spoke last night at a fund-raising dinner at the Verdugo Club, Glendale, celebrating President Eisenhower's sixty-fourth birthday.

"The election," said the senator, "could be determined both in the House and the Senate by what we do in this state, in this district."

He lauded Eisenhower as a "constitutional President" who does not "expect Congress to be a rubber stamp to executive will."

A Republican Congress, he declared, can best produce continued economy in government.

A "new and realistic reappraisal of our foreign policy is taking place" and "Communist aggression against nations with which we have treaty obligations will be met with all the force at our command," Knowland said.

WIDS SUFFER
FALLS, Minn., Oct.
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FOR
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Chaplin Receives Red Peace Prize

L A - U S A N N E, Switzerland, June 3 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin received the 1953 peace prize of the Communist-sponsored World Peace Council at his home today. He said he was honored and very happy. "To promulgate a demand for peace, whether from the East or West, I firmly believe is a step in the right direction," the British-born movie actor said in a statement.

Chaplin received a scroll and prize money of about \$14,000 from a representative of the council.

La Jolla
6-11-53

News

Los Angeles Times 5

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1954—Part I

CHAPLIN GIVEN COMMUNIST 'PEACE' PRIZE

BERLIN, May 27 (AP)—Screen Actor Charlie Chaplin and Russian Composer Dmitri Shostakovich have been awarded the 1953 world peace prize of the Communist-Sponsored World Peace Council.

The announcement, made at an East Berlin meeting of the council, said the award was in recognition of their work for the protection of peace.

A spokesman said Chaplin has advised the council he will accept the prize, and will sponsor peace and friendship among nations with the money he receives. The amount of money each is to get was not given.

Place in Chaplin file.

L.A. Examiner, 5/20/54

* * *
If anybody had any lingering doubts about the way Charlie Chaplin stands, a dispatch from Europe settles it.

Chaplin received from the World Peace Council of East Germany, (the Soviet section, mind you), the Communist world peace award. Chaplin was quoted as saying that he will use the money to try and bring about world peace.

It would have been better had the wealthy comedian, who made his money in this country, had shown a little more loyalty to the United States of America which did so much for him.
* * *

POST BULLETIN

Published by The American Legion Luke-Greenway Post No. 1 364 N. 7th Ave. Phoenix, Arizona Telephone ALpine 3-8431 Regular Meetings First and Third Wednesday Each Month 8:00 P.M. - Legion Home

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THOUGHT CONTROL

Lin has been barred from this country and there are only two ways to bar him, one is moral turpitude, the other is subversive political activities. Which one of these should the Legion approve of? In the name of all that's good and decent, just what does one have to do to convince some people.

Listen to the producer, the star and the principal beneficiary of the picture as he talks. "Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life, I must be interested in it." "Thank God for Communism". "They say communism may spread all over the world and I say, so what?" "Dreisler's influence will be missed among all freedom-loving people." (Before his death Theodore Dreiser was a hard core communist). In a salute to the Red Armies which closed with the words "Russia, the future is yours."

Chaplin cabled Pablo Picasso, the notorious Spanish communist, "Can you head committee of French artists to protest to Ameri-

charges against Eugene Dennis, (head of the Communist party of the U. S. A.) DAILY WORKER, 6-8-47.

Chaplin protested charges against Leon Josephson, Communist Party functionary. DAILY WORKER, 6-8-47.

Chaplin sponsored a rally of the Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee, Shrine Auditorium, HOLLYWOOD CITIZENS NEWS, 9-7-47. Cited as subversive and communist. Attorney General, 12-4-47.

In March 1949, Charles Chaplin was a sponsor of the CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS FOR WORLD PEACE, held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. This meeting was considered important enough by the Soviet Union for them to send highly placed officials to the meeting. The meeting was branded as a communist front by the Attorney General before it took place. HOUSE, IN AMERICAN, ACTUAL

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NEXT REGULAR MEETING OCT. 21

of 40 to 50 a day, he reports they will actually be coming in at the rate of three to four a day. At this rate the Post will fail to make the 2000 quota on Armistice Day by about 450 and will fail to meet the yearly quota of 3800 by about 700.

The Chaplin Case

(Editor's Note: This is the last of a series on Charlie Chaplin, famous comedian, whose loose morals and leftwing political beliefs may result in his debarment from this country, his home for 40 years.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

Despite his long flirtation with leftwingers and with known Communists, Charlie Chaplin, like so many other self-styled "liberals" would probably be among the first to be shot under a Soviet dictatorship.

For Chaplin is essentially a rebel and a nonconformist. He is instinctively against anything that seems to threaten his personal freedom—income tax, censorship, the responsibilities of citizenship, accepted standards of morality.

Nevertheless, according to Lita Grey Chaplin, his second wife, he shows constant interest in "isms" and "ologies" but not too great an understanding of them.

A sample of his muddled thinking on society is the talk he once made at an English forum.

"The world is suffering from too much government and the expense of it," he said. "I would have government ownership of banks and revise many of the laws and those of the Stock Exchange. I would create a government bureau of economics, which would control prices, interests and profits. I would issue scrip to alleviate the expenses of the budget. My policy would stand for internationalism, world co-operation of trade, abolition of the gold standard and world inflation of money.

"My policy would stand for reduction of the hours of labor and for a minimum wage of no less than a comfortable amount to all men and women over 21. I would stand for private enterprise so far as it would not deter the progress or well-being of the majority."

Try to make sense, political, social or economic, out of that jumble of ideas which try to marry free enterprise to totalitarian controls and inflation to a guaranteed living standard.

The big question in the Chaplin ideology case, it would seem, is not whether he has ever been an actual part of the Communist Party apparatus. From the evidence uncovered so far that appears very doubtful.

Hasn't Sought Citizenship

More probably what the Immigration Service is concerned with primarily is whether Charlie's sympathy for the Soviets, his alignment with Red "fronts" and his use of the fortune garnered in America have been against the best interests of this nation, his foster country.

His failure to ask citizenship is a sore point with many people. They reason that in gratitude for the opportunities given Chaplin by the United States he should assume the duties of citizenship.

Chaplin's answer always has been that he is an "internationalist," whatever that is. He says also that Americans who live abroad are not criticized if they do not switch allegiance, something few do. He asserts, too, that 65% of his fortune came from foreign royalties and that he has paid American income tax on that portion. He classes himself as a "paying guest."

There have been reports that Chaplin has supported Red causes to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Those who know him best are extremely skeptical of that. He is a noted penny-pincher.

Onetime Socialist Max Eastman said, "Charlie likes radical ideas and talk about transforming the world, but he doesn't like to

Lin Case

Continued from Page 16

eds very heavily. He admits only lions, all minor.

ss, incidentally, points up another ie Chaplin character. He thought, ending \$200,000 on a single set and a picture back in the days when a th 100 cents. He was generous, too, staff, Edna Purviance, his leading o, has been receiving \$250 a week for many years. Rollie Totheroh, ameraman, reportedly enjoys some le arrangement. Henry Bergman, laureateur, was paid regularly up

aplin's espousal of Soviet causes gives dissent attitude on things in America presents a danger to our something else again. Undoubtedly ion authorities are mulling that

consideration is to what extent his films as propaganda against In two of his late pictures, nes" and "Monsieur Verdoux," the vor is strong.

mes" portrays American mass pro-evil. It pictures Charlie as a blight is broken on the monstrous rack of a line. Here is another example of inking. The Russia with which he glorifies the "speed-up" in its fac-merican phenomenon of which the e most envious is the production

Verdoux" is a depiction of the busi-both ruthless and war-minded. The cter, played by Chaplin, seriously his derby, cane and hopping-shoe rench businessman who considers y as an extension of his regular ac- had been hampered by the de-

earliest of his comedies, of course, t-of the little man oppressed by served as the framework of his n those gems of laughter Charlie the clown, not the pundit.

oucho Marx, his fellow comedian, en he remarked: most ruined him—Gilbert Seldes is—by reading social significance

ough: "Limelight," the picture that so widely attacked, has none of this nge. It is a halfway return to the the down-at-heel character who ng hand to someone even less for-

up a point that is more important an people than Chaplin's character or not he is allowed to re-enter this

The Boycott Question

ate groups, such as have enforced gainst "Limelight," be permitted to the American public is to see? Does ross the American traditions and f free speech and a free press? Is it rd the thought, control those same r when it is practiced behind the

Foundation, which is about as con- body as you can find, is devoting \$15- fund to investigating dangers to our nd boycotts such as the one against is one of them, in the opinion of the

if "Limelight" had been let alone, ave laid an egg like "Monsieur Ver- has had a mixed reception, many ing it spottily, overlong and not the ghtful Chaplin of the past.

Charlie has found a friendlier at- road. He has been greeted by enthusi- crowds, honored in France and ac- taly where governmental bigwigs and adorial corps attended the premiere nt." He was also egged-and-tomatoed the premiere crowd.

haplin be barred because of the Lita oan Barry scandals plus his political wood won't be quite the same. Charlie the last of the dazzling era when was a magic place.

ithout Hollywood won't be the same, can't feel like a king without royal en if that raiment consisted of ridicu- baggy pants, cane and derby.

THE END

The Charlie **CHAPLIN CASE:** SEX, LAUGHTER ---AND POLITICS

(Editor's Note: This is the seventh in a series on Charlie Chaplin. The famous comedian is virtually on trial before the American public as the result of the government announcement that he must face an inquiry into his morals and his leftwing sympathies before being permitted to return to America from his present refuge in Switzerland.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

Is Charlie Chaplin's political hue Red, is it pink or is it perhaps just a semineutral dusty rose?

That's a question that's been bothering Americans, including officials of the Immigration Service, for a number of years. Its repercussions are bothering Charlie himself right now. Before he can return to this country he is going to have to answer some pretty searching queries on his views.

Talk about Chaplin's ideology has been going on for a long time. He has supplied some of it himself. The Communists have chimed in with some from their side of the fence, known now as the Iron Curtain. Anti-Communists have added their chorus.

The Record

For the complete picture, let's turn to the record.

Reading it, you have to remember that Chaplin can be held responsible only for the things he himself has said and done. Credibility of the remainder depends on who said what and when.

But here it is, blow by blow:

Jan. 12, 1923—Pravda, official Soviet newspaper, boasts, "Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of America. According to the latest reports he has joined the American Communists."

May 17, 1939—Moscow holds a Chaplin Film Festival to celebrate his 50th birthday. Chaplin sends his felicitations.

1940—Chaplin joins the Stop Hitler Group. His film, "The Great Dictator," was made around this time, making bitter fun of Hitler and Mussolini. Anti-Chaplinites point out he never has attacked Stalin, another dictator.

1941—Sen. Clark (D) Mo., attacks Chaplin as trying with "The Great Dictator" to get us into war with Germany. F. D. R. defends Chaplin.

Speaker at Rally

May 23, 1942—Chaplin speaks at a mass meeting at Shrine Auditorium for the Russian War Relief Association. He also demands a second front to aid Russia. Appearing on the platform with him are Mayor Bowron, Claude Rains, Will Rogers Jr., John Garfield, Pat O'Brien and others. Harry B. Warner and Louis B. Mayer were active in the movement. This group, with the possible exception of Garfield, could not be regarded as sympathetic to Communism by the farthest stretch of the imagination. They, like many of us in those days, felt that helping Russia was a "must."

Nov. 21, 1942—Chaplin confers at his home with Harry Bridges, labor leader since convicted as a Communist. The purpose, according to some sources, was to advance the second front propaganda movement.

Nov. 26, 1942—Chaplin speaks in Chicago, urging that anti-Red propaganda be curbed.

(This was Chaplin's sole activity in support of the war effort. Different were his two sons, Charlie Jr. and Sydney. Both volunteered for the Army and served with distinction in France and Central Europe with Gen. Patton's 3rd Army.)

1943—Chaplin entertains the Soviet Vice-Consul in Los Angeles at dinner. He attends a dinner at the Russian Consulate on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Chaplin addresses a Mocambo dinner for Mikhail

Kalatavoz, Russian film-industry representative.

March 5, 1944—David Platt, film columnist in the Communist paper, the Daily Worker, hails Chaplin in these words: "Charles Chaplin has been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. In 1922 before leaving for Europe he was besieged by reporters. Finally the reporters came to the point . . .

"Mr. Chaplin, are you a Bolshevik?" Charlie took them by surprise by answering, "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it."

Feb. 21, 1945—Chaplin says the demand of Sen. Langer (R) N.D., that he be investigated and deported stems from his making an anti-Nazi picture.

May 28, 1946—Chaplin is entertained on a Russian oil tanker in Los Angeles Harbor. Other guests were Actor John Garfield and Director Lewis Milestone.

Quoted by Simonov

May 31, 1946—Russian Journalist Konstantin Simonov in a dispatch from New York says Chaplin and Hollywood writers speak "in deep contempt of the slanderous campaign raised by the reactionary press against Russia."

June 8, 1947—People's World prints an article bearing Chaplin's name which asks that the contempt trial of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the American Communist Party, and two other leaders, Gerhard Eisler and Leon Josephson, be postponed. Chaplin did not repudiate the article.

Oct. 18, 1947—The House Un-American Activities Committee drops Chaplin from the list of witnesses it will call in probing Hollywood Reds.

Oct. 19, 1947—Rumanian Reds honor Chaplin and Singer Paul Robeson by electing them to the Honorary Presidium of the Annual Congress of Artists, Writers and Printing Workers.

Defends Hans Eisler

Dec. 10, 1947—Chaplin protests against the deportation of Hans Eisler, former Communist and brother of Gerhard Eisler, leading Red.

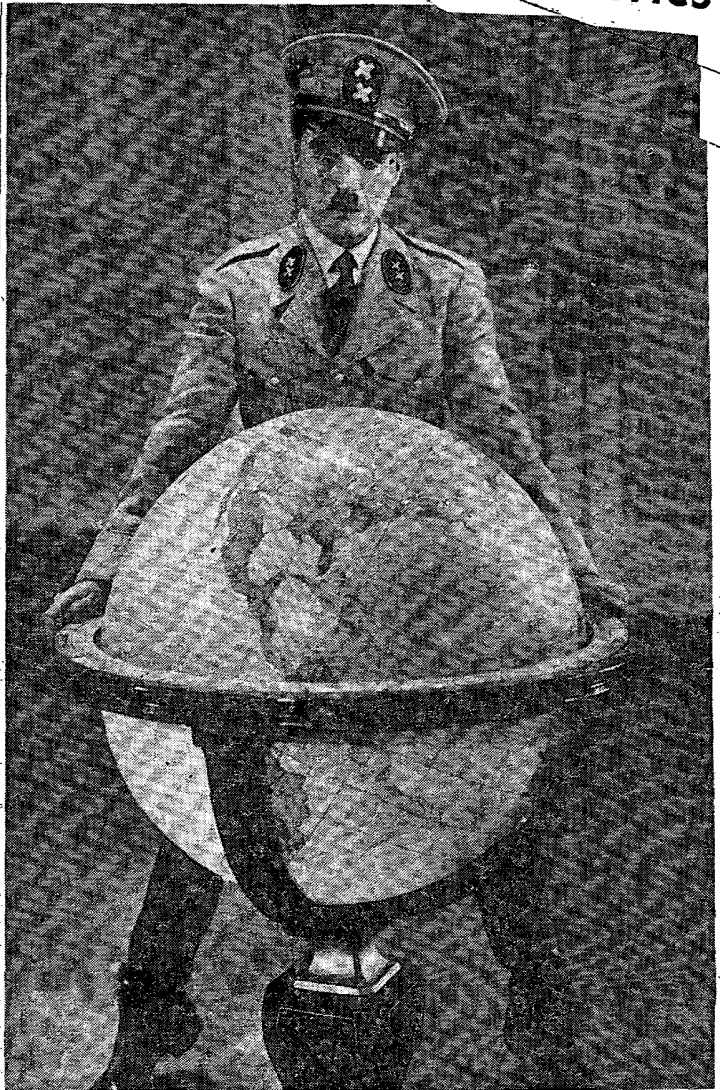
October, 1948—Chaplin gives a statement to the Immigration Service containing these highlights, "I don't see where they (the Russians) have committed any particular crime or outrage against our democracy . . . I am not a Communist and my name will never be connected with any Communist. I have \$20,000,000 worth of business—what am I talking about Communism for?"

April 5, 1949—Chaplin joins Soviet-sponsored Paris Peace Group.

Budenz's Charge

1950—Louis F. Budenz, ex-Communist and onetime editor of the Daily Worker, declares party leaders ordered him to defend Chaplin's morals during the Joan Barry case because Chaplin was "a friend of the party."

July 24, 1952—Chaplin files a



CHAPLIN, IN 'GREAT DICTATOR'—A SAVAGE SATIRE ON HITLER

\$3,000,000 libel suit against the National Broadcasting Co. and Hy Gardner, commentator, alleging they tried to convince the public he is a Communist.

Oct. 2, 1952—Paul Cronch, ex-Communist and now a consultant to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, states to immigration authorities he heard party leaders describe Chaplin as a "sacred cow," who could be counted on for contributions to the cause.

Nov. 14, 1952—Radio Moscow says Chaplin is being persecuted (referring to the re-entry order) because he refuses to be an FBI informer.

Feb. 16, 1953—People's World blasts the boycott against "Limelight."

1953—Washington sources give the following somewhat inadequate explanation of why Chaplin has never been called before a committee investigating subversives: "His views were already pretty well known."

Tied to 'Front' Groups

Chaplin has permitted his name to be linked with the following groups which have been named as "front" organizations: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Ameri-

can Russian Institute, Front to Win the War, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace; Paris Peace Conference, American Continental Peace Congress, Hollywood Ten, Labor Youth League; Russian War Relief, World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace, Writers in Exile Committee.

Numerous stories have been circulated about Chaplin's generosity to the Communist Party but he admits only three contributions to "front" organizations: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, \$250; Russia-American Society for Medical Aid to Russia; Russian War Relief.

That's the known picture of Chaplin's involvement with the Far Left.

How the mosaic is to be interpreted is something else again.

What do you think? (Tomorrow: Chaplin on the scales of public opinion.)

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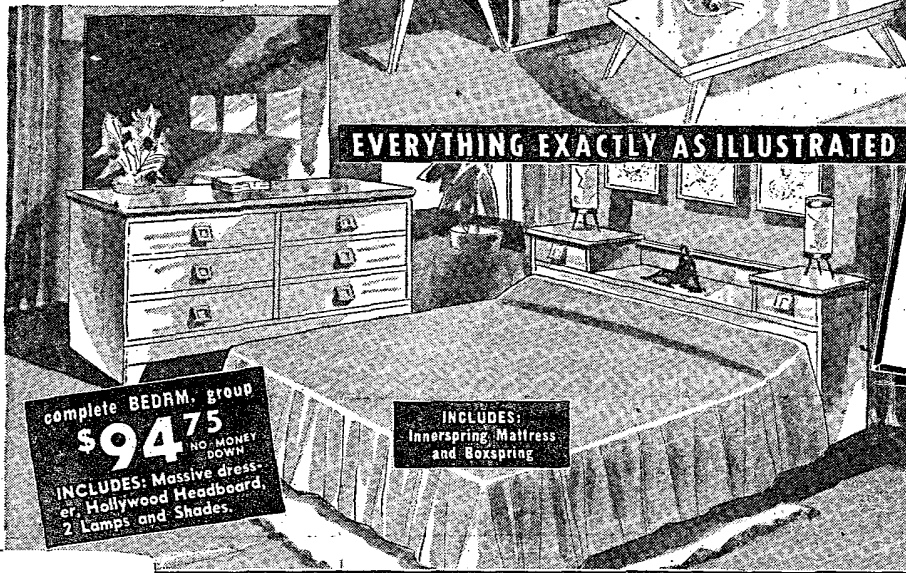


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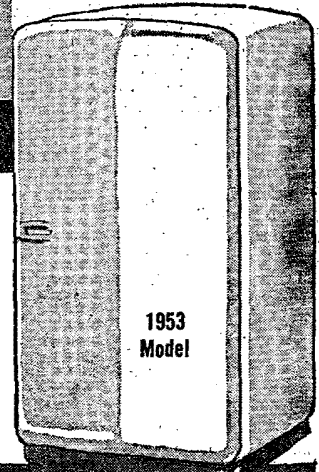
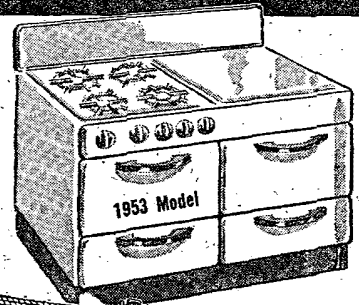
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The
Charlie

CHAPLIN CASE:

SEX, LAUGHTER ---AND POLITICS

(Editor's Note: This is the sixth in a series on Charlie Chaplin, examining the reasons why this controversial figure may be barred on moral and political grounds from re-entering America, where he has lived for 40 years. Still a British subject, he is now in Switzerland on what was intended to be a six-month visit to Europe.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

Of all Charlie Chaplin's marriages that to Oona O'Neill was the most incredible—and up to now the most successful.

With Oona he seems to have found the happy ending that eluded him in romance after romance for so many years.

But the union still seems amazing.

Oona was 18, Chaplin was 54, nearly white-haired.

He had the Lita Grey Chaplin scandal in his past. He was currently enmeshed in the paternity suit brought against him by red-haired Joan Barry.

Oona was beautiful. She had jet-black hair, stood 5 feet 4 inches in high-heels, weighed 125 pounds, didn't smoke or drink, dated only on week ends.

And she was nobody to be dazzled by the glamour of a top figure in the entertainment world. Her father was Eugene O'Neill, famous playwright and author of such box-office and intellectual successes as "Desire Under the Elms," "Anna Christie," "The Emperor Jones" and "Mourning Becomes Electra."

She had money. She had admirers. She was a celebrity in her own way, having been voted New York's debutante No. 1.

'I'm Shanty Irish'

The ballots were on the basis of the "debutante who best combines beauty, leadership, intelligence and popularity."

Oona also has a sense of humor. Interviewed on her victory, she said:

"My first name is not a typographical error. It's an old Irish name and was suggested to my father by James Stephens, the Irish writer. Of course I'm not lace-curtain—I'm shanty Irish and proud of it. How do I feel about being a glamour girl? I'm pretty darn excited."

But, despite everything that might have made her cool to Chaplin's suit, she said her wits with the comedian on June 16, 1943.

To friends she said:

"It's my duty to stand by the man I love now that he is embroiled in the Barry suit. He wanted first to postpone the marriage until he established his innocence, but I insisted we marry at once."

Although here was Chaplin's real romance at last, the story of his wedding day, which hasn't reached print until now, reads somewhat like the script of one of his hilarious two-reelers.

Calls in Newsmen

Chaplin had always been cool toward the press, even before his troubles began. Now, with the Lita Grey Chaplin and Joan Barry scandals seared in his memory by publicity, he had a phobia for reporters and photographers. He made elaborate plans to duck newspapermen.

Aid of Harry Crocker, his long-time associate and friend, was enlisted. Crocker in turn recruited the help of a reporter pal on the theory that a reporter would know best how to foil other newsmen.

First in order on the difficult assignment was to get the marriage license. A marriage license bureau is a public office and a visit there had to be made. Santa Barbara was picked on the off-chance that the press might not be on hand there.

Crocker's reporter aide took Oona in first and had her complete the procedure to the point where both parties must be present. Then he hurriedly ushered

Chaplin in and, as soon as that part of the license application was completed, sent Oona running to the car in the rear.

Newsmen Tricked

Chaplin was just putting his signature to the papers when the tread of the thundering herd of newsmen was heard on the stairs. The reporter sent Chaplin dashing to the car while the newsmen ran the other way to meet the oncoming mob, yelling:

"They went that way—out the front!"

The thundering herd trailed after him and Chaplin and Oona got on their way undetected.

Next in order was the wedding. The reporter had picked a Justice of the Peace in nearby Carpinteria and the Chaplin cavalcade halted a block from the house while the reporter reconnoitered. Chaplin turned over \$100 to the newsmen to pay the J.P.

At the judge's home the newsmen made sure there were no press representatives lurking in the bushes. He also put the judge's phone out of order temporarily so that worthy could not flash the news when he learned the bridegroom was Chaplin. Then he went back to the car.

"I wonder," Chaplin said to him, "if that \$100 isn't a little too much to pay the judge. You'd better let me have \$50 back." The ceremony went off with-



—AP PHOTO
OONA AND THE CHAPLIN CHILDREN SAIL FOR ENGLAND LAST SEPTEMBER. Left to right: Victoria, 19 months (in arms); Josephine, 3; Michael, 6; Geraldine, 8.

out incident and the party headed for a Montecito hide-out for the wedding breakfast, purchasing three bottles of California champagne en route.

Arriving there the comedian said apologetically to the reporter:

"I'd like to invite you to breakfast but you know how ration points are."

The reporter wound up at a Santa Barbara hamburger stand.

Sharing the Exile

After the wedding obscurity enveloped Oona. She and Chap-

lin passed up the night life of Hollywood. There are only a few pictures of her and the comedian out together socially. More, revealing of her normal and apparently happy married life have been the vital statistics of Los Angeles County.

On July 31, 1944, a girl was born to Oona.

On March 6, 1946, a boy arrived.

On March 28, 1949, another daughter was born.

On May 19, 1951, a fourth child, a daughter, arrived.

That's the Mrs. Oona O'Neill Chaplin who now is with Chaplin and their four children in Switzerland.

Charlie may never be able to return to the land he has called home for four decades. If he is permanently barred, the record of this marriage would seem to show, Oona will share the exile from the country of which she is a native.

(Tomorrow: Chaplin and the Soviets.)

CHILD DUE FOR CHAPLINS, CHARLIE SAYS

CANNES, France, March 9 (P)—The Charlie Chaplins are expecting another child, it was reported here last night.

Julien Duclos, administrator of the casino of Cannes, said Chaplin told him that Mrs. Chaplin has been pregnant for two months.

The movie comic and his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill, dined at the casino last night with the Aga Khan.



—AP PHOTO
CHAPLIN, WIFE SIGHT-SEE IN LONDON
Charlie and Oona stayed at world-famed Savoy Hotel.

AMMO PROBE RAGES IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP) Rep. Brown (R) O., told the House today "the time has come to do something" about reported ammunition shortages in Korea.

There is, Brown said, "nothing sacred or sacrosanct about those who serve in the Pentagon. Let's place the responsibility where it belongs."

Up to Committee

Meanwhile, Senate Republican Leader Taft of Ohio said it will be up to the Senate Armed Services Committee to determine whether it wants to broaden its investigation of alleged ammunition shortages in Korea.

Taft said that in a week-end suggestion for a broader in-

quiry he had not meant to take the matter out of the hands of the committee.

Chairman Saltonstall (R) Mass., said the Armed Services Committee will decide on the basis of testimony tomorrow whether to go beyond the ammunition shortage issue in its inquiry. At that time the committee will hear Secretary of Defense Wilson, Army Secretary Stephens and Gen. Lawton Collins testify behind closed doors.

Van Fleet Available

Gen. James A. Van Fleet, former 8th Army commander in Korea, who has said he did not have enough ammunition on

hand for all his purposes during 22 months in Korea, will also be available for questioning by the Senators.

Several Democrats have opposed a broader inquiry as an effort by Congress to "run the war."



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The Charlie

CHAPLIN CASE: SEX, LA...AND

CHAPLIN

Continued from Page 26

[Editor's Note: This is the fifth in a series of articles on the loves, labors and leftist leanings of Charlie Chaplin. The famous film comedian is in Switzerland with his present wife and their four children, having left this country last September for a visit to Europe. After his departure the Department of Justice announced that Chaplin, a British citizen, must submit to an immigration hearing before being allowed to return here. This Mirror series examines the morals and politics that would be at issue in such a hearing.]

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

It's unfortunate for Charlie Chaplin that Charlie the Actor didn't write the scripts for Charlie the Lover.

It would have saved Chaplin a million words of odorous publicity and several million dollars in actual cash.

The Little Tramp that Chaplin created on the screen looked on womanhood with a sort of tremulous reverence, a shy tenderness.

That is evident in so many of his comedies. Edna Purviance, Charlie's leading lady in a score of his early films, portrayed the essence of purity and womanly goodness. Charlie's scenes with the blind flower girl in "City Lights" will always be remembered as high spots of poignant acting. The same quality comes through again in "Limelight," his latest picture, in which Chaplin as an elderly clown on the downgrade restores health and hope to a little dancer whom he has met along the way.

But the real-life Chaplin has never displayed much of the respect for womanhood characteristic of the Little Tramp.

Away from the screen Charlie was a quicksilver Lothario, mercurial in his passions and swift in his leavetakings.

A Horrible Example

He was bored with teen-age Mildred Harris soon after he married her. After their divorce his name was linked in rapid succession with those of May Collins, Claire Windsor, Lila Lee, Pola Negri, Peggy Joyce and, finally, Lita Grey. A pregnancy forced him to marry 16-year-old Lita when, obviously, he was already tired of her.

But his conduct in the Joan Barry case was the horrible example of Charlie's love-'em-and-leave-'em technique.

It was only fitting that the backfire put the final blast on Chaplin's moral reputation, had him teetering on the threshold of a Federal prison cell and involved him in a scandal-packed paternity trial.

Joan, a 20-year-old redhead from Brooklyn, sailed into the Chaplin orbit in the spring of 1941, after trying vainly for two years to scale the Hollywood battlements. Chaplin then was still married to Paulette Goddard.

A few weeks after they met Chaplin had Joan under contract as his leading lady at \$75 a week and in his bedroom as his mistress.

The relationship lasted through a year and a half, two abortions and a third pregnancy.

Things Began to Happen

By the end of December, 1942, Chaplin was through with the romance. In effect, he told Joan to stop bothering him. When she persisted, things began to happen to her.

The girl from Brooklyn wasn't entirely blameless in the affair. She was ambitious for a break in pictures and she went into the comedian's arms with her eyes open. She said later that she really came to love him afterward, which is understandable for Chaplin can be one of the most charming of men.

So it isn't hard to picture her despair at being plummeted from the security of his bed and the warmth of his affections into the cold night of Hollywood anonymity.

Her version of the unhappy ending was that, after two final trysts in the Chaplin mansion in Beverly Hills during December, 1942, Chaplin left her broke and owing a hotel bill.

She took an overdose of sleeping pills but a friend intervened and called Beverly Hills police to the rescue. She was resuscitated and then promptly booked on a vagrancy charge. Beverly Hills is a tightly knit community which frowns on unpleasant publicity for its well-fixed residents.

A Beverly Hills judge found Joan guilty on the vagrancy count but put her on probation provided she go back East. A friend of Chaplin supplied her with \$100 and a ticket to New York. Joan left.

Back in New York Joan found she was pregnant. She decided to make an appeal to Chaplin. By May she was back in Beverly Hills, creating what was termed "a disturbance" at Charlie's home. She was promptly arrested for violation of probation and sent to the County Jail.

Enough smoke was rising from the Barry case to start Hollywood tongues wagging about the fire of another Chaplin romance. A Federal grand jury heard the talk, investigated and came up with a Mann Act (white slave) indictment against the actor. It also voted indictments against Chaplin and several Beverly Hills officials on a charge of violating Joan's civil rights by the "roust" she had been given.

For some reason the then U.S. Attorney General, Francis Biddle, although later a great campaigner for civil liberties in matters ideological, ordered the



FUNNYMAN CHAPLIN CRIED 'GET ME GIESLER' A Famed attorney (shown with Charlie in court) got him off a Mann Act charge

civil liberties indictment dropped in the Chaplin case. Attorneys had viewed that charge as stronger than the Mann Act count. So Charlie went to trial solely on the white slave charge. It involved a trip made by Joan to New York and return in October, 1942. Chaplin had gone to New York at the same time to make his famous Madison Square Garden speech demanding a second front in aid of Russia.

Chaplin paid her fare both ways, Joan testified, and had

relations with her in New York and again in Los Angeles on their return.

On that the government based its charge that Chaplin had transported her from one State to another for immoral purposes in violation of the Mann Act.

A Giesler Case

Charlie was represented by the famed Los Angeles attorney, Jerry Giesler, who is as close to being a genius in his field as Chaplin in the acting art.

Giesler deflected attention from his client to the person of an oil millionaire who had known Joan before the Chaplin affair. He also made a strong plea that the Mann Act was aimed at commercialized vice and not against private romance.

During the trial Charlie managed to look as hapless and put-upon as his Little Tramp character and also to get his laughs. One trick was to go to the water cooler, toss the cone-shaped little paper cup to his head like a duncecap and then snatch it off while photographers went dizzy trying to snap the stunt.

Giesler's arguments won over the jury, on which there were seven women. Chaplin was acquitted.

The shadow of prison was no longer over Chaplin but he still had to wade through the muck of a paternity trial. Enough of the muck has clung to him so that it affects his chances of returning to this country, his home for most of his adult life.

Joan Barry's baby, a little girl, was born Oct. 3, 1943.

Charlie denied he was the baby's father. He asked for a blood test to determine the matter. The test was negative but the trial still went forward.

Statement to FBI

What Joan testified to at that trial is summed-up in a state-

ment she gave the FBI in 1944. In it she told of having gone to Chaplin's home in December, 1942, with a gun she had bought in a pawnshop and with which she meant to kill herself. He convinced her, the report of the government men continues, that she should spend the night at his home and "not kill herself until morning."

Joan told of consenting to spend the night there, the report says, "but informed him she was not going to have an affair with him."

"She said," the report relates, "that they did, however, have an affair, with the gun resting on the night stand between the two beds where she could reach it with her right hand."

"She said Chaplin made a remark to the effect that having an affair with a gun nearby was a 'new twist.' She related that she was unable to sleep because of his snoring, so she retired to another room. During the night Chaplin came in to see her 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 Joan refused."

Joan also told the Federal men of an unheralded visit to Chaplin's home while attorneys were going the sparring meant to settle the paternity case out of court. She took a cab to Chaplin's mansion. Chaplin was in the sunroom.

Charlie's Promise
"When he saw me," Joan said, "he told me not to talk there but to come out by the pool. No one else was down there. We didn't talk about the baby at first. Then I said, 'Well, Charlie, what are we going to do about it?' He said, 'Well, this is what I suggest. People have gotten over things like

(COMING MONDAY: The hitherto unrevealed story of Charlie's and Joan's wedding day, complete with chase sequences and comedy touches worthy of movieland's No. 1 clown.)



JOAN BARRY DURING TRIAL IN 1944 She won her case against Chaplin—and \$75 a week.

Aides Bare Tax Bureau Job Scandal

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP) Two high officials testified today that political patronage—no merit—had been "crucial" in filling top jobs in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Testifying before House investigators of Revenue Bureau scandals, the two officials rattled off the names of a dozen or more Senators and Representatives they said intervened to help them win important jobs in the bureau.

Earl E. Koehler, now chief enforcement officer for the Alcohol Tax Division, said efficiency reports were disregarded in making promotions shortly after Joseph D. Nunan became Revenue Commissioner in 1944.

Nunan himself has since been indicted on charges of evasion of income tax payments.

Warren G. Malsie, now chief enforcement officer for the Alcohol Tax Force at Philadelphia, also gave an account of big-time political operations in which he described how jobs were filled through political patronage.

He said he himself secured the job of Alcohol Tax Supervisor at Atlanta in 1949 through the political backing of Sen. George (D) Ga.

And he said he gained George's support through the initial aid of a liquor industry representative.

The House Ways and Means Subcommittee conducting the probe had heard testimony earlier that Donald M. Tydings, another Revenue Bureau official, tried to gain the Atlanta post through the backing of his cousin, former Sen. Millard E. Tydings, Maryland Democrat.

Today's testimony followed an announcement by Chairman Kean (R) N.J., that the Justice Department would go over the testimony given by Donald Tydings with a view to possible prosecution on perjury charges.

RAY FINDS NUDE CEMETERY DANCE BIT BEWILDERING

Ray E. Reed, 23, of 6230 Fairbrook Ave., Los Altos, likes burlesque as well as the next guy, but not when it is forced on him at gunpoint in a lonely cemetery.

That was what happened to him, Reed told Long Beach police today.

It started when he offered assistance to a woman whose car was stalled on Brea Road near Fullerton.

The woman, a brunette "on the hefty side," about 28 years old, pulled a gun on him, jumped in a car and ordered him to drive to a secluded part of Loma Vista Cemetery.

"Now you just be a good little boy and you won't get hurt," she told him, as she slowly peeled down to her bare skin and went into a bump-and-grind exhibition, still waving the gun.

Then she let him go. Reed, admittedly "horrificed," told police, who traced the owner of the stranded car.

Reed declined to press kidnapping charges when the woman explained that she had been drinking.

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The ⁽⁴⁾ Charlie CHAPLIN CASE: SEX, LAUGHTER AND POLITICS

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth in a series on Charlie Chaplin, now in Switzerland and facing exile from America, his home for 40 years, on grounds that he's an unfit alien both morally and politically. Previous installments have told of his two child brides, Mildred Harris and Lita Grey, and the divorce scandal which was sparked by Lita and which almost wrecked the comedian's career.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

Paulette Goddard was the mystery woman in Charlie Chaplin's life. For long years it was a mystery whether they were married — or what? The place and time of their marriage, if any, remained a mystery even longer.

And it is still a mystery why Paulette Goddard, a woman of some character and Chaplin's only adult bride, didn't speak out at the proper time.

Her silence cost her the acting plum of the '30s, the role of Scarlet O'Hara in "Gone With the Wind," when women's groups became disturbed about her dubious status in Chaplin's life.

Miss Goddard had been divorced from a wealthy businessman when she met Chaplin in 1931. The actor signed her as leading lady for his picture, "Modern Times," and then in 1936 sailed off with her in a yacht for a tour of the Far East, chaperoned by her mother.

When they returned, rumors of their marriage began to circulate. They were neither affirmed nor denied. Aside from the rumors, it was a quiet time in Chaplin's life.

Divorced in 1942

Miss Goddard was mature, intelligent, able to meet Chaplin on his own intellectual and emotional level. Unlike all his other leading ladies, she went on to carve an acting career of her own.

The marriage dissolved quietly, like a good many other Hollywood unions, with Miss Goddard dropping down to Mexico and getting a divorce in 1942. It came out then that they had been married in Canton, China, in 1936.

But before the divorce Charlie was reverting to his old tastes for young girls. A 20-year-old, luscious and redheaded Joan Barry came into his life.

Charlie was 52 by then. However, his blood still ran hot. If any warning gong sounded in his mind, if he had any painful memories of the hell his illicit premarital romance with 16-year-old Lita Grey had put him through, he paid no attention.

Joan proved what they call in Hollywood a lap dissolve between Miss Goddard and Oona O'Neill, the comedian's fourth bride, with Chaplin's lap the connecting spot.

But it was a costly interlude for Chaplin. It has provided immigration authorities with evidence of adultery on Chaplin's part and with his asserted connection with two abortions. That's plenty of material to support charges of moral turpitude.

Joan Talks Politics

Also Miss Barry has since added several observations on Chaplin's Soviet leanings to his immigration dossier.

After Charlie made a pro-Russian, second-front speech in New York in 1942, she said, he asked her what she would think if he went to Russia. She recalled calling him "Commisar" without his becoming angry.

His favorite epithet for her when they had a fight, she said, was "reactionary capitalist." This was a rather wry way of putting it in view of her circumstances and Chaplin's millions.

Things like these are not clinchers, of course, but they are indicative of the direction of Charlie's stream of social consciousness.

Joan met Chaplin in May, 1941, through a friend of the comedian. Nobody can tell better than Joan herself how their acquaintanceship ripened into passionate embraces with the speed of corn sprouting on a hot Iowa night.

Here are excerpts from a statement she gave FBI men investigating Mann Act elements of their romance:

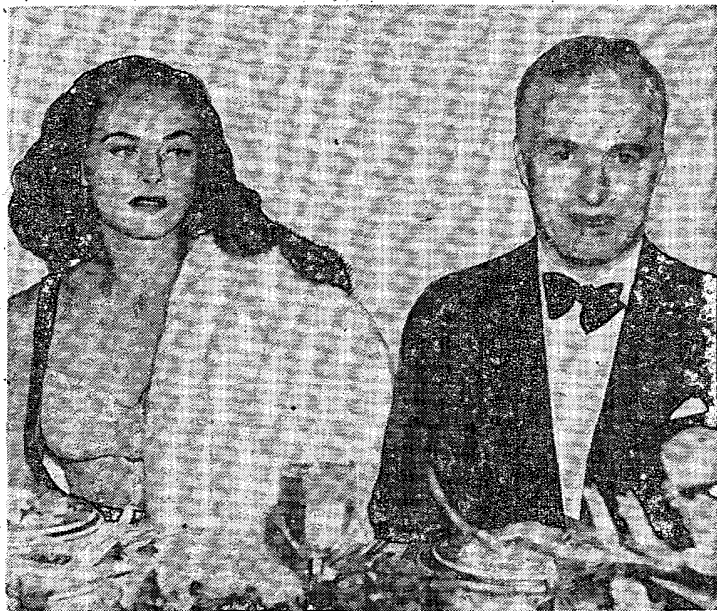
"Shortly after our first date Charles asked

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.

"On the way Charles was very insistent and impatient and spent most of the entire trip pawing and mauling me. I resisted him at all times and I recall that on one occasion I suggested we get out and take a walk so he could become himself again.

"We reached the agreement on this trip that we would cut out any romantic intentions and keep it on a friendly and business basis. I would sign a contract and study for my part in the picture he expected to make."

The contract was signed in June, 1941. Under it Joan received \$75 a week. The verbal



'MYSTERY WOMAN' IN CHAPLIN'S LIFE—BEAUTIFUL PAULETTE GODDARD. This photo was made at dinner in 1935. It was revealed they were married in 1936.

agreement keeping their association on "a friendly and business basis" lasted about two weeks beyond that. They had their first affair at the Chaplin home in Beverly Hills.

"I might add here," she told Federal men, "that Chaplin's success in this regard was due to his verbal persuasiveness. I have been

told and from my personal experiences with him know it to be true that he is very proud of his success with women along these lines."

The Chaplin-Barry liaison stayed hot for more than a year. During that period, Joan asserts, she underwent two pregnancies followed by abortions at the insistence of Chaplin. One illegal operation took place in September, 1941; the second just five months later in January, 1942.

Federal authorities have statements from nurses and hospital personnel corroborating her story in that regard.

The romance had its moments of warmth in the fall of 1942 but Charlie, as he had in previous romances, was tiring of his inamorata and looking elsewhere.

By December there was hardly a flicker of fire left so far as he was concerned.

With Joan it was different. She was desperate. She bought a revolver on Main St. in Los

Angeles. She meant to use it to kill herself, she said later. But first she wanted to see Charlie.

She went to Chaplin's home, broke a window and climbed in. She had had long practice in finding her way to Chaplin's bedroom. There she confronted him, gun in hand.

Charlie talked her out of suicide and into his bed.

The gun became just a prop in as weird an assignation as has been recorded in court annals.

Joan recalled his remark: "It's a new twist to have an affair with a gun by the bed."

Out of this last tired fling by Chaplin, according to Joan's claim, came the birth of the little girl who, unborn, figured in the flaming Chaplin paternity trial.

(Coming attractions: The Chaplin Sex Case. Charlie and Oona. Chaplin and the Reds. The World Weighs Chaplin.)



CHAPLIN WAS NAMED THE FATHER. Of baby girl born to Joan Barry—shown in 1944.

LEGALITIES DELAYED U.S. CHAPLIN ACTION

Many persons have wondered about the delay of the government in moving against Charlie Chaplin on grounds of moral turpitude. It has been intimated that he should have been deported long ago for his moral lapses.

There is also the feeling that, by waiting until Chaplin had left the country before issuing an order holding up his re-entry pending examination, the Immigration Service had delivered a low punch.

The fact is that there is a difference between provisions for deporting an alien already in this country and barring an alien who is outside our borders.

Sect. 241, Subsection a-4, of the Immigration Law declares that a resident alien may be deported if CONVICTED and IMPRISONED for a crime involving moral turpitude within five

years after his entry or if convicted of two crimes involving moral turpitude any time after entry.

Chaplin won the Mann Act case based on his affair with Joan Barry. He has never been convicted of any crime.

However, Sect. 212, Subsection a-9, provides that a nonresident alien may be excluded if he ADMITS committing acts which constitute the essential elements of a crime involving moral turpitude.

Chaplin has admitted tacitly committing such acts in his premarital affair with Lita Grey when she was below the age of consent and in his illicit affair with Joan Barry.

Thus the government could not move against him on moral turpitude charges as long as he remained in this country. They could do so and did after he left these shores.

JETS STRIKE REDS IN RECORD RAID

SEOUL, March 6 (Friday) (AP)—U.S. Air Force and Navy planes sowed flaming ruin in Northeast Korea Thursday, climaxed by a record-breaking 1000-mile Thunderjet raid only 50 miles from Siberia.

Three raids struck Northeast Korea in trip-hammer succession while other fighter-bombers in the northwest pounded targets near the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, an area where a smoke haze still hung from a Superfort smash the night before.

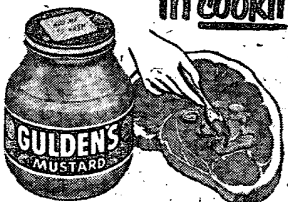
The blows by sea and air overshadowed small clashes along the 153-mile front. Industrial buildings and power and mining installations went up in smoke and debris in the three raids in the northeast.

Fifteen Thunderjets on their longest combat mission of the war flew 500 miles from base and smashed an industrial district near Chongjin on the east coast 50 miles south of the Siberian border.

Pilots reported they left the target area, about 140 miles from the big Russian naval base at Vladivostok, in smoking ruins.

On the ground, a light snow cut visibility for patrols. There were a few scattered patrol clashes.

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Two kinds—brown and yellow

Bold Foray

At Wonsan, the "Mighty Mo" steamed boldly into harbor and churned the rubble of that eastern port for three hours with its 16-inch rifles. Not until the battleship Missouri began to pull away did Red shore guns dare to fire back, and then they missed badly.

Mate Chants 'Brown Eyes' as Wife Blue

Her physician-husband insisted on serenading her with the song "Beautiful Brown Eyes," although her eyes are blue, Mrs. Ruth E. Haughey, 47, complained today in a suit for separate maintenance.

A line in the song, Mrs. Haughey reminded the Superior Court, says:

"I will never love blue eyes again."

She alleged the brown eyes to which her husband, Dr. Dell D. Haughey, 48, referred, belonged to his sweetheart of 20 years ago and that he told her he should have married the other girl in the first place.

"I intend to make up for lost time," Mrs. Haughey quoted her husband as saying.

Dr. Haughey, who says he and his wife still share their home at 1236 Sherwood Road, San Marino, began the litigation with a suit for divorce, complaining his wife displayed unreasonable jealousy over his female patients, nurses and students.

Each demands custody of two adopted children, Dell Jr., 9, and Susann, 5.

McCarran Act Court Test Seen

SEATTLE, March 5 (AP)—Federal Judge William J. Lindberg has certified a challenge to constitutionality of the new McCarran-Walter Immigration Act to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals for review by a three-judge panel.

He ruled after holding a hearing on a petition for a restraining order against District Immigration Director John P. Boyd. It was brought by the Cannery Workers Union, Local 37, International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union and five individual members.

Easter Seal Drive

SACRAMENTO, March 5 (AP) Gov. Warren asked Californians today to buy Easter seals during the next 30 days to help the crippled.

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"Was a nervous wreck from agonizing pain until I found Pazo!"

... says Mrs. A. W., San Antonio, Texas.

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WASHFAST POLOS Reg. 39c. Gay novelty stripes are completely run-proof. Dark and light tones. 2-6. 3 for **\$1**

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(Editor's Note: This is the third in a series on Charlie Chaplin, who is famed almost as much for his extracurricular loves and his off-beat political views as he is for his comedy genius. Chaplin, now in Switzerland with his fourth wife and their four children, faces a hearing by the Immigration Service on his morals and his ideology if he attempts to re-enter the United States, his home for 40 years.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

On Jan. 10, 1927, Lita Grey Chaplin cut the pedestal out from under Charlie Chaplin, the world's Movie Idol No. 1, and he hit the dirt with a crash that hasn't stopped echoing yet.

She did her hatchet job with a 42-page divorce complaint that provided a new high in Hollywood scandal.

The shocker in a long list of charges was that Charlie had been intimate with her for several months before their marriage.

Lita tells The Mirror that she shouldn't be blamed much for the lurid document.

"Charlie's lawyers were making threats that I would be ruined," she says. "My lawyers kept at me for more and more details of our marriage to counter the threats. And I wasn't old enough then to realize what a public circus a document like that would make."

She was 16 when the affair began and his romancing constituted statutory rape. Men go to San Quentin for that.

'Abnormal Urges'

She also charged that Charlie had abnormal urges; that he had been mentally cruel to her and on a couple of occasions had suggested she take her own life. She also accused him of being in love with another woman but never named her opposite number.

The latest-echo of the unsavory complaint is the government order which may exile Charlie as a morally unfit alien. Despite his 40-year residence in Hollywood he is still a British subject.

A 1952 echo was a statement given by Lita to the immigration authorities: It detailed their premarital passion, Lita was also questioned on Charlie's politics but it is doubtful if she was able to supply much background there, since she was too young at the time of their marriage to pay much attention to social problems.

However, it's certain that Charlie was already well-to-the-left-at-the-time-he-married Lita Grey. As early as 1922 and 1923 he was being praised by the controlled Soviet press as a sympathizer and was being hailed as "Comrade Charlie."

Chaplin was never able to climb back to the eminence he enjoyed before the suit of his second child wife. He made pictures that were big grossers but he was never able to deodorize his reputation completely.

Almost from the beginning of the marriage Hollywood had scented something strange about the union.

A Dreary Affair

The wedding, a dreary affair which was graced by the presence of lawyers for both principals, took place in the drab railroad town of Empalme near Guaymas, Mex. There was a shotgun atmosphere, although no double-barreled blunderbuss was in evidence.

Reporters—and the romance-loving inhabitants of Guaymas—thought it very peculiar that the comedian went fishing the afternoon of his wedding—alone.

On his return from Mexico the newlywed actor seemed anything but a happy man. When he, his bride and their party left his private car at the whistle stop of Shorb to motor the rest of the way to Los Angeles, Chaplin was glum, taciturn and ready to snarl at everyone.

Yet a dewy-eyed Hollywood commentator had this to say: "Charlie has a paternity complex and his dearest wish is for a frreside with a baby of his own near it."

If this was really Charlie's wish, the com-

mentator didn't know how close it was to being fulfilled. Lita was carrying Charlie's child on the day they said their vows.

The ceremony had been on Nov. 24, 1924. Charlie Chaplin Jr., was born seven months later on June 28, 1925.

A second son, Sydney, was born March 30, 1926, just nine months and two days after the birth of the first boy.

Bad to Worse

Meanwhile, the marriage was going from bad to worse. Charlie and Lita had no meeting ground outside of the bedroom. They were on different age and mental levels. She didn't understand his friends, he despised the types she introduced into their home.

The inevitable breakup came late in 1926, topped by the sensational divorce complaint.

Besides containing the explosive charges, the complaint gave some hint of the fortune Charlie had coined out of the Little Tramp, character with the aid of American ingenuity and industry.

It listed his assets at approximately \$18,000,000.

Chaplin, then busy with production of "The Circus" was en route to New York on business when the storm broke. His lawyers and Lita's had been bickering for weeks over a marriage settlement and when he left he had no reason to believe the negotiations wouldn't continue.

Chaplin Depressed

But when his train, The Missionary, rolled into Chicago, the press was there with pencils and questions poised.

Charlie looked like a broken man. His face was gray and tired, his walk listless. He said only that he denied every charge made by Lita. He asked that judgment be suspended.

But it looked like the end of the road for the little man of the baggy pants, the funny walk and the insouciant cane. Forty-two pages of legal paper threatened his fortune, his future and his name.

He knew what could happen as the upshot of the case. He had seen it happen to Fatty Arbuckle, a friend of his Sennett studio days, who had been broken on the wheel of a sex scandal and was now reduced to directing quickies under a pseudonym.

Already women's clubs and other groups across the nation were agitating to have Chaplin's pictures banned. In at least two cities they had been withdrawn within hours after Lita's charges became news.

Charlie went aboard the 20th Century Limited, a heavily-burdened man.

Although Chaplin had always been a somewhat reticent person, somewhere between Chicago and New York the burden became so heavy that it had to be relieved by talking to someone. Two wire service reporters were admitted to his stateroom. He began to tell his side of it.

He denied being a bad husband, a bad father, or a bad man. He dismissed the charge



LITA GREY CHAPLIN AND THE LITTLE BOYS WHO ARE GROWN UP NOW
Sidney Earle is on the left, Charles Spencer Jr., right. Both are adults today.

of abnormality as pure invention and went back to the beginnings of his romance with Lita.

"I married Lita Grey," he said, "because I loved her and, like many other fool men, I loved her more when she wronged me and I am afraid I still love her."

"I was stunned and ready for suicide that day when she told me she didn't love me but that we must marry."

"Lita's mother often suggested to me that I marry Lita and I said I would love to if only we could have children. I thought I was incapable of fatherhood. Mrs. Grey deliberately and continuously put Lita in my path. She encouraged our relations."

There, in so many words, was Charlie's admission of Lita's gravest charge, premarital intimacy with her while she was below the age of consent.

How Chaplin's lawyers, Loyd Wright in Los Angeles and Nathan Burkan in New York, must have shuddered when that revealing quote hit the wires.

Mrs. Grey has always stoutly denied that she threw Lita at Charlie's head as he charged.

"He said that just as a defense," she declares. "Actually I wanted Lita to go on with her career."

Haggling, more charges and countercharges stretched out over the next eight months.

Finally both sides came to an agreement. Lita withdrew her spy complaint and obtained a divorce Aug. 22, 1927,



CHAPLIN TODAY WITH HIS WIFE OONA
She's daughter of Playwright Eugene O'Neill.

on the single ground of mental cruelty. Charlie settled for a \$600,000 cash payment to Lita and a \$200,000 trust fund for the boys and yielded their custody to Lita.

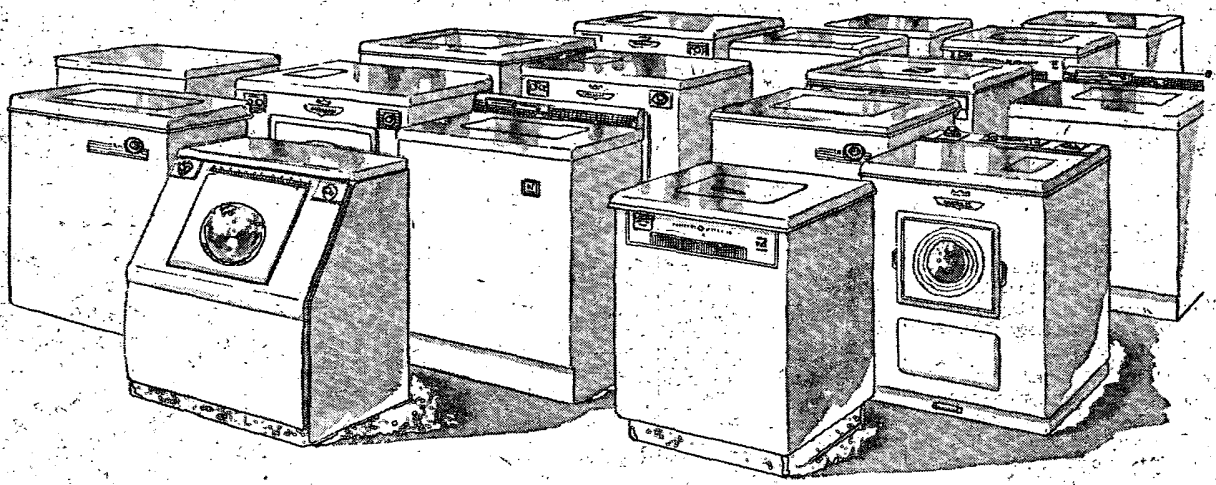
morals problem with cash? Charlie must be wondering as the government blows fire into the smoldering coals of his past.

(TOMORROW: Chaplin's Trouble Woman.)

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(Editor's Note: This is the second in a Mirror series on Charles Chaplin, a genius in the world of movie clowndom, a fancier of child brides in the world of romance and a left-wing fumbler in the world of politics. Charlie, a British subject, is cooling his heels in snowy Switzerland and faces an Immigration Service hearing, presumably on his loves and ideology, before he can re-enter the United States.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

More deadly than the bragging male is the gal who kisses and tells.

Charlie Chaplin found that out via a shotgun marriage, an odorous divorce suit, an even more noisome Mann Act trial and a paternity suit that said everything that up to then had been unsaid.

The two women involved not only have talked in the courts about love a la Charlie. They have talked to officials of the U.S. Immigration Service about it. Their questioning also dealt with his political slant to the far left. The combination can be dynamite for Chaplin when/if he decides he wants to come back to the United States, his home for 40 years.

At the root of Chaplin's sad and salty experiences in the field of l'amour has been his yearning not only for the young in heart but the young in body.

Mildred Harris was No. 1 on the comedian's list of child brides. It was an unhappy marriage but Mildred, somewhat colorless compared to her successors, didn't give Chaplin enough real trouble to teach him any harsh lessons.

Mildred Was Sweet

Mildred was blue-eyed, blonde, shapely and just turning 16 when, with her mother vigilantly at her side, she appeared on the Chaplin horizon.

She had been in films since she was 10 and had appeared in a few pictures for D. W. Griffith and then for Universal.

Chaplin took one look at her golden prettiness and fell violently in love. He was 29 at the time.

Chroniclers of that day tell how desperate Charlie's infatuation became. He was working on one of his outstanding pictures, "Shoulder Arms," at the time. But many a day he would desert the set early to sit for hours in his car outside Universal studios waiting for his teen-age princess.

Mildred seems to have been a little naive about it. She is quoted by a premarriage interviewer as saying:

"Mr. Chaplin is wonderful. He's so fatherly to me. He treats me like a child."

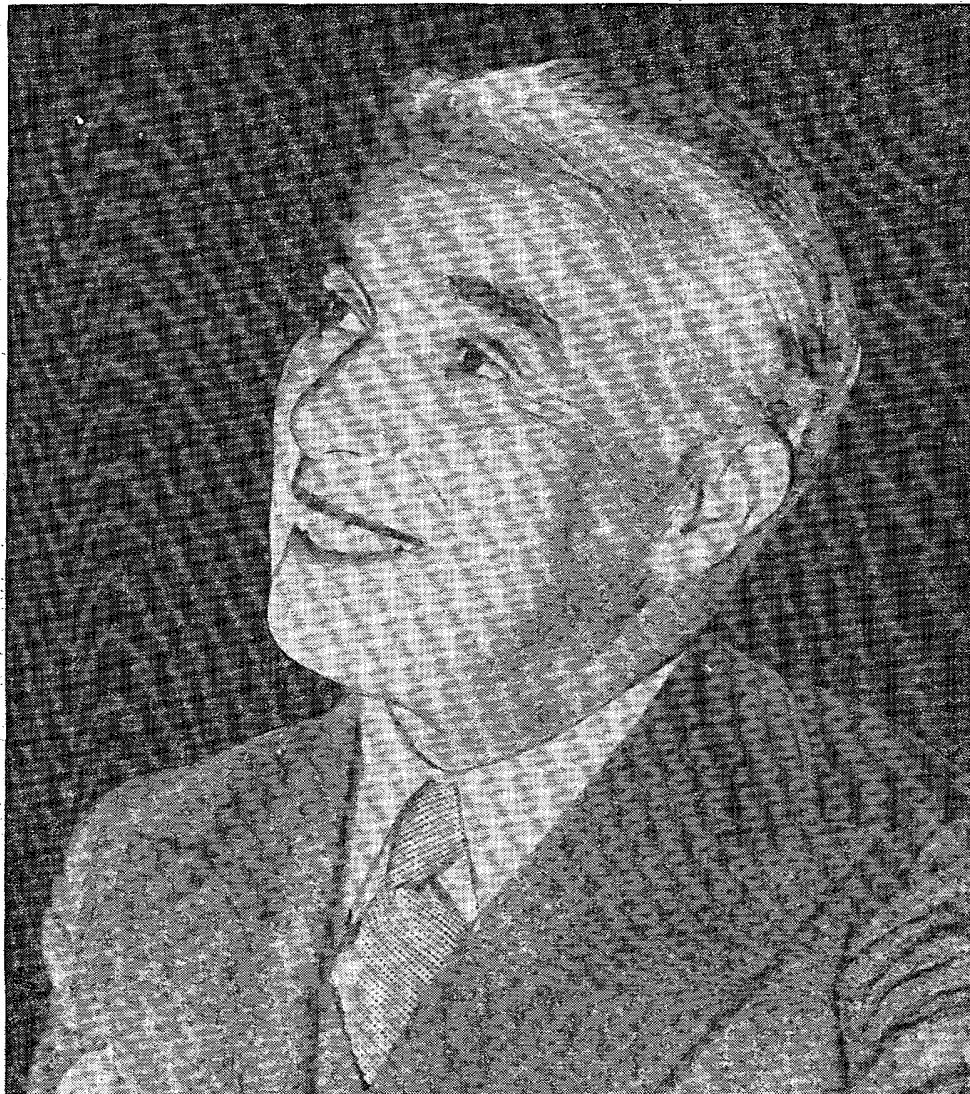
When Charlie gave up any pretense of being "fatherly" about Mildred and began to talk of marriage, her mother demurred. But the comedian is a persuasive man. Besides, by then he had become the screen's most famous and wealthy actor, an asset to any suitor.

Comes to Breakup

They were married Oct. 23, 1918, in Hollywood. Almost at once it became evident the marriage was coming unstuck.

Mildred gave birth to a son in 1919, a pitifully malformed child that lived only briefly. The event did nothing to bring the comedian and his girl wife any closer together. Chaplin moved to his club.

Soon afterward Mildred began to talk divorce. The complaint was filed in August, 1920, and cited "mental cruelty." Chaplin had neglected her, she charged. He had been moody, had left her alone for long periods, had pinched pennies. But, although she had



COMEDIAN CHARLES CHAPLIN AS HE LOOKS TODAY—AFTER A LIFE OF VARIATIONS

hinted earlier at naming a co-respondent, the complaint did not do so.

Gossip-mongers pried in the ruins of the marriage for scandal but found none. The most explosive episode came when Producer Louis B. Mayer and Chaplin traded punches in the lobby of the Alexandria Hotel, then movieland's favorite public club. Reportedly it was because Mayer, producer of Mildred Harris Chaplin's pictures, considered Chaplin's settlement offer too niggardly. The newspapers of the day declared Mayer the winner by a knockdown.

Mildred Fades Away

Mildred obtained her divorce. \$100,000 in cash and some of the community property. She faded out of films a few years later and died in 1944 at the age of 41. Between the divorce and her death whatever she had to say about Charlie was friendly.

Not so Lita Grey.

If Charlie's crystal ball had been working the day 16-year-old Lita showed up at his studio it would have contained a big sign, "Run—don't walk—to the nearest exit."

Lita was bad luck, doubled in

hearts. Trailing her into the studio that day were a whole host of future troubles for Chaplin—a forced marriage, an unhappy home, accusations that almost ruined Chaplin as his fellow comedian, Fatty Arbuckle, had been ruined, heavy financial losses.

Lita can't be blamed. After all she was hardly more than a child—a Hollywood child steeped in the belief that a star like Chaplin was the most wonderful being on earth. It was Charlie who asked for it. He got it.

Blood-Tinging Allure

But Charlie was in love again. Once more teen-age allure tingled his blood. This time he didn't have to sit outside Universal studios waiting for his child flame. He signed Lita as leading lady (at \$75 a week) for his film, "The Gold Rush."

It wasn't Lita's first experience in Chaplin films. Her family lived close to the studio. She had played bit parts in "The Kid" and "The Idle Class." But a well-developed Lita at 16 was a far cry from the girl of 12.

The contract was signed in March, 1924. Lita's moth-

Turn to Page 17



CHAPLIN'S FIRST WIFE, MILDRED HARRIS
He married her when she was 16—Oct. 23, 1918.

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CHAPLIN AND CHILD BRIDES

Continued from Page 16

er, a Mrs. McMurry, had played the obscure bit of a maid in "The Idle Class." But, once Charlie's name was on the magic contract, Mrs. McMurry moved in on the deal fast.

Lita was given the dressing room that had once been that of Edna Purviance, leading lady for Chaplin in so many of his earlier pictures. Mrs. McMurry had it redecorated from stein to stern. In other ways she made it evident that she liked the idea of being the mother of a new star and that she was not going to be left behind on Lita's journey to fame.

Shooting began on "The Gold Rush." Patiently the comedian coached and directed his new protege. Whatever may be said about his morals and his politics, Chaplin is a great director as well as an actor. He has a dazzling ability to translate his thoughts and his emotions into direction that can mold a tyro momentarily into a finished actor. He has proved that with the succession of untrained girls who climbed to glory as his leading lady in a single picture, never to be heard from again.

He was succeeding with Lita. Thousands of feet of film were shot. Thousands of words of publicity on Lita hit the papers.

COMING ATTRACTIONS
Charlie's Shotgun Wedding.
Charlie's Trouble Woman.
The Chaplin Sex Trial.
Charlie and Oona.

Chaplin was seen with her socially. But there is no present indication that the public or even his friends and associates suspected there was a marriage in the offing.

Later events seemed to show that Charlie himself didn't suspect it.

But in November, 1924, eight months after Lita Grey had become a new star in the Chaplin firmament, an attorney — who happened also to be an uncle of Lita — had a conference with the actor.

At the age of 16 Lita was below the age of consent. A statutory charge carries as severe a penalty as forcible relations.

It was intimated that the nicest thing all around would be a marriage to which Mrs. McMurry would give her consent.

(TOMORROW: Chaplin's shotgun wedding and its aftermath of scandal.)

'SHOTGUN WEDDING' SOLUTION TO CHARLIE

Charlie reportedly remarked of his Mexico marriage to Lita Grey, 16:

"This is better than the pen — but it won't last long."

He had reason to worry because he had been intimate with Lita before marriage. Of this the California Penal Code says:

Section 261: Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a female, not the wife of the perpetrator under any of the following circumstances:

Subsection 1: Where the female is under the age of 18.

Section 264: Punishment for rape. Rape is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than 50 years except where the offense is under subdivision 1 of Section 261 in which case the punishment shall be either by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or in the State prison for not more than 50 years.

Charlie's solution was suggested by the following ruling:

562 California Appellate Report, Page 309, Jan. 13, 1915 — It was prejudicial error in the case of People vs. John Souleotes to require the minor girl who was subject of the alleged crime to be sworn to testify as a witness against the defendant over the latter's objection where it was shown that a marriage ceremony had been performed before the trial although the girl at the time of the marriage was under 15, the marriage having been regularly solemnized with the consent of the mother.

Thus Chaplin proved himself against prosecution by California.

But the U.S. government in considering the Lita Grey case

as a possible bar to Chaplin's return to America views the moral aspects rather than the legal.



FAMOUS SCENE FROM ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS CHAPLIN MOVIES Funnymen, with Mack Swain, in hunger scene of the ancient, hilarious, "Gold Rush."



LITA GREY ON WITNESS STAND She was wife No. 2 for Charlie Chaplin.

L.A.'S SCHOOL BUDGET IS PARED TO SAVE 'BORROWED' \$1,450,000

Elimination of eight adult education teachers' jobs and other school economies total-

ing \$89,243 were approved today to complete a \$1,450,000 "belt tightening" ordered by the Board of Education.

Supt. Alexander J. Stoddard recommended the new cuts which also slashed minor supervisory services and clerical positions.

The board had borrowed the \$1,450,000 from reserve funds last year, directing Stoddard to find ways of paying it back during the school year.

Major items of his economy recommendations, approved by the board during the last few months, include:

Elimination of reserve teachers' jobs, closing of three schools with declining enrollment, and dropping of some supervisory services.

Other cuts were reduction of youth after-school playground services, transferring of junior college teachers (because of a lower enrollment than anticipated), dropping of the school police patrol squad which guarded buildings, tightening of summer school activities and reduction of school supplies (pencils and paper).

Stoddard declared the economies "would not materially adversely affect" the school program.

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OH, OSCAR!
Lucille Knoch counts noses as the last Oscar for the Academy Awards come off the assembly line at Dodge, Inc. They (the Oscars, not Lucille) will be placed in a vault to await presentation to filmdom's greats March 19 at the Pantages.

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The SILVER CHALICE

By Thomas B. Costain

(Editor's Note: Tenth installment in The Mirror's Lenten feature, "The Silver Chalice.")

CHAPTER X

Basil, a talented young sculptor, has been forced to hide in the house of Joseph of Arimathea. He had escaped with Deborra, Joseph's granddaughter, from Roman troops. In his small room Basil had a dream in which he seemed possessed of an evil spirit. He then asked Luke if they might go to see Simon the Magician perform. Simon performed several almost miraculous tricks, and Basil recognized his assistant as Helena, a former slave in his father's house.

A moment of silence followed. It was the deliberate pause that comes when something of importance is to follow. Then a cultivated voice spoke from the audience, and it was as though the curtain had risen at last on the play of the evening after an elaborate prologue.

"O Simon, are you not bold," the voice asked, "to display your magic in the land where Jesus the Nazarene performed his miracles?"

The voice contained more than a hint of scoffing. Luke stiffened into immediate attention.

"I have heard of Jesus the Nazarene and His miracles," answered the magician. "Who indeed has not?"

The questioner in the audience now propounded another query, his tone still more suave. "Were these miracles manifestations of divine power, or could they have been wrought by the tricks of the magic trade?"

"I do not like your choice of words," said Simon. "Trade? It is more, much more, than that." He paused before adding, "Who am I to answer such a question?"

"Carefully Prepared"

Luke spoke in Basil's ear. "All this had been carefully prepared in advance. I am sure this questioner comes from the Temple, that he is an agent of the High Priest."

"It is said," went on the suave and mocking voice, "that on one occasion this Jesus the Nazarene caused tongues of flame to appear above the heads of various men he called his disciples. It is told, moreover, that these common men of the people, these untutored fishermen and shepherds, spoke in many languages thereafter and also performed miracles. Could you, with your mastery of magic, perform such things again?"

Night had been falling rapidly. No steps had been taken to illuminate the platform, and the figures of Simon and his lovely assistant became no more than shadowy outlines. Out of the darkness the voice of Simon was raised.

"My friend, whoever you may be, I tell you it can be done again."

"Then, indeed, I consider that my time this evening is being well spent. Do I understand that you declare your ability to make a tongue of flame appear above the head of anyone selected from this audience even as Jesus the Nazarene did?"

"Yes." There was a long moment of silence before the magician asked, "Is it desired that I, Simon of Gitta, demonstrate my powers by repeating this miracle of which there has been so much talk?"

A chorus of voices rose from all parts of the crowd. "Yes, yes," they cried. "Show us, Simon of Gitta."

Luke sensed more than before the smack of preparation in this and he shook his head in sudden anger. "Is there nothing they will stop at?" he whispered to his young companion. "Ah, what hatred they still have for the Master!"

"In order to do as you wish, I must ask some assistance of you," declared Simon. "Three citizens will be needed on the platform. To silence in advance any criticism of my methods and any hint of collusion on the part of those selected to aid me, I ask that they be men of established reputation and so well known to all of you that it will be clear they have not been coached to play parts in a deception."

Moments of Silence

The cressets raised on poles at each corner of the platform had not yet been lighted, and by this time the Gymnasium was wrapped in almost complete darkness. There were sounds of discussion in one part of the closely packed audience, followed by that of feet, ascending the steps. There was some uncertainty and stumbling in the dark.

"I cannot see," declared Simon. "My eyes are losing some of their power with the fast passing of years. Are there three of you?"

"There are three of us, Simon of Gitta."

"Good! We may now proceed. I ask of you, most worthy sirs and citizens, who are at this moment no more to me than faint figures in the dark, that you follow my instructions closely. You must do what I ask. Nothing more and

Turn to Page 29

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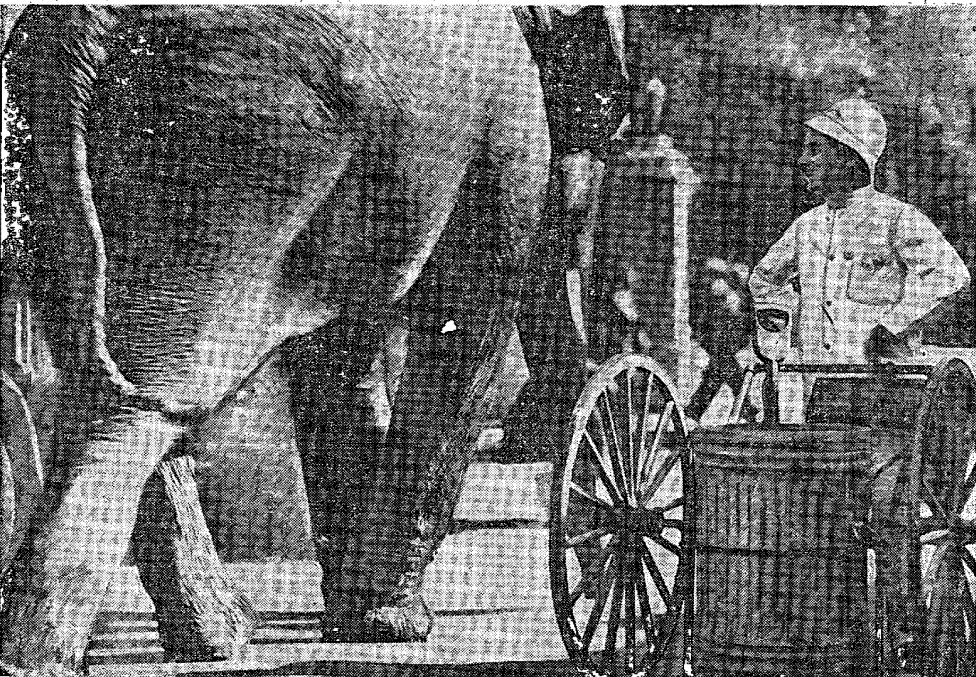
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THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN CAS



TWO OF CHAPLIN'S GREAT FILMS: 'SHOULDER ARMS' AND 'CITY LIGHTS'
Above, as a doughboy in the war picture. Below, as the unhappy street sweeper.



(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Mirror today begins a series on Charles Spencer Chaplin, who has sparked a thousand moments of laughter for a drab world, a storm of criticism of his morals and politics and, finally, government action that may exile him from the United States, his home for the last 40 years. The intent is neither to attack nor to defend the comedian but simply to state the facts about this controversial figure.)

BY HERB STINSON, Mirror Staff Writer

Charlie the Lover . . . Charlot the Clown . . . Charlie Chaplin the Genius . . . Charles Spencer Chaplin the left-winger . . .

Which personality or combination of personalities of this strangely complex, sad-eyed little man will the United States Immigration Service attack if he attempts to return to Hollywood from his snowy refuge in Switzerland?

That's one question involving Charlie Chaplin, the movie industry's most controversial figure.

As far as government power to bar his re-entry is concerned, there is no doubt. Despite his long residence here and the fact that he made his millions in America, he never asked American citizenship. He is still a British subject and an alien, subject to all the provisions of the immigration laws.

There's another question. Will Chaplin ever brave an immigration board that can bombard him with questions on the strange loves in his past and the warmth he often showed toward the Communists in both his private actions and sometimes his picturemaking?

Or has he seen for the last time the Hollywood in which he has been a kingly figure for nearly four decades?

Chaplin's Stormy Vow

The last direct quote from Chaplin was a stormy vow that he would return and fight the Department of Justice order barring him pending a hearing by a board of examiners.

Within the last few days dispatches from Switzerland have told of his purchase of an estate there and his plans to settle down in that country of mountains, skiers and watches. Yet the stories contained no statement from Chaplin himself.

However, there are hints in Hollywood of Charlie's plans.

Silence broods over the Chaplin studios at 1416 N La Brea Ave., just below Sunset Blvd. It's a quiet-like that of death in contrast to the relaxed hush that used to come over the sets for months at a time in the past when the master withdrew himself to consult his genius.

In those days carpenters, prop men, electricians, studio workers stayed on the payroll, loafed and drew their weekly checks while they waited for Charlie to come up with an inspiration. Today only a lone secretary remains at the studio, immured with the ghosts of "The Kid" and "The Gold Rush" and "Modern Times" and what now looks like the ghost of "Limelight."

Chaplin's mansion on Summit Drive in Beverly Hills also is empty and echoing, its furnishings crated and shipped to Switzerland.

His fourth wife, Oona O'Neill Chaplin, 28, and mother of four Chaplinettes, made a flying round trip to America to retrieve a reported \$5,000,000 in cash and securities out of the treasure America poured into his lap.

It looks as though Charlie is finally playing in real life the role he made so familiar with his dot of mustache, his teetering derby, flicking cane and grotesque shoes—the little man whose blunders bring the world down about his ears.

For, although Chaplin likes to describe himself as a citizen of the world, the focal point of almost his entire adult life has been Hollywood. Exile, voluntary or forced, will cut deep.

That was proved several years ago by an episode that can now be revealed by The Mirror. Charlie had made plans to go abroad. At the same moment behind-the-doors talks began in the Department of Justice in Washington about steps to bar his re-entry. Somehow there were leaks that came to Chaplin's ears. He quickly cancelled the trip.

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COMING ATTRACTIONS

- Charlie's Child Brides.
- Charlie's Shotgun Wedding.
- Charlie's Trouble Woman.
- The Chaplin Sex Trial.
- Chaplin and the Soviets.
- Chaplin and His Foster Country.

Surprise for Charlie?

Last September he must have thought the danger ended, for he, his young wife and their four children boarded the SS Queen Elizabeth with the announced intention of a six-month vacation in Europe. But as the liner plowed toward Charlie's native England the then Attorney General, James P. McGranery, announced his re-entry would be denied, pending an inquiry on whether the comedian is a fit person to live in our America.

That inquiry, when and if it comes, will undoubtedly pry into Charlie's career-long fondness for the tender charms of very young women—his slightly odorous match with Lita Grey and his explosive affair with Joan Barry in particular.

Also under fire is bound to come the long, long series of actions and statements that indicate he is either a dupe of the Communists or a full-blown and somewhat muddled

Turn to Page 45

ASE: Sex, Laughter and Politics

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CHAPLIN AND HIS PRESENT WIFE, FORMER OONA O'NEILL, IN RECENT PHOTO

Some Tough Questions for Chaplin

Can a genius expect the public to support his art although they condemn his morals?

Should Chaplin be punished now for moral lapses in the past?

If the government plans to bar his re-entry on a charge of moral turpitude, why was this action not taken at the time of the Joan Barry paternity trial on which the charge must be largely based?

Why did the government withhold action against Chaplin until he had been granted a re-entry permit and had left the country?

Should not a man to whom America has offered boundless opportunities reciprocate by taking out American citizenship?

Did Chaplin's praise of the Soviet Union and his failure to aid the American war effort in World War II constitute overt acts against his foster country?

What about leftist propaganda in Chaplin pictures?

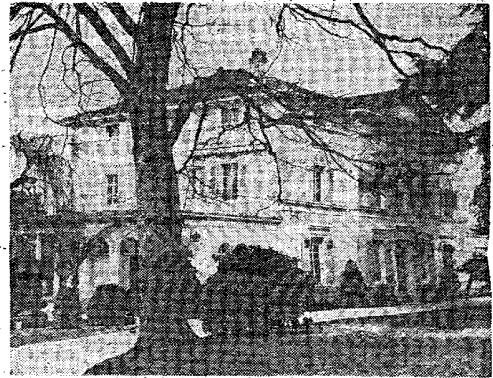
Should the public be prevented by private boycott from seeing a nonpropaganda film such as "Limelight" because of the political views of its maker?

Does Chaplin have any thorough understanding of social and political creeds?

Why has Chaplin never been called before a committee to investigate subversives?



WITH PAULETTE GODDARD IN 1941
They were divorced in 1942. Below, Chaplin was declared father of baby born to Joan Barry, in 1944.



NEW HOME IN SWITZERLAND
Chaplin leased the mansion this year. Below, as the now graying comic looked in "The Kid," 1923 movie.



Thomas L. Stokes

WASHINGTON—Texas is a big State, our biggest, in fact. Some Texans want to make it even bigger. They want, figuratively, to embrace a big chunk of the Gulf of Mexico, where all you can see is water.

The Texas expansionist story is intriguing because of the part it has come to play in the controversy over State or Federal ownership of offshore oil lands. Texas began by claiming the marginal seas up



to three leagues—10 or 11 miles—instead of the normal three-mile limit usually recognized in international matters. This claim Texas justifies on the grounds that such were her boundaries as an independent republic and that Congress recognized them in admitting Texas as a State.

But three leagues is not enough for Sen. Price Daniel, the Texas Democrat who bolted his party for Gen. Eisenhower in the campaign. In his bill is a provision which would give the State a 37½% royalty also on oil in the continental shelf which, in the case of Texas, extends some 175 miles into the Gulf of Mexico. That would make Texas a whopper.

This inflated proposal has had an interesting psychological effect. In comparison, it makes the gift to the States offered by the Eisenhower administration from low tide to the three-mile limit seem almost niggardly.

In sanctioning what it has, the Eisenhower administration has run counter to the Supreme Court's decision that these lands belong to all the people.

RATHER EMBARRASSING

There is, of course, method in the Texas expansionist story. Little oil has been discovered under the sea thus far in the boundary Texas claims, so rights are sought farther out in the continental shelf where it is believed there are rich oil deposits. The Texas gesture has become embarrassing to Sen. Spessard Holland (D) Fla., who is sponsoring a bill along lines favored by the Eisenhower administration for the "normal" boundaries.

Another prominent figure embarrassed by Medicine Man Price Daniel is Rep. Sam Rayburn, also of Texas, Democratic House leader, former Speaker. He may explode publicly, when the bill comes before the House, some of the things he is saying privately.

Perhaps we should all stop being serious about this monstrous grab of our natural resources. Maybe we should just regard Sen. Price Daniel as a counterpart of the New York city slicker who regularly sold Brooklyn Bridge.

The give-away of our public domain—and that is what it is—has become just that cynical.

We probably should take, it with a grin, as did the customers who were welcomed into the late Tex Guinan's night club by her:

"Hello, suckers!"

The Timid Soul

By H. T. Webster



THE PANTHER IN MR. MILQUETOAST SUDDENLY COMES TO THE SURFACE

Robert S. Allen

ADLAI AND THE 'PROS'

WASHINGTON—There is another side to those roars of rapturous Democratic acclaim for former Gov. Adlai Stevenson. Powerfully placed party leaders are far less ecstatic about him. This chilly backstage attitude is no secret to the 1952 standard-bearer.

He is fully aware as he departs today on his round-the-world study trip that he leaves behind him a highly uncertain situation regarding his future in the Democratic Party.



On the surface everything appeared harmonious between him and top Democratic leaders of Congress. But in their private talks with him recently, the story was quite different.

Specifically, they told him to keep hands off such explosive issues as tideland oil and FEPC.

"The safest and smartest thing you can do," proclaimed a Senate leader, "is to talk about the Republic. They need it and you won't get in trouble in your own party."

From inner party sources that differ sharply with them, Stevenson learned:

That the Congressional potentates have sternly admonished National Chairman Steve Mitchell to maintain a strictly

neutral position on the bitterly controversial tideland oil and civil rights issues.

An undercover plan is under way to "dump" Mitchell before the crucial Congressional elections next year. This ouster move will probably take place early in 1954. Key leader is Sen. Richard Russell.

Leading choice of this group for national chairman is Leslie Biffle, who recently retired as Secretary of the Senate. If the wily Arkansas can't make it, then second choice is Sen. Earle Clements, Ky. Both have the backing of former Vice-President Alben Barkley. However, former President Truman has told recent callers he is not enthusiastic about either Biffle or Clements.

The Presidential white hope of this faction is Sen. Stuart Symington, who won his seat in an upset victory last year. The tall, handsome and wealthy Missourian is very coy about being a White House aspirant, when asked about the matter, but he is showing marked signs of having been bitten by the bug.

Dolly Reitz

OCCUPATION: HOUSEWIFE

This morning I asked Twelve what he would like for his birthday next month.

"Well," he said, "I don't suppose you could get me the thing I'd really like."

"Maybe we could. What is it?"

"You know that little wire wheel they put inside of a squirrel's cage for the squirrel to run around on? Well, that's what I'd like—only in my size."

All the Children were ill last week. Some nasty bug invaded the premises and sent everybody's temperature up.

I never prepared so many trays in my life, or wiped so many noses, or sang so many songs, or told so many stories.

We made one interesting discovery during the week. Our Three is a hypochondriac. She enjoyed being sick and played it to the hilt. When I came home from the drugstore with a new fever thermometer and some aspirin, you would have thought I had taken them off the Christmas tree she was so thrilled.

Our older children, when they were her age, used to fight like young steers being dragged to the branding when they had to take some medicine. It used to

take the combined strength of their father and me to hold them down, force open their clenched jaws, and then hold the jaws shut until they finally choked and swallowed. Even then most of the medicine would run down their necks. I really don't think they ever got more than a small fraction of it.

But this baby is different. Her father got her up in the middle of the night and brought her into our bed, where she sat peacefully on my lap while he poured out a teaspoon of penicillin and prepared half an aspirin. She lapped it all up like a kitten, and then said to us, reassuringly, "I yike my new medicine."

The first time this happened we looked at each other in happy bewilderment. Could this be a child of ours, behaving at 4 a.m. in this angelic way? Had she come to us as a boon in our old age? What was the pitch?

We looked at her suspiciously to see whether or not she was just pulling our leg—but no, she was licking off her lips and smiling happily. She really liked the stuff. She then reminded us to take her temperature, and lay down obligingly.

Joseph and Stewart Alsop

JUDO IN FOGGY BOTTOMS

WASHINGTON—It is too bad the Eisenhower administration's new Far Eastern policy has been revealed piecemeal and by seepage. The design is both bolder in conception and more astute in detail than anyone realizes except a few insiders.

The most discussed part of the design is the scheme of "disengagement," as Secretary of State John Foster Dulles calls it.

In Korea, the American infantry is to be withdrawn from the battle line, and replaced by South Koreans. In Indo-China, the anti-Communist native army is to be greatly expanded—probably doubled—in order to reduce the burden on the French.

The most obvious results of "disengagement" are a prospective reduction of the American casualty rate in Korea, and the increase of western strength in reserve.

American divisions are actually to be deployed out of Korea, certainly to Japan, perhaps to the United States. But any redeployment of the French forces in Indo-China will certainly be impossible for a long time to come; while in Korea, the South Koreans will continue to need support by American artillery and other special branches of the ground forces, plus full air and naval support.

The military results will be less important than the political and psychological results. The first fruit of disengagement will be to revolutionize the hopeless pattern of costly stalemate. The Chinese effort in Korea is very, great. Even the Soviet effort is far from

inconsiderable. Under the new scheme, the Chinese and the Soviets are no longer to be rewarded for their effort by the spectacle of the "flower" of the American ground forces peripherally bogged down in Korea.

It is hard to think of anything that is more likely to disconcert Peking and Moscow than finding, one fine morning, that they are fighting South Koreans instead of Americans.

The planned major build-up of the Indo-Chinese anti-Communist armies will also give Peking and Moscow distasteful food for thought.

Meanwhile, Chiang Kai-shek's forces on Formosa will continue their pinprick coastal raids. As their forces are strengthened, Chiang may even try to take back some of the coastal islands that the Chinese Communists hold very lightly. But the real purpose of strengthening Chiang Kai-shek's forces and position is to provide a serious threat on the Chinese Communist flank.

Chinese intervention in Indo-China will invite a powerful flank attack on the Chinese coast. And an all-out Chinese offensive in Korea will remove the limits on the war there. These are the deterrents which, so to speak, reinsure the other parts of the new Far Eastern design. Viewed as a whole, this new design admirably combines prudence, ingenuity and courage. It proves the value of an effort by fresh minds to end the old "posture of paralyzed tension."



JOSEPH

What Do You Know?

BY DR. GEORGE W. CRANE

Score one point for a correct solution of each of the first five problems. The last problem counts five points.

- Sen. Olin Johnston (S.C.) says 100,000 overseas employees should be discharged as unnecessary, citing the fact that in Paris alone we have how many agencies with duplicated, overlapping staffs? 11 23 35 49
- Fodder usually refers to which one of these crops? Corn Wheat Soy beans Potatoes
- The gall bladder is connected with which one of these organs? Thyroid Kidney Liver Spleen
- A raven most nearly resembles which one of these fowls? Eagle Crow Hummingbird Oriole
- Gunpowder is supposed to have been invented by which people? Greeks Egyptians Russians Chinese
- Some of the objects shown below are usually found in city locations, as in banks or business offices, while others are farm implements: Try to distinguish between them on this basis by placing a check mark under the appropriate headings below. You are entitled to one point for each correct judgment:

	City	Farm
Combine	_____	_____
Mimeograph	_____	_____
Fodder	_____	_____
Stapling machine	_____	_____
Comptometer	_____	_____

Score yourself as follows: 0-2, poor; 3-6, average; 7-9, superior; 9-10, Very superior. (Answers to test on Page 22)



\$15 MILLION LOOK AT OUR FREEDOM

When as respectable and eminently non-Communist an institution as the Ford Foundation decides that American "individual freedom" faces a crisis, its views merit soberest consideration by all thinking people.

Trustees of the foundation have earmarked \$15,000,000, a sizable sum even in these free-wheeling days, for a thorough study by its "Fund for the Republic." Major objectives include survey of:

Restrictions and assaults upon academic freedom.

Due process and equal protection of the laws.

Protection of minority rights.

Censorship, boycotting and blacklisting activities by private groups.

The principle of "guilt by association."

Beyond doubt, these are the five touchiest areas in the field of civil rights today. Communists, part of an undeniable conspiracy, hide out behind the very freedoms they claim are threatened. But by the same token, overly zealous anti-Communists, the extremists of the "far right," also endanger these freedoms in their noisy chase after the Reds.

Scattergun procedures in Congressional committee hearings, wildcat picket lines thrown around "objectionable" movies, irresponsible public utterances—all these have beclouded a desperately important issue.

That issue is internal security. It is, boiled down, safeguarding all that we as Americans hold precious, against the snakelike menace of world Communism.

This is no job for cynical officeholders who discovered, much to their delight, that there is political capital to be made out of fear.

In his state-of-the-Union message, President Eisenhower said flatly:

"Primary responsibility for keeping out the disloyal and dangerous rests squarely upon the executive branch. When this branch so conducts itself as to require policing by another branch of the government it invites disorder and confusion."

Certainly the U.S. people voted no mandate for witch-hunting last November.

They believed they were placing ultimate accountability for this solemn matter of weeding out Communism in good hands—Ike's hands.

We think it highly significant that Mr. Eisenhower's acceptance of full responsibility has been restated. We also deem it good that the Ford Foundation is lending its prestige, finances and expert manpower to the patriotic task of restoring "respectability to individual freedom."

CALDWELL GOOD PICK FOR HIGHWAY PATROL

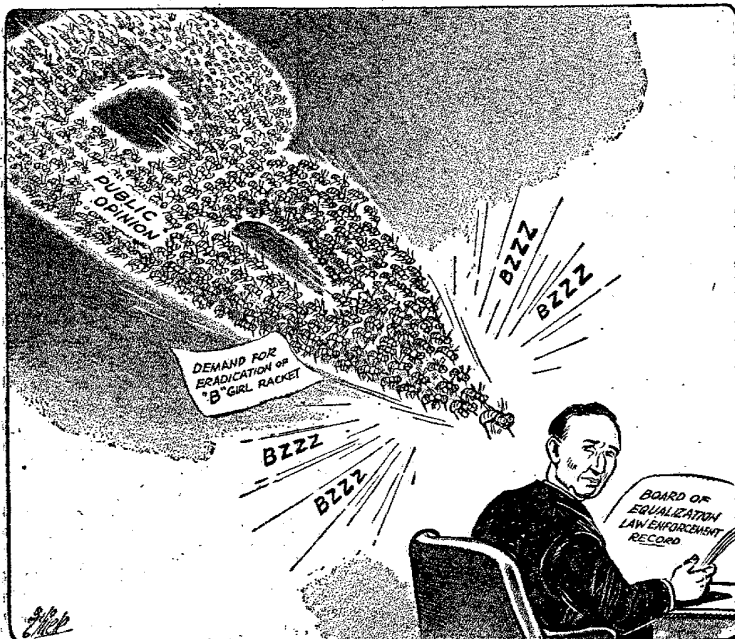
Appointment of Los Angeles' Dep. Chief of Police Bernard R. Caldwell to the important post of commissioner of the California Highway Patrol is a forward step in State police relations.

Caldwell has served long and faithfully with the nation's third largest city. He is a traffic expert. He is a professional, NOT a politician, NOT a self-seeker.

In his new job Caldwell inherits some difficult problems. The CHP operates with limited personnel, its contacts with the State Legislature have been obscured by personal feuds, and its overall patrol task is growing constantly.

We believe Caldwell is the right man for this man-sized chore. And, to put it tritely but truly, Los Angeles' loss is California's gain.

'B' AS IN BONELLI



EDITOR'S NOTE: The other day a motorist in Germany received a gold medal because he has driven since 1912—41 years—without an accident. Can any Mailbag reader beat that record?

Think a Little

I'm in the position of the plumber or your X-ray technician mentioned by Dr. D. B. I am a small auto garage owner. People have come to me for various analyses of their engines or auto problems. They can take from 30 minutes to an hour of my time and that possibly of my employee. They can then, and frequently do, leave and no bill is made, nothing is collected.

I have yet to hear of anyone making a first time office call to a doctor and not be billed for it, regardless of the nature of the patient's call. I am sure that it must happen sometimes though. With all due respect for your profession, Doctor, and I do mean that sincerely, you will not put yourself in the layman's position and talk his language.

I don't begrudge the doctors their potential income. However, I do wish the private doctors would think a little when they bill the people in mediocre income groups; instead of keeping them perpetually in debt, and scared to call on them when need arises.

ART BENSON,
North Hollywood.

Where's Her Coat?

It is really discouraging to me to discover that when someone accidentally takes an article not belonging to him, he does not return it.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 15, my husband and I attended the Pan-Pacific Theater.

I draped my new, bright green coat over the back of the seat directly in front of me. When the family sitting in front of us got ready to leave, they gathered their belongings together and gathered my coat in with their own things.

They hadn't been gone more than five minutes when I noticed my coat was gone and realized what had happened. I know this family (mother, father and three children) did not deliberately take my coat, but so far, they have not returned it to the theater.

I need the coat.
MRS. JANIE SANDERS,
Los Angeles.

'I Told You So'

With all the recent price raises since or when price control goes off, I feel sure that the Republican party is doing just what the Democrats said, "You never had it so good. Why make a change?"

I can see no need of a price increase if one reads the markets. Seems they all made money. But then why not go for broke and see how much we can take or pay? Repeal of excess profit taxes for Mr. Big and no cut in tax for Mr. Small will give the people who did vote for Adlai a chance to say "I told you so."

F. SCHELDE,
Van Nuys.

SPARKS

By Willis Forbes



Don't be surprised if luck runs against you when you travel in the wrong direction.

Copyright, 1953, Mirror Enterprises

Vote for Auditorium

I am glad to see that your paper is so much in favor of the bond issue for a new auditorium at the election in May. It is a shame that the third largest city in the U.S.A. doesn't have a decent auditorium.

This building should have been built years ago. We are losing thousands of dollars every year on conventions because we don't have a decent and large enough structure to hold them in.

Let's all us voters get out and vote for this fine structure on May 26.

JAMES WATKINS,
Los Angeles.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The bond issue needs a two-thirds majority. So don't fail to vote.

French View

I found your articles about teenagers very interesting. I am French and been in the U.S.A. for about one year, 28 and single. It isn't only a need but a necessity to explain more often to the youth in very simple words, what and why. Sometimes it is very tough to tell the truth and to be accepted. It hurts.

As a French reporter said after visiting New York, "The American children have everything but what they're missing an awful lot is their folks." I think that a "home education" is at least as important as a college education.

I love this country; it is a great country and a great people.

DAVID R. ROUSSEAU,
Hollywood.

Roving Dogs

Let's face it. Those dog owners who permit their pets to run the streets aren't sincerely interested in the poor beasts; nor are they particularly interested in being good neighbors.

A street dog is fair game for a variety of diseases. Motorists must risk killing themselves or other innocents to avoid hitting unfortunate animals owned by so-called dog lovers. The long-suffering neighbors must tolerate filth, upset trash cans, ruined plants and shrubs.

It would be a step in the right direction if all the street dogs were inoculated against rabies but I for one do not think that such a thing will ever come to pass.

DOG OWNER,
North Hollywood.

Fair Trade Law

Now that the government is doing away with price controls, will big business do away with its private price control act—commonly called the fair trade act?

It is said by such business that the price controls and the fair trade act protects brands. But brands are protected by first; the quality of the merchandise; second, the honor of the company in making good on its guarantees.

A VETERAN,
Los Angeles.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Continued from center fold
sympathizer with the enemies
of his foster country.

Moreover, his women and his
politics intermingle.

It can be disclosed that
both Lita Grey and Joan
Barry have given state-
ments to immigration au-
thorities very recently,
dealing with Charlie's left-
wing bent. The meat of
those statements will be
served out later in this se-
ries.

To gain some understanding
of Charlie's political slant
something must be known of
his early life. And perhaps the
facts of his grimy beginning
in the soot-laden London slums
may help to explain why he
turned for love to the very
young and very beautiful.

He was born April 16, 1889,
the son of parents who were
vaudevillians, of talents that
brought them no great success,
only a living of sorts. Too much
of the money they did earn
went for drink for the father.
He died of alcoholism when
Charlie was 3.

The mother, Hannah, made
desperate and pitiful efforts to
keep her family, consisting of
Charlie and his half-brother
Sydney, 7, together after the
father's death. Their care pre-
vented her from taking theat-
rical engagements. She got
sewing jobs, but they brought
in little money.

The rent for the small, bare
home in Kennington was al-
ways a problem. A bigger and
daily problem was food itself.
Hunger was a close and con-
stant companion.

Then tragedy hit again. Han-
nah had a complete breakdown
and was taken to a hospital.
For a while Charlie and Syd
lived like little outcasts. They
slept in parks, fed on market
scraps, roamed the streets re-
sponsible to no one. A year
in a workhouse orphanage fol-
lowed that.

The mother recovered enough
to take the children with her
again. By then Charlie was old
enough to bring in some in-
come. He sold newspapers at
Ludgate Circus, much of the
time in his bare feet because
shoes had to be saved. He
earned pennies opening car-

riage doors at the theater, he
ran messages and at one time
enjoyed the exalted position of
lather-boy in a barber shop.

Meanwhile, he was discover-
ing talents as a mimic, a singer,
a dancer and a droll comedian.
He began to obtain small en-
gagements in the English the-
ater. His career started to build
and by the time he was 24 he
was in Hollywood on his way
to dazzling fame and un-
dreamed-of wealth.

But the earlier years had
left their scars. Their influence
came out in the character that
became his hallmark almost at
the dawn of his Hollywood car-
reer—the underdog, the little
tramp against whom the mighty
of the world were always ar-
rayed.

It does much to explain his
politics, if that is what mud-
dled thinking on society can be
called. However, it might be
added parenthetically that many
Americans—and Englishmen—
have endured the same sordid
beginnings without any twisted
after-effects.

Those drab first years when
poverty forbade him the lux-
uries and pleasures of life,
when he could only eye them
as he pressed a nose to a cold
shop window, may also explain
his urge to brush aside the
taboos in later life and reach
avidly for young beauty.

(TOMORROW: Charlie
and the child brides.)

THIS IS A FACT SHEET CONTAINING PERTINENT
MATERIAL ON THE COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS AND
ACTIVITIES OF CHARLES CHAPLIN

On September 20, 1952 Attorney General McGranery ordered Charles Chaplin barred from the U.S. until a hearing to determine his admissibility under U.S. laws is held. McGranery labeled Chaplin an "unsavory character" and accused the comedian of making statements "indicating a leering, sneering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him."

There are only two possible grounds for refusing admittance to a resident alien: subversive political activities and/or connections and moral turpitude.

Charles Chaplin arrived in the U.S. from England in 1912.

The Red Russian revolution occurred in 1917.

"Chaplin has been a long friend of the Soviet Union since 1917."
DAILY WORKER, 3-5-44.

"A year or so after 1917 Chaplin joined the ranks of artists and professionals who upheld the world-shaking Russian revolution."
DAILY WORKER, 9-24-52.

In 1921 Charles Chaplin said: "Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. I must be interested in it."

PRAVDA No. 7, January 12, 1923, page 5: "Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of America. According to the latest information he has joined the American Communists When we decide to build a 'factory of laughter' (of course, it will be a 'cinema factory'), the Presidium of the Comintern will have to consider the request of a group of Communist cinema workers: 'for the transfer of Comrade Charlie Chaplin from America to the RSFSR (Russian Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics) as a matter of Party discipline.....' However, he has been dying to come to us for a long time" NIKOLAI LEBEDEV.

"His (Chaplin's) first wife, Mildred Harris, complained after their divorce in 1920, that his socialistic theories had done much to wreck their marriage. 'He brought his radical friends to the house and I didn't like them. I wouldn't eat with them.

*Source:
American Legion
distributed Dec 1952*

The trouble with Charlie's socialism was that he wanted to do the preaching and let me do the practicing. He talked a lot about how wrong it was to spend money on luxuries. That was why he wouldn't let me have a car. But he had a big machine himself. I had to take taxis and then he found fault with the bill." THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, 12-52.

"William Z. Foster (present head of Communist Party, U.S.A.) was in Los Angeles shortly before the party convention at Bridgeman, Michigan (8-22-1922) and was a guest of honor at a reception given by Charles Chaplin. At this reception the great importance of motion pictures for the cause of the ... communist revolution was openly discussed." REDS IN AMERICA, Page 150, published in 1924, written by R.M. Whitney.

"Chaplin's name was used by the (Red Front) American Committee for Relief of Russian Children early in 1922." REDS IN AMERICA, Page 152.

Charles Chaplin submitted the shooting script of his comedy MODERN TIMES to the Moscow Cinema Board for approval before making the film in Hollywood. DAILY WORKER, 1936.

"Diego Rivera told me Chaplin had given \$50,000. to the Communist cause." ESQUIRE MAGAZINE, June 1937, article by Jim Tully, "King of Laughter," Page 231.

Chaplin sent greetings to the USSR on the 20th anniversary of the Russian revolution. WESTERN WORKER, 11-11-37.

Headline: "RUSSIANS HONOR CHAPLIN ON BIRTHDAY". Dateline 4/17; Moscow. Soviet Russian newspapers stressed the social significance of Charles Chaplin's art in connection with the celebration of his 50th birthday. LOS ANGELES TIMES, 4-18-39.

Charles Chaplin spoke at Carnegie Hall in New York on October 16, 1942 under the auspices of the ARTISTS' FRONT TO WIN THE WAR. This organization was cited as a communist front by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Chaplin shouted, "Thank God for Communism!" At this time the General Staff had announced that the Allies were not yet ready to open a Second Front in Normandy, but nevertheless Charles Chaplin said, "Stalin would not ask for it unless he thought it were possible." In this same speech Chaplin said to a cheering crowd: "They say Communism may spread all over the world and I say, 'So what?'" Quotes from DAILY WORKER, 10-25-42.

"At a Hollywood party given for a Soviet official, Mikhail Kalatozov, Chaplin urged the sending of an American delegation to Moscow to study not only films but politics as well." LOS ANGELES TIMES, 8-23-43.

Chaplin wrote a lengthy tribute in memory of Art Young, the Communist leader. NEW MASSES, 2-1-44.

In 1944 Charles Chaplin was a sponsor of the PEOPLE'S RADIO FOUNDATION, INC., which was declared subversive and communist by the Attorney General.

In 1944 Charles Chaplin was a sponsor of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP. This was cited as the Communist Party's principal front by the House Un-American Activities Committee and declared subversive and communist by the Attorney General.

On May 5, 1946 Charles Chaplin attended a party for Russian officials aboard a Soviet tanker, Pier 44, Long Beach, Calif., just two months after Winston Churchill had warned the world against Soviet aggression in his speech at Fulton, Missouri. LOS ANGELES TIMES, 5-6-46.

Theodore Dreiser, the writer, was an avowed and open member of the Communist Party. John Howard Lawson eulogized him at the funeral at which Charles Chaplin served as a pall bearer and read a poem. "Dreiser's influence will be missed among all freedom-loving people." Chaplin's statement to DAILY WORKER, 1-14-46.

Chaplin protested contempt charges against Gerhardt Eisler, the representative of the Communist International attached to the Communist Party of the U.S.A. DAILY WORKER, ~~6-8-47~~. 6-4-47

Chaplin protested contempt charges against Eugene Dennis (head of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.). DAILY WORKER, 6-8-47.

Chaplin protested contempt charges against Leon Josephson, Communist Party functionary. DAILY WORKER, 6-8-47.

Chaplin contributed publicly \$500. to the Progressive Party at Gilmore Stadium rally in Los Angeles. NEWSWEEK, 6-9-47. (The Progressive Party is the open face of the Communist Party of the United States)

Chaplin sponsored a rally of the Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee, Shrine Auditorium, HOLLYWOOD CITIZEN NEWS, 9-7-47. Cited Communist Front by House Un-American Activities Committee, 3-29-44. Cited as subversive and communist, Attorney General, 12-4-47.

Headline: "ROUMANIANS HONOR CHAPLIN, ROBESON". Dateline Bucharest, Oct. 18. "Charles Chaplin and Paul Robeson were elected to be honorary presidents of the Annual Congress of Artists, Writers, & Printing Workers which opened in this Roumanian capital today ... " LOS ANGELES TIMES, 10-19-47.

Former Communist Howard Rushmore, one-time film editor of the DAILY WORKER, said under oath before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 22, 1947, about Charles Chaplin and his relationship with the DAILY WORKER: "He was what we call ... 'a sacred cow' ... someone you always give favorable publicity to and a lot of it."

On November 21, 1947 Charles Chaplin cabled Pablo Picasso, the notorious Spanish communist, "Can you head Committee of French Artists to protest to American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hans Eisler and simultaneously send me a copy of protest for use here? Greetings." DAILY WORKER, 11-22-47.

"I shall perhaps leave the U.S. I have made up my mind to declare war once and for all on Hollywood and its inhabitants." HOLLYWOOD REPORTER, 12-11-47.

Herbert Biberman, the well-known Communist leader, was photographed holding up a check for \$200. donated by Charles Chaplin at a meeting at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles honoring the Red Dean of Canterbury. Charles Chaplin was a sponsor of this meeting. LOS ANGELES HERALD EXPRESS, 12-10-48.

In 1948, Hans Eisler had left the country after being labeled a "dangerous alien." Charles Chaplin stated that he was a friend of his and he was "very proud" of this. THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, 12-52.

In March 1949 Charles Chaplin was a sponsor of the CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS FOR WORLD PEACE, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. This meeting was considered important enough by the Soviet Union for them to send highly-placed officials to the meeting. The meeting was branded as a communist front by the Attorney General before it took place. HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Headline: "COMEDIAN CHAPLIN JOINS WITH PARIS PEACE GROUP," Dateline, Paris, 4-4-49. "Movie actor Charles Chaplin has joined with the communist-organized WORLD PEACE CONGRESS to be held here later this month it was announced today." When asked for comment in regard to the above report, Chaplin said: "I am never suspicious of anybody who is working for world peace." LOS ANGELES TIMES, 4-5-49.

Frederick Joliot-Curie, the French communist and atomic scientist, headed the WORLD CONGRESS FOR PEACE. This is the same scientist who was removed from the French Atomic Laboratory for subversive activities. Frederick Joliot-Curie announced that Charles Chaplin would be in Paris as an American delegate. Charles Chaplin did not appear. Neither did he explain his sponsorship of this conference which was attended by leading communists from all over the world. CALIFORNIA SENATE FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE REPORT.

In August, 1949 another phony peace conference was called, this time in Mexico City. It was known as the AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR WORLD PEACE. Again, in spite of warnings by the U.S. government, Chaplin sponsored this organization. CALIFORNIA SENATE FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE REPORT.

Sponsor, National Council of American Soviet Friendship. Cited as subversive and communist by the Attorney General, 12-4-47, 10-21-48. Name listed on letterhead of above organization, 10-26-49.

When communists John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, Hollywood screenwriters, appealed their cases to the Supreme Court, Charles Chaplin was among those who signed the amicus curiae brief, interceding for them. ADVERTISEMENT, HOLLYWOOD REPORTER, 10-28-49.

"Chaplin will speak at ceremonies honoring eight defendants of the 'Hollywood Ten' just before they board their plane at the Inglewood Airport." PEOPLE'S WORLD, 6-14-50.

Headline: "MISS HEPBURN AND CHAPLIN GET RED BID." Dateline, Duesseldorf, July 29, 1950. Charlie Chaplin and Katherine Hepburn of the films have been invited to attend a Communist-sponsored peace demonstration in the Ruhr this September. The Dean of Canterbury and French atomic scientist Frederick Joliot-Curie also have been invited. LOS ANGELES TIMES, 7-30-50.

"I persist in the unswerving integrity of my personal opinions: no pressure can make me change them. For over thirty years I have lived in a goldfish bowl constantly dependent, submissive to publicity and all sorts of pressure. I hold on to whatever I believe in, in all sincerity, and will keep up my beliefs so long as I see no valid reason to change them." And as someone was asking him what were his actual beliefs, Chaplin replied: "I am an aider and abettor of peace." TOUS LES ARTS, Paris, 4-3-52. This magazine is a French "cultural" communist paper.

When asked why he had never become an American citizen, Chaplin said: "I am an internationalist. I do not believe in nationalism because that makes for war."

During World War I Charles Chaplin never returned to the land of his birth to offer his services or to help entertain the troops. As a result he was twice burned in effigy in the streets of London.

During World War II Charles Chaplin never entertained for the U.S.O., the Stage Door Canteen or the Hollywood Canteen. His sole contribution to the war effort, as far as is known, was a check for \$500. to the American Red Cross, after he had refused to broadcast an appeal for them.

But Chaplin did record a salute to the Red armies which closed with the words: "Russia, the future is yours."

Charles Chaplin has described himself as a "paying guest" of the U.S. but in 1932 the Treasury Department ruled that he had used subterfuge to avoid taxes and ordered him to pay a deficiency of \$1,174,000. for evasion.

"The American Legion's National Executive Committee today called upon all motion picture distributors to withhold Chaplin's movie, 'Limelight', until the Department of Justice has ruled whether he can return from England." LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPRESS, 10-13-52.

This fact sheet has not concerned itself with Chaplin's personal life, his many marriages and highly-publicized romances, his trial under the Mann Act for which he was acquitted - although he was later compelled by law to support the child he swore under oath was not his.

We leave the matter of Chaplin's personal life, the question of whether he is guilty of moral turpitude, to others - and to the office of the Attorney General of the United States -- but we would be derelict in our duty did we not bring this partial record of Chaplin's pro-Communist activities and affiliations to the attention of the public.

BUL. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 SEP 29 1952
 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
 12 SEP 26 1952

June 12
Wm. J. ...

you after
Gerald L. Smith
Bachelor of Laws
Attaches of James R. Colred

Charles Chaplin
has contributed greatly
to enjoyment of movie
+ contributed to you

Let's be fair
and believe in

Chaplin Lands In France, Gets Big Welcome

**European Press Raps
U. S. Ban on His Return**

By United Press
CHERBOURG, France, Sept. 22.—Charlie Chaplin came back to Europe today for the first time since 1931 to find himself the star of a trans-Atlantic controversy over the ban against his re-entering the United States.

As the liner Queen Elizabeth steamed into Cherbourg Harbor, reporters and photographers warmed through this port preparing to go aboard the ship along with a number of Britons who came to accompany Chaplin on the last lap of the voyage to Southampton.

Welcomed Like Hero

Chaplin will make a statement this afternoon to newspapermen aboard the ship, his friend, Charles Crocker said.

Chaplin already was being given a virtual hero's welcome by the French and British press as a result of the U. S. Justice Department's order for an inquiry before he can re-enter the United States.

Crocker said Chaplin was "very happy" about the press comment.

Several French newspapers said Chaplin should be offered political asylum in France. The liberal News Chronicle of London said: "Sack him, Mr. McGranery. Sack him and let us have him."

Attack Deplored

A radio message was sent Chaplin at breakfast by a London political group, the Hampstead Liberal Association. It said: "Welcome. We deplore attack on persons."

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1952
CRIMINAL DIVISION

NOTICE
PLEASE
DO NOT REMOVE THIS
SLIP FROM THE ATTACHED
CORRESPONDENCE SINCE
IT IS A PERMANENT PART
OF THE RECORD.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

146-1-12-127

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 SEP 23 1952

RECORDS SECTION

INTERNAL SECURITY

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SEP 26 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

RECORDS
ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

As Pegler Sees It

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

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Continued from Page 4

(the Herald-Tribune Sunday book section and she was an intimate friend of Wendell Willkie during the period when he went haywire over Russia.

Stone is remembered for a wild spat with Cordell Hull when the Secretary of State reverted to his hill-billy character and demanded that Stone tell him his real name. Stone said this was a blow below the belt.

On the journey to New York for this Communist rally, Chaplin brought along the young woman who later bore him the illegitimate baby. For this he was indicted under the White Slave Act. He was tried on the Mann Act indictment and acquitted.

Although Chaplin once remarked that he had been a

"paying guest" of the United States during his 40 years here and made a point of his claim that he paid American income tax on money derived from other countries, the fact is, nevertheless, that he did try to swindle the Treasury and, in 1932, in President Hoover's term, he was forced to pay a "tax deficiency" of \$1,174,000.

The late Elmer Irey, who was coordinator of all the Treasury investigating agencies, disclosed that Chaplin devised a trick of paying large amounts to a relative representing that individual as a business partner. Irey's men found out, however, that the relative was slipping the money back to Chaplin.

No one in Hollywood knows Charley Chaplin better than Louella Parsons. Only she could write the true, inside story of this controversial character. Watch for her exclusive series starting Monday in the New York Journal-American.

Chaplin is making his first visit to the land of his birth in 21 years. At least one member of the royal family is expected to attend the world premier of his new film, "Limelight," on Oct. 15 for the benefit of the Society for the Blind.

Actress Claire Bloom, Chaplin's leading lady in the new film, said the U. S. move "is a wicked and cruel thing."

As Pegler Sees It

Hails McGranery's Ban Of Chaplin Pending Probe

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

THE DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, JAMES McGRANERY, to prevent the return of Charlie Chaplin to the United States if he should be found guilty of "subversive tendencies" is the first honest show of initiative against the Red Front of Hollywood by the Department of Justice in the entire campaign against the treason.



WESTBROOK PEGLER

I take some pleasure in the timing of my pastoral on the subject of this fellow's rotten personal career which appeared just before Mr. McGranery's announcement of his intentions.

I would like to say that I have met Chaplin only once, and that nothing ever has occurred to create any personal malice to complicate my objective detestation of a filthy character who is a menace to young girls and whose attitude toward the enemies of the United States is no matter of mere suspicion.

Chaplin's brutality to a pregnant young woman whom he had lured to his mansion in Beverly Hills after he had observed her weakness from hunger and her frightened expression is a classic worthy of that art which is imputed to him by a cult of propagandists who find beauty in the sordid.

Hedda Hopper, the Hollywood gossip, told us in her recent book, "From Under My Hat," that Chaplin recounted with gusto the three days that he spent with the girl and then complained peevishly of her impudence in returning to his home, although it seems fairly obvious that she was hungry again by then, for Chaplin is notoriously stingy and probably gave her no money to go on with.

THIS YOUNG WOMAN LATER WAS SENTENCED TO 90 DAYS in jail for bothering Chaplin, the sentence being suspended on condition that she stay away from Beverly Hills. When she violated that condition by calling again, Chaplin called the police and this time she got an actual term of 30 days and went to jail where a prison doctor determined that she was pregnant.

On her first arraignment, the time she got 90 days, as she turned away from the bar to leave the court-room, broke, dazed and pregnant, a Beverly Hills policeman sidled up to her and gave her \$100 and a tourist ticket to New York.

She asked the cop whether Chaplin had sent him with the money and the ticket. He wouldn't answer. Later, in a trial, Chaplin's paternity was established and he was ordered by the court to pay a small alimony, for his baby's support.

The late Haldeman-Julius, a pro-Communist pamphleteer, who poured forth a stream of obscenity and anti-

Christian propaganda from Girard, Kansas, for many years, was an intimate friend of Chaplin at one stage of their sympathetic careers. In one of his essays describing a visit to Chaplin's home during his brief dalliance with one of the three children whom Chaplin married, Haldeman-Julius made merry over a spectacle—the disgusting nature of which, of course, was not apparent to a fellow of his low character.

Haldeman-Julius eventually was convicted of cheating on his income tax and sentenced to prison. He was found dead in his swimming pool soon afterward.

As to Chaplin's record of association with Communists which may be held against him on his attempt to re-enter the United States, there is abundant material.

This includes a radio message sent from Chaplin's home, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, on Nov. 21, 1947, well after the war, be it noted, to Pablo Picasso, a notorious Spanish Communist and exile from Spain, living in Paris. The message read:

"Can you head committee of French artists to protest to American embassy in Paris, the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hans Eisler and simultaneously send me a copy of protest for use here. Greetings."

Eisler was the Communist musician who was sneaked into the United States thanks to the persistent, repeated intervention of Eleanor Roosevelt with Sumner Welles and others in the State Department. He was coddled by the so-called New School of Social Research, a Rockefeller Foundation project in New York, but finally exhausted his privileges and went back to Czechoslovakia where he became a functionary of the Kremlin's puppet government.

Chaplin was a close friend and associate of Eisler in Hollywood. The Rockefeller Foundation gave a specific grant of \$25,000 for Eisler's "project" which was falsely represented as a class in music.

Chaplin was listed as a "sponsor" in the propaganda of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the Peoples' Radio Foundation and the American Continental Congress for World Peace which was held in Mexico City.

THE FIRST TWO OF THESE WERE NAMED in the Attorney-General's list of subversive organizations and the so-called Continental Congress was condemned as a straight Communist front by the State Department and the House Committee.

Chaplin's name also showed up on the court brief filed by a group of Hollywood personalities in 1949 in favor of the notorious "Hollywood Ten." This was a group of writers and other movie hacks who went to prison for contempt of Congress in refusing to give information.

In October, 1942, the Daily Worker said Chaplin addressed as "comrades" a rally at Carnegie Hall, New York, to demand a second front to save Russian lives by the sacrifice of American lives.

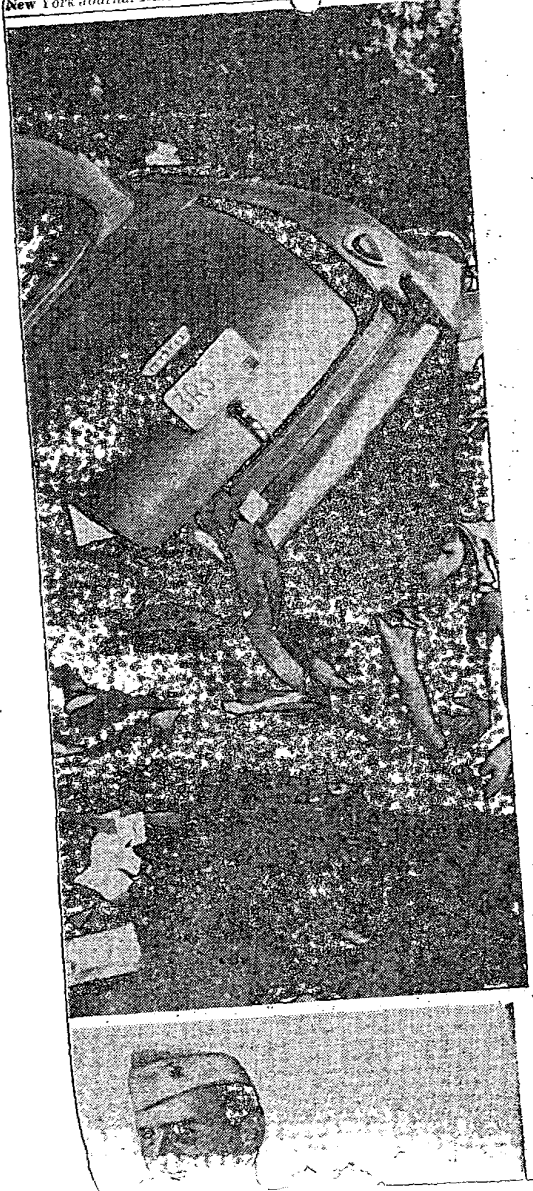
In this address, Chaplin praised Franklin D. Roosevelt because Roosevelt had released Earl Browder from prison and directly on the subject of communism said:

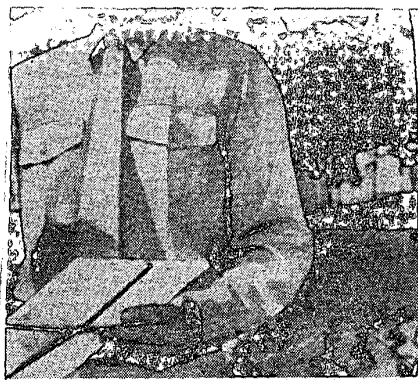
"They say communism may spread all over the world. And I say, 'so what?' The Communists are ordinary people, like ourselves who love duty and love life."

He also praised Harry Bridges, the Communist commissar of the ports of the American West Coast, now under order of deportation.

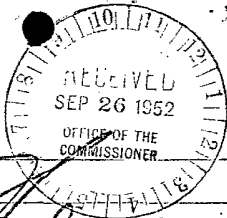
THE SPONSORS OF THIS RALLY INCLUDED LILLIAN HELLMAN, Carl Van Doren, I. F. Stone, a New York propagandist and Rockwell Kent, all notorious figures. Van Doren's widow for years has been the editor of

Continued on Page 8.





center), publisher of the San Francisco Call Bulletin. Hearst, publisher of the Los Angeles Herald and Examiner, laboratories, acclaimed as the nation's largest and most modern for anti-tuberculosis research, were made possible through a grant from the Hearst Foundation. International News Soundphoto.



RECEIVED

SEP 21 1952

Criminal Division

These are
many of the
files for
J. Edgar Hoover
of the FBI
which were
sent to
James C. [unclear]

146-1-2-1327

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 SEP 24 1952

INTERNAL SECURITY

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

About People—

Chaplin Facing 'Bum's Rush'

Re-Entry Ban Is Ordered

Comedian, Family En Route to Europe

(Compiled from local and United Press dispatches.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Justice Department scheduled a new starring role for Charlie Chaplin today in an effort to determine whether the little tramp of the silent movies should be given his most important "bum's rush."

Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery ordered the Immigration Service to bar the comedian from re-entering the U. S. until a hearing has been held to decide if he is admissible under U. S. laws.

Chaplin, a British subject, who has lived in this country for some 40 years without applying for naturalization, sailed for his native England last Wednesday with his wife and four children. His wife is Oona O'Neill, daughter of the American playwright Eugene O'Neill.

"Guilty of Nothing"
In Hollywood, Chaplin's attorney said the famed comedian was cleared four years ago by the immigration and justice departments "of any subversive activities" and "is guilty of nothing."

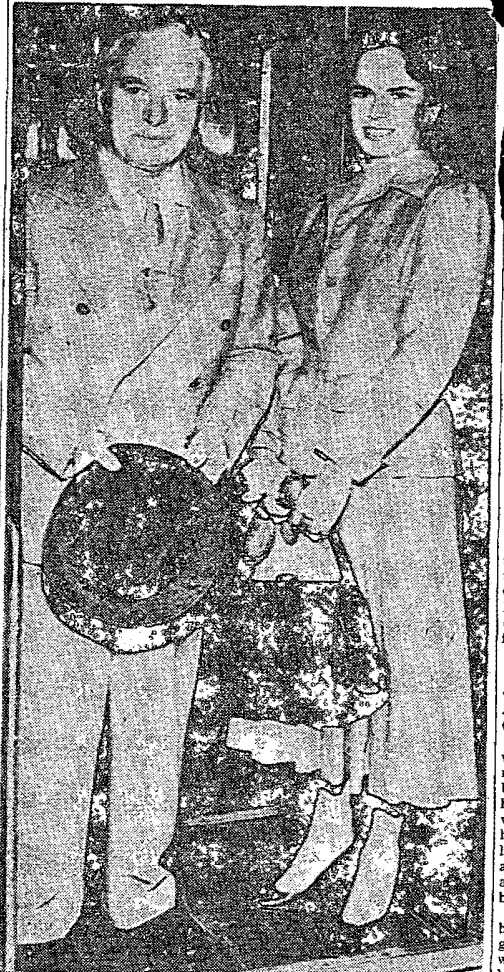
In a heated statement, Lawyer Loyd Wright accused the attorney general of "a cheap political trick."

McGranery gave no reason for this order, nor would Justice Department aides elaborate on his statement.

Chaplin Under Attack

Under U. S. immigration laws, moral turpitude and political associations are important factors in determining whether an alien can enter this country. In recent years, Chaplin has come under attack on both counts in Congress and the courts.

Chaplin, on board the S. S. Queen Elizabeth at sea, when informed of McGranery's order said he assumed the U. S. Government will "recognize the validity" of his re-entry permit granted him before sailing.



FACES U. S. BAN—Movie actor Charles Chaplin and wife, the former Oona O'Neill, just before they sailed for Europe on the liner Queen Elizabeth. Chaplin's re-entry permit has been revoked pending a hearing into his fitness to reside in this country.

Just \$70,000 in Cash

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John Keating, left, and Frank Van Dervort, right, stand with their captives, the two youths who were part of a trio which last night held up Mrs. Golden. The two youths were part of a trio which last night held up Mrs. Golden, getting \$1000.

Police Capture Youths After Two Holdups

Bar Patron Shot in One Robbery Attempt

Police today are holding three young gunmen, captured a few hours after two of them robbed a Clement-st variety store and the third attempted to hold up a Marina District tavern.

Credit for the quick captures went to Inspectors John Keating and Frank Van Dervort, who were questioning the holdup men today to determine whether they were responsible for other recent robberies.

\$1000 in Express Checks

The inspectors' work began at 8 o'clock last night, when two of the gunmen walked into a variety store at 2211 Clement-st and forced the owner, Mrs. Dorothy Owens, to hand over \$1000 in money order express checks. The third man waited outside in a gray sedan.

After the three drove off, Mrs. Owens phoned their descriptions to police. The descriptions went out over the police radio and Inspectors Keating and Van Dervort picked them up.

Two hours after the robbery,

Dear Sir

RECEIVED

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

SEP 24 1952

146-12-1327

CRIMINAL DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SECRET 852

CRIM - INTERNAL SECURITY

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

While reading your piece in the Washington Post (I was so surprised to see your article on Chaplin a man with a family good looking washing work for people and a good Joe Payer

I did not think Washington could sink so low and mean to do such a thing considering what has gone on in Washington with the officials and the grafting Police who now is a good law abiding compared with Chaplin it is really revolting to think our country is so mean after granting a man an honorary permit it is just like giving a person a present then sticking him in the back with the other hand why not be honest about it, as it is certainly not an act for a Christian country to be so underhanded he has been open with what he has done and paid off his debts not robbed the country but made money for it - the grafting Police I speak for Expenses.

I am a friend of Chaplin, I don't even know him but I like to see our country's reputation kept good it is bad enough now with all the corruption you may not take notice of this but I heard many whisper troubles say them what a dirty trick

From a Good American

This case should be dropped
It was cleared by Immigration + Justice Department
that is enough

I am writing with
ill feeling against any one
but for justice if there is need



The laws of this anti-communist (?)

country says that any alien who might apply for citizenship who is not a fit person must be deported.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
12 SEP 23 1952

This Chaplin has been in this country for about 40 years. He has made millions of dollars & still doesn't think enough of our country to have applied (in 40 years) for citizenship. Throw the bum out & back to England. If you allow him into this country ever again, every soldier who has died fighting the damn communist will roll over in their grave & Stalin will feel like giving certain officials in this country a medal. ^{(b)(6)} Keep the bum out!!

Floyd Kemp

[Redacted]

Royal Oak, Mich

M. Blasetti

NY
TIMES

FREE PLAYWRIGHT IS DECLARED VITAL

Marc Connelly Tells UNESCO Parley in Venice Thought Control Dilutes Theatre

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
VENICE, Italy, Sept. 23.—The need for the absolute freedom of the playwright was emphasized today by Marc Connelly, United States playwright, to the delegates of thirty-five countries attending the International Conference of Artists sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Mr. Connelly told the conference, whose theme is freedom of the artist, that any control tended to dilute and deteriorate the theatre.

"The chemistry of the drama and the chemistry of political expediency never coincide," he declared. "That is why dictators never get their money's worth out of their theatre when they subject it to censorship and thought control."

The playwright added that the theatre, in spite of regimentation in the past and in spite of the attacks upon it now is indestructible. "But we cannot be content with indestructibility," he continued. "We must ask how the theatre can be brought to its most perfect flowering at a time when its spiritual aid is so greatly needed by the world."

Mr. Connelly advocated governmental assistance for the theatre, "preferably through regional rather than Federal agencies."

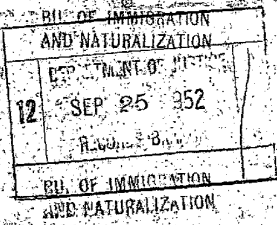
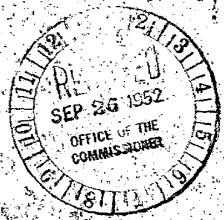
Alessandro Blasetti, Italian film director, expressed the opinion that cinematography was a collective or group art rather than one of the individual. In support of his thesis he pointed out that the director as the central figure had the power to accept or reject suggestions of writers, cameramen and others. When the film is bad the director must take the responsibility if he has refused suggestions; if the film is good the credit must be fully shared, Signor Blasetti declared.

The single exception was Charles Chaplin, he said.

"Chaplin gives us a film once every two or three years and in so doing teaches us the first lesson, that a good film involves superhuman labor and cannot be embarked on without careful thought and preparation," Signor Blasetti declared.

"In my opinion, Mr. Chaplin should be awarded an Oscar in platinum and diamonds for the first half of the twentieth century."

In the afternoon the conference, which is in its second day, broke up into individual sections and the delegates began the preliminary basic work of the gathering, which will lead to definitive proposals and conclusions by the end of the week on such topics as cinema, literature, theatre, music and visual arts.

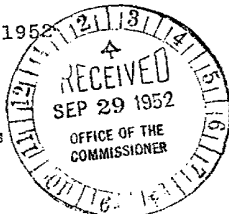


Feast of St. Linus, "Thou art a priest forever, according to the order of Melchisedech."

PAUL GALLAGHER, M. D.
EL PASO, TEXAS

September 23, 1952

Honorable James P. McGranery
Attorney General, United States
Washington D. C.



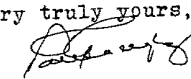
Dear Mr. McGranery;

There has been enough on Chaplain for twenty-five years to have given justice to deportation. If any good can be said of him as a resident here it has escaped my attention. His name has never appeared in print, aside from blurbs, except in some unsavory manner. More power to you.

I think you are doing a good job otherwise, also.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	3
12 SEP 23 1952 M.L.B.	
RECEIVED ATTORNEY GENERAL	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Very truly yours,


Paul Gallagher, M.D.

Attorney General J. Edgar Hoover
I, American Citizen do hope
Charles Chaplin will not
be allowed to re-enter
United States of America

L. O. Saunders

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION SEP 26 1952 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION SEP 25 1952	ECN
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Chaplin Should Not Be Allowed to Re-Enter U. S.

It is a long while since the conduct of Mr. Charles Chaplin has been even faintly amusing to the American people.

Chaplin has denied that he is a Communist. He certainly is not an American. He has been here—as a “guest,” to use his own word—for no less than 42 years. In all that time, he has refused to become a citizen. Asked why, he said he “was a citizen of the world.”

On these grounds alone, Chaplin should be barred from re-entering the United States when—and if—he attempts to return from a trip abroad. We congratulate Attorney General McGranery for taking action which should have been taken long, long ago, in ordering an inquiry to determine whether the ex-comedian should be barred.

The story of Charles Chaplin would make a movie in itself. From England he came to this country in 1910. As a memorable comic tramp, he won both fame and fortune here. He chose to make his home here, and he has, to use a corny but accurate phrase, lived off the fat of the land.

As time went on, however, Chaplin's activities took curious turns. He was involved

in a disgusting morals case in Los Angeles, and was adjudged the father in a paternity suit which came out of it. During the Second World War Chaplin's conduct brought open criticism.

When a reporter asked why he had not entertained U. S. troops or visited wounded in military hospitals during the war, he replied: “Others did the entertaining much better than I, so I left that to them.” During the war, however, Chaplin lent his support to Moscow's clamor for a “second front.”

Chaplin declared: “I have no political persuasions.” Yet his name turned up as a sponsor of pro-Soviet rallies and political conferences, and when a champagne party was given aboard a Soviet tanker which pulled into Long Beach, Calif., Chaplin was a guest of the ship's captain.

We find no record of Chaplin ever cheering any action by our own Government to defend the freedom which he has enjoyed so long, and the American way of life which he does not want to leave even though he says he is a “citizen of the world.”

Now let the world have him. He is no longer welcome here.

After 55 Russian Vetoes

Poray and B...

The Voice of the People

Letters must be brief, written on one side of the paper. The writer's name and address must be signed, not necessarily for publication. The Inquirer reserves the right to condense.

AFTER 42 YEARS

To the Editor of The Inquirer:
Your editorial in The Inquirer of Sunday, Sept. 21, "Chaplin Should Not Be Allowed to Re-Enter the U. S.," undoubtedly expresses the proper attitude.

If, after spending 42 years in these United States and amassing millions of dollars, he has never felt the urge to become a citizen, the Government is justified in preventing the re-entrance of such an ingrate.

JOHN P. GILMARTIN
Upper Darby, Pa., Sept. 20.

CHAPLIN'S LIFE AND LOVES

To the Editor of The Inquirer:
Why must you allow good space to be wasted in The Inquirer on such trash as "The Life and Loves of Charlie Chaplin," by Louella Parsons? She could do much better by writing about some unknown, poor but loyal American boy. Chaplin has flaunted everything that is decent and made a fortune as an alien of 40 years standing.

JOHN A. ROCHE
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 22.

RIGHT ACTION TO TAKE

To the Editor of The Inquirer:
I want to commend the editorial of The Inquirer in respect to the Charles Chaplin case. Once again it shows its independence in congratulating our U. S. Attorney General in taking the action that he did in the Chaplin case. A. J. BRODERICK
Philadelphia, Sept. 22.

HE SHOULD STAY AWAY

To the Editor of The Inquirer:
Noted in your paper that Charles Chaplin threatened to quit this country if Ike and Nixon are elected. I believe I voice the opinion of 50 millions that he should do just that regardless of who is elected.

MOVIE FAN
Philadelphia, Sept. 19.

LOUIS NEVILLE



(b)(6)

HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA

PHONE GLADSTONE 2327

September 23rd. 1952

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPTM OF JUSTICE	REC RD
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BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Mr. Howard Mc. Grath,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General,

During the last week the Pacific coast press in general and the " Los Angeles Examiner " in particular have been busy in devoting much valuable space to the wicked doings of one Charlie Chaplin, a British national. If I remember right Charlie Chaplin is a comedian who for the past 40 years has lived in Hollywood. He came here as a very poor youngster and was fortunate enough to captivate the then motion picture-going public with his art, -his innate sense of humor, his antics.

He started by amusing the american audiences, but it wasnt long before he had the entire civilized world in stitches of laughter. -He had the world at his feet (and they were big feet as yourself may remember).

There was something of the philosopher in that familiar tramp-on-the-screen, and although he inspired pity and amusement, that tramp was a gentleman.

Charlie did not cater to any particular audience - he just went ahead and made the picture, and we all saw that it was good and funny. He caused fits of laughter amongst kings and paupers. His humor was subtle yet could be understood by children.

He made soldiers on leave forget their fear of death on the battlefield (trench warfare 1914/1918)

I can personally attest to that for I was in Paris during most the time of world war I) I would pick up soldiers on leave, Scotchmen, Englishmen, Americans, etc and take them to the movies. They all wanted to see a Charlie Chaplin film. (they called him " Charlot " in Paris.) His film " Charlie at the front " is an epic. Who can forget the scene when Charlie the soldier lies in a trench filled with water, and starts to rub one of his feet which has become numb from cold; he has been rubbing his mate's foot as he finds out to his dismay.

When men of all nations were at one another's throats with the laudable but questionable intention of saving humanity from a "twilight of the gods", Charlie waved the flag; not the flag of nationalism mind you, but the flag which stands for humanitarianism. His humor penetrated to the marrow of men, women

continued:

Mr. Howard Mc. Grath,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

-2-

and children of all creeds and nations. His silent films actually saved many a person from committing suicide during those tragic years 1914/18.

Charlie did not sprinkle holy water at those in despair nor utter religious banalities. He just made them laugh it off.

That little tramp with the Derby hat and cane had become a power, a magnet. He recognized that it is better to make the world laugh than to make it cry. -Charlie Chaplin in a way portrays his own self behind that tramp. -He has an innate abhorrence of brutality, selfishness, and bigotry. If he is a communist on that account then I'd like to be one too, for all right thinking men all people with a sense of decency in them seek to shun vice in all its manifestations. -I will only give as a case-in point his war II film "The Dictator".

In his private life Charlie Chaplin was drawn towards the opposite sex, as all good and great men are. In them he found kindness, tolerance and beauty as well as love. Like all true artist, he possesses a strong sense for the beautiful. And what fitter object to satisfy that sense than a beautiful woman (I suppose this goes for Washington D.C. as well except perhaps in some exceptional cases.) - After all a man's private life is his own affair. If "a man's home is his castle" then "a man's heart is his fortress". To have people poke their noses into one's private affair is not exactly pleasant. In fact it's nobody's d... business.

There are many actions of this great artist which prove his kindness and his generous character, despite of what that busybody, that learned journalist Louella Parsons writes in that intellectual of intellectual papers, "L.A. Examiner" - Few people are aware that Charlie Chaplin adopted 12 orphan children of world war II and provided for their upbringing.

To have this kind man's character besmirched is revolting. Upon analyzing his record it appears clear that his good actions and his wonderful record on the screen outweigh immeasurably his few shortcomings.

The Press here, by emphasizing his few faults are making a mountain out of a molehill, and thus have contrived to hoodwink the readers into believing that Charlie Chaplin is a bad egg and a most undesirable person. - All this smacks of a good deal of bigotry and cowardice.

Such misrepresentations are ~~times~~ alien to true americanism as I understand it, are entirely unworthy of a democratic way of life. If anyone is to be shunned it is those busy-body patriots, generally a lazy lot who have nothing else to do, who arrogate to themselves the right to sit in judgement over their fellow men.

over:

Mr. Howard Mc. Grath,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

-3-

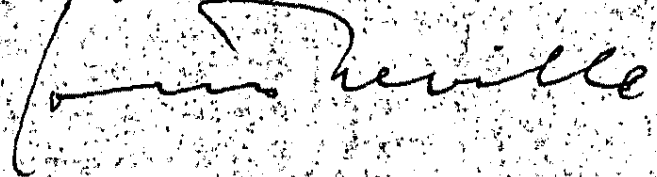
It isn't the birthplace of a person that classifies him, for many a rogue hails from a big city, and many a saintly person was born in a hamlet.

Besides doing Mr. Chaplin a great injustice, I am convinced that this smear campaign can become very harmful to American goodwill abroad. For Charlie is beloved in Europe and already the entire British Press is indignant over this short-sighted attack.

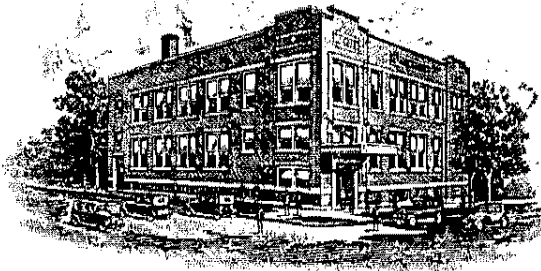
I am writing and am addressing these lines to you, because as attorney general you will be anxious to see to it that fairplay and justice is going to prevail for Mr. Chaplin. I have never met him, and have no other interest in this case except that I like the man and respect him, and I cannot say the same of the local press here.

In conclusion, I urge you to kindly excuse this somewhat lengthy epistle, which I assure you, is sent with all my respects for you.

very truly yours



WILLIAM T. EVJUE
EDITOR
GEORGE R. STEPHENSON
EXECUTIVE EDITOR



MEMBER
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE UNITED PRESS
THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASS'N
THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

THE CAPITAL TIMES

Home Owned — Home Edited — Home Read

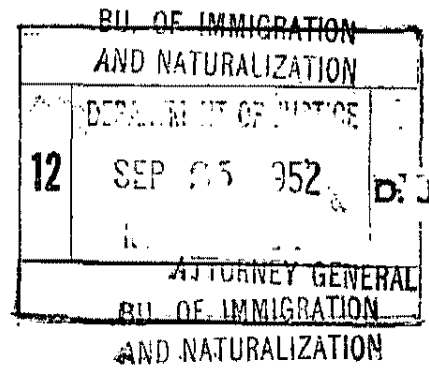
MADISON, WISCONSIN

September 25, 1952

ATTORNEY GENERAL



Hon. James McGrannery, Attorney General,
Justice Department,
Washington, D. C.



My Dear Sir:-

As the dean of Wisconsin motion picture reviewers-critics,
and a longtime observer of Hollywood modes and morals, let me applaud
you in your action in the matter of Charles Chaplin.

While I do hesitate to join with Westbrook Pegler in any
venture, I believe he is correct in this instance, and that Chaplin must
prove his right to harbor and refuge in these United States before being
permitted to return.

Allow me, Sir, to commend your action, and to express the
hope that Chaplin is barred from these shores.

Most Respectfully,
Sterling Sorensen
(Sterling Sorensen)
The Capital Times

Today, unions set a strike for Aug. 11. The unions accepted a request for a 1000 tax fraud case against a man

Continued on Page 23, Column 2 | Continued on Page 32, Column 2

Chaplin Is Facing Barriers To Re-entry From Abroad

McGranery Orders Inquiry Based on Accusations Actor Is Subversive

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Charles Chaplin, who has made generations laugh, may be banished from the United States as a result of accusations that he has subversive tendencies.

Attorney General James P. McGranery said tonight that he had ordered authorities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to determine whether the famous comedian should be readmitted.

A British subject, now 63 years old, Mr. Chaplin started from New York on Wednesday on the Queen Elizabeth for what was reported here as a round-the-world cruise of six months. With him went his fourth wife, who was Miss Oona O'Neill, daughter of the dramatist, Eugene O'Neill, and their children. The case against Mr. Chaplin as an alien would of course have no bearing on his American-born wife and children.

News of the action was confined to the terse, cryptic announcement of the Attorney General. From other Justice Department sources it was learned, however, that when the comedian sought to return his home is in Beverly Hills, Calif.



The New York Times
Charles Chaplin

—he would have to meet the requirements of law imposed on any new immigrant.

Although Mr. Chaplin came to the United States in 1910, he will have to satisfy the authorities that he is of good health, sound mind and good morals.

The main substance of the investigation

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

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tactical summary

as troops were still
ontrol of Old Baldy
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ill west of Chorwon
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held the crest, as
as troops, supported
air strikes, fought to
Chinese from bunkers
on the slopes of the

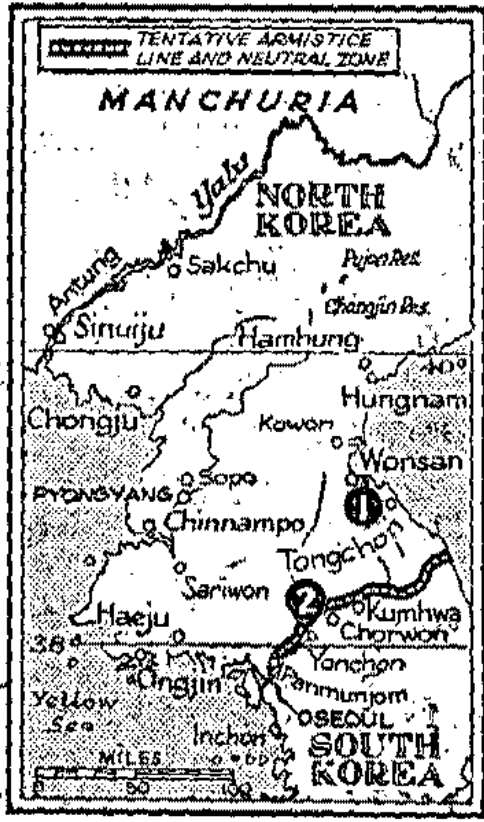
At strikes and artillery pum-
melled the Chinese on the forward
slopes throughout the day and the
Chinese were countering mortar
and artillery fire.

United Nations planes were active
elsewhere on the western front Fri-
day morning and afternoon, drop-
ping bombs and napalm on hill
position west-northwest of Yonchon
which bugle-blowing Chinese cap-
tured in hand-to-hand combat
Thursday night.

R. O. K. Capitol Division troops
held on to the knob on Capitol Hill
which they recently recaptured as
two enemy platoons attacking just
before midnight were driven back
at 3:20 A. M.

A United Nations patrol operat-
ing northwest of Korangpo esti-
mated wounding ten enemy as they
clashed for fifty minutes beginning
at 1:25 A. M. with an enemy pla-
toon.

An enemy squad probing a United
Nations advance position north-
northeast of the Punchbowl at



The New York Times Sept. 20, 1952

ENEMY POUNDED: Allied Superforts on a daylight raid hit the Red supply complex in the industrial Hamhung-Hungnam area (1). Ground fighting centered on a hill north of Chorwon (2) that has been changing hands.

close of the period. An enemy com-
pany attacking Pork Chop Hill
northeast of Old Baldy was driven
back in a four-hour fight. R. O. K.
Capitol Division troops recaptured
a knob of Finger Ridge yielded
Sept. 6 and held it against re-
peated enemy counter-attacks. En-
emy artillery and mortars fired
9,278 rounds during the twenty-
four-hour period ended at 6 P. M.,
4,529 more rounds than were fired
in the preceding twenty-four hours.

Western sector: The enemy cap-
tured a United Nations hill posi-
tion west-northwest of Yonchon
and was fighting on the crest of
Old Baldy, west of Chorwon,
Thursday night. Activity west-
northwest of Yonchon began
Wednesday night with an enemy
company attacking unsuccessfully
at 10:15 P. M. and two reinforced
companies assaulting at 11:30 P. M.
The latter attack was repulsed at
12:20 A. M. after part of the at-
tack force fought in hand-to-hand
combat in the United Nations posi-
tions. Two enemy companies at-
tacked at 9:30 P. M., overran the
position and were in control of it
at midnight. An enemy battalion
attacked Old Baldy at 7 P. M.
Close-in fighting was in progress
at 9:30 P. M. and was continuing
at the close of the period.

A reinforced enemy company at-
tacked Pork Chop Hill northeast
of Old Baldy at 7 P. M., but was
driven back in a four-hour fire
fight. An enemy squad unsuccess-
fully probed Bunker Hill, east of
Panmunjom, at 7:50 P. M. Patrols
fought engagements up to fifteen
minutes in length with small en-
emy groups.

Central sector: R. O. K. Capitol
Division troops recaptured a small
hill on Finger Ridge Thursday
morning and held it against an
enemy counter-attack Thursday
night.

The R. O. K.'s attacked at 3:30
A. M., engaged the enemy in hand-
to-hand combat and secured the
hill at 6:20 A. M. Small arms fire
ceased at 8:50 A. M. on the ridge,
but sporadic mortar and artillery
continued until 2:30 P. M. Two en-
emy companies supported by 2,500
rounds of artillery and mortar,
counter-attacked at 8:27 P. M., but
were driven back at 10 P. M. Two
enemy platoons were counter-at-
tacking also at the close of the
period. Patrols fought engagements
up to twenty minutes in length
with enemy groups of undeter-
mined strength.

Eastern sector: Small enemy
groups probing northeast of the
Punch Bowl at 2:10 A. M. and west
of the Mundung Valley at 10:10
P. M. were repulsed in brief fire
fights. Patrols fought engagements
up to thirty minutes in length with
small enemy groups.

SPARKMAN RIVAL

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DR. A. ROSENSTEIN, OPTOMETRIST

POST OFFICE BOX 8 -- 323 WEST MAIN STREET

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

September 25th, 1952

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Mr, James P. McGranery

Attorney General

Washington, D. C.

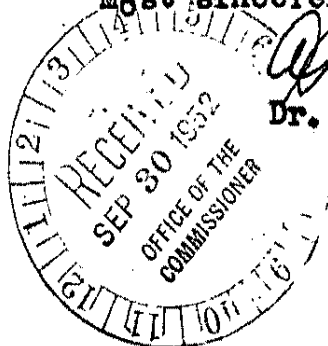
Dear Mr. McGranery:

In regard to the enclosed, I am glad to see you take this action in keeping Charlie Chaplin from returning to this country. He has been here about forty years, and our money was good enough for him , but our citizenship was not. We donot need that kind of folks here. Also it is my understanding that he was either the only one or among the few during last world war that refused to go abroad from Hollywood and entertain the solders. If this true, that is another reason why we donot want hime back here. Also not long ago he got that young red head actress pregant, and instead of protecting her like a gentlemen, he acted like a coward and threw her out of his home. We donot need that kind of folks here. So I hope that you will keep this cheap,no account, piece of trash from entering our country. We donot need that kind.

With the best of wishes, E.A.M

Most sincerely yours,

A. Rosenst
Dr. A. Rosenstein



BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
12	SEP 29 1952
M. L. B.	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

BDB

James P. McManery, Attorney General
United States Government
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I believe Charles Chaplin should be barred from the United States.

He has shown no desire to become a citizen of this country even though he has lived in the United States and earned his living for many years.

Any alien after years of residence should show his appreciation by becoming a citizen of America.

Mr. Chaplin evidently does not want to be an American and therefore should be barred from re-entering.

REGISTRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
12	SEP 29 1952 M. L. B.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

Very truly,

Mrs. John J. McLaughlin

John J. McLaughlin
RECEIVED
SEP 30 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

(b)(6) Tucson, Arizona.

September 25, 1952

Advisory Committee

ERLE COCKE, JR.

Past Commander, American Legion

BING CROSBY

Motion Picture Star

CECIL B. DEMILLE

Motion Picture Producer

DR. JAMES W. FIFIELD, JR.

Clergyman

ADMIRAL M. K. FLEMING

U. S. N. (Ret.)

ADMIRAL LESLIE E. GEHRES

U. S. N. (Ret.)

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Bible Scholar and Author

RUPERT HUGHES

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FULTON LEWIS, JR.

Radio Commentator, Columnist

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EDDIE RICKENBACKER

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Radio Commentator, Columnist

LT. GEN. A. C. WEDEMEYER

U. S. A. (Ret.)

For further information address

FREEDOM CLUBS, INC.

5119 Sunset Boulevard Los Angeles 27, California

**WHAT ARE
THE
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I'm a member.

Are you?

Mrs. John J. McLaughlin

(b)(6)

Tucson, Arizona

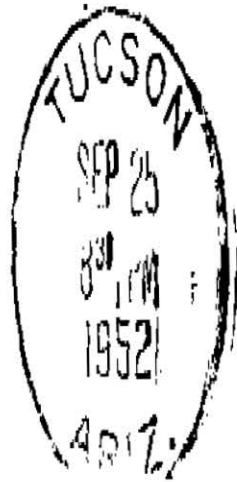
IT is increasingly obvious to thoughtful people that if our Freedom in America is to be saved it must be saved at the grass-roots level by individuals who believe deeply in it and are willing to make sacrifices in its behalf. Too many programs designed to save Freedom have their centers of authority in New York or Washington or Los Angeles. Not enough are indigenous and autonomous at local community levels.

In 1951 a group of responsible business and professional men, after careful study of these matters, decided to establish Freedom Clubs, each of which would be a local association of Freedom-loving people without any control from any central headquarters.

The national headquarters, in Los Angeles, encourages groups from coast to coast to start Freedom Clubs. It makes available tracts, literature, and the monthly "Freedom News." It serves as a clearing house for ideas among the Clubs. That is the extent of its service.

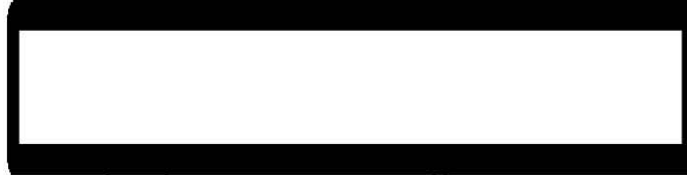
Each member of each Club is expected to subscribe for "Freedom News," paying three dollars per annum to the national organization, which covers the monthly News and helps maintain the headquarters.

A distinguished Advisory Board gives nationwide recognition and status to this enterprise. Each local Freedom Club is given a certificate suitable for framing which indicates its affiliation with the national organization, but on a completely autonomous and self-contained basis, which gives it full authority and total responsibility for its acts, attitudes, and program. Each Club elects its own officers and determines its procedures. Some of the local Clubs are incorporated — others are not. The looseness of this organization emphasizes the Freedom it is designed to help save. It puts full confidence in the local groups — whether they meet in homes, churches, Legion halls, clubs, or wherever; whether composed of Protestants, Catholics, or Jews; whether composed of working people or employers, or whatever the character of their constituency.



James P. McInerney
United States Attorney General
Washington DC

(b)(6)



Jackson Bryoud

Pleasant Run Orchard

C. P. STEVENS

P. O. Box 104

Escalon, Calif.

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12	SEP 29 1952 M.L.B.
Sept. 25, 1952	
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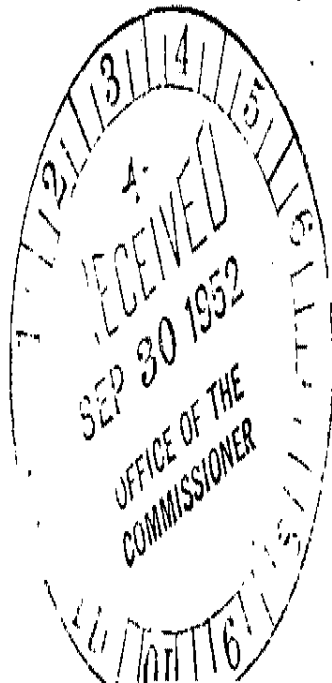
J.P.M.
 Hon. James P. McGranery,
 U.S. Attorney General
 Washington, D.C.

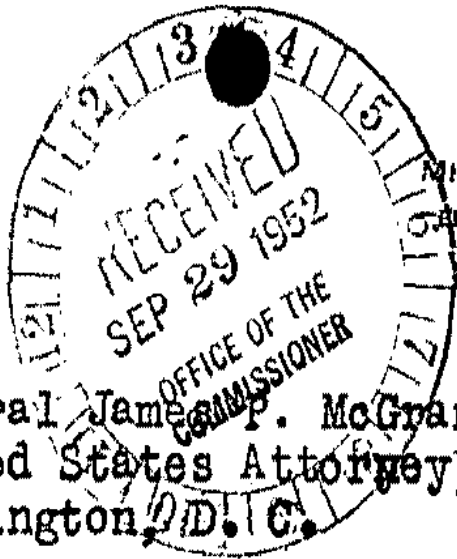
Dear Sir:

In re your order for a hearing before Charlie Chaplin is allowed to reenter the U.S. I worked for the Democratic ticket in southern California in the campaign which elected FDR and our manager told us that up till that time in that year Charlie Chaplin had contributed \$600.00 toward the election of FDR and I suppose that it is fair to assume that he contributed in other years. Maybe this is one of the left wing causes that Republican Senator Cain refers too. Chaplin has the reputation of being a liberal but no Communist and if he is disbarred from reentry to the U.S. I trust that you will see that it is only on quite adequate evidence.

Yours truly,

C.P. Stevens





MILDRED MOSHER
GALLENWALT HOTEL
WATSEKA, ILL.

General James P. McGranery,
United States Attorney,
Washington, D.C.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
September 24 1952. W. L. S.	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Dear General:

My thanks for your statement regarding one Mr. Thonstein, alias Charlie Chaplin. This should have been taken up long ago. Just what right has such an individual to come back into the United States? If some American had pulled off the things he has during his period here, he would be in jail. He certainly hasn't been a very healthful influence in setting examples of good moral conduct to the youth of our country and never has had.

Unless he becomes a citizen-he should be banned from re-entry and his property confiscated.

Just why this hasn't been done long ago has been a question thousands of people have asked and have written in about. We hope you keep up your good work. We're going to watch this. Our bet is, that his money and influence with the right people and knowing the strings to pull, will get him back in the country without any trouble whatever!

Sincerely

Mildred L. Mosher.

Subject Charlie Chaplin

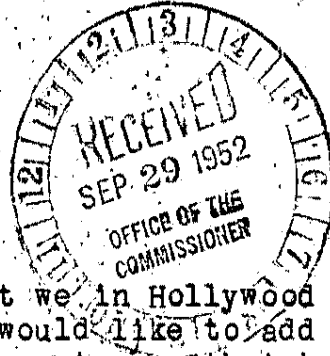
Gene (Rosa) Hill

[Redacted]

(b)(6)

Hollywood, 26, California

Attorney General James P. McGrannary
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.



Dear Mr. McGrannary:

The enclosed clipping says what we in Hollywood think much better than I can. But I would like to add my opinion. So I am writing to urge you to see that he stays out of this Country.

Moral turpitude, his brazenly dragging teen-agers across state lines, ought to be reason enough to debar him, but in addition he is a noted fellow traveler, if not a full fledged Red.

There are many decent people living here, and we feel that our City would be a better place in which to live if that lascivious old goat were to stay in Europe, where the likes of him is tolerated.

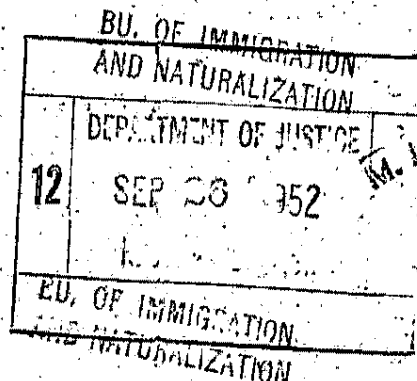
We feel very grateful to you for the steps you have already taken, and we implore you to keep up the good work.

Sincerely and thankfully, I am,

Gene Rosa

September
Twenty-fourth

(Mrs.) H.C. Hill



ON TILLDUM

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—(INS)—Sen. Robert A. Taft, Republican, Ohio, warned tonight that the Federal Government's rapid growth "threatens the freedom" of America.

Senator Taft, sharing the speakers platform for the first time with Republican Presidential Nominee Dwight Eisenhower, told an audience of 3500 at the Cincinnati Music Hall:

"You have lost the freedom of spending your own money."

Taft pointed out that since 1929, the Federal Government had increased taxes from 6 per cent to nearly 30 per cent of the national income.

The Ohio Senator declared that if the Government continued to increase its power it would eventually encroach on people's private lives. He said:

"They will tell you what you can eat for breakfast, what you can do in the afternoon and when to go to bed."

Taft said that Ohio was the last of the Republican states to back General Eisenhower, but "will give him the biggest majority" in the November election.

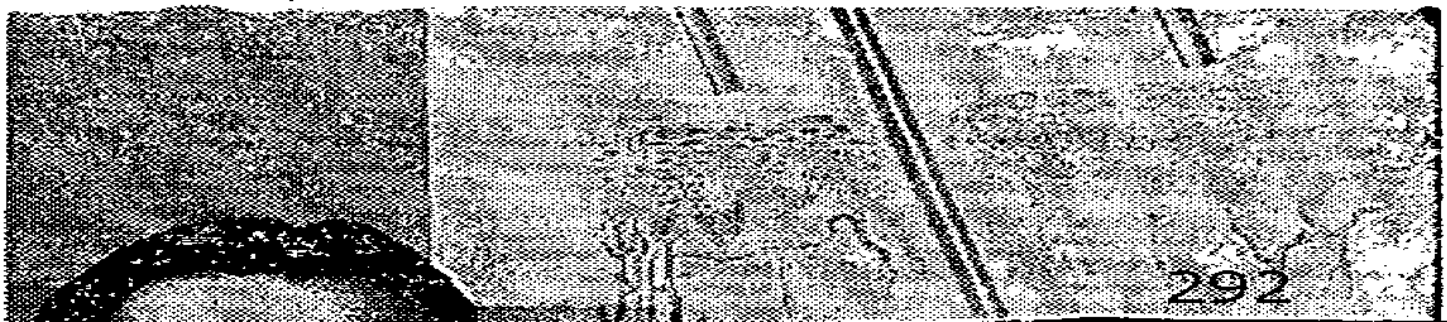
He also predicted that "in November, the great team of Eisenhower and Nixon will be elected."

Bradley Completes Europe Base Tour

PARIS, Sept. 22.—(AP)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, left by plane for Washington today after an inspection of European bases.

Advertisement

SPECIALIST CONDUCTS FREE HAIR AND SCALP CLINIC THIS WEEK



PLATES

"Here's Good News..."

(Expect Surprise)

I am now offering ALL my DENTAL PLATES (all types) at PRICES that will SURPRISE you. PHONE me for prices and be SURPRISED. SAMPLES Gladly SHOWN.

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FAST PLATE REPAIRS

Discover

the facts of

Life

See this paper next Tuesday

FOR SALE

Only hotel in best tourist town in Southern California. 10 apts, 19 transient, dining room, beer and wine bar; two stores. Must sell on account of illness.

Mrs. Hazel Gray, Box 36
San Juan Capistrano. Phone 207
Across from famous old mission.
Fast growing community.

Advertisement

What Chaplin Deserves

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S office has, at last moved to settle a question that has long persisted in the minds of millions of Americans.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been instructed to decide whether Charlie Chaplin should be re-admitted to this country.

Now in Europe, the comedian will be denied re-entry into the United States until a verdict is reached.

That the Government has finally questioned Chaplin's off-the-screen political antics and the unsavory nature of his personal life, is, of course, a good thing.

Many an alien has been denied entry, or has been deported, for moral or political offenses that, compared to Chaplin's, were mere peccadilloes.

It would be a good thing for the film industry to be relieved of Chaplin's presence.

For he has brought greater discredit on Hollywood.

In an art and industry that has been plagued with accusations of turpitude and radicalism, perhaps no one has attracted the unfavorable publicity that has been centered on Chaplin!

And it is the film industry that knows best, at first hand, Chaplin's outrageous violation of decency and his aggressive, bare-faced advocacy of un-American ideologies.

The right to live in America demands something more than being a good clown, something more than wealth and influence.

It means a wholesome respect and adherence to American principles of personal conduct and American political institutions.

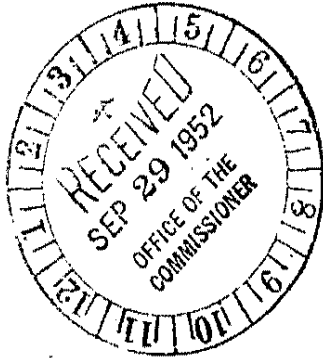
It means constructively to take a full share in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

Chaplin has lived in America for 40 years. He has never made the slightest attempt to become a citizen, or to serve either the United States or his native England in the great wars.

He enjoyed the popularity that might have made him a potent national force for clean living and patriotic loyalty.

He chose instead to become a voluble supporter of this country's implacable enemies abroad, a sorry example of personal morality at home.

There is more than ample cause in all this for the Government to keep Chaplin out of the country—a country that gave him wealth and fame and got nothing in return but disloyal and cynical and shameful misconduct.



Mrs. Arthur L. Bliss,
[REDACTED]
Washington, D.C. (b)(6)

September 24th 1952.

To
The Attorney General:

The power of the office of attorney general is of a power to administer justice. When an injustice will be of that high office, the one who perpetrates that injustice, must of the Congress, be removed.

That permit of reentry, cannot be revoked. That permit, accepted in good faith, must of the justice department, be honored.

The perpetration of an injustice of one who is of the power of attorney general, makes his removal by the Congress, mandatory.

The perpetration of an injustice by the Congress, makes that body to be in condemnation of the people. When that will be, Congress must adjourn for a reelection of a new body to adjudicate.

This law of the Constitution, must now be invoked.

This law, when invoked, prepares a new and powerful weapon of a justice of the people of these United States. When the government will be of no work to properly administer a justice of the people, by the people and for the people, that government has no valid reason for being.

This law of the Constitution, was that law to safeguard the rights of the people. When those in a place of power, only use that place of power to perpetrate an injustice, their usefulness is at an end. Therefore, those who were of that work to perpetrate that injustice of an illegal eviction, must of a necessity, be removed.

This is of a mandatory law.

This law admits of no failure.

This law was in the nature of a guarantee of it's founders, of a justice for all of it's citizens.

This law must not fail of administration.

This law was the very foundation of the Constitution of this Land.

This law can only be invoked of those who make of this Land, a place of liberty, the Congress of the United States

When that body fails to uphold the Constitution, that body cannot be of a power to legislate for the people of these United States.

Therefore, when that body will fail of that legislation, This Land will be in the hands of the people of these United States.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
12	SEP 25 1952
RECORDS SECTION	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

And what about the proposal to fluoridate
the drinking water of our grand country.

I have a little pamphlet enclosed that was
sent to me by a Committee formed here in Phila
opposing this "Fluorine".

I pray for you every day. I'm not much
of a letter writer but I am an American
and know when they are trying to sell me something
false!

Do your best, Mrs. McGrawney —
you will be rewarded!

Cordially
(Mrs.) Agnes M. Lewis



Sept. 24, 1942

(b)(6)

Phila 36 Pa

THE FLUORINE FOLLY

It is amazing to see the progress of the cover-all PLAN of the ONE WORLD PLOTTERS taking shape to fluorinate the water of all Cities and Towns of these UNITED STATES.

WHAT IS BEHIND ALL THIS PUSH IN TIME OF WAR TO PLACE TOXIC CHEMICALS IN OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES?

What POWER is using the AMERICAN DENTAL SOCIETY—the AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—and various STATE DENTAL and HEALTH SOCIETIES to force this mass medication upon the people without their consent? Even the HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCILS of the COMMUNITY CHEST are advocating at their meetings the slogan—"DRINK AWAY TOOTH DECAY WITH FLUORINE."

Those interested in the good health of mind and body of God's humanity MUST speak up and inform City Council and all other authorities of this "PLAN" to thrust mass medication upon a deluded public in the guise of "REDUCING DENTAL DECAY AMONG CHILDREN." A courageous Dentist, Dr. Paul Manning, of Springfield, Mass. in a survey of 1500 Dentists thruout the country, (500 of them being from his own State of Massachusetts) revealed that, strangely enough,—NOT ONE WAS GIVING ANY OF HIS FAMILY FLUORINE. It is a matter of common knowledge that this inorganic Fluorine is a by-product of aluminum, a waste material, which affects the ulnar nerve and deadens the frontal part of the brain. This potent poison, even in small doses over a period of time, can cause serious results such as, arterial and venous hardening, bone tumors, brittleness of bones causing breakages, vertigo, ulcers, loss of memory, etc.

We can hardly ignore the warning of FBI CHIEF, J. EDGAR HOOVER, when he issued a Nation-wide statement against possible sabotage by "POISONING WATER SUPPLIES." As point II of "THE CASE AGAINST FLUORIDATION" says: "ADOPTION OF FLUORIDATION BY ANY COMMUNITY WOULD PROVIDE OUR ENEMIES WITH A PERFECT WEAPON OF ATTACK."

Why place in enemy hands the equipment which some night, Cities' Water Supplies, thruout the Nation, would be poisoned by the simple trick of adding more than the one part per million that is being put into water supplies where "Fluoridation" is being practiced? RUSSIA DOESN'T HAVE TO SEND A-BOMBS TO DESTROY AMERICAN CITIES—(which, no doubt, they would rather preserve un-damaged for the production potential—to be inhabited by their millions of Asiatics after Americans have largely been liquidated).

The Alchemists have always used Fluorine as a poison to make people lose their natural elements. That is the UNESCO idea to have "PEACE" by controlling the minds of the people by destroying the mental faculties, eminently fitting them for slavery and servile obedience. Physical languor and moral ruin precedes the peoples' enslavement!

It is high time a CITIZENS' COMMITTEE AGAINST FLUORIDATION be formed in every City like it has in San Francisco to turn the limelight upon the conspiracy behind this proposed poisoning of the people of these United States! On June 12th, 1951, the California State Assembly by a vote of 34 to 46 defeated a bill to permit the Fluoridation of water supplies in that State—and there are other concerted efforts in other communities thruout the country showing their distaste for this experiment.

A veritable earthquake of public wrath will be needed to uproot this act of man to manufacture poisonous chemicals as an outlet for profiteering politicians and peddlers. A fundamental freedom is removed making citizens of this Nation a pawn to the commercial profiteers by blanket medication!

DEMAND OF YOUR COMMUNITY CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY PROTECTION AGAINST THIS CHEMICAL WARFARE! DO IT TODAY—TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE AGAINST FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES
5200 Warren Street — Philadelphia 31, Pa.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immig. & Nat. Service

Press Release Transmittal Slip

To: Commissioner

N.Y. Daily News

(Name of newspaper)

Sept. 21, 1952

(Date of newspaper) (page)

#3

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immig. & Nat. Service

Press Release Transmittal Slip

To: Commissioner

N.Y. Herald Tribune

(Name of newspaper)

September 22, 1952

(Date of newspaper) (page)

#3

(District)

Form G-60 2-1-46

Paste release over this space

SUNDAY NEWS, SEPTEMBER 21, 1952

U.S. Indicates It Has New Data That May Bar Chaplin Forever

Washington, Sept. 20 (U.P.)—The Justice Department indicated today it had new information to back up a move that may forever bar movie actor Charles Chaplin from the United States.

A department spokesman shrugged off bitter protests from Chaplin's attorney that the famed "little tramp" was cleared in 1948 by both the Immigration Service and the Justice Department of "any subversive activity."

"There is plenty of information available," the spokesman said in response to queries about whether a new investigation had been made.

No Explanation Given

There was no elaboration, however, on Attorney General James P. McGranery's order yesterday for the Immigration Service to keep Chaplin from returning to this country until a hearing on his admissibility "under the laws of the United States."

The 63-year-old Chaplin sailed from New York Wednesday for his native England with his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill and their four children. He had a re-entry permit, issued by the Immigration Service, good until next July.

It was learned that the Justice Department had planned to keep its move against Chaplin a secret until the comedian's scheduled return next April from an around-the-world tour.

McGranery decided to announce the action when the plan leaked out, apparently on the West Coast.

May Speed His Return

Chaplin's attorney asked that Chaplin's attorney back earlier than Chaplin's attorney.

When he tries to re-enter the United States, Chaplin will be held at his port of entry—probably Ellis Island—for the hearing; only then will McGranery tell the reasons for his effort to have him permanently barred.

Chaplin has spent 40 years in the United States but is a British subject. In 1950, he said he would not ask for U. S. citizenship because he believed in "one world."

Moral turpitude and political associations are important factors in immigration hearings. In Congress and in the courts, Chaplin has been under fire in recent years on both counts.

Senator Harry P. Cain (R-Wash.) accused Chaplin in 1949 of trying to help composer Hans Eisler, brother of the infamous Gerhardt Eisler, escape deportation. Chaplin's activity, Cain charged, "skirts perilously close to treason."

Named in Paternity Suit

In 1945, Chaplin was defendant in a sensational paternity suit filed by his onetime drama pupil, Joan Barry. The court ruled that Chaplin was the father of her child, but the little comic was acquitted on criminal charges that he violated the Mann Act by taking Miss Barry to New York.

Wright claimed Chaplin could not be barred on moral grounds because the paternity suit he lost to Miss Barry was only a civil action.

Of the political aspects, Wright said, "Chaplin will prove he has no subversive activities of any kind."

Britain Rallies To Chaplin and Assails U.S. Ban

Plans Big Welcome as Press Attacks 'Smears' Against His Politics and Morals

LONDON, Sept. 21 (U.P.)—Many Britons rallied today behind Charlie Chaplin, and Sunday newspapers attacked the alleged "smears" on the actor's political and moral life in America.

Mr. Chaplin had been promised an emotional welcome even before the Justice Department in Washington announced he would be barred from returning to the United States pending an immigration hearing.

When that news broke, opinion here appeared to size behind the comedian, to his one of the to.

Dear Sir

ALL OF IMMIGRATION
 AND NATURALIZATION
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 12-23-52
 AIR LETTER
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

September 24, 1952

Find Booklet "I was under Senator Royal S. Copeland
 combating Communism on the United States, there was
 ships, then they would go any more on our
 our American Ships, Vice President Mc Carthy and the
 Senator gave me a position as Librarian on the
 Docks Pier 58.

These Communist Seamen, would follow me
 from my apartment to my office. each day, it was
 too much on my nerves, I took my stroke May 5, 1938
 and Senator Copeland passed away June 15, 1938
 my forefather came to America 330 years ago. They
 settled in Kentucky, here I am hardly able. They
 (each) eat, our Government lets Charlie Chaplin
 took out his citizen papers out, now he is in London,
 papers say he is paying over \$100.00 a day, a Jewish
 Englandmen, my all relatives has all passed
 away. I was (now) educated in the Ursuline Convent in
 Brown County Ohio mother Ursula was my great
 aunt, now I can't get money to get back east, all
 my money is gone please do not let a deprived
 man, come back to our America.

These Eisenhower should not be head of our
 Country, and Senator Nixon, I listened to him last
 night, when he said his wife name was Patricia
 Ryan, and the Irish were fighter he used her with
 the Irish as a issue. I did not get all about he
 letting some one use his office about some "Tax
 of Five-hundred thousand Dollars" I hope
 you look into his records.

I am writing items in the Courier News-paper they
 are sending items through Associated Press, in all
 papers in the United States, I have one going out
 tomorrow, Eisenhower ect.
 A F.B.I. man Mr Laird here, was here yesterday I
 give him Scooped what going on in Prescott Ariz. he said
 Governor Stevenson and Senator Sparkman are
 too fine men.

I am a Roman Catholic there was a man here that
 was putting obscene slips in cars, about the Roman
 Catholics, this is going three years, some one gave me
 one of the slips, I called the Police Department
 "over"

2) a police officer came and got the [redacted] said all
Priest were spied for the Pope, all [redacted] had
affairs with men, in one hour they got him, judge
Paterson let him out on bail, he got away,
so I wrote to the address on slip, 606 G.P.O.
St Petersburg, Florida I used Marie Bucles instead
of Malley, as the first name is English. He send
me through the U.S. Mail all this obscene literature
I told him when I wrote, that I would help
because I had no use for Roman Catholics, judge
Paterson said people wrote, but they never
heard, (no) Does it mean that such [redacted] going
through mail is Prison?

you must pardon me, for I am paralyzied all the
right side, I have to use my left hand to
write

I hope you will keep Charley Chaplin out
of our America

I am

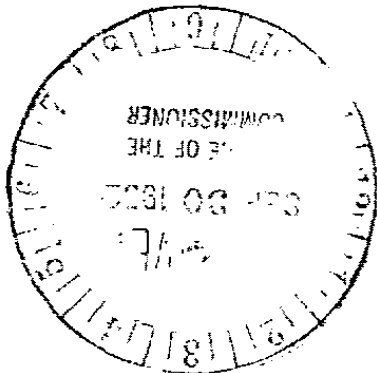
Sincerely yours

Marie R. Malley

[redacted]

(b)(6)

Prescott, Arizona



Columbia University

Sen. Ike Accepts Endowment from Commy Poland

During his brief career as President of Columbia University General Eisenhower made at least one extremely unfortunate decision.

In 1948, the Communist puppet government of Poland offered Columbia a grant of \$30,000 as an endowment for a 'Chair of Polish Studies'. Although faculty members as well as anti-Communist Poles warned the General that this would mean the creation of a Communist propaganda center under the sponsorship of Columbia, General Eisenhower accepted the grant, and the Adam Mickiewicz Chair was established.

Dr. Arthur P. Coleman, an assistant professor in Columbia's Slavic Languages Department for twenty years, was so shocked by this decision that he resigned from the Columbia faculty on July 11, 1948.

In resigning, Dr. Coleman declared that the new Polish chair would be a pipeline for the bootlegging of Communist ideas to Columbia students.

To fill the chair, Dr. Manfred Kridl, formerly of Smith College, was appointed. Dr. Kridl has been described by Prof. Sigmund Sluska, of Queens College, as a 'noted Marxist.'

General Eisenhower accepted Dr. Coleman's resignation, and defended the Kridl appointment.

On August 21, 1949, *Odrozanie*, official Communist Polish literary weekly, confirmed the Communist hand in this appointment when it reported: "Our government entrusted the Chair to the excellent scholar, Dr. Manfred Kridl."

Ike Was A Democrat Called GOP Party of 'Legalized Robbery'

ABILENE, Kas., Mar. 8 — In his first public speech here, General Dwight Eisenhower declared himself a Democrat, probably for life.

This brings into question the claim of Sen. Lodge, manager of the Eisenhower campaign, that the General was a lifelong Republican.

Eisenhower made his declaration at a rally of 'The Young Men's Democratic Club' Nov. 9, 1909. He coupled a pledge of loyalty to the Democratic Party with an attack on the Republican Party as the party of "legalized robbery" and of "the interests."

This maiden speech, delivered in his youth, on the subject 'The Student in Politics,' discloses the reason for Ike's present affinity and admiration for Mc-too Republicans. In his concluding remarks, he said:

"The young man also sees that the more honest and fearless of the Republican leaders have become disgusted with the policies and the actions of the party proper and have branched off into Square Dealers, Insurgents, Progressives, and Reformers, who they still cling to the name Republican. He admires these men greatly but he cannot help but remark that they are fighting for many of the principles which the Democratic Party advocates.

"So he naturally concludes that with the Republican Party splitting up and a number of honest and fearless ones tending toward Democracy, that the Democratic Party deserves his first vote. And since the first vote generally determines his political standing, we find one more intelligent young man enlisted under the standard of Democracy."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Editor
Prescott Courier,
Sir:

When I heard General MacArthur speak over the Radio for the Republican Party, my thoughts went back to 1924 to General Billy Mitchell, who was court-martialed. The General was one of the Signers who took his rights away. Later the government found out that Billy Mitchell was right, a real American. He died of a broken heart. The General is a great show man when he said "Old soldiers never die they just fade away". Instead of giving respect to our commander-in-chief, the general before he was relieved of his duties in Korea, sent letters to Senator Martin for advice, instead of the President.

The Republicans are frustrated now that the Democrats have been in power for 20 years. It was the American public that voted that way.

The Tea Pot Dome is never mentioned by the Republicans, which was the most disgraceful affair in America. Yes, there were a few despicable men in the government, but they were soon uprooted. The only Man, Son of God, is the Perfect One, without sin.

There are many Judases in our country. In the Republican Convention they were cheating and stealing as Mr. Eisenhower said.

When Mr. Hoover was running for President, he promised two cars in every garage and a chicken in every pot. The Americans believed him. When he got in the White House as President, to our sorrow, then the crash came. Many people committed suicide by jumping out of hotel windows.

Our veterans from the first World War were selling apples on every street corner. I saw so many veterans starving. On Broadway in New York City our men five abreast, seven blocks long, were lined up for coffee and sandwiches, the temperature down to zero.

With ex-President Hoover, ex-Harding, the Isolationists, the Tea Pot Dome Scandal gives food for thought. We Americans must look back to how we suffered when the Republicans were in power. I shudder to think of the possibility of such a tragic event happening again, having a national bankruptcy. As for high taxes, it has to be in order to keep America safe, as we are supporting our Allies against the Communists.

Marie K. Malley
Prescott.

HEADLINES

AND WHAT'S BEHIND THEM

Published in the Interest of Speakers, Writers, Students, and Everyone in Search of the Pertinent Facts.

Edited by JOSEPH P. KAMP

Editorial and Business Offices 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Subscription: (24 issues) \$2. 10c a

Vol. IV, No. 1 March

Ike Isn't The Man

The country is full of star Eisenhower enthusiasts who are us, with choke-voiced emphasis, must elect Ike in 1952, or risk Only Ike can save us from the consequences of Truman and misrule, they tell us. Such an argument, altho sup plausible, is riddled with fallacy. Admittedly, the nation needs desperate urgency a strong and dence-inspiring leader in Washi But Eisenhower, for all his admirable qualities, is not that he could not clean up the debris of and Acheson failures because himself, been a party to those We are in acute danger too Soviet Russia because we have and fumbled in Europe, and laxed and retreated in Asia. cate ourselves from our present we must have the courage, imagination to face realities a

A Sinister Plot Threat

Not so long ago, the title of torial would rightly have been co fantastic. But after the Yalta sell-out munism, the Potsdam betrayal and the gasty sacrifice of blood in the Korean 'stalemate', trived by 'American' officials with the exception of Roosevelt, Hop Hiss) continue in positions of p Washington, increasing numi Americans realize that any tra

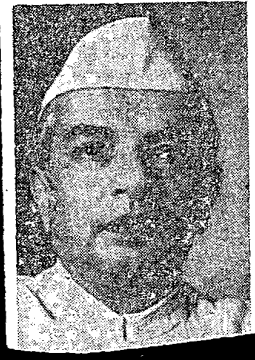
cheerly treat. As an army officer, it is un defensible that the Geneva during his military career was inactive politically. But there was one period when his status was definitely that of a civilian. This was during the presidency of Columbia University, between 1948 and 1950. During that period he was a registered voter of New York. Under New York laws, registrants are asked to state their party affiliation. The registration records for 1949 and 1950 show that Eisenhower registered twice without designating himself as a Republican. This is an unusual thing to do, if a voter regards himself

Party Leader Says Ike Was Ready to Run As Democrat!

OMAHA, NEB., Jan. 8 — Former Nebraska Democratic Chairman William Ritchie today challenged the claim that Gen. Eisenhower was always a Republican by stating that Ike stood "ready to accept the Democratic nomination for President" in 1948. Mr. Ritchie declared that Eisenhower told him he would be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination if the late Sen. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan were not named by the Republicans. Eisenhower did not seek the Democratic nomination. He withdrew his name before it could be submitted. Ritchie said that Eisenhower was ready "the Monday before the Republican convention" to accept the Democratic nomination. "He told me so," Mr. Ritchie declared.



TO APPEAR IN GYMKHANA-hardt of Phoenix and his famed get, have been defeated in com two occasions. Dr. Bloomhardt appear in the polo demonstration feature of the 1952 Mountain Club



ize yourself with the people who have encouraged Stalin's propaganda machine, and withhold your support from films in which they participate.

2. Write to the Un-American Activities Committee of Congress demanding that the 'big shots' be questioned.

3. Support with your money and your faith and your spirit those of us who have paid heavily for our convictions.

4. Circulate copies of this booklet by the bundle. It may be had at a very low price in large quantities.

5. **Warning!** When someone speaks in smear words concerning Gerald Smith or Jack Tenney or Martin Dies or John Rankin or J. Parnell Thomas, remember that the very people exposed in this booklet helped to furnish the money and the newspaper influence with which to smear those of us who had the courage to expose them.

HOLLYWOOD High-School Speech

This brochure contains the substance of the Hollywood speech, but is prepared for the reading public. Figures of speech and unimportant details that frequently come out in public addresses have been omitted in order to make this pamphlet easy reading for busy people. At the same time it contains certain documented facts that were referred to but were not used in the Hollywood High School speech.



Gerald L. K. Smith is the Director of the Christian Nationalist Crusade and cooperates in this responsibility with more than one hundred other patriotic groups seeking to destroy Communism in America.



CHARLIE
CHAPLIN



KATHERINE
HEPBURN

Angeles County who thought they were doing damage to him when they called him "Gerald Smith's man." He was not my man. He was merely a great patriot fighting Communism, but because I had been smeared they thought it would hurt Senator Tenney. He was branded as an anti-Semite, and all the Jewish organizations in Los Angeles County opposed Tenney's re-election. These organizations, together with New Dealers and other left wingers, got the shock of their lives when Tenney was returned to the State Senate by the largest majority ever given a public official elected by the voters of that great county.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

The patriot can do the following:

1. Read this booklet thoroughly and familiar-



305 Paul Robeson, Hollywood film star, received millions of dollars from the film colony. Recently exposed as a friend of Stalin, and one of the leading exponents of Communism in America.

Charlie Chaplin had a party in his luxurious mansion. He called together his trusted friends in the film colony and sent a cablegram to Josef Stalin. The cablegram read as follows:

TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF U.S.S.R.
THE KREMLIN
MOSCOW, RUSSIA

IN TIME TO COME THE RECOGNITION OF THE U.S.S.R. BY THE UNITED STATES WILL BE REMEMBERED AS THE BEGINNING OF AN ERA WHICH BROUGHT SAVAGERY, IGNORANCE AND HUNGER TO AN END. IT WILL BE REMEMBERED AS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD NEW HORIZONS OF A WORLD WHERE SECURITY AND CULTURE ARE MEANT FOR THE HAPPINESS OF ALL PEOPLE EVERYWHERE. ON THIS OCCASION HOLLYWOOD WISHES TO ADD ITS VOICE TO THE VOICES OF ALL AMERICANS HAILING THE MUTUAL BOND WHICH EXISTS AND WHICH WILL CONTINUE TO EXIST AND GROW BETWEEN OUR GREAT COUNTRY, AND OUR GREAT ALLY. IN THIS FRIENDSHIP LIES NOT ONLY THE HOPE BUT THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD.

It was signed by the following motion picture stars and satellites:

CHARLES CHAPLIN
GEORGE COULORIS
LARRY ADLER

EDDIE CANTOR
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
JOHN GARFIELD

KATHERINE HEPBURN IRA GERSHWIN
 RITA HAYWORTH GENE KELLY
 DOROTHY COMINGORE ORSON WELLES
 GROUCHO MARX ALEXANDER KNOX
 EDWARD G. ROBINSON HARPO MARX
 SYLVIA SIDNEY GALE SONDERGAARD

The original copy of the cablegram was given to Katherine Hepburn to send and it was sent.

In order to refresh the memory of the reader, it is well to reflect on what W. Z. Foster, head of the Communist Party, said in a sworn statement made under oath upon being cross-examined by the Un-American Activities Committee of Congress:

W. Z. FOSTER

"No Communist, no matter how many votes he should secure in a national election, could, even if he would, become President of the present government. When a Communist heads the government of the United States—and that day will come just as surely as the sun rises—the government will not be a capitalist government but a Soviet government, and behind this government will stand the Red army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat."

In the light of the present world crisis, with our precious sons bleeding and dying in their battle against Communism, it seems unbelievable that personalities in the film colony who receive from \$3,000 to \$20,000 per week should be permitted to meet and assemble and propagate pro-Communist doctrines. True enough,

HERBERT K. SORRELL MILTON SPERLING
 LIONEL STANDER CAROL STONE
 DONALD OGDEN STEWART
 SHEPPARD STRUDWICK GLORIA STUART
 FRANCHOT TONE BARRY TRIVERS
 DALTON TRUMBO FRANK TUTTLE
 JERRY WALD SAM WANAMAKER
 WALTER WANGER ORSON WELLES
 JOHN WEXLEY CORNEL WILDE
 BILLY WILDER JANE WYATT
 WILLIE WYLER

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS GIVEN

Along with the names and the influence of the film personalities came millions of dollars. In some instances party members in the film colony were assessed \$1,000 per month as their dues to the treason machine in America. Patriotic citizens dare not forget that the film colony worked hand-in-glove with the Washington administration from 1935 to 1950. Eleanor Roosevelt, Helen Gahagan Douglas and their ilk fraternized with the very people who were sending complimentary cablegrams to Stalin and giving parties for Red agents.

Attorney General Bob Kenny of California, instead of seeking re-election to the Attorney General's office, sought the Governorship of California, and as one of the big issues ran on an anti-Gerald Smith ticket. He was overwhelmingly defeated. Later Senator Jack B. Tenney in seeking re-election to the State Senate from the largest state Senatorial district in America was smeared by the left wing organs of Los

These people are no Communist

ARTHUR KOBER
FRED KOHLMAR
NORMAN KRASNA
HARRY KURNITZ
FRITZ LANG
EMMET LAVERY
CANADA LEE
SOL LESSER
ANATOLE LITVAK
MYRNA LOY
MARY McCALL, JR.
ALINE MacMAHON
THOMAS MANN
MARGO
BURGESS MEREDITH
VINCENT MINELLI
HENRY MYERS
DUDLEY NICHOLS
GEORGE OPPENHEIMER
NORMAN PANAMA
ERNEST PASCAL
IRVING PICHEL
WM. POMERANCE
ANTHONY QUINN
ELMER RICE
EARL ROBINSON
GLADYS ROBINSON
HAROLD ROME
ROBERT ROSSEN
DORE SCHARY
ALLAN SCOTT
IRWIN SHAW
SYLVIA SIDNEY
GEORGE SKLAR

HOWARD KOCH
H. S. KRAFT
ALFRED KREYMBERG
BURT LANCASTER
RING LARDNER, JR.
JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
EMIL LENGYEL
SAM LEVENE
PETER LORRE
ARTHUR LUBIN
KENNETH MacGOWAN
ALBERT MALTZ
FREDERIC MARCH
EDWIN JUSTUS MAYER
LEWIS MILESTONE
HENRY MORGAN
ROBERT NATHAN
CLIFFORD ODETS
SAM ORNITZ
DOROTHY PARKER
LARRY PARKS
GREGORY PECK
ABE POLONSKY
VINCENT PRICE
ANN REVERE
PAUL ROBESON
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
AL ROGELL
NORMAN ROSE
ROBERT RYAN
ADRIAN SCOTT
ARTIE SHAW
HERMAN SHUMLIN
FRANK SINATRA
GALE SONDERGAARD

asionally a Hollywood personality will apologize for having fraternized with traitors and for having helped to finance the treason plot. Unfortunately the little ones have been the most conspicuous in the investigations, and the big ones like Chaplin and his ilk, have thus far been ignored.

PETITION TO CONGRESS

It was my honor to instigate the circulation of a tremendous petition, measuring hundreds of feet, calling on Congress to investigate the Hollywood mess. About this time I was invited to address the Un-American Activities Committee, of which Congressman Wood was the chairman and in which, at that time, Congressman John Rankin was the predominant personality. First I was cross-examined by my foes and then friendly members of the committee asked me to express myself frankly, which I did. Even Parnell Thomas, who was at that time somewhat of an amateur on the committee, was shocked when I told him that Ingrid Bergman and Frank Sinatra had been serving the Communist cause either through cupidity or stupidity. I told the Committee on that occasion that on December 16, 1946, Frank Sinatra had been honored as the No. 1 young man of America by the American Youth for Democracy, which had formerly been the Young Communist League. A banquet was given in the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. Because of other engagements Sinatra could not be present to receive his medal, so he sent his wife, and the medal was presented by

the then popular and now notorious Ingrid Bergman.

I was branded as an alarmist and accused as an exaggerator for even bringing the names of these two millionaire film colony personalities into the discussion. Time confirmed the correctness of my position.

In 1946 and 1947 it was popular to be a Communist or a fellow traveller in Hollywood. High-paid moguls fraternized with Stalin's agents with brazen defiance. When I was scheduled to speak in several of the great auditoriums of Los Angeles, men like Edward G. Robinson and Eddie Cantor, working hand-in-glove with the Communists in California, organized mobs against me. These mobs developed lynch-mob psychology, requiring as many as 800 police to protect our people. Among these who joined in the lynch-mob strategy were the Warner Bros., Darryl Zanuck, Katherine Hepburn, Olivia DeHavilland and one thousand others. Most of these people joined an organization known as the Mobilization for Democracy. This was headed by the man who was then the Attorney General for the State of California, Mr. Bob Kenny. Kenny addressed great open air meetings of screaming and hysterical Marxists. A tall, ruthless Red by the name of Phil Connolly was then the head of the CIO and was being projected in the community as a great labor leader. Since that time he has been locked in jail on numerous occasions and is now the editor of the "People's Daily World," Stalin's official Communist organ

ALBERT DEKKER	WALTER DURANTY
AGNES DE MILLE	KATHERINE DE MILLE
ARMAND DEUTCH	I. A. L. DIAMOND
WILLIAM DIETERLE	EDWARD DMYTRIK
HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS	
LUDWIG DONATH	WALTER DONIGER
KIRK DOUGLAS	MELVYN DOUGLAS
PAUL DRAPER	HOWARD DUFF
PHILIP DUNNE	CHARLES EINFELD
FLORENCE ELDRIDGE	GUY ENDORE
HENRY EPHRON	JULIUS EPSTEIN
PHILIP EPSTEIN	WILLIAM FADIMAN
FRANCIS E. FARAGOH	JOSE FERRER
LION FEUCHTWANGER	AVA GARDNER
JOHN GARFIELD	BETTY GARRETT
IRA GERSHWIN	SHERIDAN GIBNEY
PAULETTE GODDARD	BEN GOLD
MICHAEL GOLD	BENNY GOODMAN
JAY GORNEY	JOHNNY GREEN
WILLIAM GROPPER	OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II
DASHIELL HAMMETT	E. Y. HARBURG
MOSS HART	STERLING HAYDEN
RITA HAYWORTH	BEN HECHT
VAN HEFLIN	LILLIAN HELLMAN
PAUL HENREID	KATHERINE HEPBURN
F. HUGH HERBERT	ROSE HOBART
JOSEPH HOFFMAN	JUDY HOLLIDAY
ARTHUR HORNBLow	LENA HORNE
JOHN HOUSEMAN	LANGSTON HUGHES
MARSHA HUNT	JOHN HUSTON
TALBOT JENNINGS	GEORGE JESSEL
GORDON KAHN	GARSON KANIN
MICHAEL KANIN	GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
DANNY KAYE	GENE KELLY
EVELYN KEYES	ALEXANDER KNOX



JACK WARNER



DORE SCHARY

STEPHEN MOREHOUSE AVERY

BARBARA BENTLEY
 LEONARD BERNSTEIN
 HERBERT BIBERMAN
 MICHAEL BLANKFORT
 HUMPHREY BOGART
 LOUIS BROMFIELD
 SIDNEY BUCHMAN
 EDDIE CANTOR
 VERA CASPARY
 EDWARD CHODOROV
 HAROLD CLURMAN
 LESTER COLE
 MARC CONNOLLY
 NORMAN CORWIN
 CHERYL CRAWFORD
 JOHN CROMWELL
 HUME CRONYN
 JULES DASSIN
 OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND

LEONARDO BERCOVICI
 ALVAH BESSIE
 BETSY BLAIR
 DEWITT BODEEN
 J. EDWARD BROMBERG
 GERALD BROOKS
 LOUIS CALHERN
 MORRIS CARNOVSKY
 CHARLIE CHAPLIN
 JEROME CHODOROV
 LEE COBB
 DOROTHY COMINGORE
 RICHARD CONTE
 BETTE DAVIS
 GEORGE COULOURIS
 KYLE CRICHTON
 HOWARD DA SILVA
 DELMAR DAVES

on the West Coast. Eddie Cantor, Eddie Robinson and their ilk worked hand-in-glove with Connolly and the "People's Daily World" in the campaign to run me out of the state. Thousands of dollars were raised to keep me out, but I came. Other thousands were raised to run me out, but I stayed. Other thousands were raised to keep me from returning, but I have continued to return.

PETITION EFFECTIVE

Wise observers in Washington agree that the mammoth petition we presented was largely responsible for bringing about the investigation which resulted in the sentencing of ten witnesses for contempt of Congress. These ten were: Alva Bessie; Herbert Biberman; Lester Cole; Edward Dmytryk; Ring Lardner, Jr.; John Howard Lawson; Albert Maltz; Sam Ornitz; Adrian Scott; Dalton Trumbo.

The one who really suffered for this investigation was the Chairman of the Congressional Committee, the Honorable J. Parnell Thomas, Republican from New Jersey. Mr. Thomas was overtaken in a technical law violation practiced by scores of public officials and which heretofore has always been overlooked. But Thomas was about to commit the unpardonable sin. He had not committed it yet, but the ones whom he had investigated and who were later sentenced for contempt were only the minnows in the pond. True enough, their salaries ran as high as \$5,000 per week, but behind these ten little ones and relatively insignificant ones stood the moguls of



OLIVIA
DE HAVILLAND



HARRY M.
WARNER

the film industry who were frightened to the marrow of their bones and shook with a neurotic ague for fear their villainous hands would be exposed.

Using Drew Pearson as their 'hatchetman' they cried for the liquidation of Mr. Thomas. They demanded the 'pound of flesh' nearest his heart. They were victorious, and Thomas became the victim of the 'letter of the law' which a pro-Russian regime was only too happy to enforce while harboring in their very bosom such rascals as Alger Hiss, Dean Acheson, William Remington, and their ilk.

'BIG SHOTS' SHELTERED

Since the incarceration of Thomas, the Un-American Activities Committee apparently has not seen fit to summon such 'big shots' as the

Darryl Zanuck, Gregory Peck and others for the production of the smear film "Gentleman's Agreement." My name was mentioned in the film and in the book. The book was recommended and the film was supported by all my enemies, hoping that they could convince the public of my 'villainy' and break down the influence of my organization. In order to accomplish this point they made a heroine out of an adultress and a hero of a libertine, and they gave the chief part to Gregory Peck, who is also listed in Mr. Tenney's book on the following pages: pp. 97, 198, 208, 210, 255, 355.

Following I list other individuals who throw in their might or their mite. Some were innocent dupes. Others were villainous conspirators. Others were opportunists. In fact, many of these opportunists, knowing what happened to patriots like Jim McGuinness, and witnessing the promotion of men like Dore Schary, soon learned that the way to get promoted was to radiate a pinko tinge. It will shock the reader when he sees some names in this list, but he has only to refer to the indexed report of the California Un-American Activities Committee for 1948. Those persons whose names appear in black face are the ones that went overboard and permitted their names to be used on numerous occasions without much restraint in the promotion of Red propaganda:

LARRY ADLER
JEAN ARTHUR
SY BARTLETT

ROBERT ARDREY
LAUREN BACALL
JOHN BEAL



JOHN GARFIELD



LOUIS B. MAYER

lies. In my opinion the testimony of the great patriot Jack B. Tenney far exceeds in responsibility anything that might be said by these two pinkos who are now trying to escape the scorn of an aroused public.

For the information of the reader, the indexed Tenney report on Un-American activities in California lists Robinson and Garfield on the following pages:

Edward G. Robinson: pp. 114, 132, 171, 183, 198, 201, 211, 252, 254, 263, 355.

John Garfield: pp. 198, 240, 251, 255, 358, 382.

PECK VERSUS SMITH

Among cynical observers in Hollywood the biggest piece of fakery to be put over by the Motion Picture Academy in the handing out of its awards was when the medals were given to

following. As I list their names I shall indicate why they should be questioned.

1. **The Warner Brothers.** They have collaborated with Joseph Davies in their presentation of the propaganda film "Mission to Moscow" which perhaps did more to soften up the American people for appeasement of Russia than all the other Communist propaganda combined.

2. **Charlie Chaplin.** This millionaire culprit should have been deported years ago for moral turpitude, if nothing else. He is not a citizen of the United States, and when questioned concerning his citizenship, he said: "American citizenship is not for me."

For 25 years he has been one of the leading contributors of money to the Communist cause. Otherwise he is cold-blooded, ignorant, godless. I am informed that his contribution to the accepted charities like the Red Cross and other similar enterprises are niggardly and out of proportion to his wealth.

The most scandalous of all his publicized acts in the realm of Communist propaganda was in 1949 when Ilya Ehrenberg, chief propagandist for Stalin, visited the United States. On that occasion he was the guest of Charlie Chaplin, who together with a bevy of his ilk, gave Ehrenberg a luxurious and lascivious party on a yacht off the Pacific Coast.

3. **Louis B. Mayer.** This man is the highest salaried individual in the United States. For years the Internal Revenue Department has

publicized his name as the highest paid man in America from the standpoint of a salary. There is no record of Mayer having attended Communist meetings or having been a member of any Communist-front organizations. On the other hand, he has posed as a right winger, but there are two phases of the problem which Louis B. Mayer has not satisfactorily explained:

a. Under him was a top production executive by the name of James McGuinness. Jim, as he was called in the film colony, was a great patriot and a great American, and when Congress started investigating the film colony, McGuinness cooperated 100%, as did such fine personalities as Gary Cooper, Ginger Rogers, Adolph Menjou and others.

b. About this time a man by the name of Dore Schary was working for the RKO Corporation. He was let out because of his willful and brazen insistence on producing films tinged with propaganda. Schary was immediately taken on by Louis B. Mayer (head of MGM) and given the biggets job in the world's biggest 'film factory.' McGuinness was shunted aside, and according to authorities who came into possession of intimate knowledge of the details, he virtually died of a broken heart. He had been liquidated for patriotism and replaced by an appeaser.

4. **Joseph Schenk.** The debauchery, the treacheries and the crookedness of the Schenks is a matter of common knowledge. Frequently they have been referred to as 'skink, skank, skunk.' On August 22, 1922, the U. S. Government raided the annual convention of the Communist Party

of world peace. The organizations are the International Federation of Catholic Men, which will be a clearing house for information and assistance for Catholic men's organizations, and the World Congress of the Lay Apostolate, which will meet in Rome in October.

NEED FOR UNITY VOICED

Interest of Pope Pius XII in the new federation was expressed by the most Rev. Amleto Cicognani, apostolic delegate to the United States, who was the principal speaker at the conference's annual dinner at the Statler Hotel.

Need for unity was stressed by Archbishop Cicognani, as well as by Bishop John J. Russell of Charleston, S. C., and others. Other speakers at the dinner included Judge Charles Fahy of the District Court of Appeals, and Shane McCarthy, political analyst.

DID GARFIELD AND ROBINSON PERJURE THEMSELVES?

John Garfield, the millionaire star, and Edward G. Robinson, another millionaire star, are listed by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as having participated in numerous Red-front activities. Before the Congressional Committee they denied this. To my certain knowledge Robinson was one of the chief moguls in the Mobilization for Democracy mobs which picketed our meetings in Los Angeles. This outfit was later identified as a Communist-front outfit. In my opinion, Garfield and Robinson sang the same song and told the same

Hartnett told the delegates, representing 7,000,000 American Catholics: "One of the most fantastic aspects of the Communist movement in this country is the extraordinary support that subversive conspiracy has received from American big business and the American public in the entertainment field."

"By supporting literally hundreds of Communist-front associated producers, directors, writers, actors and technicians in motion pictures, radio and TV," he continued, "American business and the American public have indirectly but effectively helped subsidize the Communist-front movement. It has been estimated that the quota of contributions from Hollywood to the Communist movement at one time was about \$25,000 a week, or about \$1,300,000 a year."

Hartnett declared it was "suspicious" that with a few notable exceptions, "No one in recent years has won a top Motion Picture Academy Award for acting who did not have a Communist-front record, even though Communist fronters definitely are in the minority in show business, and not even the most rabid Communist would claim that only party members and sympathizers are good actors."

He said he had evidence to show Judy Holliday, winner of the 1951 top-actress award, has associated with 10 or more Communist fronts, and Jose Ferrer, acclaimed this year's top actor, had associated with 20 or more such groups.

Stewart Lynch, president of the N.C.C.M., told of two new organizations that are being formed to spearhead the Catholic church's efforts in behalf

at Bridgman, Michigan. This was a secret meeting. Seventeen leading Communists were arrested. Their files were found buried in the sand dunes in the lonely zone where the convention was held. Their files were opened. Later the Beckwith Press of New York published a book entitled "Reds in America," and on page 150 of that book are listed the names of individuals found in the buried files captured at Bridgman. That list included Joseph Schenk, Charlie Chaplin, Norma Talmadge and others.

On May 25, 1951, a committee, working in cooperation with me and functioning in behalf of the California Anti-Communist League and the American Anti-Communist League, presented the following statement to the Congress of the United States. The statement was formally filed during a hearing of the Un-American Activities Committee. I was present in the hearing room when the statement was presented. It read as follows:

**ATTENTION: UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE**

The American Anti-Communist League with headquarters at 1533 South Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, respectfully invite your attention to the following:

1. We are of the opinion that John Garfield has perjured himself and that Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles should be subpoenaed as an expert witness on this matter.
2. We believe that Jose Ferrer has perjured himself in pleading a false innocence concerning his



BETTE DAVIS



EDDIE CANTOR

association with Communist-front organizations.

3. We believe that Edward G. Robinson is either being neglected in this investigation or has been whitewashed, unless the Committee has plans to reopen the investigation and question Robinson concerning his propaganda activities.
4. We believe that one of the most enigmatic and guilty figures in the film colony is Charles Chaplin. He should be summoned before your Committee and made to give an account of his activities, which go back as far as the historic Bridgman raid in 1922. We have in our possession a book which reveals that Charles Chaplin donated to the Communist Party and that a record of his donations was found in barrels dug up out of the sand dunes following the Bridgman raid.
5. We believe your Committee should investigate the Warner Brothers and they should be called



JOE
SCHENCK



NICHOLAS
SCHENCK

Communist. He admitted having given his name to be used by eight Communist-front organizations, but insisted under oath that he did not know they were Communist-front organizations. Keen observers who heard the testimony agreed with me that without doubt Ferrer perjured himself. How could any man introduce Paul Robeson, the leader of all Negro Communists in America, without knowing that Robeson was Red?

When Ferrer got the Academy Award for the best performance of 1950, Vincent W. Hartnett, a New York writer and radio commentator, addressed a breakfast of Catholic men in New York City. Concerning the award Mr. Hartnett said, as reported in the Washington Times-Herald by James Colligan:

PINKOS GET THE "OSCARs"

We recommend as witnesses to support these claims those whose signatures and addresses are appended to this letter, and Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles and Sacramento.

This statement submitted by:

Dr. Wesley Swift, Lancaster, California

Rev. Charles Robertson, 593 Glendale Blvd.

Los Angeles, California

At about the same time that I delivered my Hollywood High School speech, the film fraternity gave out its medals, commonly known as the "Oscars" of the Motion Picture Academy. The top medal and the big prize was given to a Puerto Rican by the name of Jose Ferrer. Mr. Ferrer, while on the witness stand in the Un-American Activities Committee, admitted the following:

1. Introduced Paul Robeson to meetings.
2. Helped celebrate Paul Robeson's birthdays.
3. Read flattering accounts of himself in the Daily Worker.
4. Attacked the Un-American Activities Committee of Congress.
5. Supported Benjamin Davis, Communist candidate in the City of New York.

In spite of all these admissions Ferrer actually said under oath on the witness stand that he did not know that any of these enterprises were

on to explain their use of "Mission to Moscow," which perhaps made more propaganda for Russia than all the Communist organizations in Hollywood combined.

6. We believe that you should investigate the chief director of MGM, Mr. Dore Schary, who was dismissed from RKO by Howard Hughes because of his pro-Red attitude and hired by MGM to supersede the late Jim McGuinness, a great patriot who dared expose Communism in Hollywood. It is believed by important and intelligent observers in California and elsewhere that McGuinness was put on the shelf and Schary was promoted because of McGuinness' activity in cooperation with your Committee.

Every claim made in this memo can be substantiated by Senator Jack B. Tenney and professional investigators that have worked with him.

The truth notwithstanding, there is a widespread feeling in the Hollywood colony among patriots that the big ones have been neglected and that the little ones are being 'given the works' by your Committee. Far be it from us to impugn your integrity, but the fact still remains that Chaplin has not been called, the "Mission to Moscow" propaganda has not been exposed, and the Schary-McGuinness scandal has not been adequately brought to light. These and many other similar situations constitute your responsibility.

This statement is endorsed by the California Anti-Communist League, Dr. Wesley A. Swift, Director, Rev. Charles Robertson, Secretary, and the American Anti-Communist League, Don Lohbeck, Secretary.



Above is a petition signed by thousands and thousands of California Christians calling on the Un-American Activities Committee to investigate Hollywood. The petition was circulated by the Christian Nationalist Crusade and was presented on behalf of the Crusade by Mrs. Gerald L. K. Smith to Congressman John E. Rankin of Mississippi, who is pictured displaying the petition on the floor of Congress. This picture appeared in many important American journals.

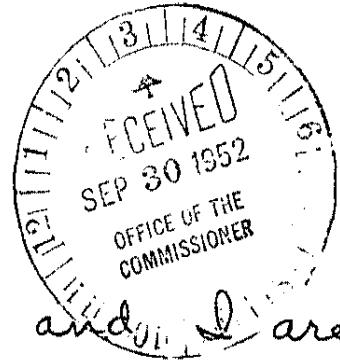


Edward G. Robinson is shown the night he led a picket line of nearly 20,000 against Gerald L. K. Smith in Los Angeles. He has recently been exposed as a member of numerous Red-front organizations.

Attorney General
of the United States
Washington D.C.

September 24, 1952.
re: Charles Chaplin.

Dear Mr. McGovern ^{BDB}



My friends and I are truly shocked to read that Charles Chaplin may be barred from returning to the United States. Many may disagree with his politics but there is apparently no evidence that he either believes in or belongs to a totalitarian political party. This incident rather than furthering the cause of American democracy in the eyes of the world at large will serve as a tragic hint of unjust barriers created against many lesser known travelers, and accordingly provide fuel for Communist propaganda.

Respectfully yours,

Martha Looser (Mrs)

[Redacted]

(b)(6)

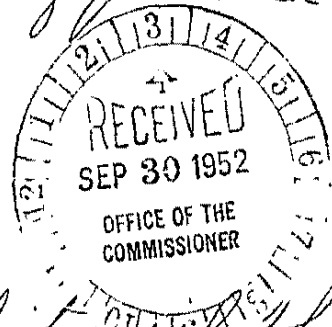
Los Angeles 38
(Democrat)

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	R
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BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

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[Redacted]
New Orleans 19, La; Sept. 24, 1952.

The United States Department of Justice.
Washington D.C.

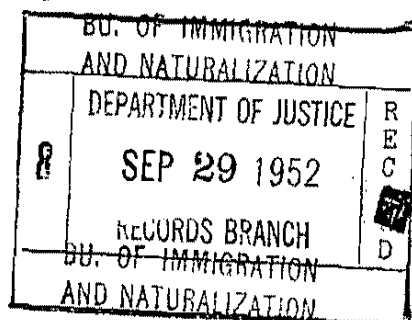


Gentlemen:

I am enclosing an editorial that appeared in the Tuesday September 23rd issue of the Times-Picayune of this city.

I believe that you should use the law to keep Chaplin out of the United States. In my estimation he is an undesirable.

Respectfully submitted
Arthur E. Schott



no privacy
Dec 23/52

U.S. Government office
of course I had
to happen is an alien

to the country it is
disgrace to have him

from free
My poor makes
I dishes was here only
a little while & they
had to get paper
Ranging they were
American citizens

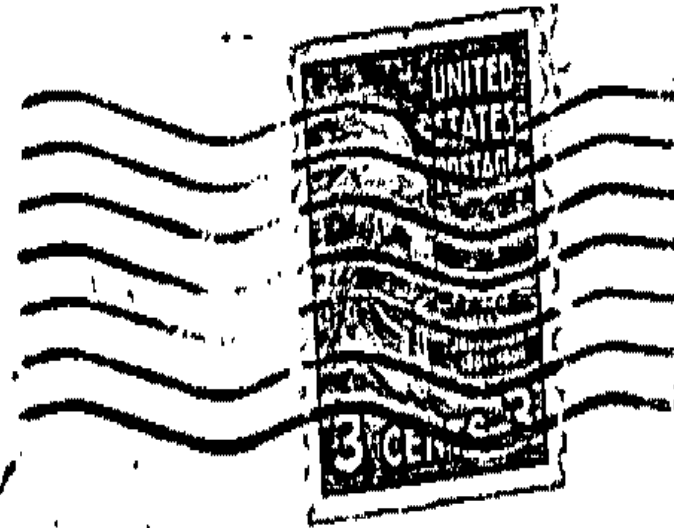
and pay for them
who is he because he
has money I feel
terrible about this

Mr. Brown



(b)(6)

440319



Mr. A. H. M. M. M. M.



(b)(6)

North East

Washington D.C.

(Person)

25

he is the world's greatest
screen artist - the world's
greatest comedian - the
man who has made
millions of all tongues
laugh. What are we
coming to when we
so lose our sense of
proportion as to insult
and shabby, yes cheaply
treat such a great artist.
It is bad enough to
even intimate that Chaplin
might not be welcome
here - but to wait until
he has left the country to

(b)(6)

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

New York 10, 10-4
Sept 23 1952
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Attorney General of the
United States of America
Washington D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. McGahey:

I was deeply shocked
to read the announcement
from your department in last
Sunday's paper about Charlie
Chaplin. It seems to me
that we Americans should
be very proud to have
Mr. Chaplin as a guest
in our country. After all

SEP 24 1952
BRANCH

INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.
ADM. REGULATION SEC.
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

321

make such an announcement to the
press seems to me really dirty. I
am ashamed for the Justice Department.
What must the rest of the world
think of us when we dishonor our
great artists.

Let us hope Mr. McGrawery
that this was an error of some
zealons underlying in the Justice Depart-
ment — and that you will be able to
publicly apologize to Mr. Chaplin.

Please do not make us
ashamed for our government.

Sincerely yours.

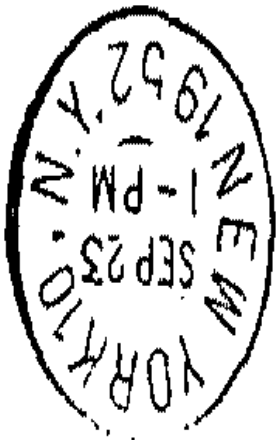
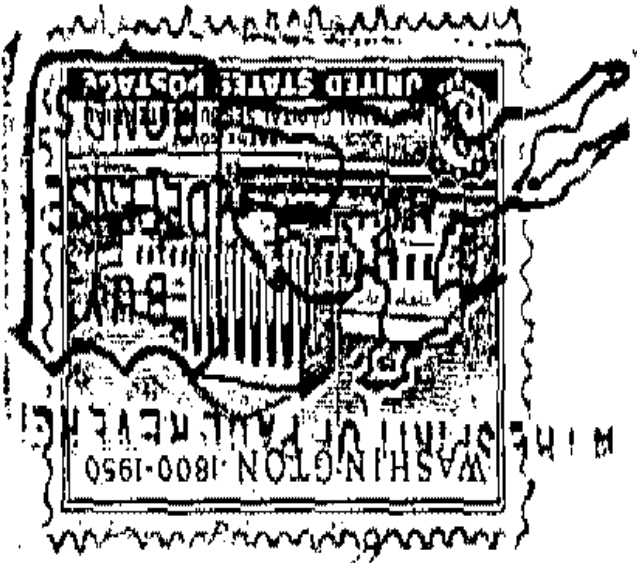
Mavis Lyons Tenauer
(Mrs. J. H. Tenauer)

Washington, D.C.

Justice Department

United States of America

The Attorney General of the



THE PROGRESSIVE FORUM
247 S. Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California.

Sept. 23rd, 1952

Mr. James P. McGranery;
U.S. Attorney General;
Department of Justice;
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

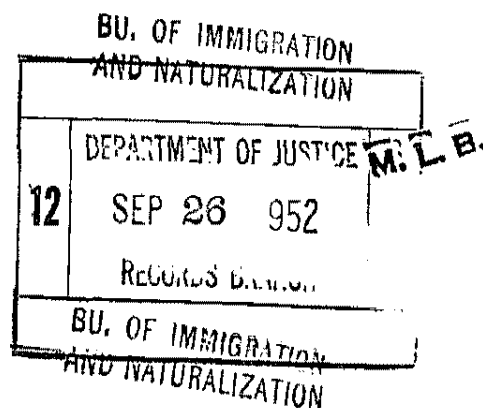
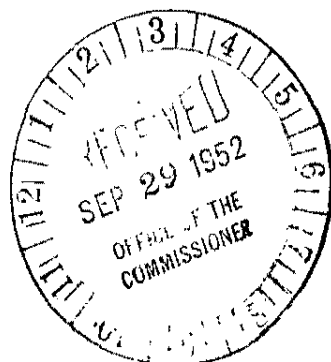
We wish to express our disapproval of the increased restriction of freedom of movement being exercised at this time against anyone who disagrees with the prevailing opinions of the administration now in power in Washington D.C.

The denial of a passport to Rev. Friechman, a Unitarian Minister, is a case in point; also the refusal of permission to enter the country in the case of the internationally known artist, Charles Chaplin.

We feel that such procedures are a denial of our democratic tradition and an affirmation to the rest of the world that the rulers of this country do not believe in democratic processes, are afraid of criticism and discussion and are prepared to utilize any and all means to stifle any opinions of which they do not approve.

Sincerely Yours,

Nan Blair
Nan Blair, Secretary
The Progressive Forum



Hon. Attorney General,
James Mc Granery
U.S. Dept. of Justice,
Wash. D.C.

(b)(6)



Wash. DC.

RECEIVED

Sept. 23, 1952

SEP 25 1952

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a clipping
which I think might be of interest
to you.

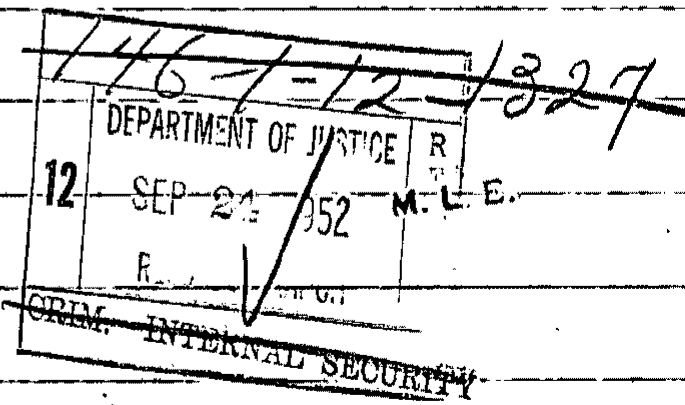
Congratulations. He should have
been deported long ago. Keep him out.

Sincerely,
J. D. DeShay.



Chid
26/52

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND-NATURALIZATION



BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND-NATURALIZATION

JOHN O. KOBZINA

NILES, MICHIGAN

(b)(6)

September 23, 1952.

Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Charles Chaplin.

Gentlemen:-

As an American born citizen and always having the best interests of our country in my heart, I earnestly urge you to keep Charles Chaplin from returning to these shores.

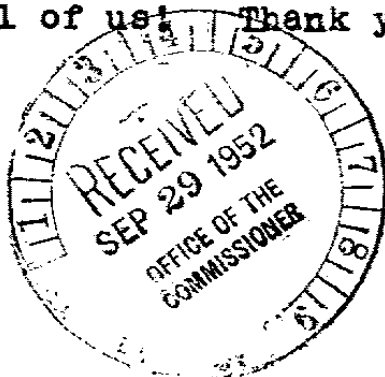
There are many reasons for this, as you no doubt know. He has raped our women, he has violated the Mann Act, and now he is charged with being a red. These are sufficient reasons in themselves to have deported him let alone keep him out now that he is out.

The fact that he has repeatedly refused to become an American citizen after all that we have done for him, is another good reason to keep him out. I say, that any foreigner coming to our country and staying here to make his living and refusing to become a citizen in due course of time, should be deported. We don't need people like that here.

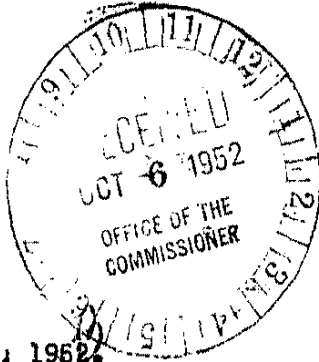
Again, I earnestly urge you to do your utmost to keep Chaplin out for good. In this I am joined by every citizen I have talked with and there must be millions of us thinking the same way. I think it is a mandate for you to take the necessary action. You will be hailed by all of us! Thank you.

Yours very truly,

J. O. Kobzina
John O. Kobzina



BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
12	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SEP 25 952 REGIONS B. & C.
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	



New York 9, N. Y.

(b)(6)

RECEIVED

OCT - 7 1952

INVESTIGATION DIVISION

September 23, 1952.

Dear Mr. McGranery:

Your decision to ask the Immigration Service to hold up Charles Chaplin's re-entry into the United States, pending an investigation as to whether he is morally and politically fit for entry, is a disturbing one.

First, because Chaplin had already been issued a re-entry permit in what he thought was good faith by the Immigration authorities, and, second, because you waited until after he had actually left the country before you made your announcement.

I consider the renegeing on this re-entry permit an extremely unusual and underhanded way of dealing with guests in our country. It implies, also, that a definite decision (to remove Chaplin from the United States) has already been arrived at, even before the investigation you've requested has been held. In other words, he's guilty before he's tried. Unable to find grounds for deportation, you chose the easier way of nabbing him on his return, which the vicious and discriminatory McCarran Act now makes possible.

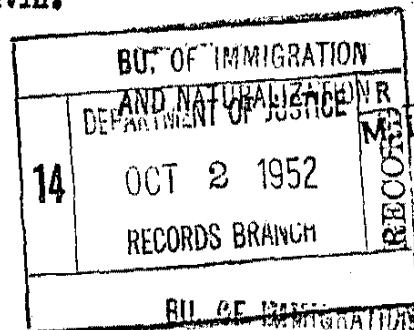
Your method in this case is regrettable, I feel, because, being initiated by the Attorney General of the U. S., it carries the sanction and endorsement of the U. S. government behind it. And is one more proof of the rising tide of American fascism, espoused by such undemocratic persons as Senators McCarthy and McCarran.

I shall follow the investigation with great interest!

Sincerely,

Roger Kenwin

Roger Kenwin.



BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

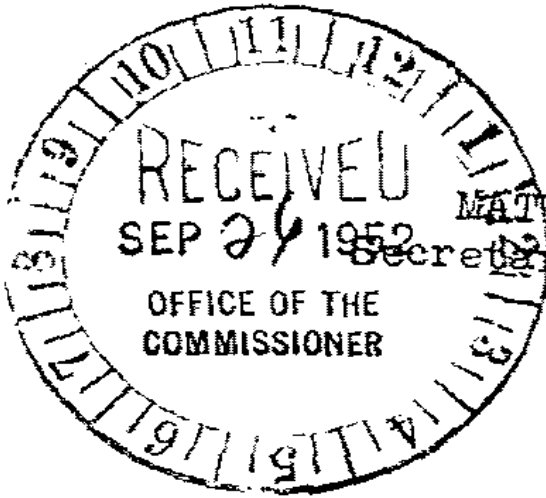
September 23, 1952

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Respectfully referred to the
Department of Justice.

SEP 24 1952

RECEIVED



MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

146-1-12-1327

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		R E C O R D S
8	SEP 24 1952	
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~~CRIM - INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.~~

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~~CRIM - ADM. REGULATION SEC.~~
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Justice

The White House
Washington

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ROCKISLAND ILL SEP 20 1952

1952 SEP 21 AM 7 19

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

*Charged 9/20/52
E*

SUGGEST YOU HAVE MCGRAINERY APOLOGIZE TO CHARLIE

CHAPLIN AND THIS NATION. SOON NO CELEBRATED

PERSONAGE WILL APPROACH THESE SHORES FOR FEAR OF

DEPUTIZED PECKSNIFFS SICKED ON THEM BY ENVIOUS

MISCHIEF MAKERS AND HEARSTS PROFESSIONAL PRIVY

PEAKERS. SINCE WHEN DOES PEGLER DICTATE POLICY OF

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

146-1-12-1-27

DEPT. OF JUSTICE	REC'D
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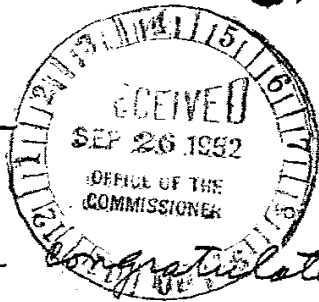
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YOUR JUSTICE DEPT

HARRY HOLMES.

Sept 23 1952.

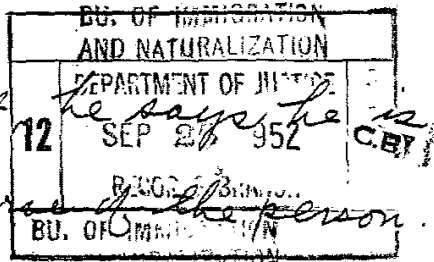
Dear Mr. McGranery:



You are to be congratulated for your stand in the Chaplin case. Every American feels the same way.

If a man, after 30 or 40 years in this country, during which time he has amassed a fortune, can say he is a citizen of the world, with so little regard for the country in which he has been content to live all that time - that man should be denied the right to re-enter this country, and should get his chance to really be a "citizen of the world".

In a later statement he says he is not a "super patriot". The news of the person. He is not even a patriot. We are a Democracy and we believe in personal opinions, but we still have a high regard for the land we live in, and boys are dying every day, overseas, to keep it so, and we should not accept the insults of a foreigner who continues to insult



the United States by saying he intends to return to the United States. It is not for him to say - the judgement rests with the United States on whether he should be allowed to return to this country or not.

I think the enclosed article explains the Chaplin case very well.

Chaplin may be a great artist, but as a person, he has proved in many ways - that he had better go back to England and stay there - we do not want him here.

Yours truly,

Chas. E. Philippi

(b)(6)



Glendale, Calif.

MORTON SINGER

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

SEP 25 1952

RECEIVED



135 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

WORTH 4-2753

CABLE ADDRESS "MORTSINGER"

23 September 1952

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

P. BATEMAN ENNIS

MEMBER OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

Hon. James P. McGranery
U. S. Attorney General
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I have read with considerable misgivings the action that you are taking with respect to Charles Chaplin, the moving picture actor. I do not know anything about the case, nor am I familiar with any of Mr. Chaplin's activities. But I do write to you to protest the action you are about to take with respect to the revocation of his reentry permit.

I have always been extremely proud of the fact that when our country has made a commitment, it has lived up to that commitment. It has been my understanding that a reentry permit was granted to Mr. Chaplin prior to his leaving our beloved country. It was only after Mr. Chaplin was on the high seas that an announcement was issued by your office that the reentry permit had been revoked. I should like to know, propagandawise, public relations-wise, or any other wise, how such action will react with peoples all over the world. Our Government made a commitment to Mr. Chaplin that he would be permitted to reenter. I assume that a reentry permit may be revoked for good cause occurring after the permit has been issued. Apparently, however, Mr. Chaplin's activities were known prior to the time the application for reentry was made. Therefore, a commitment having been made, it would seem to me that it was our solemn honor and duty to abide by it.

With this thought in mind, may I respectfully request that you reconsider any action directed toward revoking Mr. Chaplin's permit and postpone any action necessary to remove him from the country until such time as he returns.

Respectfully,

MORTON SINGER.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

~~146-1-12-1327~~

12	SEP 24 1952	RECORDS
MEL. B.		

CRIM - INTERNAL SECURITY

Chaplin 9/24/52

MS:LAR

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

September 23, 1952

Attorney-General of the United States
Washington, D.C.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Dear Sir;

I understand that recently you ordered the Immigration Commission to detain Charles Chaplin and to conduct hearings to establish his eligibility for re-entrance into this country on ^{his} arriving from abroad.

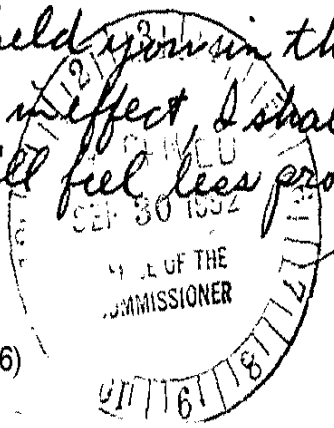
As a citizen of the United States I protest in every manner this action on your part. I believe that you in making this step are violating one of the things this country was founded on. That is fair play toward your fellow human being. How dare you or anyone else deny the right of residence to Mr. Chaplin in the country to which he has given so much. Besides the material things, such as millions in taxes and helping to build the great movie industry, he has given this Country millions upon millions of happy moments. Certainly he has become rich on his talents, but without a doubt he has given much more than he has received.

Even if his political ideas or actions were subversive, this country should still be honored to have him as a resident. Obviously his political actions are in no way subversive, so consequently I can see no reason whatsoever for your action.

Until now I had held you in the highest esteem, but if your order remains in effect, I shall no longer hold any respect for you and will feel less proud of my citizenship.

[Redacted]

Santa Monica, Calif. (b)(6)



Sincerely yours,
Noel Brown

PRESSING MACHINE
COVERS
PADS AND FELTS
SCREENS FOR PRESSES
COTTON YARDAGE
COVER CLOTH
PADDING
ANY WIDTH
BUTTONS
THREAD
ZIPPERS
SPONGE PADS
FLANGE CLOTH

JUSTRITE MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURERS

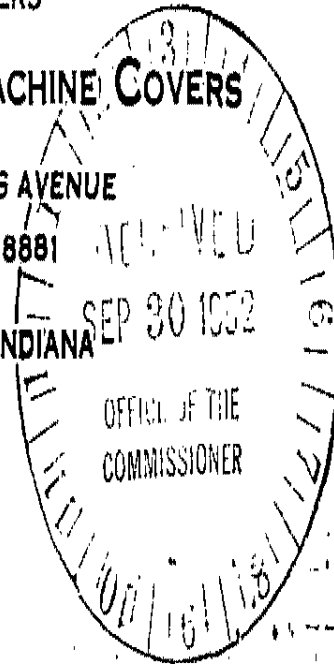
JUSTRITE PRESSING MACHINE COVERS

343 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

TELEPHONE, RI LEX 8881

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

9-23-52



DOUBLE FACED
FLANNEL
ANY WIDTH
POCKETING
POCKET DRILL & TWILLS
SPRINGS FOR
PRESS COVERS
LAUNDRY NETS
LININGS
TRIMMINGS
PINS
NEEDLES
STAPLES

U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON-----D.C.:

HON. SIR:-

YOU WILL PERFORM A REAL SERVICE TO "MY AMERICA" would you fulfill your determined effort to refuse chaplin's entrance to MY AMERICA. The only real thing he ever did was to GAIN HIS MILLIONS HERE IN THIS COUNTRY.

ITS PROBABLE HE NEVER EVEN PAID HIS JUST SHARE OF TAXES.

YET HE ACQUIRED MILLIONS HERE. IS THERE ANY JUSTIFICATION

WHY A "SERF. LIKE HIM WHOSE ONLY PART TO ENTERTAIN THE IF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

was to show off his determined effort to GET AMERICAN

DOLLARS at the expense of the CURIOUS public.

DONT LET HIM GET AWAY WITH IT-KEEP THE RASCAL

William A. Poe

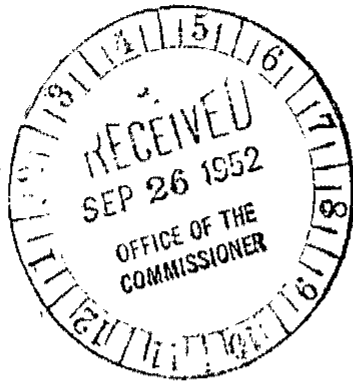
AND NATURALIZATION	
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OUT.	SEP 26 1952 M.L.B.
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON--D.C.

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Very truly yours,
[Illegible signature]

[Illegible typed text]



Wilmette, Illinois.

September 23, 1952.

~~Attorney General McGranery,
Washington,
D.C.~~

Dear Mr. McGranery:

Enclosed is an article clipped from the Chicago Harold Examiner.

We urge that you exert every effort at your command to keep Charlie Chaplin from re-entering this country.

When a person can come to this land of ours, make his fortune, stay for 40 years and not claim citizenship, bite the hand that fed him by trying to overthrowing it in backing communism, we say KEEP HIM OUT.

Why and how could he stay here that long without becoming a citizen. Who looks after the aliens? Could we stay in any other country 40 years without taking up citizenship?

What's the matter with our law enforcement? Get after these Costellos, Chaplins and their ilk.

Sincerely,

Mabel M. Orr

(b)(6)

[Redacted]

Wilmette, Illinois.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
12	SEP 25 1952
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

C.B.T.

SEP 26 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

HIRAM A. KLINEDINST
164 SUMMIT LANE
BALA-CYNWYD, PA.

9-23-52

Hon. James P. McHenry
U. S. Attorney General

RECEIVED

SEP 2

Washington - D.C. Criminal Division

Dear Mr. Attorney General -
Congratulations upon
your stand in the
Chaplin Case - It will
undoubtedly have much
under cover support. So
please remove your
gloves when handling
this parasite, so there
will be no repetition
of the stony bridges
of the past.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Respectfully -

H. A. Klinedinst

146-1-12-1327

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
12	SEP 24 1952
RECORDS BRANCH	

~~CHRM. INTERNAL SECURITY~~

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Ardmore, Oklahoma, Sept 22, 1952.

State Department, Hon Dean Acheson:

Eleven of us here last night heard about the state department may not let Charlie Chapman back into this country. We all of us came to this conclusion:

1. That you are right in your attitude. A man who has been here thirty years, made millions, belongs to Communist fronts, been a moral pervery, has a secret contempt for us as we have for him.

2. That all of this is hog wash about your not letting him back in. You will let him back in. What you are doing now is playing politics--an election is on. You want make it appear that you hate Communism etc.

Yours truly,

Francis M Thurber.

referred to Justice Dept
DIV OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS 9-30-52
PM

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

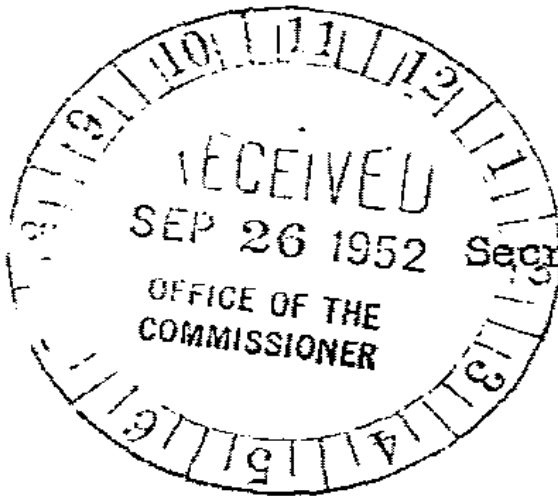
September 22, 1952

CRIMINAL DIVISION

SEP 24 1952

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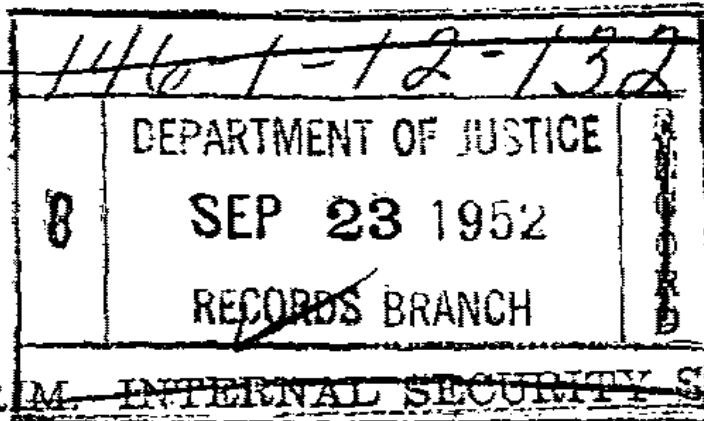
Respectfully referred to the
Department of Justice.



MATTHEW J. CONNELLY *B.P.*
Secretary to the President

Chyd 9/27/52

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION



~~CRIM. - INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.~~

~~CRIM. - ADM. REGULATION SEC.~~

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION 340

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The White House
Washington

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THE PRESIDENT

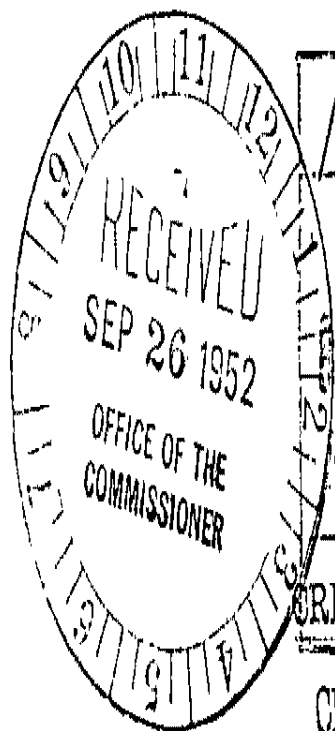
THE WHITE HOUSE

HOW COME CHARLIE CHAPLIN STAYED HERE THIS LONG WITHOUT CITIZENSHIP

BERNICE CARLSON



(b)(6)



146-1-12-1327

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDS
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CRIM.-ADM. REGULATION SEC

The White House

Washington

CRIMINAL DIVISION

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1/25/52
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THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC

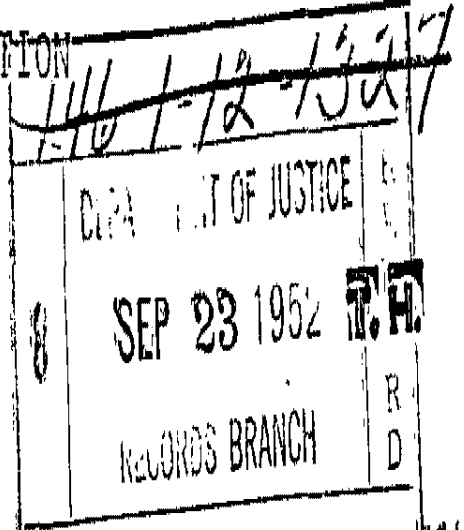
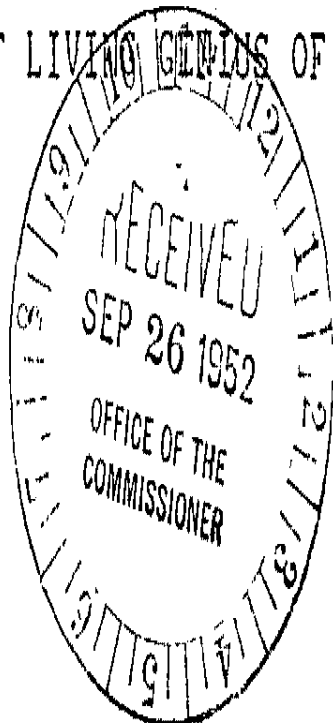
AS ONE OF YOUR ADMIRERS I WOULD LIKE TO PROTEST HOLDING OF
CHARLIE CHAPLIN ON ELLIS ISLAND THIS IS DISGRACEFUL

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

TREATMENT OF THE GREATEST LIVING GENIUS OF THE MOTION

PICTURE WORLD

A E MULLIN



CRIM. - INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION
CRIM. - ADM. REGULATIONS SECTION
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(b)(6)

The White House
Washington

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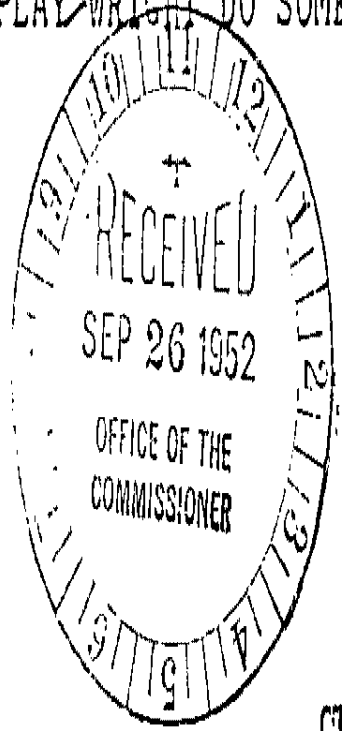
THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

CHAPLIN IS OUR GREATEST COMEDIEN MRS CHAPLIN IS THE

DAUGHTER OF OUR GREATEST PLAY-WRIGHT DO SOMETHING PLEASE

J COIT



146-1-12-1321

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CRIM.-INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.
CRIM.-ADM. REGULATION SEC.

[Redacted]

(b)(6)

New York 11, N.Y.
September 22, 1952

Attorney General McGranery
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

As a citizen, veteran, and member of no pressure group I believe your action in the Charlie Chaplin case calls for a public explanation in the interest of fair play. Taking action this way against any man, in effect when his back is turned, smacks of an underhanded way to enforce the law.

First of all, if Mr. Chaplin is or was subversive, you are derelict in your duty; your department should have investigated him long before now, especially to insure the best interests of the U.S. If Chaplin had acted against this country he should have been brought to account before he was allowed to leave the country.

I do not condone Mr. Chaplin's living here for many years without taking out citizenship papers. However, he may have good reasons as have many other people who have come here from another country. Mr. Chaplin has apparently paid his taxes, lived within the law, and has certainly contributed greatly to our society.

Your action is all the more inexcusable, especially when we are trying to set an example of democracy to the rest of the world. (And not an example of hysterical, and tyrannical living as in Russia, for instance.)

Why has no explanation been forthcoming about the Chaplin action? In your job, you should have the courage and conviction of your actions. Your actions should be well-founded on the basic precepts of English common law and our Constitution.

My wife and I request and expect a public statement

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Very truly yours,

A. M. Watkins
J. O. Watkins
A. M. Watkins
J. O. Watkins



Chyd 9/25/52

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE
12 SEP 24 1952
M.L.B.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION 344

September 22, 1952

RECEIVED

SEP 24 1952

Criminal Division

Attorney-General James McGranery
Department of Justice
Division of Immigration & Naturalization
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It was with a great deal of delight that I read of your stand on Charles Chaplin. For years I have been deploring the presence of this Red in our midst. I feel very strongly about this for the following only too well-known reasons:

1. In all the time Chaplin has been living here and making his living here he has never seen fit to become a citizen of this land.
2. During World War II he did nothing to serve this country. He gave not of his time, his money or his talent. The only country for which he had words of praise was Russia (and that is where I would suggest he settle).
3. He has been a member of Communist-front organizations and attended rallies for the Red.
4. His morals alone would preclude his gaining re-admittance to our country.

When I think of the many worthy foreigners who seek entrance to our land and who would appreciate living here, I cannot for the life of me see why scum like Chaplin should be allowed here, when he scorns our way of life and ignores our moral standards. Please keep Chaplin out! Suggest he go to Russia.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Theresa Mantovani
Theresa Mantovani

TM

Mrs. Edgar Mantovani
[Redacted]
Woodside, 77, Queens, N.Y.

(b)(6)



BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

146-12-1327

12	SEP 24 1952	9
RECORDS SECTION		
CRIM. INVEST. SECURITY		

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Easton, Pa. Sept 22-52

Attorney General McGranery,
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED

SEP 24 1952

Criminal Division

Dear Sir:

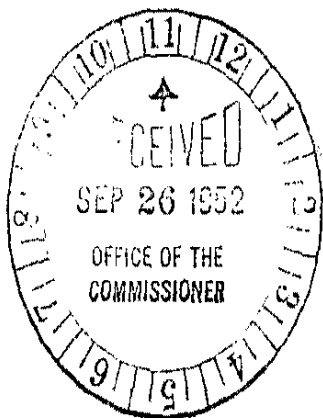
Now that we are again talking about deporting Chaplin, and since he is now out of the country, I suggest that we act and keep him out.

I further suggest that we do the same for all the other vermin which have come to our country to partake of her plenty, to enjoy the protection of her laws, to become rich and comfortable, yet sneer at taking up citizenship.

We can get along without the Costello's, the Bridges' and the Mafia.

Respectfully yours,

Harold W. Trantz



BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION



146-1-12-1327

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
12	SEP 24 1952
RECORDS DIVISION	

(b)(6)

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
OFFICE OF INTERNAL SECURITY



Lantern Ky

U. S. Justice Dept
Washington DC

SEP 24 1952

SEP 24 1952

Criminal Division

Dear Sirs

I would like to protest the re entry into
the United States of Charley Chaplin.

Making a fortune in this Country
yet he apparently doesn't think enough of us
to take out citizenship papers from what I think
the Congressional Committee on Un-American
activities reported he would be wholly undesirable
anyway. It has been said he was
the largest contributor to the Communist
Cause in the entire west if not the entire
Country.

Morean his minimal escapes makes
him unfit to be allowed to return & I
hope you can successfully prevent it.

Yours very truly

R. E. Vaughan
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION



Chgd 9/25
LHN/52

746-12-327

SEP 24 1952	RECORDS BRANCH
CRIM - INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.	
CRIM. ADM. REGULATION SEC.	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

no. [redacted]

Los Angeles 41, California

(b)(6)

[redacted]

September 22, 1952.

Atty. Gen. J. P. M. Wacey.

Dear Sir,

We protest the return of Charlie Chaplin to our country.

We feel this is the opportune time to get rid of him. He is a menace to our country, for he represents everything that is Unamerican!

We commend your stand concerning this person.

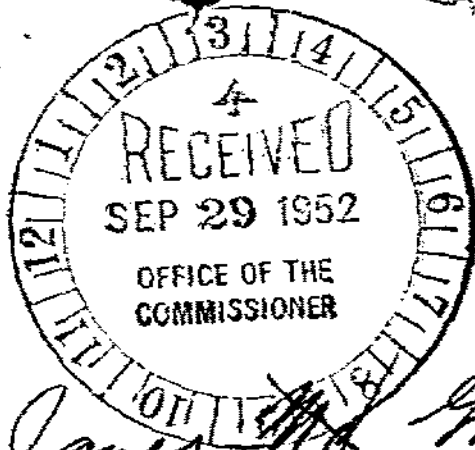
Yours truly,

Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Merrill

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION
SEP 24 1952
RECORDS BRANCH
CRIME OF IMMIGRATION SECURITY
AND NATURALIZATION

1327



Sept 22/52

Hon James ~~W~~ Grunery

I enclose an article by Westbrook Pegler talking about Chaplins record as a communist. This should be sufficient to exclude him and any of his kind.

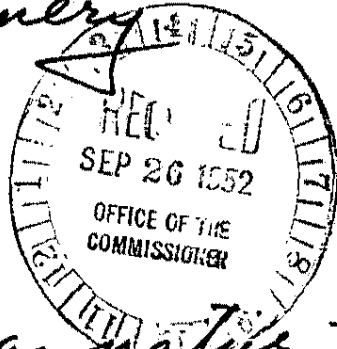
John M Sell (b)(6)
[Redacted]
Inglewood, Calif.

U.S. DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		RECORDED
12	SEP 25 1952	M. L. B.
RECORDS BRANCH U.S. DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		

Minersville, Pa.

Sep. 22 - 1952.

Mr. James M. Granery
atty. General U. S.
Washington, D. C.



BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
12	SEP 26 1952
RECORDS B. I. C. B.	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Dear Sir:- As a native born American and one who has a deep regard for her welfare I wish to offer you my sincere thanks and congratulations on the position taken by your department with reference to the re-entry of Charles Chaplin into this country. I have followed this man's record of Communistic associations for many years; I know of his usurpation and abuse of his visitors privileges early in World War II to drive us into opening a second front before our military heads were ready to invade the Continent; I am aware of this character's every attempt to serve

2
his Russian masters while enjoying
the liberties and the freedoms of our
country for the past 40 years without
raising a finger towards acquiring
citizenship and I bitterly protest his
re-entry into the United States. His
re-admission would be an insult to
the glorious dead of our country who
have paid for our freedoms and our
liberties with their lives. Like millions
of other Americans who love their country
and wish to keep it free from vermin
I am looking to you and your department
to exercise every means at your command
legal or otherwise to prevent Charles
Chaplin from re-entering this country and
I feel confident that you will do so.

Very truly yours

Wesley Wagner

(b)(6)

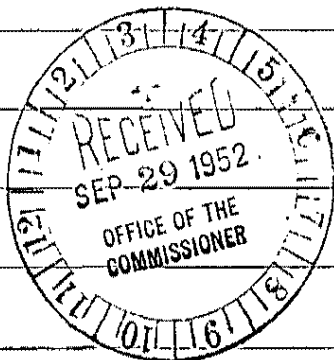
Minersville, Pa.

Sept 22, 1952

Dear Sir,

Your attitude towards Mr. Charles Chaplin is obviously a cheap publicity venture and benefits only the Catholics and Red Cross especially the latter which is as phony an organization as possibly could be.

Let the justice department is really interested in its American citizens, how about cleaning out some of the dirty closets in Washington of our own natural born -



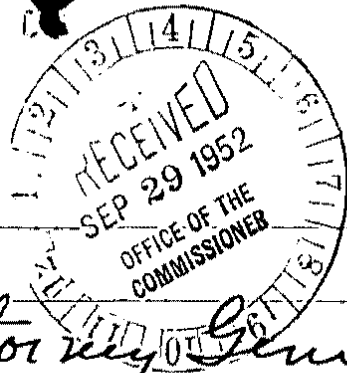
A. J. J. J.



Trensch, N.J.

(b)(6)

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
12	SEP 25 1952
RECORDS DIV.	
M. L. B.	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	



Glebur mdy
Sept. 22-52

U.S. Attorney General James P. McGranery
Washington D.C.

Sir: I see in the rights paper when
you have ordered the Immigration Dept. to
detain Charley Chaplain the movie star.
So I hope you stand pat & not let him
return to the Good Old U.S.A.

After a man has been here 40 years,
he should by all means be compelled to
become a citizen.

In fact I think it should be a
law compelling him to do so
after he has got immensely rich.
So I hope you will stand firm on
your decision. It is men like you
that make things go right

Yours truly
A. H. Donnell

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
12	SEP 25 1952
RECORDS DIVISION	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	



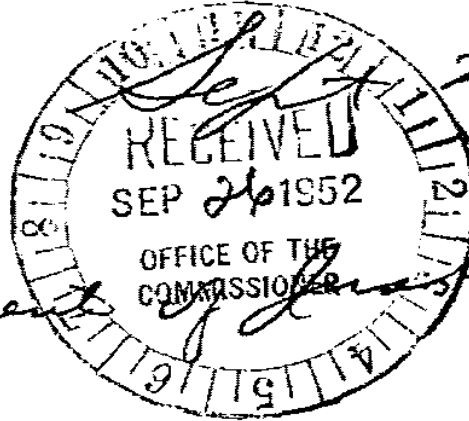
(b)(6)

A loyal American
a Veteran of World War
#1

HOTEL

Statler

NEW YORK



22, 1952

RECEIVED

SEP 24 1952

Criminal Division

Secretary

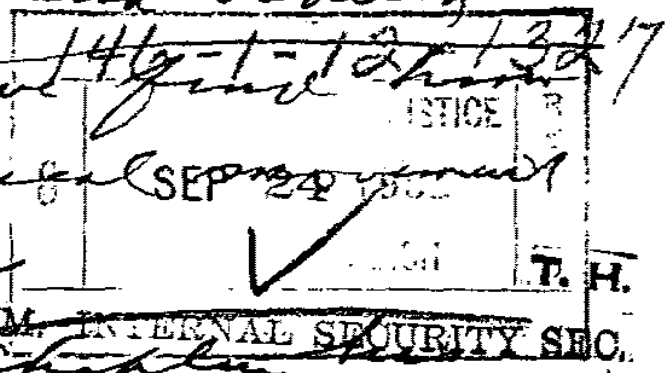
Department of Justice

Dear Sir

Some time ago

This Communist Harry Bridges
 was found guilty and ordered
 deported. Now we find him
 back of every Radical movement
 in California.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
 AND NATURALIZATION



For years Chas. Chapin
 financed every Radical movement
 in California, now we read
 that he will return to the
 country in a few months regardless
 of our laws. Its this disregard of our laws
 by foreigners that makes this country
 the laughing stock of every country on
 earth.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
 AND NATURALIZATION

We hope that you will do something
 to eliminate the contribution from our
 country. yours
 H. B. Miller

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1952

Chid 9/29/52
490/52

9-22-52
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Mr McGrawery
Dear Sir

146-1-12-1327

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	R E
SEP 23 1952	RECEIVED
FRANK J. BRANNON	
OFFICE OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY	

I see Charlie Chapman left this country its a act of God as that is the only way we can get rid of them parasites. Cause over here in 1910 without a nickel to rub against another never became a citizen made a million are mixed up with women, illegals etc. child \$65,000 he donated to the Communist party. & he says he won't come back if I get in, but if the Dem party get in he will come back that is speaking well for your party. This is the kind of junk runs a party not only him, Mrs Roosevelt, Frankfurter, Lehman, Pepper of Florida, Benton the nut in Delaware. Let us go back a little to Roosevelt Kelly of Chicago, Hague of Jersey City, Ed Flynn of N.Y. Jim Farley of N.Y. made that imp of H. Roosevelt after he is made he can't then he goes out with Sidney Hillman they purge the Dies Committee anything you wanted done you had to take it up with Sydney. Now him & I are playmates down in H. Mrs R. with her American youth Congress at the White House & on the lawn, a Communist outfit she comes out in W.W. column that they all felt like White Russians & now there back in the saddle with adeli. you know White Russians and Communist but she is a Red her & her click don't carry cards but show me your company & I will tell you what you are. That is the click that run Truman & put him behind the 8 ball with a check and Marshall that is the click ruined the Dem party the public is fed up on these termites Pepper, Jayugs behind the 8 Ball, Benton & young R. seeing a slow death. Mrs R. with her trouble with Cardinal Spellman & Lehman butting into it. & Ed Flynn wanting C. Spellman to apologize to Mrs R. a God loving man to apologize to that imp of H. it was hushed up can you & your party see the Public is fed up on this stuff. Look what has happened in Ohio when your party & the labor unions went into purge & left look at the result in Wisconsin, when they went in to purge Senator Mc Carthy & I do mean going in with money all labor unions & gave him 1000 barrels & what was the result to you & I know the Public

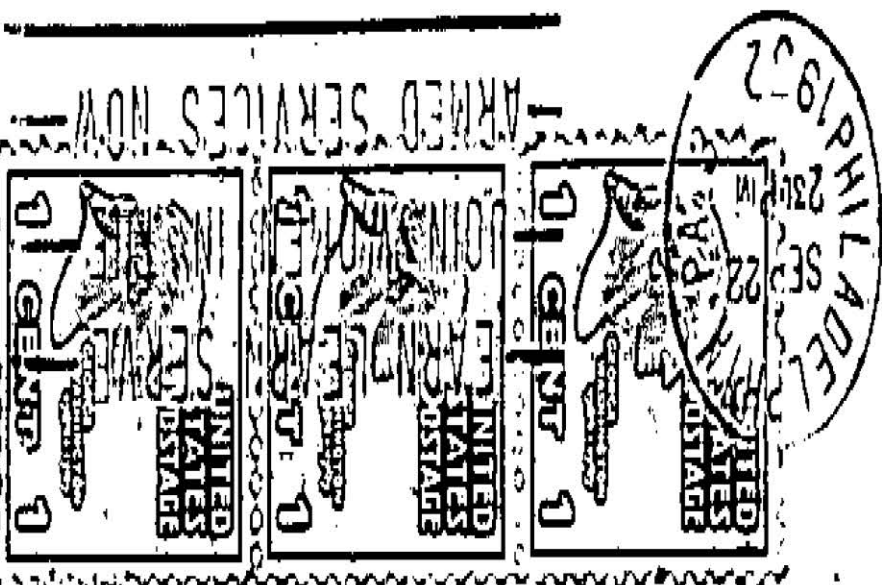
RECEIVED

Knows the Result. What was the Result of Pepper of Florida
& his Left Wing Dealers. What was the result of Fiddlers of Delaware
& his Left Wing Dealers. There's the hand painting on the wall
to save the Democratic party you & Stinson has got to clean house
get rid of Mrs P. Seligman & Frankfurter Harriman all them defers
that are boys are dying for & Rotten Politicians being behind them
& selling are Country from Within. Wake up are party & Save it
from a democrat purge. Their conviction in N.Y. of the C. F. of S.
& them going on Record for Stinson don't mean a thing they only
control there own votes & they know it. As every one of them had had
plenty of experience in that line from one who knows take this &
Wisconsin speaks for itself. Good Luck & God Bless you for your
fight against them Rats

From a Man

WASHINGTON, D.C.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McGRANERY.



ARMED SERVICES NOW

Amerillo, Texas, September 22, 1952.

Hon. James P. McGranery
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed newspaper article was taken from
The Amarillo Daily News of to-day's issue.

We the undersigned, like many red blooded
Americans in the amusement world, would like to voice our
protest in the strongest language possible to keep this
un-desirable person out of America.

We think any person who has remained in
America for 40 years and made his fortune here should at
least be grateful enough to become an American Citizen in-
stead of trying to undermine it with his Communistic ways
and belief. How ungrateful can a person get?

We respectfully urge you to use every means
at your command and spare no expense to investigate this
person and get enough evidence to deport him or exile him
from the America we love so well.

Yours very resp,

Myron Arton

c/o Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus
c/o Billboard Publishing Company
Cincinnati, Ohio



*Paul Jung
Paul Albert
Jack Gentry
Franklin Dabato
Walter C. Linn
Henry Nelson*

*Paul Jerome
Jeddie Freeman
Alvin Schwartz
Billy Ward
Elsie S. Jung*

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
12 SEP 28 1952
M. L. B.
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Port Chester, N.Y.

Sept. 22, 1952

746-12-1329

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 SEP 24 1952 M.L.B.

RECORDED

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Chaplan
Sept 22

Now that Mr. Charles Chaplan has left the country - and the fact he never became a citizen while enjoying the benefits, goodwill, and wealth which is this country - he should be barred from returning! I am 100% in accord with your recent statement.

As a Veteran of 5 yrs. during World War II - who saw fit to fight for this country - I believe I should be allowed to express my opinion regarding Mr. Chaplan. He always has been mysterious in his actions - that we all are aware of!! Outside of making a few motion pictures - he has contributed nothing beneficial. He has had all the opportunity to become a citizen - Question "Why has he not become a citizen?" If he is allowed to return to our shores - with no questions asked - as a citizen - I personally take strong exception to his being allowed to return unless he outrightly declares his intention to become a citizen forthwith - and declares his allegiance to land of the United States of America - your case is respectfully requested.

Sincerely yours

William F. Sorensen

William F. Sorensen

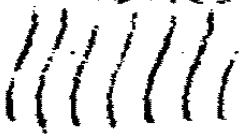


Wm. F. Sorenson

(b)(6)



Port Chester, NY



~~Mr. James Mc Graney
U.S. Attorney General
Washington D.C.~~

In Behalf of this Committee and our Citizens

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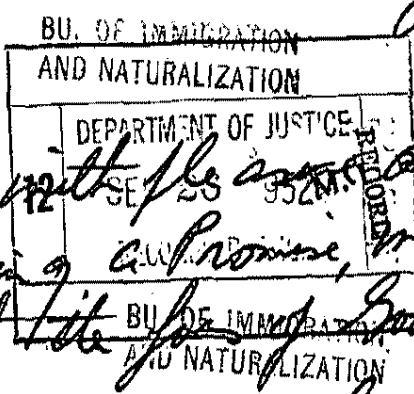
Cooperating Organizations
 CHICAGO CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY CLUB
 ST. MARGARET OF SCOTLAND GUILD, Inc.

Fourth Annual Irish National Feis

In Cooperation with
 LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
 TO BE HELD ON THE
 CAMPUS OF LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
 6525 N. Sheridan Road
 SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1948

4265 Broadway
 Chicago 13 Ill
 Amer. Irish Ass'n
 9/22/51

Wm James P McManey
 U. S. Atty Gen
 Washington D.C.



Honorable Sir, It is with the awe and great pride we note you are "keeping a promise, without fear or favor," in driving out the forces of Bad Government, everywhere.

We especially feel grateful (and so do most Americans) about the "Weasel" Chas. Chaplin and all his type. I have personally contended the last 10 yrs that Hollywood was vicious in its "desecration of knowledge" (I am a picture stockholder) a Composer, and by no means a "reformer" yet it is basic that your "Muds are fed" Murder, Mayhem, and Treachery as the "usual fare" of good Americans, and yet they wonder why our young people are now more heartless and ruddy. One does not need to be an expert to see that Hollywood has planted ideas of Communism thru many pictures.

We are waiting now for the Press to give you, your "well done, for the U. S." they were quick enough to throw the Irish hats in adrognit.

We also ask the Officers of Law in the States to take the lead in calling for decent young City kids.

Sincerely,
 Geo. J. Norton

Wage Fund & Stock Mkt

He Wrote believes that there is much danger in the

Wage Fund and also in 'the' Manipulations
of stocks: example

Paul A. Overman sold Warrants in 1946-48 as high as 15⁰⁰
(they sold at the expiration for 12¢ ea.)

Redeeming them still mean 'Wage Fund or Wage Fund for
Com. stock holders. Why are not all holders equal'?

Stocks can be controlled as every other Commodity is,
so that 6 1/2 million people are protected for the future

Today no one will Buy (they are afraid) of losses. Later
the effects the most parts of all the Country & the Govt.
In times of stress the Com. could Panic the Mkt - without
Controls - and other vicious elements can do it? J. J.

[Redacted]

Berkeley 9, Calif.

Sept. 22, 1952

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED
FOR CONSIDERATION

Pres. Harry S. Truman
White House
Washington, D. C.

Joseph Short

MRS. JOSEPH SHORT
Secretary to the President

RECEIVED
OCT 23 1952
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

Dear Sir:

I can think of no more idiotic piece of fumbling than the Justice' Department's recent action against Charlie Chaplin. As one who has for some years looked to the Democratic Party as having a better understanding of civil liberties than the Republicans, this particular piece of lunacy comes as a shock.

Even supposing that Chaplin were some kind of a Benedict Arnold, what security we could gain by throwing him out of the country is far over balanced by the effect of such persecution on our allies, most of whom are handling their Communist problem far more sensibly than are we. It must make the British, Dutch, and French feel that the leader of the non-Communist world is an untrustworthy collection of jackasses.

Are we to be treated here at home to the contemptible spectacle so common in the Soviet Union of artists being forced to conform to official opinions? Be a sport, Mr. Truman. I hardly think that the Constitution of the United States will be any less secure because Charlie Chaplin lives in Los Angeles.

Sincerely yours,

Frank C. Goodrich

Frank C. Goodrich

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
JUSTICE	3
OCT 13	1952
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

My maternal ancestor
fought in the Revolutionary war,
and founded the city of
Lawton, Man. I think
there should be a law for-
bidding any foreigners
to remain in this country
without in a short time
becoming citizens. There
should be a rigid check on
all aliens to see that they
do become citizens or be
deported. If they don't
think enough of this land
which gives them everything
then they should be sent
back. I have turned up
about the Chaplin for years.

(b)(6)



Cleveland 19
Ohio
9/27/52

Attorney General
James P. McGrane
Washington, D.C.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 25 1952
Records Building

Dear Mr. McGrane
Re. Charles Chaplin:
Why let this man come
back to the United States.
He has made his millions
here, enjoyed our comforts
yet does not think enough
of our country to become a
citizen to vote or take a
part in our government. He
you think Great Britain would
allow me of us to do so?

keep him out once & for all.
Let him stay in England
where he chooses to remain
his citizenship. Why should
he enjoy the comforts here
& make his money & pay
tribute to another Country.
There are already too many
of those kind here already.
I'm mighty sick of them.

Sincerely
Laura Pearson
(2nd Carl's.)

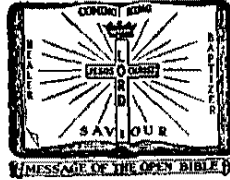
Atty. General James P. McInerney
Washington, D.C.

WELLSFARGO BANK
SEP 23
9 30 PM
1952



366

FAITH



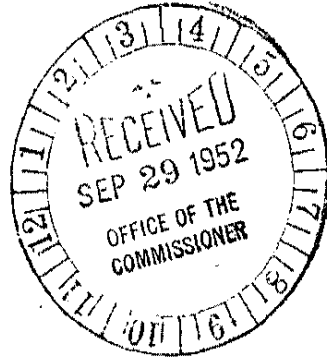
TEMPLE

SO. 10TH AND KAY ST.
TACOMA 3, WASHINGTON

PASTOR L. A. COLLETT

September 21, 1952

~~Attorney General Mc Granery,
Washington, D.C.~~



Dear Sir;

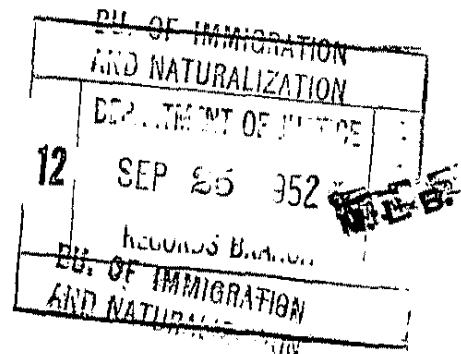
Your action relative to Charlie Chaplin needs much commendation, and I trust that you will take a strong stand against his re-entering the United States.

Mr. Chaplin's political affiliations are still under investigation and he can be kept out of the United States on morals charges, which he is guilty of.

Mr. Mc Granery, rest assured that the clean living people of America are behind you, and I have heard much comment from various parts of the country backing your investigation. If possible keep this man out.

Yours for a clean America

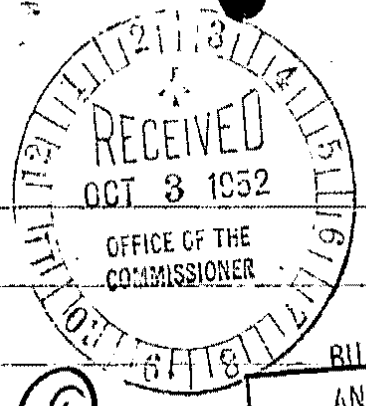
Rev. Harry M. Strachan



sv
small

9/27

(b)(6)



Oakland, Calif
Sept 21 - 1952

Mr. President

BIL. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
14	OCT 1 1952
RECORDS BRANCH	
BIL. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

RECORD B.

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED FOR CONSIDERATION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

W. J. [Signature]
Secretary to the President

You would be surprised to learn that I have a nice letter from the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. I voted for him 3 times in a row.

I felt the last & 4th time it would be useless to vote for him because of his failing health. So as a br tip in my own mind I felt I had not better vote for him.

I enlisted in San Francisco at the Presidio as a private 1st class in 1917 - and went to Europe in 1918 -

Now, You as a President can do more powerful things than an ordinary citizen.

Our ancestors came from Scotland on my mother's side and my father's father came from Derbyshire England.

My entire family are all loyal Americans. I was born in the City of 'Brotherly Love', Philadelphia Pa. June - 20 - 1892 -

I work for the Federal government. We all take the oath - and those who do not, the FBI soon catches up with them and out they go.

Now, Sir - I think this man ^{HAD} Chaplin has ample time to make up his mind to become a U.S. citizen along with his millions.

3,

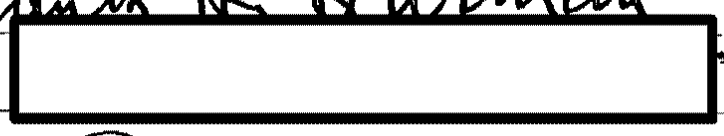
So why not have the State Dept. deny his re entry back to this lovely U. S. A.

Have him stay in England - with his millions - they surely can use them over there,

I think as our man's opinion - he should be denied a re-entry into this beautiful kindly nation of ours -

Sincerely, Sir -

Frank H. Burman



(b)(6)

Oakland, Calif.

WILLIAM C. LOWE

(b)(6)

WEST SOMERVILLE 44, MASS.

Sept 21 - 52

U.S. At. General
Washington D.C.

Dear Atty Gen,

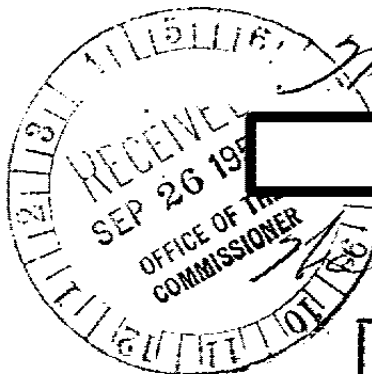
You are doing a great service to the citizens of U.S. by banning the returns to our shores of the infamous Charlie Chaplin and all his like. Keep up the good work. Joe McCoolley of this, is doing a good job too.

Happy days in your new job. We are all with you.

Sincerely

Michael J. Lowe

(b)(6)



[Redacted address line]

Westtown 72 Mass

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
RECORDS SECTION	
12	SEP 25 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

E.C.A.

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION



(b)(6)

So. BOSTON, 27, MASS

46-1-12-1027		RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		SEP 24 1952
DEAR MR. W. E. GRANEY,		CRIMINAL DIVISION
HOWARD B. BRIGHT		
CRIM. - IMMIGRATION SECTION		

To THANK you FOR HAVING

THE ^{DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION} COURAGE TO TAKE ACTION
^{AND NATURALIZATION}
AGAINST CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

AS A FATHER OF FIVE
CHILDREN I WISH THAT
THIS COUNTRY HAD MORE
MEN LIKE YOU.

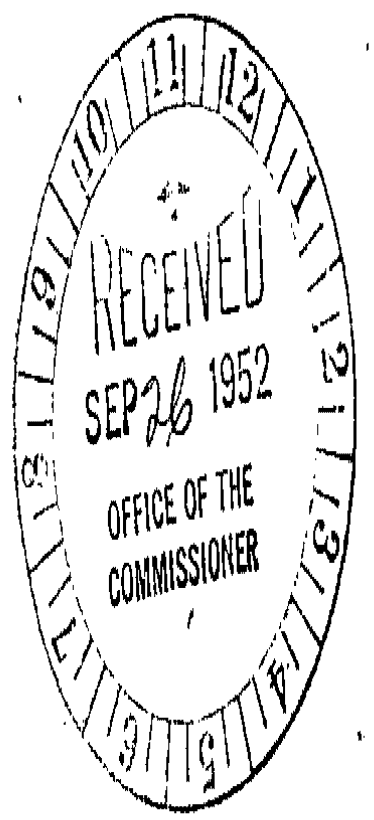
YOU CAN NOW EXPECT
TO BE SMEARED AND

II

WILL BE GIVEN A HARD
TIME.

MAY GOD BLESS YOU.

Patrick H. Keane



PATRICK H. KANE



HANDICAPPED

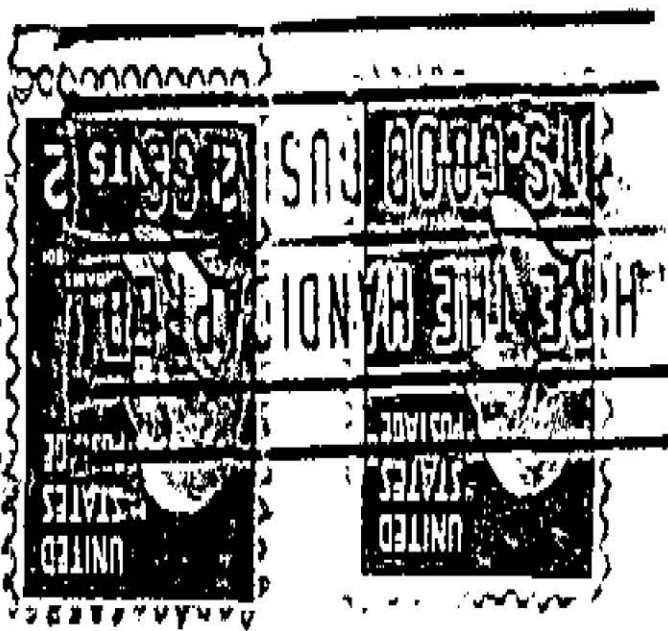
BUSINESS

(b)(6)

So. Boston, 27,

MASS;

ATTY GEN. J. P. McGRANDY
JUSTICE DEPT.
WASHINGTON, D. C.



RECEIVED
 SEP 26 1952
 OFFICE OF THE
 COMMISSIONER
 NORTH-SUNNYSLOPE AVENUE
 PASADENA 8, CALIFORNIA

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
 AND NATURALIZATION
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 September 21, 1952
 12 SEP 25 1952
 RECORDS BRANCH
 BU. OF IMMIGRATION
 AND NATURALIZATION

Hon. James P. McGranery
 U.S. Attorney
 Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. McGranery:

I am amazed at your order to have Charles Chaplin barred from returning to the United States until a hearing is held to decide if he is admissible under the U.S. laws.

I can excuse your action , as you are an intelligent man, (I am sure that I heard you speak at a Democratic dinner in Glendale several years ago) only in the belief that that tyrant, Senator McCarran, who controls your Department appropriation, or one of his psychopathic cohorts, was breathing down your neck. You probably felt that you had to make this un-American decision about Mr. Chaplin.

I am sorry that he has not become a citizen, but he is an individualist, and that is that. Mr. Chaplin has given so much pleasure to the American people in perfectly wholesome films. His plays have always had a social message. Surely you do not object to that.

Senator McCarran would collectivise our

No.2

thinking. He is a cruel man, and has given repeated evidence that he is a tyrant. He is a Catholic of bygone days, and belongs back in the time of the Spanish Inquisition. He is no credit to the Catholic Church of the present day, or, for that matter, to the Democratic Party.

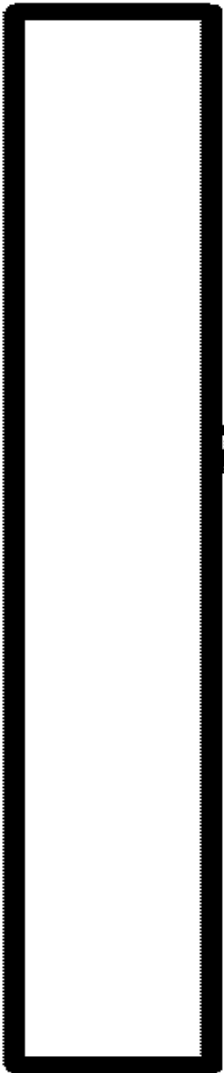
I sincerely hope that you will receive many protests to what I consider an ill-advised action against Mr. Chaplin, Mr. McGranery.

Very sincerely,

Grace J. Hudson

P.S. Sept.22. Someone said today that we are making fools of ourselves in this Chaplin matter.

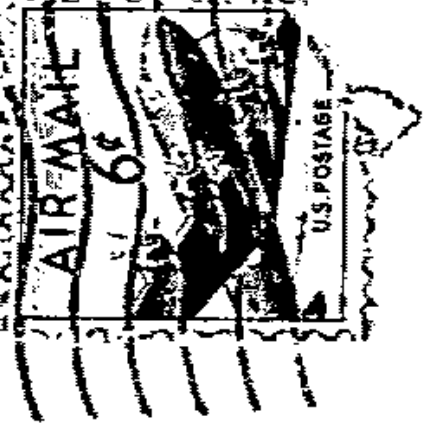
G.G.H.



Pasadena 8, Calif.



(b) (6)



PAR AVION VIA AIR MAIL CORREO AEREO

Hon. James P. ~~Strom~~ ~~Strom~~
U.S. Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

N. Y. Sept 21/52

Attorney General
Washington D. C.

RECEIVED	SEP 25 1952	52
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL		
RECORDS SECTION		
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		

Dear General Mc Carvery Hope

You will not abandon your present thought (duty) to refuse that ^{undesirable} Charles Chaplain to come back to these United States that he has no love or respect for. He has made millions here ^{and} has given nothing in return. No money to charity. No income tax. no blood. I say he is no "left wing" that can be found out in Washington. Give the libertine the works. General he deserves it. ^{and} more. All his sympathies are with England even failed on an English

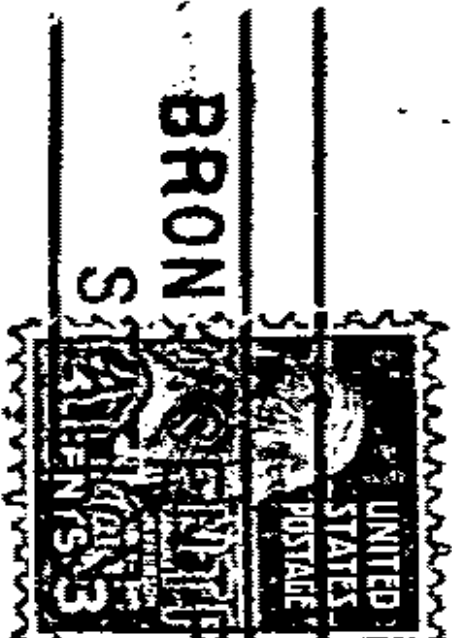
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SEP 26 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

Ship Crew Fair minded American
who is paying his taxes etc. will
laud you for it. He claims he has
a recent permit for next July
issued by some one in authority
even held up the ship for ten (10)
minutes to get it. Enclosed
find Hedda Harpers article. She is
looked up to by every body and
admired for her opinion and
that is right and fair.

My initials

ONE B A

P.S. Hope this letter will be
brought to your attention in a
tax paper and pay income tax
too. I'm employed.



BRON

S

3

Attorney General James P. McGranery
Washington
D.C.

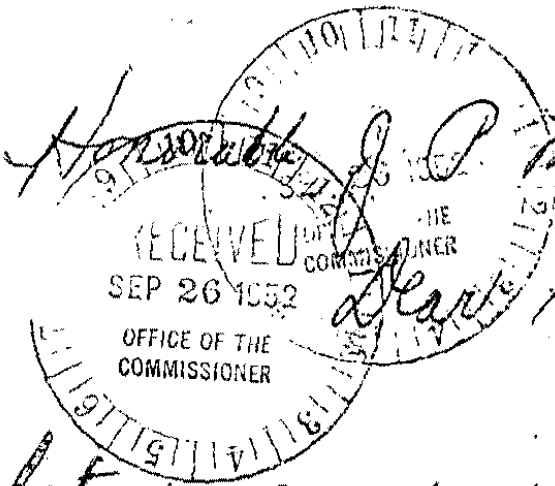
Sunday Sept 24, 1952

CRIMINAL DIVISION

SEP 24 1952

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

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Honorable J. P. M. Kearney,

SEP 24 1952

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDS SEARCH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~1327~~

My warmest congratulations on your stand in the Chaplin case.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

I trust this will lead to some law whereby aliens will be required to declare their intentions after working in the U.S. for a reasonable number of years otherwise no employment.

This would end these money mongers from piling up their earnings and then returning to their "Fatherland" to spend our American dollars - depriving us in the meantime, that, with very honorable intentions.

A hearty clap on your back.

Respectfully,

(Confidentially), Anne Boyle

SEP 24 1952

RECEIVED

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Unless you have incontrovertible evidence of actions inspired by Communism on the part of Charles Chaplin, I urge you not to make us ridiculous by excluding from our country one of the great artists of our time, a man who has brought delight to millions of people. If he has been actively disloyal to the international cause of freedom - ~~that's~~ another ~~matter~~ matter, but somehow I doubt it. Please move cautiously in this case.

Majorie P. ...

Sept. 20

copy 9/25/52

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

16-1-12-1952

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 SEP 22 1952

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INTERNAL SECURITY

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER



DAVE GRUBB

Sept. 20, 1952

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SEP 24 1952

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Att'ny General James P. McGranery,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir:

I respectfully urge a decision by your department favorable to the admission of Charlie Chaplin, the actor, on his return from abroad.

Unless your department is in possession of not-yet-publicized evidence of acts of overt treason by Mr. Chaplin subsequent to his hearings before the Justice and Immigration Departments four years ago it seems to me that denial of his re-entry to this country would be a shameful abortion of justice.

I further urge that in your assessment of Mr. Chaplin's case you bear in mind the enormous honor and prestige his genius has brought to the art of the American motion picture.

Respectfully yours,

Dave Grubb
Dave Grubb

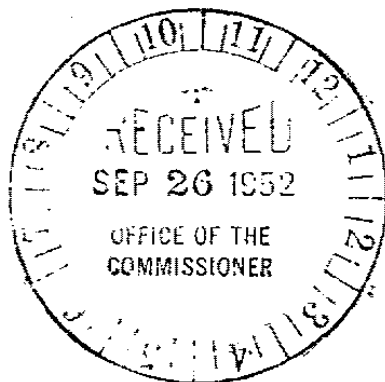
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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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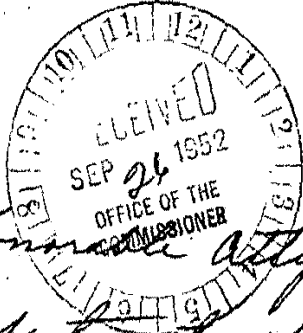


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Records Branch	
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CRIMINAL DIVISION

Beverly, Massachusetts

SEP 24 1952

September 20, 1952

U.S. DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

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The Honorable Atty. Gen., Mr. McGranery
The Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C. 9/21/52

146-1-12-1327

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 SEP 23 1952

RECORDED

INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Regarding the case of Mr. Charles Chaplin, who now is abroad on a visit to England, with his fourth wife, and their four children.

I wish to give my views on this individual.

First I wish to state that I am an American citizen of Canadian origin.

This man Mr. Charles Chaplin, never intended to become a citizen of the United States. It is general knowledge that every six months he left the United States for Mexico, for the express purpose of being able to re-enter the United States, as an alien, thereby, never having to file his intent to become a citizen of the United States. Such an alien is not worthy of consideration for citizenship.

Every loyal American of foreign birth will consider this man, Mr. Charles Chaplin, to be unworthy of citizenship in these United States of America.

In my opinion he has no love for the United States of America. The forty odd years that he lived here in these United States, meant to him only a better life, more money, plus all the freedom in the world, and on his part, not one ounce of gratitude or thanks for forty years of plenty.

Any alien who resides in this great country of ours, for forty years, and is not a citizen - is no friend of the United States.

As a citizen of the United States I strongly object to having this individual in our land. He is not worthy to be admitted to the United States. The security of these United States rests with loyal Americans, we can ill afford undesirable aliens in our ~~southern~~ ranks.

Respectfully yours,
 Stanley J. Doyle

Sept 20, 1952

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SEP 25 1952

CRIMINAL DIVISION
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SEP 29 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

Atty. Gen. ~~W.C. Groner~~
Dear Sir:-

Congratulations on your action
in the Chaplin case.

This man has no love for our
country except for the money he can
make.

Under what laws can a
foreigner remain in the U. S. for
40 years without becoming a
citizen?

Please follow thru and keep
him out forever.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

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12	SEP 24 952 M.	
Rev. J. A. G. H.		

First truly 9/26/52

F. W. Traeger

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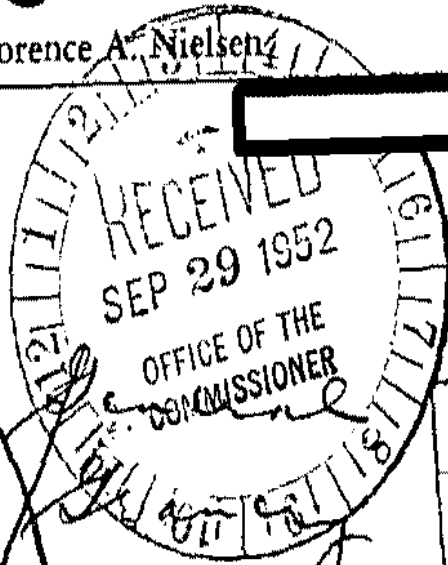
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Blanes, Inc. (b)(6)

Mrs. Florence A. Nielsen

(b)(6)

Brooklyn 28, N. Y.



Saturday
Sept. 20, 1952

Attorney
Mr. M. J. [unclear]
Washington, D. C.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		M. L. B.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
12	SEP 25 1952	
RECORDS BRANCH		
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		

Dear Sir:-

I thank you for your move against Charlie Chaplain. Why should anyone live and prosper here if we don't have their allegiance. During World War II he should his true self and should have been given the old name to.

I have a right to speak as my husband, anchor, served in World II, as well as four brothers, James, David, Eugene, & Howard Daly.

Brooklyn 28, N. Y.

and now our youngest brother
Thomas Daly is in Korea with
Battery B, 937th F. A. Bn.

What about Judith Copley ???
It's a disgrace to me her being able
to be out free and marry while
still uncertain of her guilt.
If these bums love Communism
so much why not take some of
our boats lying up in the Hudson
River, pack them up & give all of
them to Stalin as a gift.
She ought to hide her head in
shame instead of flaunting
her bryer face around.

Sincerely,
Florence A. Nielsen
390

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SEP 23 1952

Sep 20/52

CRIMINAL DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
SEP 22 1952

General Mc Granery

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1952
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Dear Sir -

Chas. Chaplin, is no good
& should not be allowed
to enter this Country again.

Two of his wives
Mildred Harris & Lita Gray
at the ages of fifteen &
sixteen years of age had
to force him through
courts, to marry them

charges. Rape

SEP 23 1952 BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

A. J. [Signature]
CRIM. INTER. SECURITY SEC.
CRIM. ADM. REGULATION SEC.

(b)(6)

Monrovia, California
September 20, 1952

~~Attorney General McGranery
Attorney General's Office
Washington, D. C.~~

Dear Sir:

May I congratulate you on your action regarding Charles Chaplin, only I believe this should have been done many years ago. This man, who has made millions in this country, has never done anything to show that he has either love or respect for the U. S. Rather, he has attacked our way of life and speaks of his great respect for the Soviet Union.

It is a question in my mind, and I am sure in the minds of all patriotic Americans, why this man has been allowed to stay in the United States for so many years, while one who has fought for our country, as has this Polish boy, Joseph Petrovic, is in danger of being deported to possible death at the hands of the Communists whom Chaplin professes to admire. Is it possible that one whose loyalty has been proved through service in our armed forces is to suffer, while another who stands with our enemies is to have the freedom of the country? This is Justice?

Our country will be far better without the Eislars, the Chaplins, and the Harry Bridges. It is my belief that only those who love our country, who respect our government, and who will fight for our principles, have the right to enjoy the privilege of living in the United States.

We don't want Charles Chaplin, but we could use more Joseph Petrovics. It is in your hands to see that justice is done.

Yours very truly,

Charles H. Bishop

Charles H. Bishop

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12 SEP 25 1952	SEP 29 1952
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ARTIST-

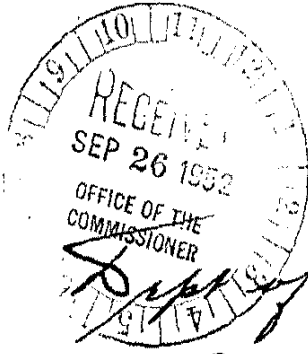
SCULPTOR

JOHN J. DALTON (b)(6)

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BROOKLYN CRIMINAL DIVISION

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12 SEP 23 1952	RE
RECORDS BRANCH	RE
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C. R.F.

Gentlemen:-

As an Organization Democrat

Captain 2nd Ass. Dist 24th, 25th Election

representing 2400 voters, I beg to advise

that unless I see more action against

"Chaplan" and all friends and friends

I am changing my "Coat"

In the 2nd Ass. Dist.

Marcantonio polled 13000 votes. As a

Disabled (Total) Veteran, I want to

see action. I have notified the

National Chairman of my party.

Respectfully
John J. Dalton

P.S. MY FAMILY
115 YRS. IN
BROOKLYN

(b)(6)



Sep. 20, 1952.

WEST BRIGHTON
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

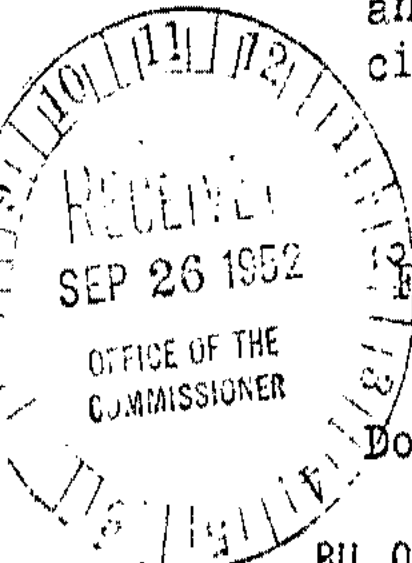
Dept. of Justice, Washington D.C.

I salute you, statesmen, in driving
Charlie Chaplin out of this wonderful
country where he has lived for so many years,
and earned so much, and yet has not become a
citizen.

More power to you, gentlemen.

From Mrs. Katharine O'Connor.

Don't bother to answer.



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AND NATURALIZATION

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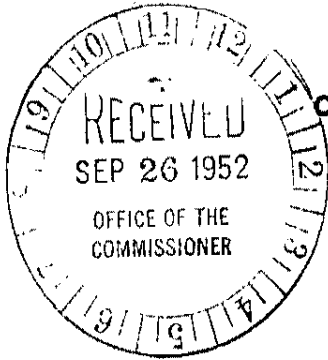
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- 1 - ~~CRIM. INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.~~
- 2 - ~~CRIM. - ADM. REGULATION SEC.~~

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION



HUGGINS'
 COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS
 E. F. Huggins, Prop.
 MODESTO, CALIFORNIA

Sept. 20th, '52.
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SEP 24 1952

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Department of Justice,
 United States Government,
 Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In re: Chas Chaplin

Without having any definite knowledge on which to convict the above party, and noting action just taken as respects his re-entry, the writer does feel that anyone who has lived as long as he has in this country, prospered as he undoubtedly would not in his country of origin, and has violated our hospitality in the sense that it is imputed, I am heartily in favor of denying his re-entry, if there are any justifiable grounds for so doing.

It is long past time where each individual wholeheartedly chooses sides, and stays that way. Those on the wrong side that are in the slightest degree menaces should be dealt with accordingly.

I do not wish to persecute the man, but where there is so much smoke, surely there is some fire, and I am of the opinion that many Hollywood folks, not all of course, who never had it so good and made it so easy, have so much leisure that they have become amenable to outside influence.

If this party is guilty, let him stay where he now is, and confiscate his property here as you would an alien in war time; as that is what we have on our hands, even tho of a style different from the accepted definition of that word.

If at all possible with provable information, give him the works. BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Very respectfully,
E. F. Huggins

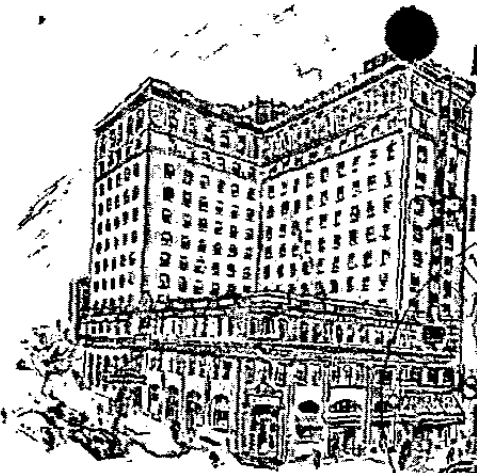
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R. C. N.		

Chaplin 9/29/52 B.P.

~~CONFIDENTIAL - INTERNAL SECURITY~~

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LEON TAYLOR
RESIDENT MANAGER

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SEP 24 1952

Hotel
Ben Lomond



VISIT TOP OF THE TOWN--ROOF GARDEN
OGDEN, UTAH

20 Sept 52 -

Honorable Atty. Gen. McGrawery:-
Now that Charles Chaplin has returned
To his "own" country - Let Him stay
there -

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Chid 9/20/52

Six Brother's of us Are SEKIN our
Country - 4 Nephew's - All Western Point

146-7-12-1327
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RE
SEP 23 1952
INTERNAL SECURITY

Why - Why should we suffer
And a Communist Like this
Chaplin goes to England and
Thum's his nose at us - Hell
we made him - let him die on the seas

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Sincerely

Doc Ladd

Wake up
We want to fight

Eccles Hotels

HOTEL BEN LOMOND
HOLLY-RUE APTS.
OGDEN, UTAH

CAMPBELL ECCLES, GENERAL MANAGER

HOTEL ECCLES
BLACKFOOT, IDAHO

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Phila
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AND NATURALIZATION
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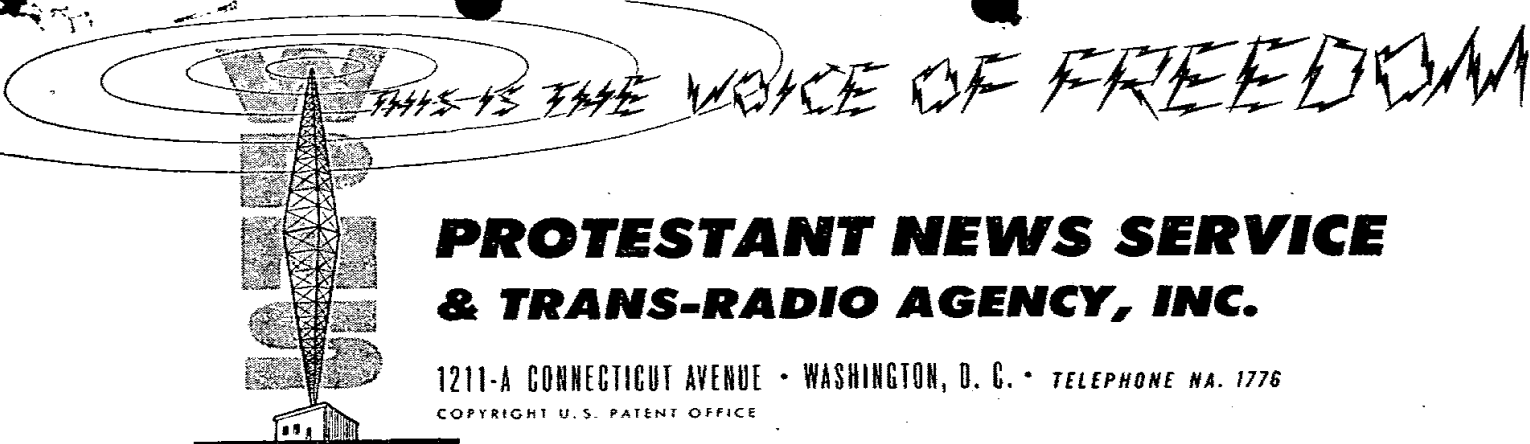
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9/2 Criminal Division
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
12 SEP 24 1952
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CRIM. INTL. SECURITY
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Hon Sir

As a war veteran I protest against
this Limey Bum, making a laughing stock
of the American people, who has fed him
& sheltered him? Keep him out of this
country because years ago right here in
Philadelphia he told show men, he would
always be English; Our Justice Dept
for years has been lax against scum
like him? What is the invisible power
in Washington that protects him;
Judge McGrammy as Attorney General make
an example of this Limey & prove your
Irish-American Heritage.

John P. Quinn
42nd Div



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THE ONLY PROTESTANT NEWS AND RADIO-TELEVISION AGENCY IN AMERICA SERVING YOUR BEST INTERESTS

September 19th 1952

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SEP 23 1952
CRIMINAL DIVISION

X B.S.P.
Hon. James. P. McGranery.
Attorney-General
Department of Justice.
Washington, D.C./

Dear Mr Attorney-General;-

Your proposed action in the Charles Chaplin matter meets with the approval, the full approval, of the American people, even coming as late as it is.

These Bloody damn scurvy communists, have been laughing loud and long at the stupidity at those high in this Administration that have allowed these looters and defilers of our country to get away with their insults against us, as Charley Chaplin has done, over, and over again, so go to it Mac' hit Em ,and hit Em again, for the day grow's late, much later than you think...

Never was in all the years this scurvy JEW has been in this country, has he ever " DONATED " one dollar from all the millions he has made here, to an American charity, that is a Christian Charity. nough said...

Our Best Wishes.

Edward James Smythe

Edward James Smythe. Editor.

EJS/MG.
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COMMISSIONER

Chaplin 9/25/52
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146-1-12-1327
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12 SEP 23 1952 E.C.N.
Records Bureau
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AND NATURALIZATION

EXTRA!!!

AT LONG LAST!!

The Divided and Unorganized Protestant Majority are uniting to Defend and Preserve their Religious, Political and Economic Rights, and against the Abuses and Un-American Activities of the Highly organized and well financed Alien Minded Self Proclaimed Minorities . . .

"The Republicans, along with the Democrats and Independent voters who are demanding a thorough house-cleaning in Washington, face a tough job between now and November.

"But now, more than ever, we like Ike."

—The Logansport, La., Interstate Progress.

ONE FLAG
ONE COUNTRY
ONE LOYALTY
ONE LANGUAGE

THE SHARPER
AND SHINIER
OF AMERICAN
PROTESTANTISM

Protestant Statesman & Nation

PUBLISHED BY THE PROTESTANT NEWS SERVICE & TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, INC.
CORPORATED IN ILLINOIS

A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED BY, AND DEDICATED TO THE INTERESTS AND WELFARE OF AMERICAN PROTESTANTISM

Vol. 18—No. 10

August 5, 1952

The People's Business

Since Harry Truman took office, April 13, 1945, his Administration has taken in . . . \$287,779,888,868
Has spent . . . \$29,840,572,487
The public debt is . . . \$22,917,456,000
Each citizen . . . owes . . . 1,657.80



DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

Dwight D. Eisenhower won the nomination as Republican candidate for President on the first ballot of the 26th Republican National Convention at Chicago, July 11, 1952.

Now 61 years of age, he was born in Denison, Texas, on October 14, 1890. In two years the family returned to Abilene, Kansas, and Eisenhower and his five brothers grew up there amidst a mixture of rugged frontier town life and an exceedingly religious home life. On both sides of his family, Eisenhower is of German and Swiss descent.

To help the family's meagre income, the Eisenhower boys worked after school at odd jobs. Dwight worked summers in the local creamery. In 1909 he was graduated from high school with a very good scholastic and athletic record.

Eisenhower then worked for several years until he took the examinations for both Annapolis and West Point. He finished first in the Annapolis examination and second in the one for West Point, but found himself several months too old for the Naval Academy and therefore chose to attend West Point. Republican Senator J. L. Bristow of Kansas appointed him to the United States Military Academy, which Eisenhower entered July 1, 1911. He was graduated in 1915 in the upper third of his class and received a commission as second lieutenant of infantry. Assigned to the 19th Infantry, he went to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. There he met Mamie Geneva Doud whom he married in 1916.

Eisenhower's army career is marked by a series of assignments at various posts and in a wide range of duties. His promotions were slow at first, gradually accelerated as he developed and demonstrated his outstanding ability in organization and leadership. Eisenhower's star began a definite rise when he graduated first in a class of 350 officers from the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1926. Other assignments included: Infantry Tank School, 1922; Army War College, 1928; Army Industrial College, 1935; Assistant Executive Officer, Office of Assistant Secretary of War, 1929-33; Office of Chief of Staff, 1933-1935; Assistant to General MacArthur in Philippines, 1935-40; Chief of Staff, Third Army, 1940-41 (during which time he performed brilliantly in Louisiana Maneuvers); Chief of War Plans Div., War Department General Staff and then Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of Operations Division. By mid-year, 1942 he had risen to the rank of Lt. General (temporary) and was Commanding General, European Theater.

On November 8, 1942, General Eisenhower commanded the American Forces landing in North Africa. He became Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces later that month. He became Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, in December, 1943, planning and coordinating the land, sea and air forces for the Normandy invasion, to take place on June 6, 1944. He became a full General (temporary) in February, 1943, and General of the Army (temporary) December 26, 1944, and became permanent in this rank two years later. March 10, 1944, he became a full Colonel and 23 months later he was a full General.

May 8, 1945, General Eisenhower signed the unconditional surrender which terminated the war in Europe and soon he was appointed Military Governor of the United States Occupied Zone in Germany, headquarters at Frankfurt.

On November 19, 1945, General Eisenhower succeeded General Marshall as Chief of Staff and he remained in that office until succeeded by General Omar N. Bradley on February 7, 1949.

From June 7, 1948 until December 1950, General Eisenhower was President of Columbia University. During his period at Columbia he made the many speeches which have so clearly set forth his principles of government and citizenship. He obtained a leave of absence from the university when, on December 16, 1950, he became Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, with operational command of the U. S. Army Forces, Europe; the U. S. Air Forces, Europe; and the U. S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. The North Atlantic Treaty Nations requested General Eisenhower to take this post after they had agreed on a defense organization for Europe.

A climax of the confidence which his command restored to Europe came on February 12, 1952, when NATO unanimously agreed to join in a full-fledged European Defense Pact.

Statements by Adlai Stevenson on Nomination

1. "I am pledged to run for governor. I must run for governor. I seek no other office."—"Meet the Press" television program, Washington, March 30, 1952.
2. "I could not accept the nomination for any other office this summer."—Springfield, Illinois, April 16.
3. "The question of being nominated for the presidency is getting mighty threesome to me. All I can add is I will want to be governor of Illinois as much as ever."—Springfield, Illinois, June 28.
4. "I would shoot myself if nominated. For the last time, I am not going to run for the Democratic Presidential nomination. I am not interested in the job."—Camp Ripley, Minnesota, July 12.
5. "I am committed to run for governor of Illinois and finish up my program there."—Camp Ripley, Minnesota, July 14.
6. "I cannot conceive that, with all the willing candidates available and with all the talent and ability at its disposal, the Democratic Party would turn to an unwilling candidate who is running for another office."—Chicago, July 18.
7. "I couldn't—wouldn't—did not wish to be a candidate for president. I have no fitness—temperamentally, mentally or physically—for the job. And I ask, therefore, that you all abide by my wishes not to nominate me nor to vote for me if I should be nominated. I just don't want to be nominated."—Caucus of the Illinois Delegation, Chicago, July 20.
8. "Oh, how I wish I was in Peoria."—Convention floor, Chicago, July 21.
9. "I'm trying not to be nominated."—Chicago, July 21.
10. "I had hoped they would not nominate me."—Chicago, after his name was placed in nomination, July 24.
11. "I wish I could change places with you."—On seeing a workman on the second floor of a building under repair in Chicago, July 24.
12. "I accept your nomination—and your program."—Acceptance speech to convention, Chicago, July 28.

Stevenson's Record Not Unblemished

The magazine "The Freeman" in its issue of June 2, 1952, in an article on the life and career of Adlai Stevenson said:

"According to Stevenson's record in Illinois, scandals would flourish if he were Chief Executive of this nation.

"Here are the major Illinois scandals revealed during the past year—and not one of them was disclosed by the man billed to the nation as the fearless and efficient foe of wrongdoing:

"1. Counterfeit state cigarette stamps robbed the revenue system of \$13,000,000. In August 1949 the Chicago police informed the state that the counterfeiting was going on, probably with tax-stamp machines which were known to have been stolen. Stevenson put a special prosecutor to work on the swindle last June, nearly two years later. It was a full-scale operation by the crime syndicate.

"2. Sales of government as best became a new hot racket for the syndicate during the Stevenson regime. It was exposed by the Office of Price Stabilization because of the violation of price regulations, not because of the health hazards, which posed a graver public problem. Bribery of state employees included, by his confession, Stevenson's superintendent of foods and dairies. The indicted superintendent is from Stevenson's home county of Lake, where the Governor in 1949 tried but failed to make him the Democratic county chairman.

"3. The West Frankfort mine disaster just before Christmas which killed 119 men, was laid officially to failure of state inspection.

Chicago newspapers have been critical of Stevenson's record as Governor. One of them said:

"Blot on the Stevenson's Administration record include the Governor's deposition that Alger Hiss had a good reputation for integrity, loyalty and veracity; distribution of racketeer stock to the Governor's executive secretary; and legislators in connection with revision of racing legislation; and expense account privileges for the Springfield Wing of some of his department directors."

Jake in Cabinet

Jacob M. Arvey, Democrat National Committee Chairman for Illinois, is the "undisputed boss" of that State and of Chicago. Under Arvey's rule graft, plunder and corruption have flourished as they have in no other American city. The United States News & World Report in its issue for August 1, discussed the Cabinet possibilities if Stevenson was elected. The article said:

"Jacob M. Arvey, the Cook County Democratic Leader, is the politician chiefly responsible for Governor Stevenson's prominence. He selected Stevenson in the first place as the party's candidate for Governor in 1948 and has since given him organization support. Arvey and Stevenson get along well on patronage matters. The job of Postmaster General is a strong possibility."

Federal Employment Continues Up

During the month of June, 28,600 new employees were hired by the Federal Government. This brought the total number of Federal civilian employees to 2,663,306. The Defense Department accounted for more than three-fourths of the increase. The five departments having the largest number of employees on July 1 were: Army, 545,000; Post Office, 523,800; Navy, 481,300; Air Force, 309,700; Veterans' Administration, 174,800. The United States had 184,000 civilian employees outside the continental boundary on July 1, an increase of 1,100 over June.

Cost of Living at All-Time High

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported July 24 that the cost of living in the United States reached an all-time high in mid-June. The bureau reported that on June 15 the price of food, clothing, rent, entertainment and other daily living costs was 139.9 percent above the 1935-39 period which is the base used as 100. The latest figure reveals that the cost of living has risen 11.4 percent since the beginning of the Korean war.



RICHARD M. NIXON

Richard M. Nixon, Junior United States Senator from California, won the nomination as Republican candidate for Vice President at the 26th Republican National Convention in Chicago on July 11, 1952.

He was born in Yorba Linda, California, on January 9, 1914, the son of Quaker parents who instilled in him the principles of hard work, thrift, and devout faith.

Nixon's early home life paralleled that of many middle-class American families, but never made the variety. Nixon attended Duke Law School on a scholarship, and worked in service stations, while getting high grades in school. His ability as a debater won him many awards during his college years.

An ardent follower of sports, he was on the football squad at Whittier College, but never made the varsity. Nixon attended Duke Law School on a scholarship, and received the Order of the Coif. He practiced law in Whittier for five years before joining the Navy in August, 1942. He holds two battle stars for service in the South Pacific and two commendations.

Nixon married the former Patricia Ryan, then teaching commercial classes at Whittier High School, in 1940. They have two daughters, Patricia born in 1946, and Julie, born in 1948. Nixon, who takes a sixteen-hour work day in his stride, has few hobbies, and the hours he has free to spend are with his children.

Nixon's political career began when he was selected by a citizens committee in the old 12th Congressional District of California as their choice to succeed the five-term New Dealer, Congressman Jerry Voorhis. Nixon was elected to Congress in 1946. Two years later, under California's cross-listing system, he was re-elected on both the Republican and Democrat tickets at the primary. In 1950 he defeated Congressman Helen Gahagan Douglas by 700,000 votes, and became the Junior Senator from California.

Nixon's service in the Senate has been marked by a spirit of cooperation and friendliness with his senior colleague, Senator William F. Knowland.

Typical of Nixon's perseverance was his almost single-handed exposure of Alger Hiss in the face of top-drawer opposition.

Nixon fought for reforms in the conduct of the Committee, so that hearings would be conducted in a judicial manner.

Nixon is an excellent speaker, with the ability to present his beliefs and his stand on vital issues in a simple, down-to-earth way. Possessed of unusual energy and ability, Nixon plunges into every task with vigor. As a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, he played a leading role in drafting and supporting the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, and in sponsoring amendments to improve it.

He was a member of the Hester Committee which went to Europe in the fall of 1947 to gather evidence on the European Recovery Program.

No reactionary, Nixon is symbolic of the new, youthful Republican leaders who earnestly support the principles of the Constitution of the United States, believe firmly in a free enterprise system, yet understand and support the demand of the people for progress.

Democrat Millionaires

Democrat spouters point at the Republican Party and cry it is made up of tycoon lords of the press and the rich.

Fred Sparks, a writer for the Chicago Daily News, wrote after the Democrat convention:

"More than 150 millionaires attended the Democratic convention, either as delegates, alternates, or camp followers. Two of them—Harrisman and Kerr—were candidates."

The Steel Strike

In a roundup at the end of the steel strike July 24, the Associated Press in a dispatch from Pittsburgh said:

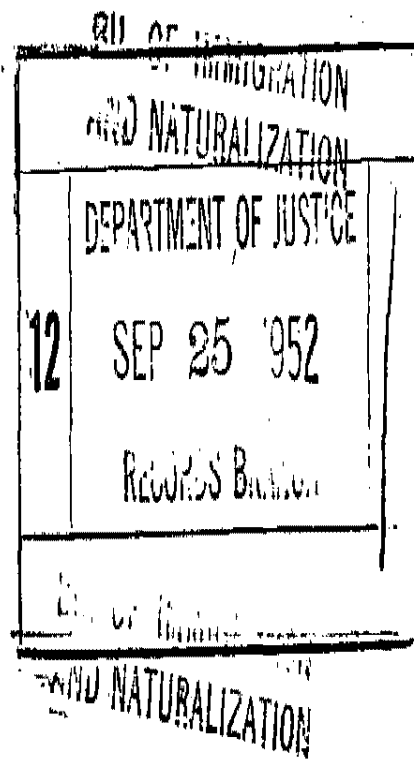
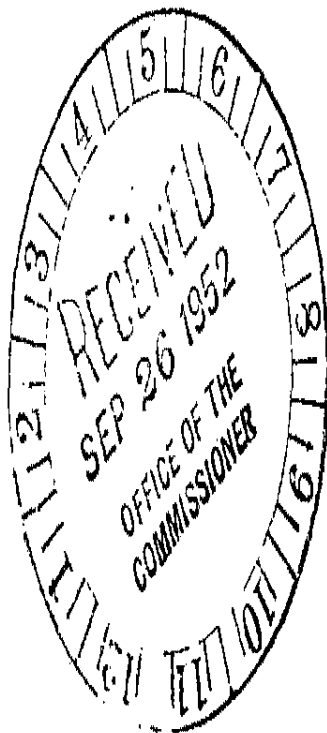
"The great steel strike of 1952 goes down in history as the industry's longest and costliest.

"During the 53 days of the basic steel walkout, the number of idle grew to almost 3,000,000, including the workers 400 in allied and steel-using industries."

years ago, I was going to write you but did not - - - by all means -

do not let Chaplin return to the USA

keep him out



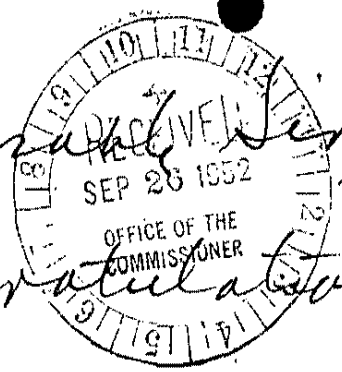
Chicago

RECEIVED

SEP 24 1952

9/18/52

Honorable Sir



CRIMINAL DIVISION

Congratulations on stopping Charlie

Chaplin from reentering the country

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Anyone who thinks so little of the

~~146-112-1327~~

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
12	SEP 23 1952
RECORDS SECTION	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

U.S. to live here, make his living

and take advantage of our wonderful
privileges without becoming a citizen
deserves to stay abroad.

He is an arrogant little man -
read Hedda Hopper's account in
her book of what he did to
Joan Barry - I for one who hope
neither her or his family be allowed
to return. You are a courageous &

Hazel Kevins

an admirable man - (b)(6)
wish we had more like you

U. S. Moves to Bar Its Door to Comic Chaplin

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—(AP)—The government ordered an inquiry today to decide whether Charlie Chaplin, now on his way to Europe, should be barred from returning to the United States.

Attorney General McGranery announced the action in the case of the English-born, four-times-married comedian, whose name has been associated with leftist causes and who once was investigated by the House committee on un-American activities.

McGranery said he has told the immigration and naturalization service to keep Chaplin out of the country, if and when he returns, until a hearing determines whether he is admissible under United States law.

The Justice Department declined to elaborate.

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No Comment
Chaplin's private secretary, Harry Crocker, reached aboard the Queen Elizabeth at sea told the Associated Press:
"There is no comment as yet."
* * * A note has been sent informing Mr. Chaplin of the attorney general's announcement * * *
(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)



CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Seeks More Facts to Aid Sciortino

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 19.—(AP)—The attorney for Pasquale Sciortino, who told a story of Communist torture and won a stay of his deportation hearing, said today he plans to wait for more information on the case before seeking a writ of habeas corpus.

A Catholic priest who knew Sciortino in Los Angeles said yesterday he will go to Rome to investigate criminal charges Italian government has filed against the 28-year-old illegal migrant.

Italy says that Sciortino, now United States airman, is a former Sicilian bandit.

Sciortino claims he is a political refugee. He said the charges were trumped up against him because he was active in a movement to create an independent Sicily.

Reduce Project.
It would be for the city board of control to award contracts on the basis of the bids. The board could have the project readvertised on its present basis, or have it scaled down to something less expensive.
More money is immediately available for the concourse if the board decides to make the awards. George H. Vine, in charge of the project, said he would like to see the project completed by next year.
The senator, twice a widower, and Mrs. David Crompton will be wed in a private ceremony at her home. Tobey's second wife died about a year ago.
Pannunjom, the details of the were sketchy.
An eighth Army sergeant said reports from the front showed that the Reds controlled the crest did not necessarily mean that they actually were astide it.
Front reports said the American and Chinese troops were hugging the ground just a few yards apart.
The Reds spread their tank-supported assault in battalion strength across a front nearly two miles wide south of Pannunjom.
Allied defenders on four hill positions repulsed the thrusts in fighting that raged on into the predawn hours Saturday.
The Reds tested allied defenses on nearby Bunker Hill twice during the night. An allied patrol scouting a forward area there bumped into a Communist force and had to fight clear with flame-throwers.

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 ...Lined in millum... half belt in back
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 ...and Camel. Sizes 9 to 15. \$65

JUNIOR SHOP—EUCLID, FIFTH



**Dark suede with color accent
 new note in low pumps by Deb**

...the way Deb translates the newest high fashion news
 ...into sleek, low-slung pumps.
 ...toatie combines black suede with benedictine or grey
 ...calf. Blue suede with ruby red calf. **\$8.95**
 ...Big Wheel lights black suede with ruby red, smoke
 ...with navy and papper green suede with brown calf.
\$9.95

DEB SHOES—EUCLID, FIFTH FLOOR

The Halle Bros. Co.



As Pegler Sees It

He Doesn't Care If Chaplin Never Comes Back to U. S.

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN HAS BEEN IN NEW YORK ON HIS WAY BACK to his native England. He was reported to have said that if Eisenhower and Nixon were elected he would never come back.



WESTBROOK PEGLER

Chaplin is not a citizen of this nation although he has lived among us and imposed upon us by flouting our ideals and degrading our morals and standards in entertainment for almost half a century.

If he ever should apply for citizenship during my life, I will intervene to oppose his naturalization on grounds of moral turpitude. I am afraid it would be impossible to prove that he ever was a member of the Communist Party, and I realize that in such case evidence of guilt by association and sympathy would be inadmissible.

One day recently, Chaplin entered the luxurious old-time speakeasy called "21," a resort frequented by rich and regardless Americans of impeccable patriotism who nevertheless seem at ease in the company of fellow-travelers.

A beautiful young woman stationed at a table in the entrance way invited him to contribute to a charity called the Heart Fund and he refused. Later, he peeled two one-dollar bills off a roll and handed them to her.

His conduct here may be construed to signify strong, independent character or a mean character, as you prefer. However, his treatment of a desperate, pregnant young American girl and an attempt by local officials to railroad her out of California because she appealed to Chaplin for help may be weighed in the other pan of the scales.

UPON INQUIRY I HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT CHAPLIN probably has a right to re-enter our country. But I am given to understand also that Great Britain's Government could detain him there for the rest of his life simply by refusing to give him an exit visa. I believe other Americans will join me in hoping that the British will do this.

In that case, he probably would have to hand over most of his American wealth to the British Government, accepting depreciated bonds in return, and would have to live on the dismal diet of the British austerity program and make do with the small ration of coal in Winter, except, of course, that his wealth even in pounds sterling would permit him to enrich his material life in the black market.

The British professionals of the theatre and movies would treat him about as well as ours do. Some would treat him as filth on their shoes, but others would find him amusing. The same must be said of that portion of British society including even members of the royal set who

society, including even members of the "21," frequent the Mayfair equivalents of "21."

Miss Hedda Hopper is one of a number of Hollywood characters who have written reminiscences of long acquaintance with Charlie Chaplin.

In her biography entitled, "Out From Under My Hat," she wrote that one night, as Chaplin was driving her and certain other prominent persons home from a party in his Rolls-Royce, Charlie recounted his affair with the young woman whom he later tried to railroad out of California, pregnant, with a railroad ticket and a box-lunch.

His responsibility for the girl's pregnancy later was proved in court and he was ordered to pay.

IN HEDDA'S VERSION of his narrative, Charlie said:

"Not long ago I walked down Hollywood Boulevard one evening. My car was following me as usual. A few steps ahead I saw a forlorn little girl, frail and poorly dressed. She looked so tired that I walked on ahead of her, looked back. Something in her face appealed to me. I turned around, walked back and said: 'You're hungry, aren't you?'"

"I haven't eaten for two days," she said simply, like a child. I said: 'Would you allow me to buy your dinner?' She was so grateful she nearly fainted into my arms. I drove her to my house and fed her."

"Chaplin gave a bored sigh and a shrug. 'She stayed with me for three days. She was delightful.' Speaking softly, rolling a remembered morsel on his tongue like the taste of good wine. 'I experienced a new kind of thrill. I had never met anyone quite like her. Then I had the chauffeur drive her back to Hollywood Boulevard, and let her out. Would you believe it, the following night she found her way back to my home and begged to be let in? Of course, I had the servants turn her out.'

"He gave another sad sigh. 'When will girls learn to know when I am through?' he said peevishly.

THE CAMPAIGN TO REVIVE AND CONTINUE THE CAREER of this repulsive character that has been waged in portions of the American press in the years of his decline has had almost the aspects of a conspiracy.

The Communists always have promoted him as a genius, and, for a time, 25 years ago, he enjoyed a vogue whipped up by a few arty commentators of the precious type.

However, he never was more than a custard pie comedian and the dismal revivals of his old flickering masterpieces have aroused only nostalgia in his contemporaries and disdain in the younger generation who had heard so much about him from their elders.

His one big opus in the high-art mood was a spectacular turkey and now he is upon us with another. It is significant to note that "Life" magazine gave him almost ten pages, mostly of big pictures, in its issue of last March 17, including shots of this rotten little rake with his third child-bride and of their four children.

The New York Herald Tribune's Sunday book section also ballyhooed a suspect book called "The Great God Pan," dealing with Chaplin's life which said he was "half god, half man and always vagabond, brother to St. Francis and the moon." This publicity was consistent with the H-T's usual line.

Chaplin once remarked that he had been a paying guest of our country. He certainly got his money's worth in safe asylum through two wars in which he never turned a trick to entertain American troops or otherwise serve the cause.

Wild British welcome has Chaplin weeping

By ROBERT MUSEL

LONDON, Sept. 23 (UP).—Charlie Chaplin moved into a \$132-a-day suite in the Savoy Hotel today and promptly went to bed after a wild welcome that brought tears to his eyes.

The 63-year-old comedian, setting foot on his native British soil for the first time in 21 years, landed at Southampton and came on to London.

"GOOD OLD CHARLIE"

"Good old Charlie," a crowd of more than 1000 persons yelled as Chaplin stepped out of the boat train with his wife and their four children. He had a similar welcome at Southampton.

Reinforced police cleared a path for the Chaplins through the Waterloo Station crowd here. Reaching the Savoy, Chaplin went at once to his suite. It overlooks the historic Thames River and in the background are the London slums where he spent his childhood.

Exhausted, Chaplin went to bed. When he got up this afternoon, he and his wife were joined by his son by a previous marriage, Sydney, 26, and Claire Bloom, who plays in "Limelight"—the film for whose premiere Chaplin came home. Miss Bloom is reported to be engaged to Sidney.

TO SEE FAIRBANKS

Miss Bloom remained for tea. Tomorrow the Chaplins will dine with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., at his London home.

Though Chaplin has gone thoroughly into the issue of his tentative ban from the United States—and has insisted that he is returning there—he scheduled a press conference for late today.

London newspapers joined the public in greeting Chaplin. "Welcome home, says London," was the headline in the Star.

The veteran comedian stepped ashore from the liner Queen Elizabeth at 3:22 A. M. (4:22 A. M. EDT) and smiled at a crowd of waiting reporters. Then he stamped on the ground to show his

satisfaction at being in his native land again. X X X

Chaplin Barred; Faces U.S. Probe on Return

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19 (U.P.).—Movie actor Charles Chaplin, one of America's best known comedians but a controversial figure off the screen, was barred today from returning to this country pending an Immigration Service investigation.

Attorney General James P. McGranery ordered immigration officials to hold the British-born film star for hearings if he seeks to re-enter the United States. Chaplin is not a citizen.

McGranery gave no reason for the order, saying only that "the hearing will determine whether he is admissible under the laws of the United States."

Under U. S. Law, moral turpitude and political affiliations are considerations in the admission of aliens.

Chaplin has been listed as a supporter of various groups listed by Congress as being left wing. He also was defendant in a widely publicized paternity suit in Hollywood.

Chaplin, best known for his portrayal of a pathetic little tramp in the days of the silent films, sailed for England Wednesday with his wife, Oona, and their four children. Mrs. Chaplin is the daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill.

By slipping aboard the Queen Elizabeth about nine hours before the liner sailed from New York, the much-sued actor dodged service of a subpoena in a \$15,000 suit.

He would have had to cancel the trip if the subpoena had been served.

In a 1947 House speech, Representative John E. Rankin (D-Miss.), author of the rules change which set up a permanent Un-American Activities Committee, demanded that Chaplin be deported for his political views. Rankin also said Chaplin's "filthy pictures" should be kept off the screen.

In the paternity suit, a young actress, Joan Barry, charged Chaplin had fathered her child. X

Hollywood's Happy, Says Hedda Hopper

By HEDDA HOPPER

(Hollywood Columnist)

Hollywood, Sept. 19.—Hundreds of people in Hollywood, maybe thousands—stars, directors, producers, and all those wonderful people we call little people, those workers behind the camera, those electricians, cameramen, props—were pleased tonight with Attorney General McGranery's statement that before Charlie Chaplin can return to these United States, he will have to pass the Bureau of Immigration.

He received his visa to go abroad through the Justice Department, not the Immigration Department, because I've had a very close check on that for months.

No one can deny that the little man with the floppy pants and the big shoes and the derby hat and the cane is a good actor. He is.

But that doesn't give him the right to go against our customs, to abhor everything we stand for, to throw our hospitality back in our faces.

Rejected Red Cross.

He's done nothing for either the First World War or the Second World War effort. He refused to make a speech over the radio for the Red Cross. Charlie Chaplin has held on to all his blood, as well as his money. The great Winston Churchill said that to win the Second World War would take blood, sweat and tears. If Charlie Chaplin ever read that statement he didn't obey Mr. Winston Churchill's summons.

I've known him for many years. I abhor what he stands for, while I admire his talents as an actor. I would like to say "Good riddance to bad company." X

Chaplin Faces Legal Move To Bar His Return to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Movie Comedian Charles Chaplin, now on his way to Europe, faces a government order barring his return to the United States until officials determine whether he can legally re-enter under immigration laws.

No reason for the unexpected order was given when it was announced yesterday by Attorney General McGranery. The Justice Department would not elaborate.

Under American immigration laws an alien can be refused entry into the country for moral turpitude or for political affiliations, among other reasons.

Chaplin, 63, is an alien—born in England, he came to the U.S. 40 years ago, but never became a citizen. His name has been associated with leftist causes. In 1944 he was indicted on charges of violating the Mann Act, which forbids transporting a woman across a state line for immoral purposes.

Chaplin, aboard the Queen Elizabeth with his fourth wife and their four children, radioed the Associated Press:

"Through the proper procedure I applied for a re-entry permit which I was given in good faith and which I accepted in good faith. Therefore I assume that the United States Government will recognize its validity."

Chaplin's secretary, Harry Crocker, reached by telephone aboard the Queen Elizabeth, said Chaplin definitely intends to return to this country in about six months.

The millionaire comedian's at-

torney in Los Angeles, Loyd E. Wright Jr., was bitter. He also mentioned the re-entry permit obtained a month ago, and added:

"If the government wished to stop him in some way, it seems they could have done it then. It seems like a dirty trick to wait until he and his wife and four children are on a boat before beginning such action."

The present Mrs. Chaplin is the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of Playwright Eugene O'Neill. She married Chaplin, when she was 18 years old, he 54. She and the four children are American citizens.

They are en route to London for the premier of his latest picture, "The Limelight," and planned a six-month vacation abroad.

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Preacher in Dell Socks Hubby

By JAMES DESMOND

The minister strolled into the woody dell with a beautiful redhead as dusk descended. And then the redhead's estranged husband crept out of the bushes.

And so, police reported, was started a sanguinary battle in which the Rev. John G. Finch, 38, married pastor of the fashionable Westminster Presbyterian Church in Paterson, N. J., flattened the frustate spouse, Albert Pierce, in a shadowed glen in Park Ridge, N. J.

The fight took place Wednesday about 7 P. M. and the beautiful redhead, Mrs. La Verne Pierce, 5 feet 2 and, shaped to fit men's dreams, remained at the scene when the punching was over until Sgt. Norman Stalter...

There, in a hearing that the discreet Stalter forebore to mention for nearly 20 hours, Pierce and the minister entered countercharges of assault and battery. They were released for hearings Sept. 29. None of the principals had anything to say personally. Mrs. Pierce, who will have to wait some years to be 30, was not answering the phone at her home at 110 E. 17th St., Paterson, where she has lived with her two children since parting from her husband.

Talking Business in Bear's Nest.

Likewise, Pierce was not at home at Glen Ave. in Caldwell, N. J.

The Rev. Mr. Finch, who lives at 29 Belgrade Ave., Clifton, N. J., with his wife and two children, ment, however, through his lawyer, s Jr. The minister said he had gone to

ll-known locally as the Bear's Nest—ling some property he owns there to Then the husband appeared and the state deal was not completed.

Summoned

er and Lee Silver against low-flying planes in Murphy in Magistrate's Court, imonises yesterday against the and five airlines.

terday when a plane flew low over their house, "shaking it terrifically."

A few minutes later another plane flew over low and the vibration shook the house so badly that a two-foot-square piece of plaster was dislodged from the living-room ceiling, O'Connell said.

His mother disclosed that when she awoke and heard the plane roaring she thought it was going to hit the house. The O'Connell home once belonged to the late George M. Cohan.

Magistrate Calls It Duty.

O'Connell said that the noise and house-rocking were so bad that his father, Thomas, a Navy commander back only two weeks from Korea wished he were "back in Korea where it's nice and peaceful, by comparison."

In issuing the summonses, Magistrate Murphy said: "I believe that it is the duty of those concerned at the airport to work out procedures so that the health and safety of the people in the community are not endangered and their property is not damaged."

Rob Argentine Bank

Buenos Aires, Sept. 19 (U.P.)—Two gunmen robbed the branch of the Bank of Galicia in the Flores suburb this morning of \$72,500 and escaped.

45,000 Settlement



(NEWS foto by Al Pucci) ey, Harry Lipsig, a rewarding kiss.

lance last March. The injuries—she received a fractured skull—prevented her from attending dancing classes and her "potential dancing career was seriously impaired," she charged. She lives at 250 Seigel St., Brooklyn.

me Shaken,

...ness in keeping in touch with his constituents, Taft said, are much more than those of a Maryland senator for example.

Taft said from his reading of the newspaper accounts of the disclosure, "this money only defrayed expenses in the nature of campaign expenditures."

Many Solons Get Aid

From Outside, Says Aiken

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) said today many senators supplement their official incomes with some outside financial help and when all the facts are known, the furor over Sen. Richard Nixon's special expense fund will fade.

Aiken was one of the few senators willing to comment for publication on the disclosure that the Republican vice-presidential candidate accepted some \$16,000 in expense money from California businessmen over the past two years.

"I know that no senator can maintain a family in Washington and stay in the Senate on his

Lemos home. Both are charged with grand theft.

5 Die in Fiery Truck-Auto Crash

Continued from Page 1

Stockton Avenue, Richmond. Coroner's deputies said he also is survived by his widow, Vivian, an expectant mother, and a son, Bruce, 14 months.

BROTHER IN OTHER AUTO

Highway Patrolman Linton Jones said Roden's brother was in another car half a mile behind. The convertible, Jones said, supposedly was owned by Dodson. The brother said he knew one of the women as "Billie."

Rifle ammunition in the blazing car exploded and hampered the efforts of firefighters. Witnesses said "about 100 shots went off."

the tractor-truck, pulling two trailers, was driven by James Alfred McCullar, 42, of Concord. The vehicles carried 21 tons of lumber.

McCullar said he was going up the grade toward Oleum in the lane nearest the highway shoulder when the automobile sped downhill around a turn, went into a spin and crashed into the side of the truck. The truck driver lost control and the truck swerved to the left side of the highway, smashing the car against the bank. In the initial impact, a trunk section of the car and various small parts were hurled over a cliff on the other side of the road.

FIRE SPREADS

The fire in the wreckage spread to the lumber, charring a large part of the load.

McCullar and the driver of another truck tried unsuccessfully to control the fire with hand ex-

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Little Old NEW YORK

By ED SULLIVAN

The Chaplin Case

On Oct. 8, 1942, this column expressed its distaste for and suspicion of Charlie Chaplin. On that date, I'd received a postcard announcement that eight days later, Oct. 16, at Carnegie Hall, Chaplin and Orson Welles (who later confessed he'd been "suckered" in), would hold a rally launching the Artists' Front to Win the War. My column took the form of an Open Letter to then Lt. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, Headquarters, England.



Charlie Chaplin



Lillian Hellman

Stressing the fact that Chaplin was not speaking for the people of show business, the column concluded: "The one thing that Cpl. Chaplin and Cpl. Welles won't supply is blood. They'll do a lot of talking, but they won't be wounded. Kibitzers have automatic exemptions. Chaplin, America's unsolicited new adviser, did not even make one trip to entertain British troops. His experience with war has been confined to the newsreel theatres."

Eight days later, the meeting was held at Carnegie Hall. Non-citizen Chaplin orated: "Every self-respecting citizen in the United States wants a Second Front now." Talking of the Russians, he said: "It is a privilege and a pleasure to call them comrades." Norman Corwin phoned the Second Fronters from England; Rockwell Kent, leader of the Allied Artists; Lillian Hellman, Carl Van Doren, actor Sam Jaffe and Jan Struther spoke. There was a wire from Vice President Henry A. Wallace: "When artists unite to win a war, good men everywhere take heart." Chaplin praised President Roosevelt for releasing Earl Browder and "hoped he would prevent the deportation of Harry Bridges."

So, as a veteran campaigner against Charlie Chaplin, this column reported last week that Chaplin had been issued a reentry permit to the U. S., indeed had "held up his trip abroad until assured of it." Now, says Attorney General Jim McGranery, regardless of that reentry permit, issued last July 17, the Immigration Department will hold Chaplin at Ellis Island upon his return, to determine whether he is eligible to return to this country. McGranery's office says that the U. S. challenge to Chaplin is easier when he's out of the country and trying to get back, a suggestion that a great nation had been stymied by one little man. Or perhaps suggesting that Commie sympathizers in Washington previously had blocked an outright action against Chaplin.

Chaplin's explanation of my 10-year feud with him has been "a hatred for him since he lampooned dictators in 'The Great Dictator.'" Just for the record, I checked up on my review of that picture and found this: "Five years ago, if Chaplin had prepared his message, Chaplin might have been accepted as a great prophet, but he dawdled and what he says already has been said over and over again. That is the reason 'The Great Dictator' is a disappointment. His timing is historically faulty." Actually his burn at N.Y. critics was rooted in the fact that in this picture he got first roasting from them in 25 years.

But read this concluding paragraph of my column about "The Great Dictator," into which I brought the name of then Msgr. Fulton Sheen. This was written Oct. 16, 1940: "What seemed to throw the picture off key for most of us was Chaplin's last speech to the audience, in which he expressed himself on such related themes, as liberty and greed! This was a series of cliches. Perhaps if Chaplin had asked a Msgr. Fulton Sheen to sum up for him and prepare a brilliant summation, this last speech would not have been off key. What was needed here was a magnificent mind as constructionist. Chaplin said only the usual things and they fell flat."

McGranery finally is going to bring Chaplin's case into legal focus? Probably some of the testimony of the late John Garfield is the "new stuff" which McGranery's office relies upon. Obviously, Chaplin's miserable tactics in the Joan Barry case will be rebashed in the moral turpitude challenge of the Government. The country is entitled to the full facts and all the testimony. There should be no persecution of him, just as there should be no protection of him from high places. He's had enough protection.

Why??
Keep him out of the country!

ail Contract as US May Exile Actor Chaplin

By JAMES F. DONOVAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—UP—The Justice Department indicated Saturday it had new information to back up a move that may forever bar movie actor Charles Chaplin from the United States.

A department spokesman shrugged off bitter protests from Chaplin's attorney that the famed "little tramp" was cleared in 1948 by both the Immigration Service and Justice Department of "any subversive activity."

"There is plenty of information available," the spokesman said in response to queries about whether a new investigation had been made.

There was no elaboration, however, on Attorney General James P. McGranery's order Friday for the Immigration Service to keep out of the country until a hearing on his admissibility "under the laws of the United States."

The 63-year-old Chaplin and his family sailed Wednesday for his native England. It was learned, however, that the Justice Department had planned to keep its move against Chaplin a secret until the comedian's scheduled return next April from an around-the-world tour.

McGranery decided to announce the action, however, when the plan "leaked out," apparently on the West Coast.

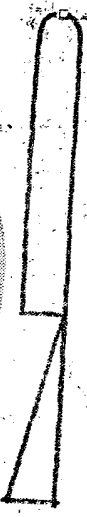
Lloyd Wright, Chaplin's attorney, said McGranery's move probably would cause a change in plans. He expects Chaplin to hasten his return.

When he tries to re-enter the United States, Chaplin will be held at his port of entry — probably Ellis Island — for the hearing. Only then will McGranery tell the reasons for his effort to have him permanently barred from this, his adopted country.

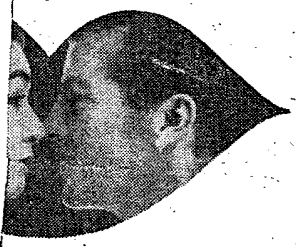
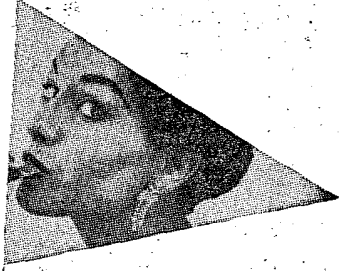
Chaplin has spent some 40 years in the United States but is a British subject. In 1950, he said he would not ask for U. S. citizenship because he believed in "one world." Moral turpitude and political associations are important factors in immigration hearings. In Congress and the courts, Chaplin has been

under fire in recent years on both counts. Sen. Harry P. Cain (R-Wash.) accused Chaplin in 1949 for trying to help composer Hans Eisler, brother of the infamous Gerhart Eisler, escape deportation. Chaplin's activity, Cain charged, "skirts perilously close to treason."

In 1945, Chaplin was defendant in a sensational paternity suit filed by his onetime drama pupil, Joan Barry. The court ruled that Chaplin was the father of her child, but the little comic was acquitted on criminal charges that he violated the Mann Act by taking Miss Barry to New York.



39 • DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1932



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st Braves To

Silverton Tops Anton, 26-12, In Homecoming

By JOHN MASTERMAN
Daily News Sports Writer.

SILVERTON, Sept. 20 — Freddie Hamilton ran for two touchdowns, passed for another and kept the Silverton offense steaming through the game as the Owls defeated Anton's Bulldogs, 26-12, here this afternoon in a feature of Silverton's homecoming celebration.

With this spree, the talented 190-pound junior jumped way into the lead for District 2-B scoring honors. Last week, when Silverton slapped Kress, 52-6, Hamilton crossed five times.

Fan Fare



Powerful Slashes W

By HARRY
Sunday News-Globe

JONES STADIUM, LUBBOCK, outmanned football team made test of the first two periods here. Tech's numerous Red Raiders scored four touchdowns within period and went on to a 48-7 victory.

The 41-point difference equaled beatings the Bulls have suffered 1942 and 46-7 a year ago when Tech played its opener under Coach Dewitt Weaver.

Robert Wheelchel, red-headed sophomore from Claude, kept it from being worse with the fourth-period touchdown which climaxed a West Texas march of 77 yards.

Orvill Copeland of Wellington and Joe Bob Barnhill of Turkey had accounted for most of the yardage, however. The conversion was by Walter Haws, big freshman tackle from Friena.

To afford an idea to Tech's depth, its seven touchdowns were scored by seven various backs. The high-point man thus was Jack Kirkpatrick, who was a standout quarterback for Post High School last year and has been detailed to halfback duty off the Raiders' slick Split-T. He achieved the last Tech touchdown on a 21-yard pass play from James Odom, sophomore from Alvorado, and also toed the seven good conversions, missing only once.

The score was 14-0 at the half, and the West Texas partisans among the crowd of 10,000 were

CONGRATULATIONS

Chaplin Should Not Be Allowed to Re-Enter U. S.

It's a long while since the conduct of Mr. Charles Chaplin has been even faintly amusing to the American people.

Chaplin has denied that he is a Communist. He certainly is not an American. He has been here—as a "guest," to use his own word—for no less than 42 years. In all that time he has refused to become a citizen. Asked why, he said he "was a citizen of the world."

On these grounds alone, Chaplin should be barred from re-entering the United States when—and if—he attempts to return from a trip abroad. We congratulate Attorney General McGranery for taking action which should have been taken long, long ago, in ordering an inquiry to determine whether the ex-comedian should be barred.

The story of Charles Chaplin would make a movie in itself. From England he came to this country in 1910. As a memorable comic tramp, he won both fame and fortune here. He chose to make his home here, and he has, to use a corny but accurate phrase, lived off the fat of the land.

As time went on, however, Chaplin's activities took curious turns. He was involved

in a disgusting morals case in Los Angeles, and was adjudged the father in a paternity suit which came out of it. During the Second World War Chaplin's conduct brought open criticism.

When a reporter asked why he had not entertained U. S. troops or visited wounded in military hospitals during the war, he replied: "Others did the entertaining much better than I, so I left that to them." During the war, however, Chaplin lent his support to Moscow's clamor for a "second front."

Chaplin declared: "I have no political persuasions." Yet his name turned up as a sponsor of pro-Soviet rallies and political conferences, and when a champagne party was given aboard a Soviet tanker which pulled into Long Beach, Calif., Chaplin was a guest of the ship's captain.

We find no record of Chaplin ever cheering any action by our own Government to defend the freedom which he has enjoyed so long, and the American way of life which he does not want to leave even though he says he is a "citizen of the world."

Now let the world have him. He is no longer welcome here.

I'll Return to U. S.—Chaplin

CHERBOURG, Sept. 22 (NS)—Charles Chaplin today said he intends to return to the United States after a six-month European tour despite the American decision that he must submit to a hearing to determine if he is admissible.

A member of his entourage said the actor is considering a proposal that the issue of his return be put up to the American people.

The close friend was interviewed by telephone as the Queen Elizabeth put into French waters off Cherbourg prior to crossing the English Channel to Southampton.

Attorney General McGranery has ordered Chaplin barred from reentering the country until a hearing determines if he is admissible. The Immigration Act bars aliens on grounds of morals, health or insanity or for advocating Communism or associating with Communist or pro-Communist organizations.

The friend said Chaplin intends to test the American government's action by returning to the United States—even if it means going to Ellis Island detention.

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(International Soundphoto)
"GI IVAN" makes a visit to the supply sergeant for an American doughboy's uniform after discarding his Russian airforce outfit. GI Ivan is Arkady Radovsky, 24, who escaped from his Soviet aviation unit in Russian zone of Austria and enlisted in U. S. Army at Sonthofen, Germany. Here he happily carries newly issued doughboy gear, wears GI helmet.

Touhy Hearl

Continued from First Page.
Touhy is now a Circuit Judge sitting in Illinois Appellate Court.

Stewart said the brother-in-law told him that if I could put up \$25,000, I wouldn't go to trial. I told Stewart I didn't have \$25,000, nor would I put up that amount if I had it.

TELLS BOND OFFER

He went to trial a week later. Touhy testified. Johnstone asked: "Would you say Stewart was under unusual pressure at that time?"
Touhy answered: "Well, I don't think he was sober a day either of my two trials."
Touhy then told how Stewart allegedly offered to sell him

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Phala Long

JOHN M. CUMMINGS

Last Word to C. Chaplin: Git—and Good Riddance

CHARLIE CHAPLIN says he's coming back to America because he has a "return visa." Attorney General Jim McGranery may have something to say about this. In any event, there is small likelihood of his returning to these shores until his whole record has been studied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Uncle Dominick Says—



FBI Director Hoover notes an increase in crime by youths. Well, the youthful Nolan brothers are out of the running.

The man who made a fortune several times over in America by portraying a wistful tramp long ago demonstrated he is pretty much of a bum. For 40 years he enjoyed the hospitality of this country. He made his home here. He enjoyed the privileges America can bestow. Yet he never made the faintest move to become a citizen.

Not only has Chaplin contributed nothing to the upbuilding of the country in which he made his fortune, he has persistently followed an entirely different course. By supporting Communist movements and affiliating himself with Communist front organizations, he has tried in his little way to tear down the institution which protected him in his right to amass one of the largest fortunes in Hollywood.

"Tell that to the Marines who died at Tarawa," Ed Sullivan wrote in his column as far back as 1947, in ridiculing Chaplin's protestations that he was not a Communist in fact as well as in theory. Sullivan referred to Chaplin's "So what!" exclamation in commenting on the possible spread of Communism throughout the world.

"Chaplin isn't a Communist," Sullivan wrote in sarcastic vein. "He only talks like one and acts like one and wants it spread all over the world with the United States as the prize target for Red Fascism."

Chaplin's long record as a Communist sympathizer is not the only reason that prompted Attorney General McGranery to take steps to prevent this British subject from returning to America. The question of moral turpitude is of equal if not greater importance.

IN HIS time Chaplin has come up against the Mann Act. He was found guilty in a Hollywood paternity suit and directed to pay for the support of a child born out of wedlock.

In the pursuit of his extra-marital activities, Chaplin has left a trail extending all the way from Hollywood to New York. In his encounters with the law he has had the advice and counsel of some of the slickest lawyers on the West Coast, among them Lloyd Wright, of Los Angeles.

Civil and criminal actions were instituted against Chaplin in the famous Joan Barry paternity case. In behalf of Chaplin Wright made the point that if philandering resulted in only a civil action it was of only minor importance and not to be compared with criminal proceedings for the same offense.

When a blood test failed to identify Chaplin in the Barry civil paternity case, Wright and associates sought to have the criminal charges dropped. Nevertheless the Federal Grand Jury indicted Charlie, as explained by the Federal prosecutor, "for violating the Mann Act and for conspiring to deprive Miss Barry of her Constitutional rights." In the latter phase of the indictment, that of conspiracy, four others were named. On the civil charge Chaplin was found guilty in a second trial.

Time and again during his long stay in this country Chaplin's name has crept into the news in connection with some unsavory activity, generally his relations with girls of tender years. His current wife, the former Oona O'Neill, was in her teens at the time of their marriage.

With the exception of Communists and Communist sympathizers, few in this country will shed a tear if the Attorney General succeeds in barring the return of this obnoxious Britisher.

It may be that the British are in no mood to tolerate on a lasting basis a self-proclaimed "citizen of the world" who would destroy if he could the institution that made it possible for him to produce a "gold-rush" of his own in Hollywood, without enduring the privations involved in a trek to the Klondike.

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STRAW

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25 Junior coats, zip-out linings	39.95	\$31
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50 Women's sheer dresses, half-sizes	16.95	\$13
35 Misses' rayon crepe dresses	\$25	\$20
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25 Better Junior Miss dresses	\$20	\$8
100 Junior Miss wool skirts	7.98 and 10.95	\$5
217 Summer dresses, misses' and half-sizes	8.95 to 10.95	4.95
50 Bridesmaid dresses	\$25 to \$45	\$3 to \$25
10 Bride's veils	19.95 to 29.95	\$5 to \$10
30 Bridesmaid hats	4.95 to 7.95	50c to 1.00
21 Misses' coats, interlined	49.90	\$40

*Reg. T. M.

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Pegler Says:

Others in the Chaplin Record

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

(Copyright, 1952, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

THE decision of Atty. Gen. James McGranery to prevent the return of Charlie Chaplin to the United States if he should be found guilty of "subversive tendencies" is the first honest show of initiative against the Red front of Hollywood by the Department of Justice in the entire campaign against the treason.

I take some pleasure in the timing of my pastoral on the subject of this fellow's rotten personal career which appeared just before Mr. McGranery's announcement of his intentions.

I would like to say that I have met Chaplin only once, and that nothing ever has occurred to create any personal malice to complicate my objective detestation of a filthy character who is a menace to young girls and whose attitude toward the enemies of the United States is no matter of mere suspicion.

Chaplin's brutality to a pregnant young woman whom he had lured to his mansion in Beverly Hills after he had observed her weakness from hunger and her frightened expression is a classic worthy of that art which is impudently put to a cult of propagandists who find beauty in the sordid.

The late Haldeman-Julius, a pro-Communist pamphleteer, who poured forth a stream of obscenity and anti-Christian propaganda from Girard, Kan., for many years, was an intimate friend of Chaplin at one stage of their sympathetic careers.

In one of his essays describing a visit to Chaplin's home during his brief dalliance with one of his three children whom Chaplin married, Haldeman-Julius made merry over a spectacle of the disgusting nature of which, of course, was not apparent to a fellow of his low character. Haldeman-Julius eventually was convicted of cheating on his income tax and sentenced to prison. He was found dead in his swimming pool soon afterward.

As to Chaplin's record of association with Communists which may be held against him on his attempt to re-enter the United States, there is abundant material. This includes a radio message sent from Chaplin's home, 1069 Summit drive, Beverly Hills, on November 21, 1947, well after the war, he it noted, to Pablo Picasso, a notorious Spanish Communist and



WESTBROOK PEGLER

exile from Spain, living in Paris. The message read:

"Can you head committee of French artists to protest to American Embassy in Paris, the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hans Eisler and simultaneously send me copy of protest for use here, Greetings."

Eisler was the Communist musician who was sneaked into the United States thanks to the persistent, repeated intervention of Eleanor Roosevelt with Sumner Welles and others in the State Department. He was coddled by the so-called new School of Social Research, a Rockefeller Foundation project in New York, but finally exhausted his privileges and went back to Czechoslovakia where he became a functionary of the Kremlin's puppet government.

Chaplin was a close friend and associate of Eisler in Hollywood. The Rockefeller Foundation gave a specific grant of \$25,000 for Eisler's "project" which was falsely represented as a class in music.

Chaplin was listed as a "sponsor" in the propaganda of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the Peoples' Radio Foundation, and the American Continental Congress for World Peace which was held in Mexico City.

The first two of these were named in the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations and the so-called continental congress was condemned as a straight Communist front by the State Department and the House committee.

Chaplin's name showed up on the court by a group of Hollywood allies in 1949 in notorious

This was a group of writers and other movie hacks who went to prison for contempt of Congress in refusing to give information.

In October, 1942, the Daily Worker said Chaplin addressed as "comrades" a rally at Carnegie Hall, New York, to demand a second front to save Russian lives by the sacrifice of American lives. In this address, Chaplin praised Franklin D. Roosevelt because Roosevelt had released Earl Browder from prison and directly on the subject of Communism said:

"They say Communism may spread all over the world. And I say, 'So what?' The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves, who love duty and love life."

He also praised Harry Bridges, the Communist commissar of the ports of the American West Coast, now under order of deportation.

The sponsors of this rally included Lillian Hellman, Carl Van Doren, I. P. Stone, a New York propagandist, and Rockwell Kent, all notorious figures. Van Doren's widow for years has been the editor of the New York Herald-Tribune Sunday Book Section and she was an intimate friend of Wendell Willkie during the period when he went haywire over Russia.

On the journey to New York for this Communist rally, Chaplin brought along the young woman who later bore him the illegitimate baby. For this, he was indicted under the White Slave Act, but was acquitted.

Although Chaplin once remarked that he had been a "paying guest" of the United States during his 40 years here and made a point of his claim that he paid American income tax on money derived from other countries, the fact is nevertheless that he did try to swindle the Treasury and, in 1932, in President Hoover's term, he was forced to pay a "tax deficiency" of \$1,174,000.

The late Elmer Irey, who was coordinator of all the Treasury investigating agencies, disclosed that Chaplin devised a trick of paying large amounts to a relative representing that individual as a business partner. Irey's men found out, however, that the relative was slipping the money back to Chaplin.

(Read Westbrook Pegler Sunday in the Examiner's Pictorial Review.)

JOHN M. CUMMINGS

Last Word to C. Chaplin: Git—and Good Riddance

CHARLIE CHAPLIN says he's coming back to America because he has a "return visa." Attorney General Jim McGranery may have something to say about this. In any event, there is small likelihood of his returning to these shores until his whole record has been studied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The man who made a fortune several times over in America by portraying a wistful tramp long ago demonstrated he is pretty much of a bum. For 40 years he enjoyed the hospitality of this country. He made his home here. He enjoyed the privileges America can bestow. Yet he never made the faintest move to become a citizen.

Not only has Chaplin contributed nothing to the upbuilding of the country in which he made his fortune, he has persistently followed an entirely different course. By supporting Communist movements and affiliating himself with Communist front organizations, he has tried in his little way to tear down the institution which protected him in his right to amass one of the largest fortunes in Hollywood.

"Tell that to the Marines who died at Tarawa." Ed Sullivan wrote in his column as far back as 1947, in ridiculing Chaplin's protestations that he was not a Communist in fact as well as in theory. Sullivan referred to Chaplin's "So what!" exclamation in commenting on the possible spread of Communism throughout the world.

"Chaplin isn't a Communist," Sullivan wrote in sarcastic vein. "He only talks like one and acts like one and wants it spread all over the world with the United States, as the prize target for Red Fascism."

Chaplin's long record as a Communist sympathizer is not the only reason that prompted Attorney General McGranery to take steps to prevent this British subject from returning to America. The question of moral turpitude is of equal if not greater importance.

IN HIS time Chaplin has come up against the Mann Act. He was found guilty in a Hollywood paternity suit and directed to pay for the support of a child born out of wedlock.

In the pursuit of his extra-marital activities, Chaplin has left a trail extending all the way from Hollywood to New York. In his encounters with the law he has had the advice and counsel of some of the slickest lawyers on the West Coast, among them Lloyd Wright, of Los Angeles.

Civil and criminal actions were instituted against Chaplin in the famous Joan Barry paternity case. In behalf of Chaplin Wright made the point that if philandering resulted in only a civil action it was of only minor importance and not to be compared with criminal proceedings for the same offense.

When a blood test failed to identify Chaplin in the Barry civil paternity case, Wright and associates sought to have the criminal charges dropped. Nevertheless the Federal Grand Jury indicted Charlie, as explained by the Federal prosecutor, "for violating the Mann Act and for conspiring to deprive Miss Barry of her Constitutional rights." In the latter phase of the indictment, that of conspiracy, four others were named. On the civil charge Chaplin was found guilty in a second trial.

Time and again during his long stay in this country Chaplin's name has crept into the news in connection with some unsavory activity, generally his relations with girls of tender years. His current wife, the former Oona O'Neill, was in her teens at the time of their marriage.

With the exception of Communists and Communist sympathizers, few in this country will shed a tear if the Attorney General succeeds in barring the return of this obnoxious Britisher.

It may be that the British are in no mood to tolerate on a lasting basis a self-proclaimed "citizen of the world" who would destroy if he could the institution that made it possible for him to produce a "gold rush" of his own in Hollywood, without enduring the privations involved in a trek to the Klondike.

Of Charlie Chaplin we can all say—good riddance.

Uncle Dominick Says—



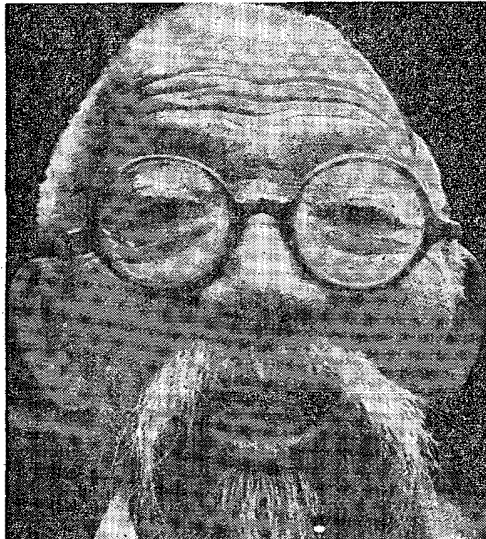
FBI Director Hoover notes an increase in crime by youths. Well, the youthful Nolen brothers are out of the running.

L. A. Army Man

Embattled Korea has had its picture taken and retaken from every range and angle, mirroring the work of thousands of photographers.

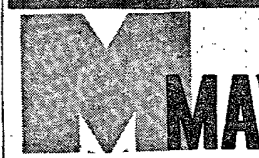
One of the most imaginative of these is a Los Angeles Army private, Hanson Williams Jr., 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Williams Sr., of 9711 South Ocean Gate avenue, oldest of their eight children.

Pvt. Williams has sent thou-



PORTRAIT — Venerable age is depicted in this photo of an elderly resident of South Korea, limned on the film of Pvt. Hanson Williams Jr.'s camera at the front.

may co. downtown

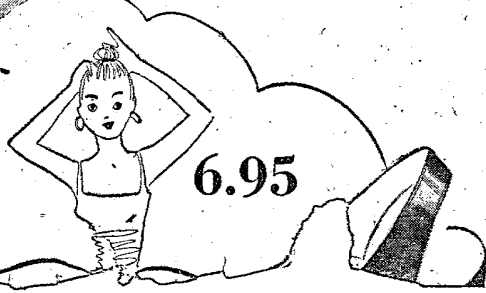


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90 Junior Miss wool skirts	7.98 and 10.95	\$5
17 Summer dresses, misses' and half-sizes	8.95 to 10.95	4.95
50 Bridesmaid dresses	\$25 to \$45	\$3 to \$25
10 Bride's veils	19.95 to 29.95	\$5 to \$10
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Chaplin's Status

Charlie Chaplin's most recent front page appearance presents many interesting ramifications.

Attorney General McGranery says that the screen comedian will not be readmitted to the United States until a hearing is conducted to determine whether he is admissible under United States law.

Chaplin, through a spokesman aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth, bound for Europe, said he expected to return in about six months. The spokesman said Chaplin held a re-entry permit which he "was given in good faith."

Any hearing, with regard to Chaplin's eligibility to come back to the United States will be conducted under a new immigration law, passed this year over President Truman's veto. Some backers of this law expect that the Chaplin case may become a cause celebre—magnifying what critics of the law consider its defects.

If the justice department expects to use this case to win sympathy for critics of the law, it may run into difficulties. It certainly could pick a character who is more popular in America than Chaplin if it wanted somebody to "pick on."

Charlie Chaplin, as Hedda Hopper once wrote, is a fellow whose character never matched his talent. Hollywood escapades which carried him to court, his frequent divorces and marriages, his Carnegie Hall speech advocating a second front to take pressure off of Soviet Russia, his insistence that he is not a citizen of America but a citizen of the world have not endeared Chaplin to a substantial number of American men and women.

Chaplin, born in France of English parents, has lived in the United States about 42 of his 63 years. He has enjoyed all the privileges that residence in this country brings to an immigrant. He has not applied for naturalization, nor has he accepted any of the responsibilities of citizenship.

Citizens of the United States in good standing don't have any more difficulty re-entering this country under the new McCarran immigration law than they did under earlier statutes.

A lot of Americans would consider the new law as serving a useful purpose if it should keep Charlie Chaplin on the other side of the Atlantic.

Career of Chaplin, 'Man Without Country,' Who Spurns U.S. Citizen.

Actor Likes Little of Nation Where He Made Fortune

By DICK O'CONNOR

"I am a citizen of the world," crowed Charlie Chaplin a few years ago, implying that he owed allegiance neither to England, the country of his birth, nor France, where his press agents once claimed he was born among the ancient spires of Fountainsbleau, nor the United States, where he became the wealthiest comedian in history.

Chaplin had always been a citizen of the world...the little world of Charles Spencer Chaplin, a one-man universe where his whim was law.

Now, having sailed to England with the threat that he may not be allowed to re-enter the United States, he finds himself a man without a country. Austerity England would not be to the taste of a man who loves fine food and luxurious living; what gourmet can find

sustenance in a slab of whale steak? There's Soviet Russia, the home of his political heart, but Russia in actuality would be harsh to a man of his delicate perceptions and sensibilities.

LOVES U. S. IN PARTS

For Charlie Chaplin, citizen of the world, man without a country, admirer of Communist Russia, has a great love for the United States, or parts thereof...its currency, its book-offices, its United States mint, Fort Knox, its teenage girls, its tolerance for men of talent.

Forty-two years ago he landed in New York, a wide-eyed young man of 21. He was imported along with the "Night in a Music Hall" act, in which he played a drunk leaning out of a box and insulting the performers, a la Christopher Sly—a role he never ceased playing offstage. He had been born in the Limehouse district of London, where children, drunks and wharf rats fight for supremacy. His parents were "theatricals," poor and unsung, displaced persons of the English music halls.

Chaplin landed here with a great hunger for fame, wealth and respectability. Under his shy elfin manner there lurked the ego of a Napoleon.

HUNGERS SATISFIED

The United States satisfied his various hungers in full measure. A scant half-dozen years after he arrived, he was rich and famous.

Not much longer, and he was leading the sex life of a Solomon. Mack Sennett recruited him for his crew of "Merry Andrews, and little Charlie soon towered over such colleagues as Ford Sterling, Fatty Arbuckle, Chester Conklin, Ben Turpin, Mabel Normand.

In 1918, Chaplin quit Sennett and began producing his own films. "Shoulder Arms" and "The Kid" put him into the postwar class of millionaires.



CHARLIE CHAPLIN
'A Citizen of the World'



JOAN BARRY
Principal in Paternity Case

have other geniuses around very long.

His big flashy romance early in the twenties with Pola Negri ended ingloriously when the Polish star insisted on wedging her own name and opinions into conversation.

So he began roving among the girl children; they were awestruck, compliant, willing to listen. He married violet-eyed Mildred Harris when she was 16. When their child died shortly after the birth the world wept for poor little Charlie. It dried its eyes rather quickly when he ditched Mildred a few weeks later.

NEXT BRIDE 16

His next bride, Lita Grey, was also 16. That marriage provided him with two sons, Charles and Sidney, and an aftermath of long legal wrangling over a property settlement and custody of the children.

He married Paulette Goddard when she was in her early twenties, and Hollywood chortled at the way she tortured his purse-strings and collected diamonds at his expense. Paulette had to go. She was too worldly-wise.

It was Chaplin's treatment of a Hollywood waif named Joan Barry that convinced his staunchest admirers that he was more wolf than elf. He had the aspiring actress arrested when she dared to knock on his door with a complaint that he had left her pregnant. Not only that, he tried to have her

view Chaplin as he left the Russian ship, but he brushed them aside, snarling:

"I see we are in the power of the American Gestapo."

When the wife of Soviet Diplomat Maxim Litvinov visited Hollywood she naturally was entertained by Chaplin and returned to Russia bearing photographs autographed by him and praising the glories of that land.

Government investigators found that his name was plastered over a dozen Communist front organizations, despite his reluctance to part with money for such trivia as his employees' wages.

"I am not a Communist, I am a peacemaker," was the way he explained such affiliations.

Long before Chaplin boarded the Queen Elizabeth last week, most Americans were heartily sick of their ill-mannered guest. He was the man who came to dinner and stayed for the golden wedding celebration.

WON'T BE CITIZEN

Last year an English film critic, interviewing him in Hollywood, asked him if he intended to become an American citizen. He snapped:

"I never will. It would be asking me to swear to do something I might not want to do, give my allegiance to something I might not believe in.

"If I MUST pledge my loyalty it must be to England." And his native England was

anything but overwhelmed by this reluctant compliment.

When he left this country he was not intending to exile himself. Life is too good here to throw it over for un-merry England. But he forgot that while it is difficult for a man to be deported, the immigration authorities are given considerable power to keep a person from entering or re-entering the country.

Chaplin may truly be a man without a country very shortly. In his mid-ocean dilemma, he re-

ceived no cries of welcome from England.

Even the Russian press has not come bounding to his rescue; even that vast land is not big enough for two egos the size of Chaplin's and Stalin's. There's always a deserted island, but who wants to play Robinson Crusoe without an audience?

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1318

need DENTAL?

partnership with Douglas Fairbanks sr. and Mary Pickford in United Artists.

Yes, America had been good to him. It gave him a fortune in exchange for his undeniable talent, four wives, and a baronial home in Beverly Hills.

NEVER SOUGHT CITIZENSHIP

Until he began making loud noises in praise of Russia, Americans took little notice of the fact that he had roosted here for decades but never attempted to become an American citizen.

It was during World War II that the country began to wonder where his loyalty—if any—resided. Although military strategy was not his line, he clamored for the United States to open a second front long before it was militarily possible.

Later he explained that his second-front blathering was fostered by natural concern for "our ally, Russia."

SLAPS AT AMERICA

In May of 1946 the amateur strategist and the late John Garfield attended a very exclusive soiree aboard a Russian tanker in Long Beach harbor. The fraternalizers saw a Russian film titled "The Bear" and were allowed to shake hands with Konstantin Simonov, the Russian novelist and playwright, who has since become Stalin's No. 1 trumpet in the propaganda chorus.

Officers of the United States Customs Service sought to inter-

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In the early twenties he was probably the most loved man in America.
 To millions he was the epitome of the little man overwhelmed by life, the eternal underdog. His ugly-ducking waddle, his wistful smile and foolishly twitching mustache became world famous.
OPINIONS DEFERRED
 "People thought of him as an unworlly elf."
 Those who knew him in Hollywood, who worked with and for him, had a much different view.
 They knew him as a man with a steel-trap mind and a steel-trap purse. Producing, directing and starring in his own films, he was a tyrant who made minor players quiver under his lashing criticism.
 He had no more pity for a hungry actor than Nero for a Roman guttersnipe. The man who knew the tender mercies of Limehouse streets made his servants perform like a drill team. Woe and a week's salary to the footman who dropped an ashtray!
 Chaplin's great throbbing pity for the underdog did not extend to his own employees, who were paid partly in cash and partly in the privilege of working for a genius.
CONVINCED OF GENIUS
 Chaplin was convinced of his genius. He spoke of it often, with such a glowing modesty that strangers sometimes thought he was talking about his twin brother.
 Little Charlie was such a big genius that he couldn't stand to

outed out of the state so she would not remind him of his boyish derelictions.
 The result was that he was tried in federal court, and acquitted, on charges of violating the Mann Act and depriving Miss Barry of her civil rights. Later, however, a local jury decided that Chaplin was the father of her child and ordered him to provide support.
MARRIES AGAIN
 In the middle of this entanglement he married Oona O'Neill, the daughter of Playwright Eugene O'Neill, who has never become reconciled to the fact.
 Meanwhile, Chaplin was building up his multimillion dollar fortune as a film magnate.
 He became one of the richest men in Hollywood through his

NEW IDEAS TO HEARING
 If you have difficulty hearing your family and friends; if you refrain from participating in religious and social functions because you don't hear well; if you avoid using the telephone or listening to the radio; if you are nervous and tired from continually straining to hear, you will want to send for the new booklet which presents Radioear's 3 finest hearing aids of all time. So small, so light, so powerful, so efficient, so inconspicuous. Remember only Radioear makes a hearing aid with a magnetic microphone. Its microphone is guaranteed for life as long as it is used as a hearing aid by the original purchaser. Drop a card to **RADIOEAR CORPORATION**, 608 So. Hill St., Suite 600, or telephone VA. 5497.

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Swell Tasting! Big King-Size, Raisins... sweet and chewy... plus golden wheat flakes so crisp they stay crunchy even after you add milk.

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SAUSAGE Pure Pork Bulk Links lb. **59c** 1-lb. roll **49c**

PORK LIVER Sliced or Piece lb. **33c**

SALMON Fresh-frozen Fillets Ready for the Pan lb. **53c**

COD FILLET No Waste, Fresh-frozen lb. **37c**

FRESH BREAD
 Mrs. Wright's Sliced White or Wheat Large standard loaf **21c**
 Standard loaf, 15c

FRESH EGGS
 Dozen in Carton
 Grade A **53c**
 Medium
 Breakfast Gems

COTTAGE CHEESE
 Blossom Time Cream or Farmer 1-lb. cup **23c**
 1/2-lb. Cup, 13c

PEARS Northern Bartletts from Lake County **3 lbs. 25c**

MELONS Persian or Honeydew, Sweet, Northern Grown lb. **4c**

GREEN CABBAGE Utah No. 1 Quality lb. **4c**

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SAFEWAY

Cal. Apt. Owners Meet Warned on Socialism

If property owners hope to combat socialistic ideas and battle those who would destroy the free enterprise system they must organize at the local, state and national levels.

So William A. Walters, of Los Angeles, president of the California State Apartment Conference, said today at the opening of the organization's three-day convention in the new Statler Hotel.

It was the first state convention to use the new Statler Center, and 400 apartment owners and operators took part in the first day's session.

President Harold Henry of the City Council told the group in his welcoming address of the support the citizenry has given the City Council in its fight against public housing and against rent control abolition.

PUBLIC HOUSING

"If we are unable to stop the advance of the public housing bureaucracy they will expand beyond the 10,000 units they are now trying to get," Henry said.

With Representative Joseph Martin, Republican floor leader on hand for a vital address, the convention will last three days and in addition to studying the latest developments in apartment services, will hear important speeches touching on economic and political matters of concern to the members.

This will be the largest convention and exhibit in the history of

the organization, it was announced by William A. Walters, of Los Angeles, president of the conference.

All rental property owners and managers in this area have been invited to attend tonight's rally in the combined Pacific and Sierra ballrooms of the new hotel.

EXPECT 1800

An attendance of some 1800 is expected to be on hand when George Murphy the screen star, presents Representative Martin, of Massachusetts, with a new gavel carved from California Redwood.

Los Angeles' host for the convention is C. A. Owen, president of the Apartment Association of Los Angeles County, Inc. and George H. Zaback, of Beverly Hills, is the convention's general chairman.

Other outstanding addresses to be heard during the meeting are scheduled by Neil H. Jacoby, dean of the University of California at Los Angeles School of Administration; Henry Beaumont, National president of the Institute of Real Estate Association, and Lloyd D. Handford, president of the San Francisco chapter, Institute of Real Estate Management, also will deliver important speeches.



JOSEPH MARTIN
G. O. P. Floor Leader Here For Speech

Giannini Estate

2 Daughters, Widow Share

By International News Service
REDWOOD CITY, Calif., Sept. 22.—The will of the late L. M. Giannini, former president of the Bank of America, was filed in the Superior Court of San Mateo County in Redwood City today.

A petition to admit the will to probate, filed at the same time, disclosed the value of the estate was shown only as in "excess of \$10,000."

H. M. Bardt, vice president and senior trust officer of the bank, said the actual value of the estate could not be known until inventory and appraisal had been completed.

Bardt said, that because Giannini for many years had made generous gifts to charitable causes, the document made no provisions of that nature. The will, he added, provided that the estate remaining at his death should be for the benefit and support of his wife and two daughters.

One half of the estate, after payment of taxes and expenses, goes to Mrs. Giannini immediately. The other half, according to terms of the will, is to be held in trust for the two daughters, Anne and Virginia.

Standard Time
Gain Hour

Death Crash Plane Tears Off Top Of Auto, Kills 4

By International News Service
MADISON, Wis., Sept. 22.—A low-flying Air Force C-47 plane tore off the top of a car traveling along a highway bordering Madison's Truax airfield and four members of a Milwaukee family perished in the freak accident.

Airfield officials said the plane's landing gear was damaged during the accident late yesterday and that the pilot, Lt. Col. Sam Wicker, crash-landed the plane safely after circling the field for half an hour. Twelve persons aboard the plane were not injured.

The dead in the car were identified as Clark Dickie, 58; his wife, Elsie, 52; their daughter, Fay, 30, and Mrs. Dickie's mother, Mrs. Catherine Blank, 77.

Los Angeles Herald & Express
Monday, September 22, 1952. A-9 H

DR. MOREHOUSE HONORED

Dr. Laurence E. Morehouse, associate professor of physical education at the University of Southern California, received word today of his election as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in recognition of his standing as a scientist in the field of physiology and its relation to health and physical education.

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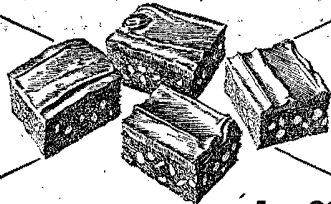
Here's the special set you've been waiting for... The regular \$5 contour-lift facial that works invisibly to ease wrinkles, correct old-look-skin. It even helps under-chin flabbiness, deep-set nose-to-mouth wrinkles... this is one of the great beauty advancements of the year. When you realize you'll have this plus a regular 2.50 bottle of Estrogenic hormone oil... the soothing oil that helps "re moisturize" the skin...

Mon., Tues., Wed., Sept. 22, 23, 24



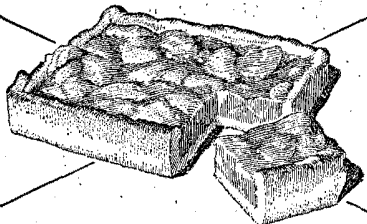
Butterfly Coffee Cakes... 6 for 22¢
(Reg. 6 for 27¢) 3 for 11¢

Raisin coffee cake, sweetened with apricot syrup, spiced with cinnamon and sugar. Rolled and butterfly shaped, glazed and baked.



Fudge Brownies... 4 for 23¢
(Reg. 4 for 27¢)

Like 'Bon Bons'... delicately rich tasting! Fudge squares, chocolate fudge iced. Made with dairy butter, eggs and pecan nutmeats.



Apple Kuchen... 39¢ ea.
(Reg. 43¢ ea.) 20¢ half

DELUXE apple DESSERT! Apple slices, cinnamon and sugar added, taste sharpened with fresh lemon juice. Baked and browned in short crust.



Baked expressly for those on a salt-free diet

Van de Kamp's SALT-FREE BREAD
19¢ lb. loaf

Next Sunday

Californians were making preparations today to regain that lost hour caused by Daylight Saving Time.

The time technically to get it back is 2 a. m. next Sunday when clock owners should set their timepieces back one hour.

Charles Snow, 1639 East Anaheim boulevard, Long Beach, president of the California Horological Guild and owner of rare timekeepers, has this advice to give:

Non-striking clocks simply should be set back an hour. With an electric clock merely pull the plug for one hour. Pendulums on pendulum pieces should be stopped one hour. If you have complicated chime and bell-ringing pieces consult an expert.

Travelers will once more find that trains, buses and planes will again be running on Pacific Standard Time and will match the clocks on passenger terminal walls. Bar owners will be able to sell drinks an hour longer Sunday morning.

TRAFFIC CURBS LIFTED

JERUSALEM, Sept. 22.—(AP)—The Israel traffic restrictions which took all taxis and most privately owned cars off the road for two days per week, are to be lifted because the fuel saving was not as great as expected.

Tele-fun

by Warren Goodrich



WGS

"Call cousin flying squirrel, but give him plenty of time to answer. He's been grounded!"... You'll complete more calls if you give the other person plenty of time to answer—at least a minute... Pacific Telephone.

Budget "sense"



"face change"



"heads you win!"



USE THIS MAIL ORDER BLANK

Bullock's Broadway, Hill and Seventh, Los Angeles 33, California.

Please send me from Toiletries:

- Helena Rubinstein's Contour-Lift, Hormones—Oil set, \$5*
- Barbara Gould's beauty aids.
- A. B. C. D. E. F. G. 50¢—1.00*
- Velvet of Peaches liquid makeup, 50¢*
- Mandarin—Brunette—Sunset—Blonde.
- Personal Touch Cream deodorant, 50¢*
- Garden Fragrance cologne, 75¢*
- Rose—Coronation—Lily of the Valley—Sweet Pea—
- Hand Lotion, 75¢*
- Duart's Kolor-Treet, 1.00* Black—Steel gray—Platinum—Dark brown—Medium brown—Light brown—Dark ash brown—Medium ash brown—Light ash brown—Henna brown—Auburn—Henna—Copper—Tiffen blonde—Golden blonde—Honey blonde—Champagne blonde—Medium ash blonde—

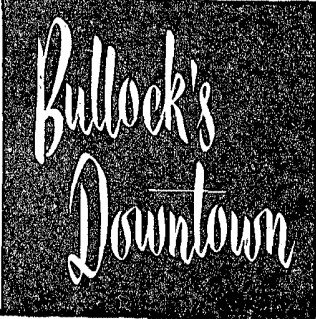
Name (Please print): _____

Address: _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

I have a charge account at Bullock's. _____ Send C. O. D. _____

I am enclosing _____ (amount)
For deliveries within the city of Los Angeles, add 3 1/2% State and City Sales Tax; for deliveries outside the city, add 3% State Sales Tax. Shipping charges will be added to cost of purchases delivered outside Bullock's regular delivery area. Add 20% Federal Tax to all items starred. (*) No C. O. D. orders under \$2.00. H-9-22-52



When you realize how great this is! Available for just a short time. Act now! Don't miss it!

Barbara Gould's change-of-package specials, 15 items

Reduced **33 1/3-50%**

Because Barbara Gould is changing her package design, you can save up to 50% on these outstanding items. Make your selections now.

- A. Reg. 2.00 Special cleansing cream... **1.00***
- B. Reg. 1.00 Special cleansing cream... **50c***
- C. Reg. 1.50 Special dry skin cream... **75c***
- D. Reg. 1.00 Beauty Begins cream... **50c***
- E. Reg. 2.50 Velvet of Roses dry skin... **1.25***
- F. Reg. 2.00 Pom-Pom cold cream... **1.00***
- G. Reg. 1.00-1.75 Skin Freshener **50c*, 1.00***

See order blank for additional items.

Duart's Kolor-Treet color shampoo, 18 natural shades

each, **\$1***

You save more than just money when you use this famous Kolor-Treet. You could be saving your popularity, your youthfulness, your appearance when you Kolor-Treet your hair the modern at-home way. Just shampoo it in, work up a lather, rinse off, you'll have natural-looking hair in as little as 15 minutes.

Toiletries, Street Floor,
Bullock's Broadway Building

Shop today from 9:30 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.

*Plus 20% Federal Tax
Broadway, Hill and Seventh, Trinity 1911
Store Hours: Tuesday through Saturday,
9:30 to 5:30; Mondays, 9:30 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.

Meets Every Monday Evening In The I. O. O. F. Temple, Corner Monroe and Seventeenth Streets

Wapakonica Lodge No. 38

I. O. O. F.

TOLEDO, OHIO

September 29th 1952.

18013
Mr. McGranery,
Attorney General,
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir;

I am not prone to writing letters to other than friends, and a few business men, although many times I have the feeling that I should do so, but it pleases me to have the opportunity to write and congratulate you on the action you have taken on Charlie Chaplin.

We know that he is guilty of violation of the Mann Act, and we know that he is also guilty of "moral turpitude", and this should be enough to keep him from ever returning to the good old U.S.A., even if it cannot be proved that he is a Red.

Throughout the years I have read of his many episodes into which he was mixed, and it seems to me that he should have been deported many years ago as an undesirable citizen.

For the life of me I cannot understand why our emigration laws should permit any foreigner to emigrate here and stay for more than forty years without taking out citizenship papers. If our laws permit this, then they should surely be changed. It seems to me that if a foreigner does not apply for his papers within two or three years, then he should be deported.

It pleases me immensely to say that my father took out his papers as soon as it was possible for him to do so when he emigrated here from Germany many years ago.

More power to you in your action in trying to keep him from returning.

Not being too familiar with the emigration law, I would be pleased to receive from you any information on this from you.

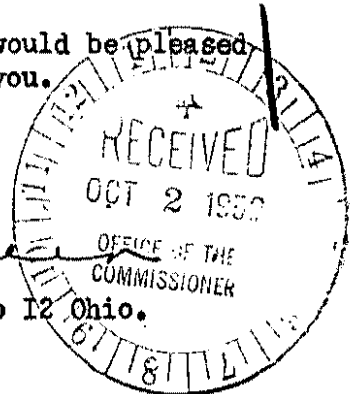
Yours truly,



A.G. Eberlein

Toledo 12 Ohio.

(b)(6)



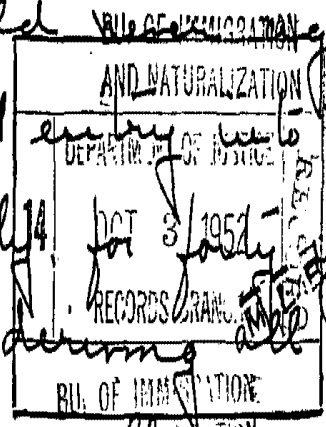
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
14 OCT 1 1952	INDEXED
RECORDS BRANCH	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Sept. 29, 1952

Dear Sir -

Enclosed is part of an article concerning Charlie Chaplin. Since your name is mentioned in it, I decided to write directly to you.

Our country needs good citizens - not this type - and if all is true of Charlie Chaplin that has appeared in the papers, he should ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~be~~ ^{be} permitted ~~entry~~ ^{entry} to the U.S.A.



Evidently ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~forty~~ ^{forty} years he has been ~~reaping~~ ^{reaping} all the benefits our country ~~offers~~ ^{offers} and contributing nothing. Comedy is not to be discounted but the public has paid for it. We have plenty of fine comedians and can do without the Chaplin brand.

My father came directly

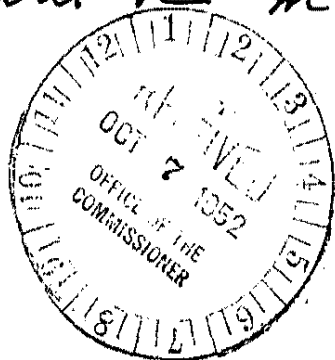
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION
OCT - 8 1952
RECEIVED

from England, as a young man, and became a citizen at once. We children grew up hearing nothing but the wonders of the United States.

It has not been my custom to write such letters as these, but with all that is happening today, it is time the people did write letters and let those in authority know how we feel.

Let us force these newcomers to prove their worth within a certain length of time & if they don't then return them to their own country. Let us have a clause, which says, that even tho' they proved their worth and don't live up to it, they can still be returned to their country.

Many of us are interested in your decisions these days, but I feel sure, this country means the same to you and justice will be maintained.



Sincerely,
(Mrs. G. G.) Jessie B. Gilpin



BDS

Attorney General McManey
Washington
D.C.

MRS. G. G. GILPIN
PASADENA 2, CALIFORNIA

(b)(6)

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Denver Colo
Sept 21 1952

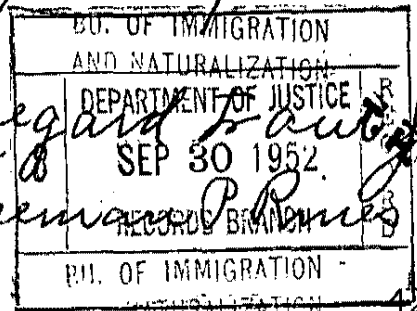


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9-25-52

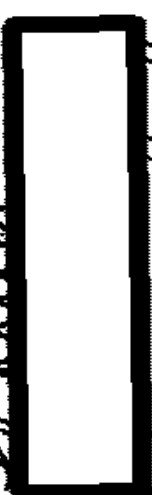
Honorable Acheson
M. S. Secy of State
Washington D. C.
Dear Sir

Both my wife and I desire to protest the re-entry into this country of Charlie Chaplin who we believe is a very undesirable man for this country having been ⁱⁿ a number of affairs with woman even been sued to try to make him acknowledge the children from such affairs as his also 40 yrs here and not naturalized if he loves his England so much let him go back there and stay our hope would be to make him leave his money here where he got it (not earned by the way) His being mixed up with questionable people is also another reason to keep him out. May I say I have tried to serve my country in two wars Army 1st war Merchant Marine in second for 65 (2 yrs 8 months service) so feel I have perhaps a right to be considered

Many many others feel as I do especially as to the church people.
Give my very best regards to our friend
Pres Truman a real man.
Respectfully yours
Freeman P. Paul



Tip Davis



(b)(6)

Denver to do



APPLY IN
COAST GUARD AND
ENTRANCE EXAMINER

*Hon. Dean Acheson
U.S. Secy of State
Washington
D.C.*



Sept. 29, 1952

Attorney General James McGranery
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I would like to protest the return of Charles Chaplin to this country. If he really liked this country he had plenty of opportunity to become an American Citizen. He is too closely associated with the comunists to do this country any good.

I hope you will continue your fight against individuals of this type.

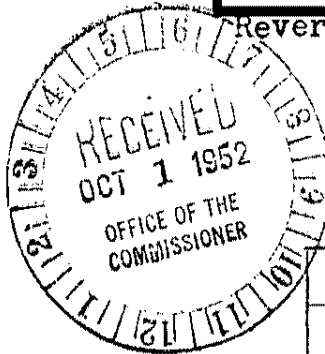
Very truly yours,

Edward Tiernan

Edward Tiernan

[redacted]

Revere 51, Mass. (b)(6)



BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
12	SEP 30 1952
RECORDS SECTION	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

E. K. B.

Cor. J. L. Lark

S. J. George & Co.

Att. General James P. Mc Graney

We wish to congratulate you on your broad views of the Chapman Case. We have discussed this & think

you are right in your decision in barring Chapman from the U. S. A. Any man living here 40 yrs, making all his money here & not becoming a Citizen, should not be allowed to reenter the U. S. A. A-653092

Sincerely, President
Mrs. J. Lark Robert Taylor Post
American Legion

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

5653092
ME

Date September 29, 1952

The attached *copy of a communication together with original enclosure* is referred to your office for such action as may be necessary.

The writer has been notified of this reference.

Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
19th and East Capitol Streets, Northeast
Washington 25, D. C.

Remarks:

OCT 1 1952
1 8 PM '52
CL

TRUE COPY

Cleveland Ohio
Sep. 21, 1952

Mr. Edgar J. Hoover

Dear Sir

Keep him out Mr - Hoover Keep him
out. If this country isn't good enough after
40 years to become one of it's citizens then
he should be kept out.

Yours respectfully

/s/ R. F. Hecker

[Redacted signature]

(b)(6)

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

SEP 21 1952

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SEP 21 1952
AMERICAN
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[Handwritten signature]

Justice

#

W. S. [Signature]

September 29, 1952
RECEIVED (9-29-52 P. 11)
OCT 3 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

Secretary to the President

To the President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I find it a sad state of affairs when we, the American people, known for our democratic ideals, who preach freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of expression thru the arts, who have fought battles to preserve those freedoms, whose mothers send their boys to die to uphold those God given rights to man, should stoop so low as to make a Federal Case out of Charlie Chaplin's freedom of expression.

When we were kids, my brothers and I used to see his pictures over and over again and we always left with a good feeling that there was a man that had respect for minority groups, for the little people who were always being stepped on, for the poor and helpless, he taught ~~that~~ humility and brotherly love ~~was~~ more important than all the riches in the world.

With television, my two boys have been fortunate in that they too were able to see this great artist, and, like we of a generation ago, have captured his love for mankind, no matter what their station in life happens to be.

Luckily, my two boys are six and ten years old and don't know what is being done to him, here in America. I, for one, would find it difficult to explain, let alone be ashamed to, because young children have a wonderful habit of remembering the good and forgiving the bad. If you have a good answer to that question, I'd like to hear it straight from our government, not from what we read in the newspapers, so that sometime in the future should the question of Charlie Chaplin come to the mind of my boys, I'd like to have the facts straight from our government as anything our American Government decides must be for the good of it's people.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		RECORDS M. L. B.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
14	OCT 1 1952	
RECORDS BRANCH		
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		

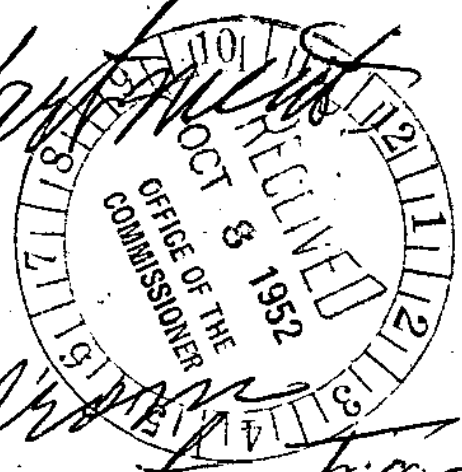
Respectfully yours,

Phyllis Lucas
Phyllis Lucas

[Redacted Address]

(b)(6) Burbank, Calif.

Murray



Chief
Sup Migration Dept
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir -
An Editorial clipping from
the Houston Post, Houston Texas,
subject -

"Give Chaplin back to Britains
Sentiments expressed in
ed clipping gave sure
will meet the hearty approval
of 99% of the American people
Why does your Department
prevent people of all shades
of color, come to the U.S.A.
and remain here till they
god and government lead to
turn to their countries birth.
The back of our country people
and many others"

BFB

The Hon James McManary
Atty General
Washington D. C.

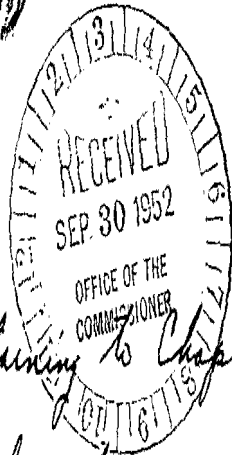
It would probably be of vital interest
to you to read "Headlines Happy"
Author - Flora Belle Merr
Columnist for the "Mirror"
a small Daily Paper published in the
City of Los Angeles
The Book was published by Co. in
New York City

The Book relates the story of
some of the affairs of Charlie Chaplin
and is quite exciting

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1952
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
14	OCT 1 1952
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SU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 29 1952

RECORDS SECTION

Pertaining to Chapman

To whom it may concern

I'm glad someone get around
to get rid of these freeloaders
who come to this country
and never become citizens.

He had 40 years to do so and
never even bothered.

As a vet. who was proud to
fight for this country and who
will in the future if called upon

I'd like to see all these
people in this country who

just not be bothered to become
citizens sent back.

I'm sure lots of nice people would
give up anything to become citizens
of this fine country

I'm behind you 100%.

Keep him out. and he won't be
missed.

Thank you

Raymond Greeley

[REDACTED]

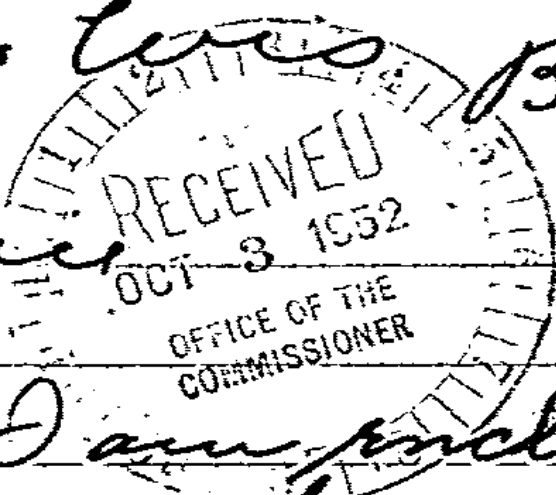
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Brooklyn
NY

New York

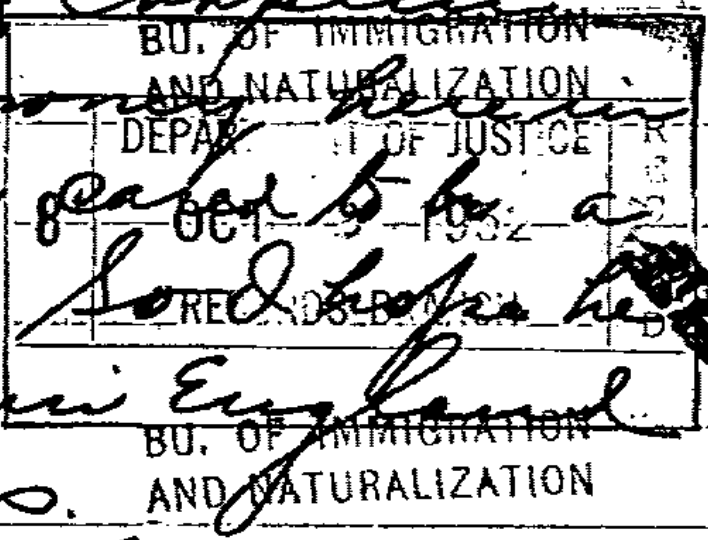
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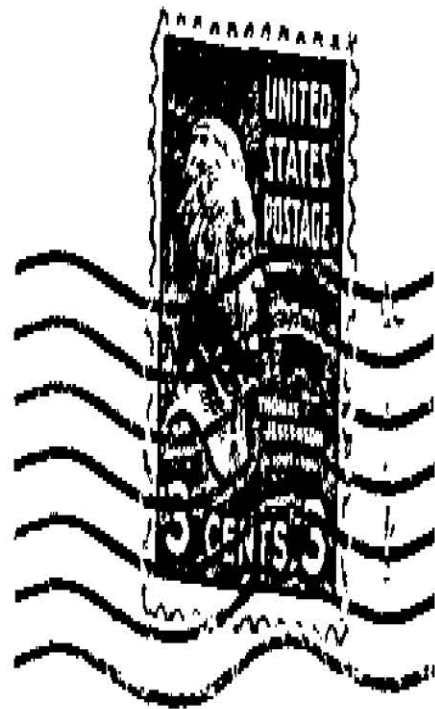
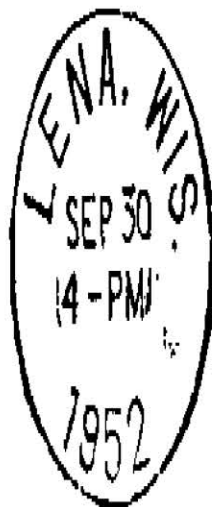
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs - I am enclosing
a clipping from the Mar
inlet Eagle-Star, relating
to the Chap. Chaplin affair.
This Eagle-Star is one of the
leading papers in the U.S.
The veteran Pub. Frank Royce
was President of the National
Newspaper Association in the
U.S. We think Chaplin
made a lot of money here in
the U.S. and never seemed to be a
citizen of the U.S. So I hope he
will remain in England
where he belongs.



Yours Truly
J. T. Du Vall

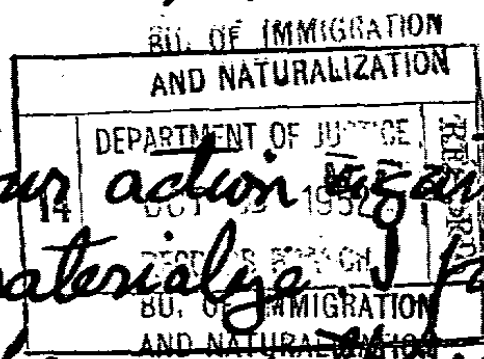
Lualaba
BX77



Department of Justice
Washington,
D.C.

Oct 1, 1952

Dear Mr. McManery,



I certainly hope your action against Charles Chaplin doesn't materialize for one and many others whose mouths remain closed (are greatly disturbed by these and similar tactics displayed by our government. Unless proof is uncovered which points to violent action against our government, we must respect of constitutional rights of free expression in all fields.

The moment we as a nation (as demonstrated by our government officials) adopt the attitude of refusal to hear criticism of our way of life a step toward fascism has already been accomplished. It matters very little whether fear is our motive or not, the fact remains that any suppression of channels of transmitting thoughts is suicidal to a democracy.

I do hope you will reconsider for the better.

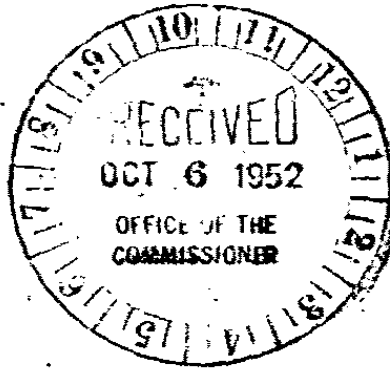
Respectfully

Richard Stewart

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

OCT - 7 1952

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San Francisco
Atty. Gen. M. E. ¹⁵ 1952
Washington DC.

Dear General: Just a clipping
regarding one instance
of Mr. Charlie Chaplin's 40
year escapades in the U.S.A.
Yours truly
W. J. [Signature]

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

OCT - 8 1952

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14 OCT 6 1952	M. D. T.
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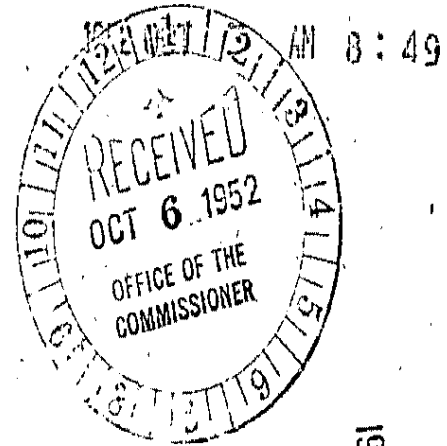


BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Mr. Koto

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ADMIN. RECORDS BRANCH
TELEGRAPH OFFICE

TELEGRAM SPECIAL



OK

WM Z101 NL PD

TDWS NORTH TARRYTOWN NY OCT 2

JAMES P MCGRANERY

ATTORNEY GENERAL

YOUR ACTION AGAINST REENTRY CHARLIE CHAPLIN TO THIS
COUNTRY IS RIGHT AFTER FORTY YEARS IN THIS COUNTRY AND
ENRICHED HIMSELF NEVER BECAME A CITIZEN. IT IS A SHAME
THE WAY THEY HAVE USED OUR LAW IN WORLD WAR TOO MANY
ENGLISHMEN RETURNED TO CANADA INSTEAD TAKING ARMS FOR
THE USA. THIS WILL SET AN EXAMPLE TO ALL FOREIGNERS

LEWIS MARTIN

844AM.



2089

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
14 OCT 3 1952 <i>W.I.B.</i>	INDEXED
RECORDS BRANCH	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

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1952 OCT -6 AM 11:48

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INTERDEPARTMENTAL REFERENCE

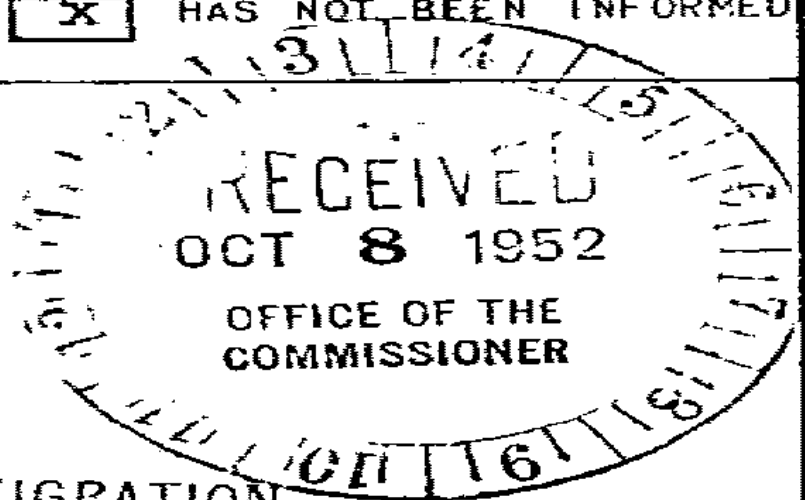
DATE **October 2, 1952**

REFERRED TO
Department of Justice

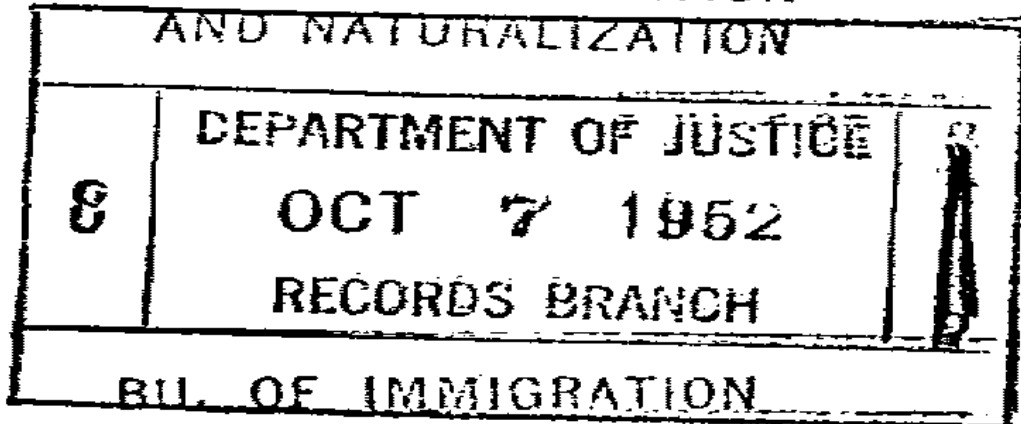
RE:

WRITER HAS HAS NOT BEEN INFORMED
OF THIS REFERENCE

COMMENTS:



BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION



BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Grace B. Ruckh
SIGNATURE
Public Liaison
DIVISION

HANEY BUICK

17500 GRAND RIVER VE-RMONT B-6400

Detroit's finest in Sales, Service, Parts, Bumping and Painting.
Free estimates and appraisals.

12,676F

referred to Justice Dept 9-30-52



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ARMED SERVICE

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BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECORDS BRANCH
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

State Dept

Washington

FL

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[Redacted area]

Handwritten notes and signatures on the left side of the document, including 'Detroit 27th March' and 'Loror'.

1-5-2

Haney Buick, Inc.

17500 Grand River, Detroit 27, Mich.
VERMONT 8-6400



One of Americas Largest Buick Dealers



When better Automobiles are built BUICK will build them
When better Deals are made HANEY will make them

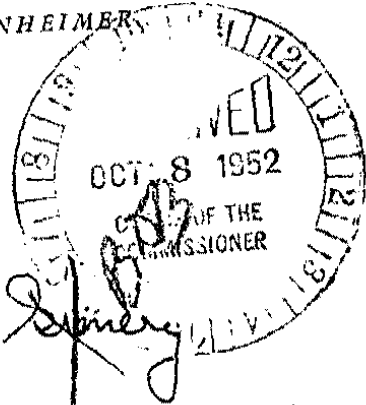
See Us for the Best Deal in town

445

MRS. HOWARD BACHENHEIMERS

October 2, 1952

(b)(6)



New York, N.Y.
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		RECORD
14	OCT 6 1952	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Dear Mr. Mc Sperry

I read, with interest in the Herald Tribune this morning, that the Department is planning to deport racketeers of alien birth. At last!

But why start with Charlie Puplin who is already out of the country, even if only visiting? I hold no brief for him or another, but if you are so concerned with "morals" and "racketeers", why not start with the long over-due deportation of proven racketeers such as Costello, Adonis, Anastasia - yes, even O'Pryer, one-time mayor?

I just finished reading "Murder, Inc." by Turkus - you maybe familiar with the book. Regardless of faults one may find with it, or with its author, one thing said in the book is obviously true - criminals could not function without the connivance and cooperation of

politicians and officials - elected and appointed.

Why not start a real house cleaning then, with
known + dangerous and powerful racketeers whose
deportation would hurt crime, criminals and
conniving officials + politicians? Isn't it time
the Dept. of Justice of the U.S. got rid of its
very bad odor? I wonder, are you the man
to do it?

For your information, I am an enrolled
Democrat but an independent voter, and incidently,
a member of the League of Women Voters in NYC.
How about the Democratic party cleaning house
at the top - before the independent voters give
up their hopes that its terrible political record
will be offset by a genuine reform that will
match the party's good record on national
issues?

Sincerely,

Kathleen Bachemheimer

P.S. I shall be watching the papers for
your "progress reports" -

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION
OCT - 8 1952
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ADMIN. RECORDS BRANCH
TELEGRAPH OFFICE

TELEGRAM
SPECIAL

1952 OCT 3 AM 9:52



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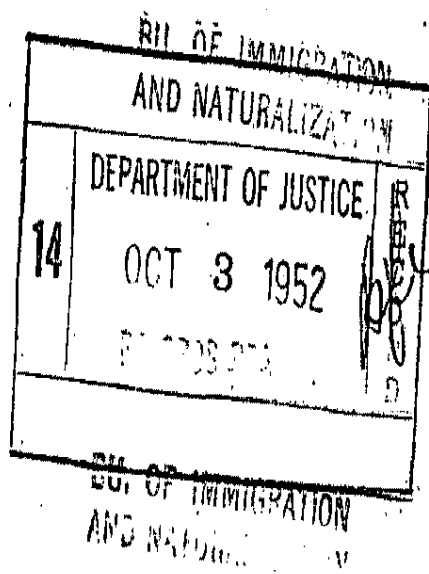
ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES P MCGRANERY

DELIGHTED WITH YOUR CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNSAVORY CHAPLIN
AND HIS LIKE

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2089

Mr. James P. McInerney
U.S. Attorney General

10/3/52

RECEIVED
OCT 8 1952
OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 7 1952
RECORDS SECTION
AND NATURALIZATION

Dear sir

If you are successful in keeping this fellow Chaplin from getting back into this Wonderful Country, you will be doing a marvelous job. This should have been done years ago.

Here's wishing you success not only in this, but in all your undertakings and the best of luck.

John F. O'Rourke or

 Phila 24 Penna.

(b)(6)

COSMOPOLITAN

HOTEL

HOST OF THE WEST

DENVER, COLORADO

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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M. L. B.	

OCT 13 1952
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 INVESTIGATION
 DIVISION
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 AND NATURALIZATION
 OFFICE OF THE
 COMMISSIONER
 DENVER, COLORADO

~~Attorney General McCarson
 Washington D.C.~~

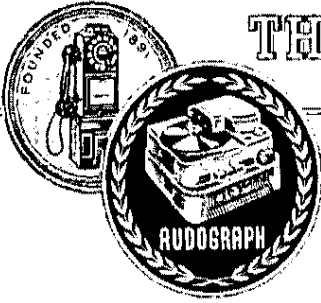
Dear Sir:

Referring to the article
 clipping from the Denver Post.

Why not put those 100
 unshowered "kingin" hoodie" who
 loaded cattle cars and transported
 them to some Atlantic
 seaport and send them
 back to Europe?

as to one Charles Chaplin
 return him to England,
 if he should attempt to make
 re-entry into U.S.A.

Yours truly
 Edward Harkner



THE GRAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

CABLE ADDRESS
GRAYPAY

October 3, 1952

Hartford 1, Conn., U.S.A.

1021 - 15th Street, N. W.
GOVERNMENT DIVISION
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.
TEL. DISTRICT 5757

Y B O B
Honorable James P. McGranery
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. McGranery:

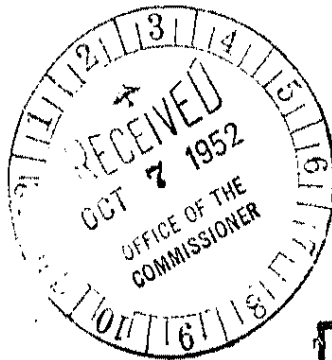
In recent weeks I have read that the Justice Department has moved against the hundred foreign born racketeers who may be eligible for deportation, and has at long last taken action against Charlie Chaplin and has in other ways indicated that it intends to regain its old position as one of the highly respected Executive Departments. This is in happy contrast to the record of the Justice Department during the past decade prior to your appointment.

I think that those of us who have been critical of the present Administration and its derelictions, will take great pleasure in commending those public servants like yourself. It is now too late to give even an aura of respectability to the present Administration in its few remaining months in power. The decisive action which you have taken however, indicates clearly that the Department of Justice and the other Executive Departments can indeed function efficiently, swiftly and in the best interest of the Republic when headed by conscientious and able public servants.

Very sincerely yours,

William F. Heidlich
WILLIAM F. HEIDLICH
Assistant to the President

WFH:jk



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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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OCT - 8 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

ANDREW C. SWENSON, M. D.
43 Central Avenue
Waterbury 11, Connecticut

Atty - Gen. James P. McManus
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir

You will do a wonderful thing for United States if you keep that ~~Peep~~ Chaplin out of America

Respectfully

A. C. Swenson

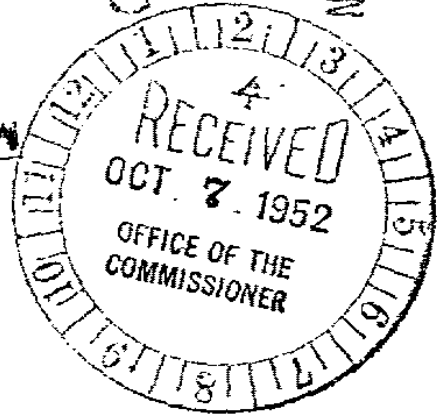
Oct. 3/52

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
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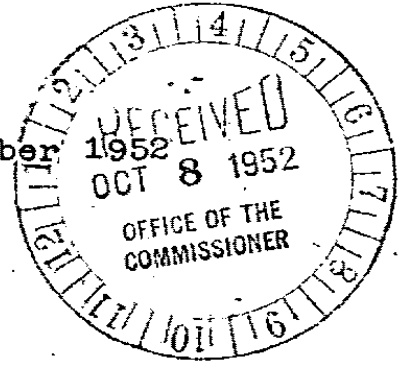
OCT 8 1952

INVESTIGATION DIVISION



E. MARK STERN
P. O. BOX 512
STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

3 October 1952



Attorney General James P. ~~McBranery~~ ^{RM}
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir,

Never being intrigued by a witch-hunt myself, I cannot say that I am in full sympathy with your tenure in office. However, you are to be praised for exposing and acting against those extremes in our nation who may only be typed as gangsters and lascivious. Most certainly this has been valiant service and I, as a citizen, am proud of the actions of the justice department. Yet all you are doing cannot be condoned, for there are those of us, reasonable Americans, who are somehow dismayed at your out-in-out creul action to Charlie Chaplin.

Perhaps your tastes don't run in the line of the great tradition of American films. For you do not seem to regard this contribution to a culture noble indeed. Instead, in the Wisconsin tradition you slap mud in a face that will long be remembered after your name gets filed away in some archive. He is as much a part of our tradition as Benjamin Franklin. I mention Franklin, for his name comes to mind in relation to his personal life. He too was what we might call a non-conformist. His politics were right whereas Chaplins had been wrong. But let us never forget that Franklin was a man of politics. Chaplin is not. Morally, why Mr. Attorney General the history of the Almanac writer was far from that of the un-restrained libido. But this is not brought up, and rightfully so. We remember what the man gave to us and honor him accordingly. So we agree that Communism is an un-healthy philosophy and we agreed that it's indiscreet to allow the sexual to blaze into headlines. But for this you cannot condemn the whole man and call him an "unsavory character." Too many quack ideas and illicit romances are rampant to call any one individual unsavory. Better learn a lesson from a Master who understanding human nature so well bidden a condemning crowd to "cast the first stone."

He has been "sneering" true. But so has George Jean Nathan and Jonathan Swift. He also produced "The Great Dictator." He also put a smile on America's face. As a rational educated citizen I beg you to let Charlie Chaplin back into this country. For he is as much American as you or I.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	REC ORD
14 OCT 7 1952	MOL B.
RECORDS BRANCH	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. Mark Stern".

Oct. 3, 1952



Attorney General ~~Mr. [unclear]~~ ^{Ray}
Dear Sir:

Let me congratulate you on doing your job so well. Lets keep all trash such as Chaplin out of our country.

Thanks for a fine job your office does.

Sincerely
Mrs. A. Vincent



L. A. 44 Calif.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		RECORD
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
14	OCT 7 1952	
RECORDS BRANCH		
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		

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M. L. B.



Northport New York
3 Oct 1952

Hon. Jas. P. McGranery
Attorney General of the United States of America
Washington D C

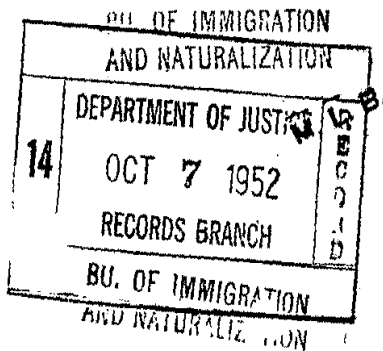


Dear Sir:

New York newspapers this morning report you as saying in effect that Charlie Chaplin takes a dim view of women, and that Mr Chaplin is to be refused' readmission to USA if grounds are found for this action.

May I ask whether his exclusion is sought on the ground of his misogyny?

Sincerely
Eric Barnitt



LAW OFFICES

I. NATHANIEL TREBLOW

1614 SPRUCE STREET

PHILADELPHIA 3, PENNSYLVANIA

ERWIN G. NIERENBERG

KINGSLEY 6-1351

October 3, 1952



X 8153

Honorable James P. McGranery
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I know how very busy you are, and very likely you do not have time to read letters. However, I believe you should be told that your personal attention to ousting racketeers of alien birth deserves the wholehearted support of every American. It is about time that Capones et al were driven from their haven in the good old U.S.A. Such racketeers have been a blight upon our civilization.

I have nothing against Mr. Charles Chaplin, but I never could understand how he or any one could live for almost forty years in this good, beneficent, and great Country of ours and never make an effort to become a citizen of the United States.

You have stated more accurately and succinctly than any words that I could use -- "... he has enjoyed the hospitality and all the opportunities that this Country offers...". Now he has the audacity to sneer at the utterances of our Attorney General. I know that Mr. Chaplin will get a fair hearing at your hands, but more than that he is not entitled to. He may be a credit to the movie industry, but does not deserve any preferred treatment of the Immigration Department, nor is he entitled to "get away with murder" in the violation of our laws.

You are making a splendid record as Attorney General, as we all knew you would. More power to you. With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Nat
I. Nathaniel Treblow.

INT:nk

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

OCT - 8 1952

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OCT - 9 1952

INVESTIGATION
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
14	OCT 6 1952
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L. B.

Dear Sir

We law abiding citizens of this country - greatest most powerful on earth - DEMAND that our elected officers perform their duty

Go after those 100 foreign rats - like Bridges Costello and that bell at stud, Chaplin This fair land has now - the scum of Europe Drug peddlers - pimps + c Deport them out very fast - to prevent infection That spy Eiser - escaped - because - we were soft. In Russia - they would be shot at dawn then quicklime

Get dirty - nasty - with those 100 traitors deport them or, our ten age children will not be safe

Deport these scum of Europe - get drastic produce results - then thousands of letters will be sent to you - commending your action

Authorize me and I will shoot all of them

AND NATURALIZATION	
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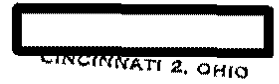
Wm B Thompson

Remember Dewey - how he got after prominent criminals with influence - put them in jail! see how he was rewarded

PHILIP R. HEIL



(b)(6)



10-4-52

Att. General James P. McManery ^{RM}

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		RECORDS D
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
14	OCT 7 1952	M.C.S.
RECORDS BRANCH		
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		

Dear Sir:

I read with interest your efforts in "clamping down" on the Polizji's, Kleiman's, Truckers' Chaplins and their kind.

Please accept my congratulations and best wishes for your efforts to rid our nation of such undesirables. Certainly all law abiding, worthwhile citizens share my views.

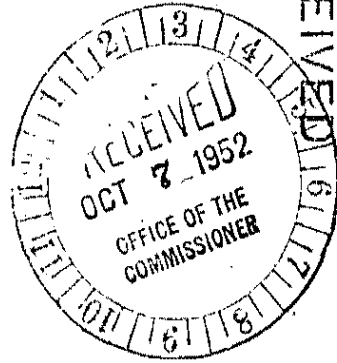
Yours truly
Philip R. Heil

W. D. WADLEY
ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA

Oct. 4th, 1952.

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

OCT - 8 1952



BBB
Hon. Jas. P. McGranery,
U.S. Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I feel urged to commend you for your recent efforts to deport from and refuse admittance to this country - undesirables and criminals such as Chaplin, Costello and others.

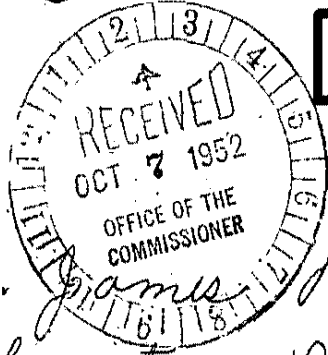
Our country needs more officials like you, who are willing and anxious to do their duty in enforcing our laws for the protection of society.

Sincerely yours,

W. D. Wadley
W.D. WADLEY.

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14	OCT 6 1952
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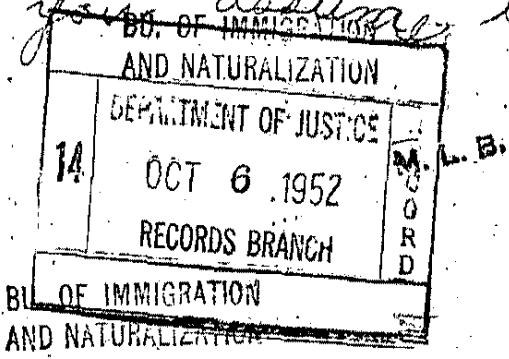
Kingston, New York
October 4, 1952

Atty. Gen. James P. McManery,
Washington, D.C.

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OCT - 8 1952
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

Dear Mr. McManery,

As a citizen whose heart is on the side of justice and humanity I wish to protest your action toward Charlie Chaplin, at least until he has been permitted to use the re-entry permit by the U. S. Government, which he received through lawful channels. I don't see how the law would permit you do otherwise. You would not have expelled him from the country while he was on American shores. As to his character, I don't see how he could produce such delightful comedies, wholesome in spite of their subtlety, and be as bad as your assumes that he is.



His characterization of Hitler alone would be enough to convince me that he is an advocate of a free world. He knows people and ^{knows} the paths of life. People in prominence are the target of so much abuse that I am compelled to wonder how much of it is just.

Chaplin, according to your own words, was acquitted of the Mann Act charge. Public accusation is quite natural against one as rich as Chaplin. I wonder if all men in public life could stand a close scrutiny of their lives. ~~There was~~ "Let he who is without fault cast the first stone."

Chaplin is married to the daughter of Eugene O'Neil, a great American genius. She looks like a splendid intelligent girl. They have three children who will probably become powerful assets to the country to which they belong. Can't this matter be handled more delicately and justly?

My forefathers were the old Hudson river Dutch who were stubborn in their fight for justice and freedom. My I am the mother of two fine sons, I am an earnest member of the Dutch Reformed Church. Of course I am all for the good life, the fruitful and abundant life. I think Chaplin is a genius who has something valuable to offer. Whatever his private life, his material does not have the stench of, for instance, Irskind Caldwell, who is a clergyman's son or John Steinbeck. They are artists who throw plenty of dirt in our faces.

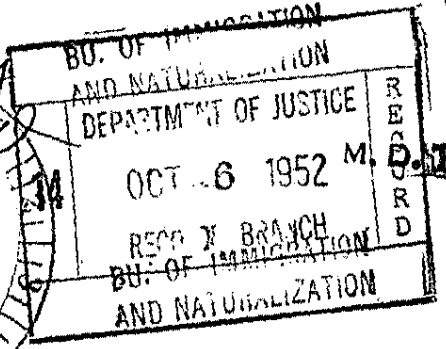
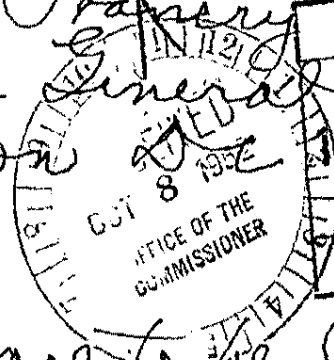
de writing of

I am not for Chaplin, right or wrong, but I hope Am the U. S. will be dignified and correct in dealing with him and everyone else.

Very sincerely,
(Mrs) Florence S. Campbell

Farmington Lee
Oct. 4, 1952

Mr James Mc Gray BMB
Attorney General
Washington



Dear Sir:

You are to be congratulated for your stand on Charlie Chaplin. He has never done a thing good for the US but grab all the money he could. Never did he help entertain our soldiers like other stars, nor offer any assistance in our war effort. He has given plenty help to our enemies if press reports are correct.

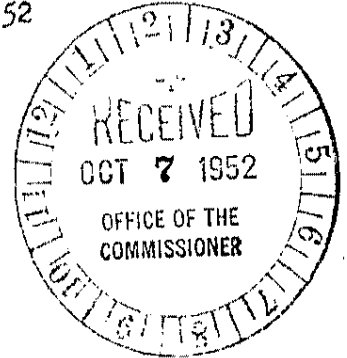
He has sneered at young girls, debauching them and ruin their morals and done every thing else to thumb his nose at the US and try to destroy it. Now he says he is sure the democracy will "work" and he come return. He should have been kicked out long ago if reports are true and its good to see someone with enough guts and courage to keep this Skunk where he belongs.

DRISCOLL, MATHEWS & GINGOLD
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
913-919 UNIVERSITY BUILDING
SYRACUSE 2, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 3-2188

KEITH F. DRISCOLL
DANIEL F. MATHEWS
ELI GINGOLD

October 4, 1952



BOB
Hon. James P. McFranery
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

Permit me to compliment you on your official action with regard to Charlie Chaplin and some of the other Pinks and Reds. So far as I know you are the first member of the Cabinet to distinguish yourself in this manner.

I am the fellow who wrote you a letter six or eight years ago concerning the incident at the graduation of the F.B.I. School, when you blessed yourself during the invocation.

You did what you ought to do then and you are doing what ought to be done now. Congratulations to you!

Very truly yours,

Daniel F. Mathews

DFM:HJS

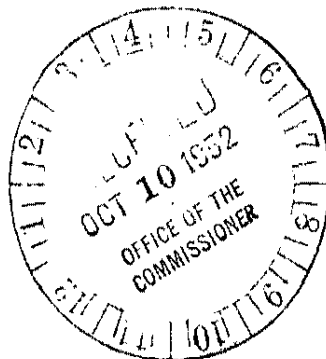
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
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OCT 13 1952

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Austin, Minn.
Oct. 5, 1952

~~Attorney-General James P. McGranery
Washington, D.C.~~

Dear Mr. McGranery:

Until I read your statements in the paper concerning Charles Chaplin I was under the illusion that the American way was to believe a man innocent until the evidence was presented and he was found guilty. I see we have now shifted to the policy of judging a man first on the basis of rumor, and then give him a "fair" hearing. After your remarks, I doubt any hearing could be fair.

Don't you think it wiser to refrain from commenting publicly on such items until the facts have been presented and a decision made?

It is not only Charles Chaplin for whom I am concerned, but all American citizens who are in danger of losing their freedom by such UnAmerican behavior. Please let us restore our truly American way of judging people after the facts are in, and not before.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. R. Chipault

Mrs. J. R. Chipault

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12	OCT 9 1952
L. B.	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Hedo O, Oct 5, -52.

To the Attorney General

My Dear Mr. ~~McGrath~~ ^{DM} ~~McGrath~~

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OCT 10 1952
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

You have no idea how

Hedda Hopper expresses the resentments of the women of the "little people" toward Chaplin.

We are hoping and watching to see you prevent his getting back into our country.

In Hollywood, Columnist Hedda Hopper cried: "Hundreds of people . . . maybe thousands . . . all those wonderful people we call little people . . . were pleased" with the news. "No one can deny," wrote Hedda, that Chaplin "is a good actor. He is. But that doesn't give him the right to go against our customs, to abhor everything we stand for, to throw our hospitality back in our faces . . . I abhor what he stands for . . . 'Good riddance to bad company.'"

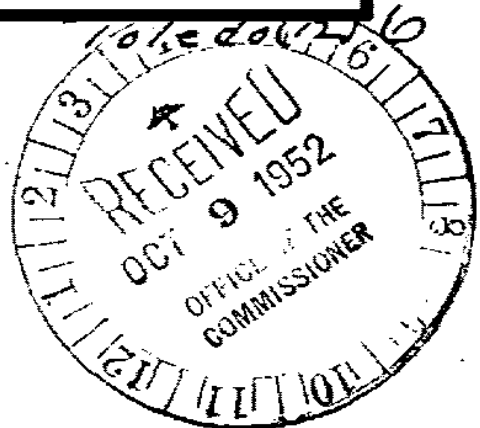
Respectfully,

Mary Mollenkopf



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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
14	OCT 8 1952
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BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	



FRANCIS A. BYRNE

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CHICAGO 13, ILL.

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OCT 10 1952

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Sunday Oct

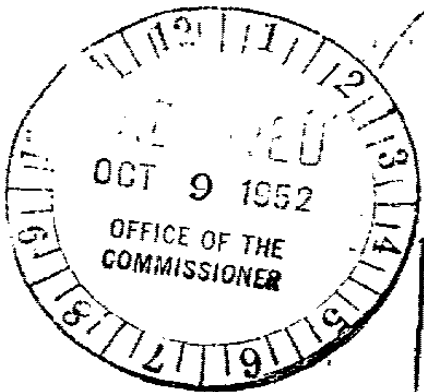
Mr James Mc ^{RM} Hanary.
Dear Sir -

Congratulations on your courageous
attitude towards Chaplins reentry
into this country.

This insolent foreigners ungrateful
actions toward a country which has
given him fame and fortune should
make him ineligible to return.

Very truly yours

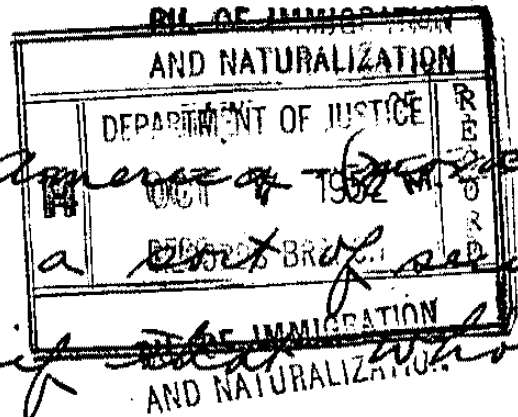
F. A. Byrne.



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14	OCT 8 1952	
RECORDS BRANCH		
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		

U.S. Attorney General ^{RAM} M. C. Granery.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:



For the sake of America (practically speaking), It would be a ~~act~~ ^{act} of security protection for women - if ~~that~~ ^{what} whose master Khas. ("Kaplan"?) Chaplin - was kept at least 500 miles from any shore of America, as of this minute.

He has been an immoral ingrate, along with his anti-Christian propaganda, helping the Un Godly, fiendish, devilish Communists - for years.

Get rid of all BAD APPLES, in any barrel. ~~Keep~~ ^{Keep} America - American.

In all Christian charity
I am
an American.

(Practically speaking)

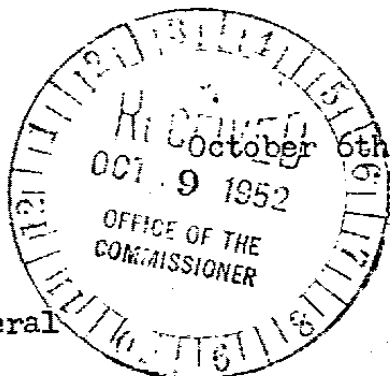
P.S. By the way - Mr. "A. G." - what has become of the "news" casters Johannes Steel, Raymond Walsh, Sidney Walton, Lina Leggio, et etc. Is Drew Pearson speaking for them collectively?



JACK R. GARDNER

(b)(6)

DENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN



RECEIVED

OCT 10 1952

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

X Rm

James P. McGranery, Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir,-----

The Press has publicized, at quite some length, many of the facts surrounding the present trip to England of one Charles Chaplin, actor (of a sort), of Hollywood, California.

If the facts which the Press has given, past and present, are in any way reliable, I, for one, would like the opportunity to urge that he be restrained from re-entering our fair United States under any circumstance or status.

It was my pleasure, during the last sixteen months, to assist in the Naturalization of a loyal, honorable and hard-working colored servant, who has worked for me, in the State of Florida, for thirty years. This, I took a personal interest in, so that I might present him with a trip to his birthplace, Nassau, BWI, as a reward for his thirty years of faithful service, and have full assurance that he could enter our Country.

In this case, all worked out well. The Naturalization and Citizenship authorities were most cooperative and helpful. The pleasure that this man enjoyed far outweighed the little troublesome details necessary to his Citizenship and passage.

Personally, I can see no reason why Mr. Chaplin should be allowed to re-enter our Country without the same preparations. Further, in my case, there was no question of moral tergiteude----in Mr. Chaplin's case, there seems to be considerable doubt. Since he has already made his fortune through the opportunities offered in our Country, I see no reason why he should seek more, and no reason why we American-born citizens should have to put up with his standards and principles of personal conduct.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORD
14	OCT 8 1952
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Respectfully yours,

Jack R. Gardner
Jack R. Gardner

Judge McManis

Page 2 Oct. 6, 52

Dear Sir:

Congratulations on your plan to send Alvin Karpis home. Confiscate their property too. They stole it - keep it and give to charity.

Shut up our own till they lose their spots -

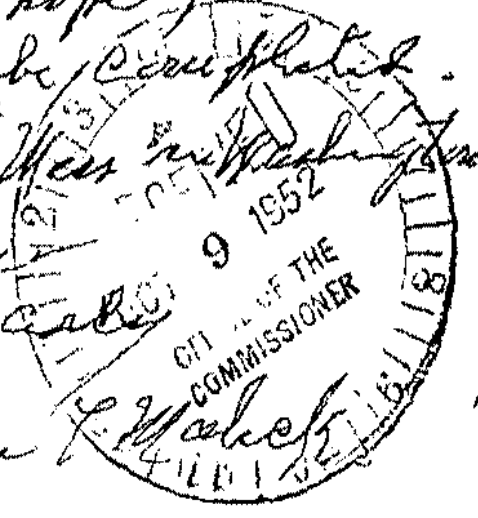
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JUL 10 1952
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There is a relationship between Organized Crime & Communist. I believe they are the source of money for Communist party. Moscow makes every one pay their own way. Fight their wars with their own men. She borrows only - so has nothing to lose.

I hope you can keep your office till this can be completed. If so it will be a tremendous help to the West in Washington.

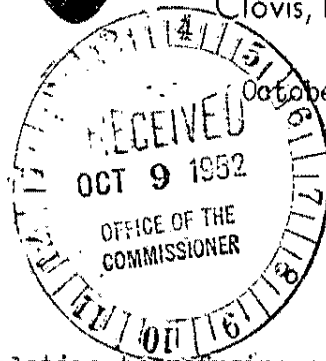
Truth is March

14	NOV 8 1952
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	



Clovis, New Mexico

October 6, 1952



Hon. James P. McGrannery, Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have read the several stories relative to refusing permission to Charley Chaplin when he attempts to return to the United States from England where he is now visiting in connection with the release of his new personally produced picture, "Limelight." I wish to put in my two cents worth.

I have always resented the fact that he has refused to become a citizen of the United States after receiving all the good things of our American way of life since 1912. Money...to which he may have been justly due because of his ability to entertain...and plaudits, prestige and position.. until, because of his very low morals and filthy mind, were deservedly lost. His type of morals for a man of his position in the minds of youth because of his wonderful ability to make laughs are cause enough to refuse him permission to return.

Chaplin at one time an avowed communist, has been an exponent of communism, despite the fact that this country has given him great riches and a life of ease and accommodation. He would not seek American citizenship, but he will certainly try to return to the United States to make more money and enjoy life and the liberties of this great country which he would probably betray at the first opportunity in event of open hostilities with Soviet Russia.

I hope our country is not foolish enough to let him return. I hope your investigation will prove that he is not a decent person to enjoy the freedoms of this country. Let it be a thorough investigation. If it is thorough, it will definitely be proved that he is not fit. Further, others who feel as Chaplin does should be deported until dangers of communism are resolved...if they ever are. We have been too lenient with the louses...the skunks...who accept our hospitalities, and liberties, and protection, and at the same time lend aid, comfort, sympathy and effort to overthrow our government.

Sincerely,

E. R. Hardwick, Manager

STATE, LYCEUM, MESA
THEATRES
Clovis, New Mexico

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		RECORDS T. R.
14	OCT 8 1952	
RECORDS BRANCH		

ERH/rc

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION
OCT 19 1952

(b)(6)



Los Altos, Calif.
10/6/52

U. S. Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

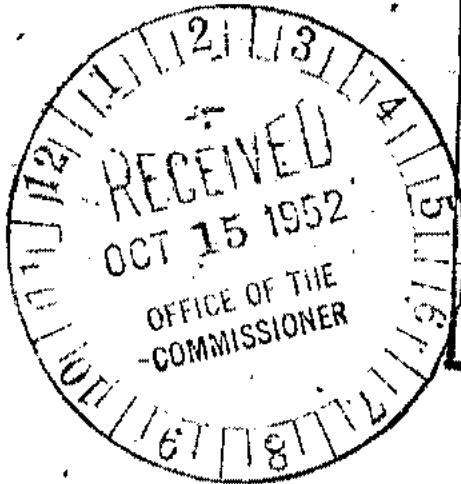
Dear Sir:-

This is to ask you to kindly use
your influence to prevent Charlie Chap-
lin from returning to the United States.

RECEIVED
OCT 23 1952
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

Respectfully yours,

Agnes Lewis



BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
8	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OCT 13 1952 RECORDS BRANCH
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 OCT 13 1952
 14

(b)(6) [Redacted]
 Pasadena 2 California
 RECEIVED
 OCT 16 1952
 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
 Oct. 7, 1952
 JAMES H. GRANEY

Attorney General of the U.S. James H. Graneley

Dear Sir, I wish to commend you for your vigilance in the Charlie Chaplin case.

I am confident you will safeguard the rights of those of us who consider our American citizenship a great privilege, by using the greatest care in reviewing Chaplin's case if & when he seeks reentry to this country.

I personally feel we could do very well without him!

Yours very truly,

(Mrs) Mary Bourque
 Bourque

INVESTIGATION
THE WHITE HOUSE
DIVISION
WASHINGTON

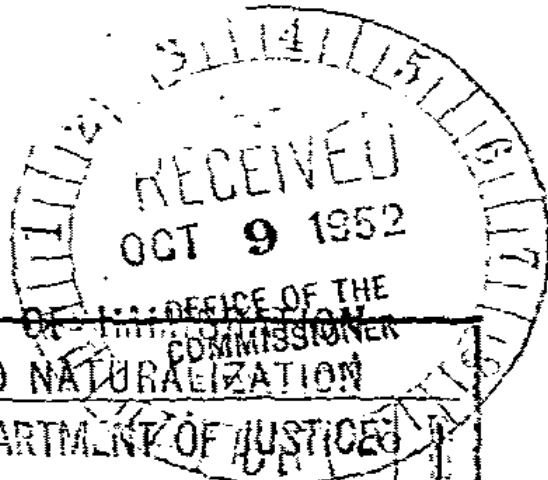
OCT 10 1952

October 7, 1952

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Respectfully referred to the
Department of Justice for appropriate
handling.

MRS. JOSEPH SHORT
Secretary to the President



BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
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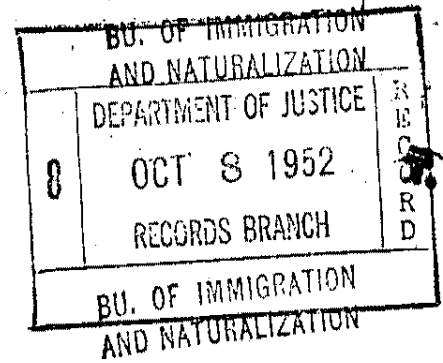


Henry Schuman, Inc., Publishers

20 EAST 70TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

September 22, 1952

The Honorable Harry S. Truman, President
United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C.



My dear Mr. President:

I read with horror and disgust in the press of last Saturday the news of the difficulty which the Attorney-General is making for Charlie Chaplin to re-enter this country, in the face of the commitment made by the Immigration Department on July 17 that there would be no question about re-entry.

Don't you think, Mr. President, it is high time that we called off this spiteful kind of hounding? It seems to me that it no longer even provides political capital and that decent people are sick and tired of it.

The Chaplin incident is a special piece of disgraceful double-cross, one hardly calculated to improve the smirky view people elsewhere in the world already have of latter-day American democracy, which they say is being bifurcated--one brand that we try to sell, the other for home consumption. The people responsible for this Chaplin malevolence are guilty of an outrageous act of immorality as well as a serious disservice to this country.

Chaplin is loved by millions the world over for the pleasure he has given them. But it remains for the United States Government to crucify him because as a man he has chosen to live by his conscience. Now what we are saying to the world is that this is a crime in latter-day American democracy.

The American public is in no need of protection from the Charlie Chaplins; but it is plainly in need of protection from the kind of hypocritical morality and chicanery practiced by representatives of our Government of which this latest Chaplin maneuver is a scandalous example.

If living by one's conscience is to be a crime against American democracy, then let it be openly written into the laws of the land so that people will know how to protect themselves accordingly.

Very sincerely,

Henry Schuman

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INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

OCT 15 1952

RECEIVED

OCT 15 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

(b)(6)

Minneapolis 22, Minnesota
October 9, 1952

Attorney General James McGranery
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

As a citizen and as one very much troubled by the apparent and increasing tendency in the United States toward the legal enforcement of conformity in thought, I write you in regard to your proposed deportation proceedings against "Charlie" Chaplin.

The local newspaper has not printed a very full account of your intended action, and so the chief source for my information is a radio commentator's report that one of the main charges you are preferring against Chaplin has to do with his being critical of the United States—"sneering" is the word you use, I believe—and another is his attitude toward women—his having disregard "for the high state of womanhood."

Surely you can not be serious about the latter. Since when does a person's attitude toward the opposite sex, when no specific crime is involved, become fit grounds for legal action? Since when, above all, is this a cause for deportation? Most men have some degree of contempt for women, I think; this is a common flaw in our society. But what is the point at which a man becomes deportable for his thoughts or actions in this regard?

And what of Chaplin's criticisms of the U.S? The newspaper account implied that he had, at one time or another, expressed pro-Communist sympathies. If this be true, then what is there about this fact that furnishes legal grounds for deportation? Are all Americans to be so utterly free from thoughts which might happen to coincide with something the Communists believe that they should watch every word, every idea, for fear of being thought a traitor?

If the price of saving the United States from the Communists is the enforcement of conformity in thought and action, then I for one would prefer not to be "saved." When the time comes that a man's magnificent contributions to American culture are overlooked because he—although not having committed a crime legally punishable in the U.S.—happens to have indulged in thought and perhaps action which a majority of Americans frown upon, then democratic institutions in this country have fallen low indeed.

I hope that if you have some substantial basis for your proposed action against Mr. Chaplin you will publish it in some detail, if not furnish a reply to this letter.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	R E C D
14 OCT 13 1952	M. L. B.
RECORDS BRANCH	D
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

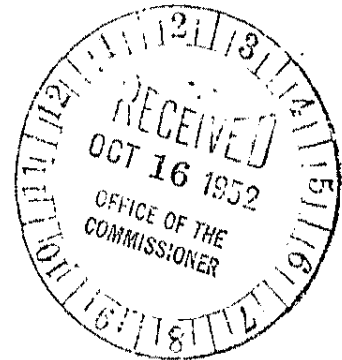
Very truly yours,
David R. Weimer
David R. Weimer

INVESTIGATION
CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS
OCT 17 1952
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY CHAPTER
RECEIVED



C. Y. A. BLDG. - 1821 ARCH ST.
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.
PHONE: RI 6-1281

October 9, 1952



Hon. James F. McGranery *PM*
Attorney-General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At its regular meeting on September 25, 1952, the Philadelphia County Chapter of the Catholic War Veterans un-animously endorsed the stand taken by the Justice Department in opposing the admission of Charlie Chaplain to the United States.

We commend you for the action which you have taken and trust that Mr. Chaplain's re-admission to this Country will be vigorously opposed.

This Organization recognizes that the hard won freedom which we enjoy are best preserved by an over diligent and unceasing vigilance to prevent the corruption of our institutions by perverted minds. An alien who corrupts our way of life should be given every opportunity to sell his wares elsewhere, for there is no place for him here.

Very truly yours,

Nicholas D'Orsaneo

Nicholas D'Orsaneo, Commander
Philadelphia county Chapter-CWV

ND'O:sg

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
14	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OCT 15 1952 RECORDS BRANCH
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BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

October 9, 1952.

Atty. General McCranery,
Washington, D.C.

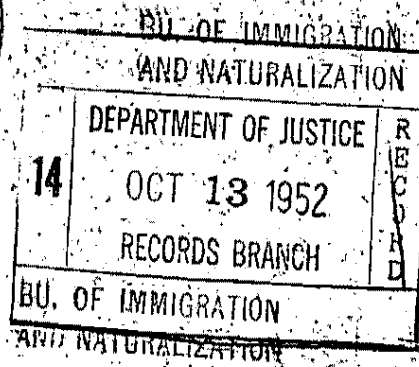
Honorable Sir:-

I read with approval your denunciation of Charlie Chaplin's leering, sneering attitude toward the United States and his contemptible disregard for the highest state of womanhood. We need examples made of this kind of character, so prevalent among his race.

The affluent Jews in my neighborhood (now very much in the majority) are openly amused by a display of the American flag on private dwellings on national holidays and the morals of their arrogant, uncontrolled children make them unfit companions for children brought up by Christian parents with scruples.

Their dream of internationalism (one big Israel) is rapidly heading toward fulfillment through their ability to so easily gain control in every industry. I learned how this is accomplished through one of these neighbors in an unguarded moment. Many Jewish merchants have state licenses to appraise bankruptcy cases, appointed by judges. Their influence peddling paves the way for their receiving most of these assignments. Out of a ring of Jews (with their shrewd lawyers standing by) there is always someone to snap up these "bargains".

A Detroiter

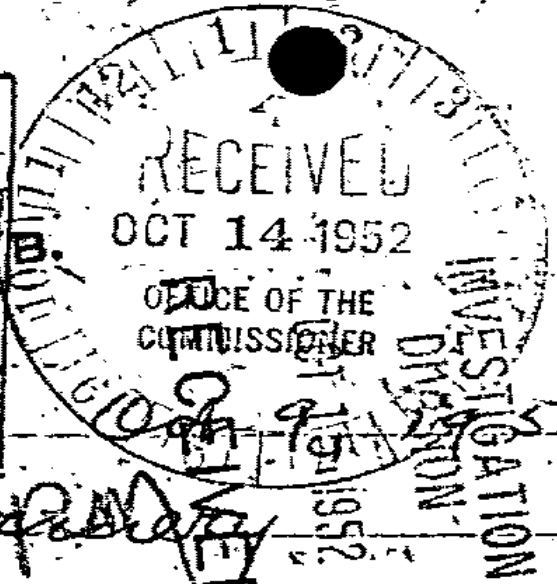


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OCT 15 1952

INVESTIGATION DIVISION

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDS
14 - OCT 13 1952 M	BRANCH
RECORDS BRANCH	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	



Atty. Gen. J. P. McGrath

Dear Sir:

I am deeply concerned about your action against the personal integrity of Charles Chaplin. In view of the fact that your action opened up the way for H. Parsons, Hearst Papers, to write a lengthy smear on that great artist's talent and character, that is more than enough persecution of man by man, therefore please cancel your order for his harassment upon his return.

I am fearful of the future

of our once proud & free, once-called best in the world country when our State Dept. with the help of your Dept, the Congress and the Supreme Court lower U.S. prestige by falling so far as to deport so many "small" citizens who could not possibly do any harm to our country.

Making U.S. prisoners of such world famous people as Paul Robeson

Dr. Linnus Spaulding

Rev. Stephen Fitchman

and of course countless others of whom I've not heard, is another failure of our gov't to have faith in its people to the extent of causing ridicule against us in other countries. Please, use your power to return us to our beloved

proud & free elevation.

So much of this hysteria is very similar to what we read about Hitler Germany not too long ago that I cannot but wonder why our gov't especially your Dept. & our State Dept. did not learn the lesson of Germany who turned the entire world against herself and who only lasted a few years after her decision to rule the world. One would think our gov't would strive to keep our country from following in the groove made by Hitler. The first step on your part I believe is to

cancel out all deportation
business and all passport
refusals. Since we are
the most powerful nation,
richest etc. etc. why are
our citizens not free to
go and come as they
wish and where they wish?
as for the foreign born, our
great country has been made
great by none other than
foreign born through the
ages and why should we
change this tradition?

Yours for a cleanup
of all this hideous hysteria
Sincerely

J. Moore

(b)(6)



Santee, Calif.

The Chaplin Case

Attorney General McGranery has not disclosed the reasons for the announcement that Charlie Chaplin's right to re-enter the country may be questioned.

However, we suggest to the outraged London press that the British assume, as we do, that there is some basis for the attorney general's action, and that justice will be done.

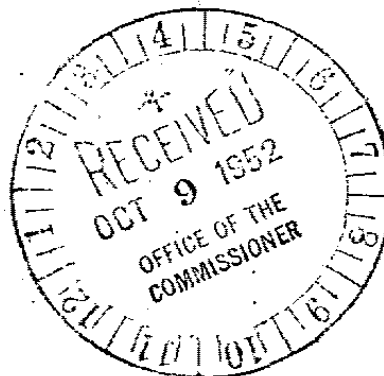
Mr. Chaplin has chosen to retain his British citizenship during his long residence in the United States. That was his right. But it is our Government's right—and in fact its duty in these crucial times—to take a good look at aliens who are willing to enjoy all the privileges of living here but unwilling to accept the responsibilities of citizenship.

Albany Paper

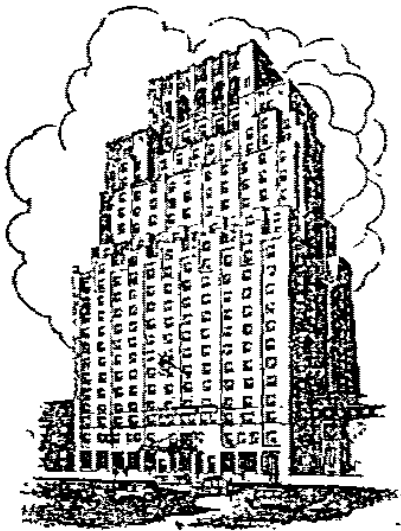
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

OCT 10 1952

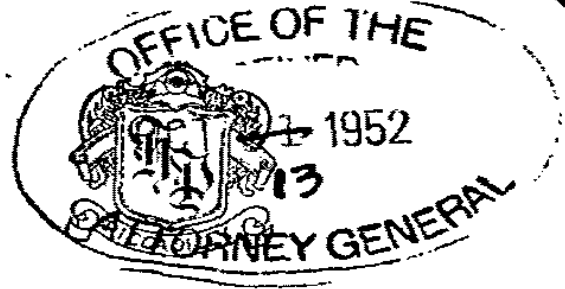
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BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
14	OCT. 8 1952
RECORDS BRANCH	
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	



ROY MOULTON
MANAGER



Hotel Piccadilly

227 WEST 45TH STREET
AT BROADWAY

NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

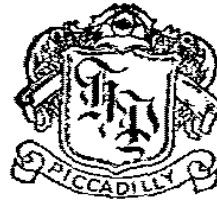
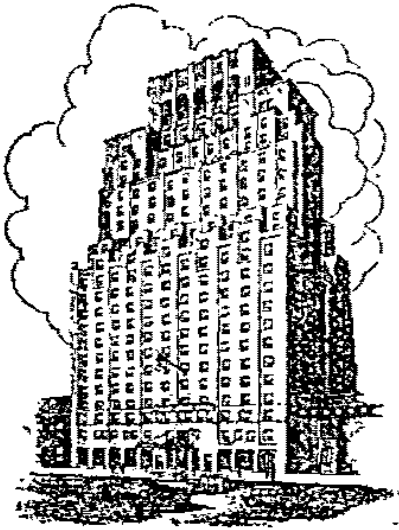
Oct. 11, 1952

Attorney General Wm. Grammer
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

It does not seem possible that the intelligence department and the F.B.I. should need any more evidence on Charlie Chaplin, to keep him out of the country. However if my bit will help, here it is!

When I was in Russia in 1936 Chaplin's life size cut out picture stood at the door



Hotel Piccadilly

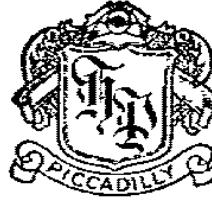
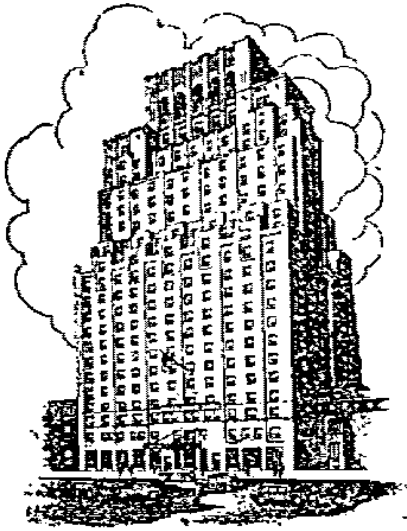
227 WEST 45TH STREET
AT BROADWAY

NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

ROY MOULTON
MANAGER

Of every cinema in Russia that I saw or heard of, Americans were furious, and all said they were going to report the matter there to our State Department.

If you are afraid to defame or shoot Harry Bridges, the most expensive tractor our country has ever harbored, I cannot hope too much that you will develop enough spine to keep Chaplin out, anyway many people are watching you.



Hotel Piccadilly

227 WEST 45TH STREET
AT BROADWAY

NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

ROY MOULTON
MANAGER

I shall return to my home
Monday, and shall be glad to
help in anyway I can. We are
in Great Danger!

Sincerely,

Edith N. Stecker

(b)(6)

Chicago 14, Ill.

We were told in Russia that Chaplin
was their strongest agent in
this country and every native
in Russia was given tickets and
required to see his movies!

Robert R. McCormick

227 WEST 45TH STREET
AT BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

YORK, N. Y.
OCT 18
11:30 PM
1952

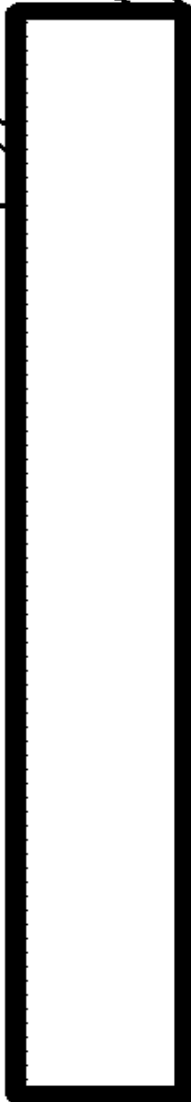


Attorney General
General
Mr. Henry
Washington
D. C.

Boas



CH. 706 -



(b)(6)

Chicago 14, 1882

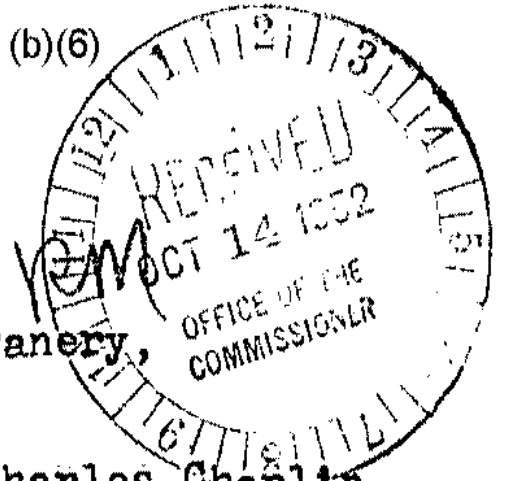
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

OCT 15 1952

RECEIVED

Hathorn W. McCulloch (b)(6)
[Redacted]
Evanston, Illinois

October 10, 1952



Attorney General James P. McGranery,
Washington, D. C.

Re: Charles Chaplin

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
14	Dear Sir: M. E. B.
OCT 13 1952	
RECORDS BRAN.	
I-RECORD	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

I have seen a report in a newspaper that your office is checking the record of divorce of Charles Chaplin and Paulette Goddard in Juarez, Mexico.

As I recall, there was considerable doubt before the divorce was granted as to whether Charles Chaplin and Paulette Goddard had ever been legally married. My further recollection is that it was finally claimed that a marriage had been entered into somewhere in China.

I hope you will investigate as to whether a marriage actually ever took place. This information may be of assistance to you in determining whether Chaplin is a fit person to return to this country.

Your office may have had this point in mind in checking the record of the divorce, but if not, I wanted to make sure that it was called to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Hathorn W. McCulloch

Oklahoma City, Okla.
12 Oct. 1952.

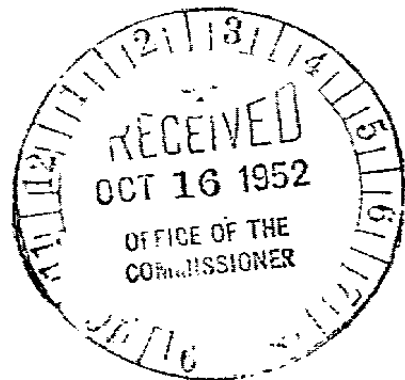
Hon. James McManis,
Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

All Communists and sympathizers
should be prosecuted as enemies
of America. The Administration has
been altogether too lenient.

Charley Chaplin living in America
these many years did not care to be
naturalized. He therefore should not
be allowed to re-enter our Country.

Sincerely
O. A. Churchman





Oklahoma City, Okla.
12 - Oct - 1952.

Hon. James M. ~~McCarthy~~
Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

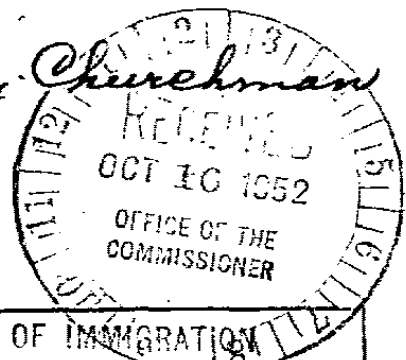
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION
OCT 17 1952

In order to protect American
freedom all Communists, and
Communist sympathizers should be
prosecuted. The administration
seems very willing to protect them.

Also - Charles Chaplin should be
barred from ever entering the United
States - If he had loved our
country, which has been so good
to him - he would have become
one of us. Any person who would
not have the money Mr. Chaplin has,
would have been banded by the
Immigration officers.

Sincerely,

Delicity Churchman



BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		RECORD
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14	OCT 15 1952 RECORDS BRANCH	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		

Norm Beck
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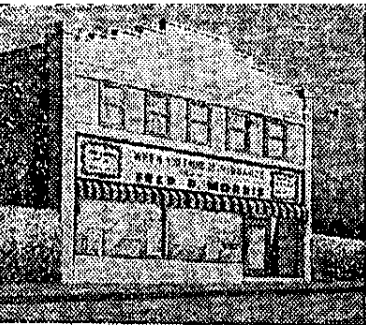
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RECORDS BRANCH	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

INVESTIGATION DIVISION

OCT 17 1952

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I protest the very idea of Charlie Chaplin ~~proper~~ being kept out the U.S.A. You guys must have gone nuts. What happened anyway. Did you forget all about the Constitution of U.S.A. How the rest of world must be sneaking at the Galding Freedom one minute. Producing the opposite the next. Let's have an end of Loyalty oaths, thought control bills, McCarron & Smith bills and already built Concentration camps. Let's tear them down. E. Foster



Fred D. Morris and Co.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

4802 E. 24th Street • Kansas City 1, Mo. • Phone Chestnut 4151

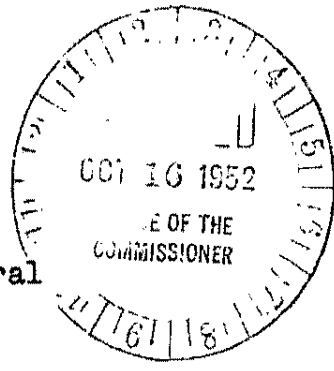
October 13, 1952

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

OCT 17 1952

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XRM
James P. McGranery, Attorney General
Washington, D. C.



Dear Sir:

In regard to Charlie Chaplin, I am of the opinion along with many others in my neighborhood that a man who has spent 40 years in the United States and wasn't interested enough to take out citizenship papers and has belonged to several un-American organizations should be barred from re-entering this country.

Yours very truly,

Fred D. Morris

Fred D. Morris

BILL OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
14	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OCT 15 1952 RECORDS BRANCH
	RECORD
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

WHEN YOU THINK OF INSURANCE . . . THINK OF FRED D. MORRIS

Santa Barbara, California

October 7, 1952

Justice Dept.
Washington, D.C.

Sirs:

These days I read and hear much about Charlie Chaplin being refused entry to this country on moral and political grounds.

The moral issue is ridiculous in view of the fact that Rita Hayworth is permitted to run in and out at will and conduct herself in a most disgraceful manner. The pictures she has made are all based upon the lowest moral level and have tended to undermine rather than uplift society. Also Ingrid Bergman with her torrid love affair is not refused entry.

Charlie Chaplin has contributed much to understanding the shortcomings of our society - I wonder if this is the crime your Dept. accuses him of?

It is ridiculous to mention morals as a reason for exclusion - from my personal experience, what other women tell me and what I read it is accepted practice to have loose morals. I have married two "solid citizens" and had to divorce both of them for adultery. When I saw a lawyer for the second divorce he said to me "Why divorce for adultery - don't you know all men are guilty of that? If all the women divorced who knew that we wouldn't have any marriages left." That is the moral stature of this country today - so that leaves only political reasons for this action against Chaplin.

As for citizenship - I think the gauge of a good citizen should be -what has been contributed to society? Not, what has been signed or sworn to. It seems to me your policy has become: get rid of all who have independence and ability and welcome adle-pated conformists!

Sincerely,

Kay Johnson

(b)(6)

[REDACTED]
Santa Barbara, Calif.

OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
OCT 21 1952
13

October 14, 1952

(b)(6)

Los Angeles 24, Calif.



Hon. James P. McGranery
United States Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

While President Truman and many of your colleagues are denouncing McCarthyism as something vile and un-American, you have paid tribute to the spirit of McCarthyism by ordering Charles Chaplin excluded from this country.

In future times, when historians weigh individual contributions to the cultural heritage of this country, can you doubt that Chaplin's will be among the most cherished? We owe him a debt which can never be paid for the gift of laughter which he gave to millions - and of laughter not cruel and mocking but kindly and human.

And what do we do? We ferret out old incidents of his private life - an act of picayune vindictiveness if ever there was one; and we investigate his political opinions - which is just what Nazis and Communists would have done under similar circumstances.

And then consider how this case was handled? We gave Chaplin a re-entry permit - that is, a promise to readmit him (maybe not a legally binding one, but a promise nonetheless which ought to have a certain moral value.) The moment he is out of the country, we announce we changed our minds: we will not admit him after all unless he disproves accusations which were obviously held back until he was safely out of the way. If a private person acts like that, we call him sneaky. Is it any less sneaky if a great country does it?

I am not concerned about Chaplin. He does not need us. I am concerned about the fact that while we fight Communism we get infected by the totalitarian cancer ourselves. Every one of these acts of censorship and intolerance creates an infected spot in our sound democratic traditions. Once there are too many of them, they will become just as dangerous as the threat of Communism itself. I am afraid that with your order excluding Chaplin you have made a contribution to this alarming development.

I am enclosing a clipping from the New York Times which expresses a similar fear.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
14	OCT 17 1952
RECORDS BRANCH	
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Very truly yours,

Theodore Front
Theodore Front

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OCT 23 1952
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

SUB

James P. McGranary, Atty General,
Washington, D.C.

I applaud your action in refusing to exile the Czech who had once taken a 4 mos interest in communism, but was a good American citizen.

May you act similarly with regard to Charley Chaplin, a world citizen to whom America owes many millions in business and unpayable gratitude for the laughs he has afforded us all.

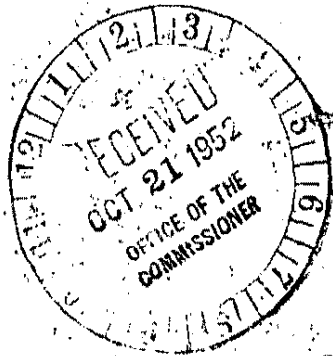
Law, said to root in common sense, must not be allowed to root out common sense and if Charley has been good enough for us for 30 years, the fact that he has preferred to keep his own nationality is nothing against him. It but shows him a man of character.

Battell Loomis

Manhattan Beach
California

(b)(6)

10.14.52.



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OCT 23 1952
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
14	OCT 20 1952
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BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

SECRET

sub

But how I gabble on when I start reminiscing!

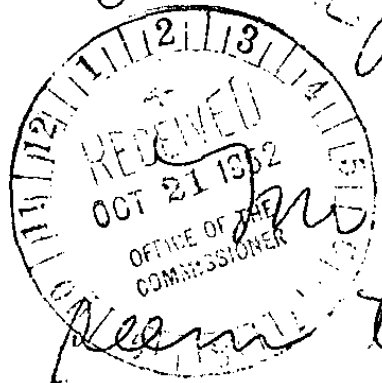
To get to the point, Allen Smiley, having just finished a year at McNeil Island Prison, is now in Houston, Tex., the guest of a rich oil man with a gamey taste in proteges. The deportation order is still good and awaiting execution.

As we used to say in the crime must go editorials:

"Mr. Attorney-General, do your duty!"

Montclair N.J.
Oct 14/52

James P. McGrath
Wash DC



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BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
14	OCT 17 1952
RECORDS BR.	meat
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Mr. Attorney General - You seem to be earnest in your efforts to make this a decent country - don't go soft. Do your duty, despite the dirty politicians who will try to shrewp you - keep Chaplin out - let the British have him - he's ridiculed America & Americans long enough & why hasn't Bridges been deported long before now also the one named in the enclosed item? Best wishes Veronica Harvey
HARVEY

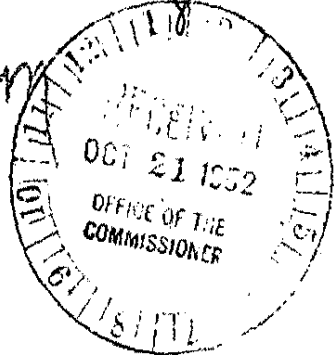
CZECH LODGE

For the Finest in Bohemian Cuisine and Choice Liquors



Attn: Mr. McKeefeen
Washington DC

Oct 14, 1952



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OCT 23 1952

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

Dear Sir:

We of the Czech Lodge would like to compliment you for having the courage and conviction to let the people know what you think of a person like Charles Chaplin. We sincerely hope that you succeed in your efforts to have people such as he in from the United States. Good luck.

Sincerely

The Fubal Family

Czech Lodge Inc

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
14 OCT 17 1952	INDEXED
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BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

Charlie Chapman
OCT 15 1952

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and always has been
at

Communist
ask

OCT 14 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

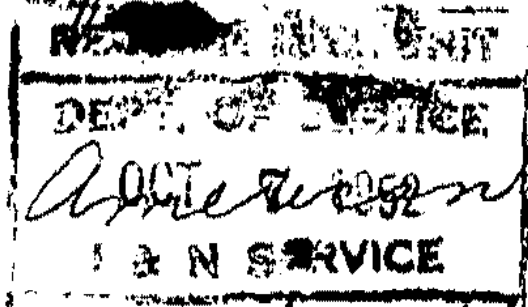
All in

Holl

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 13 1952
RECORDS BRANCH
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

AR 5653092

To Whom It May Concern:



I, as an American Citizen, do not approve of Mr. ^{Charles} Chaplans' return to the United States. He appealed to the American people to decide of his return. I definitely think he should be barred.

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION
OCT 24 1956
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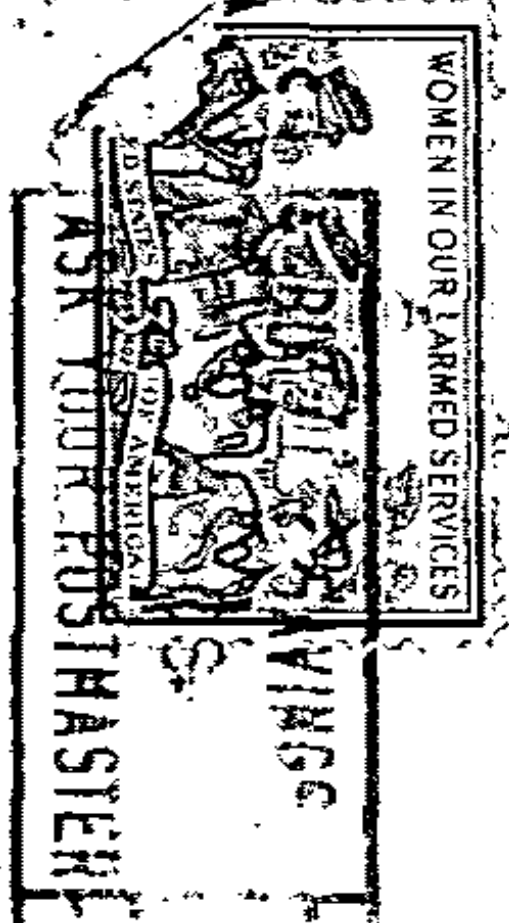
Norma McAllister
~~Bayanaw~~, Michigan



[Faint, illegible handwritten or stamped text]

Attorney General Mr. Gray
State Department
Washington - D.C.

BOSTON, MASS.
OCT 18 10-PM '52



503

-Being that we are American citizens living in Victoria, this article most definitely caught the attention of my husband and myself...Not that a feature article in Victoria, B.C. is of particular interest to your department, but we were in hopes this local "sour-grapes" columnist might receive an answer from you.....Frankly, he missed the point, completely!

Mrs. Peter C. Whittney.

(b)(6)



Victoria, B.C.,
Canada.

5 October 1952.



CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS
S O U T H W E S T
P O S T N o . 1 6 6 1

1834 SOUTH 55th STREET

M/SGT. EDWARD T. LYDON
POST 1661
CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS
FORMALLY
SOUTHWEST POST

PHILADELPHIA 43, PA.

October 16, 1952

Honorable James P. McGranery
Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
OCT 23 1952
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

Dear Mr. McGranery:

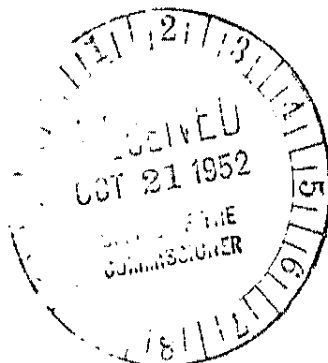
The stand which you have taken in the Charlie Chaplin case is most praiseworthy. This Post assembled in regular meeting on October 3, 1952 voted unanimously to go on record in supporting the stand which you have taken in the case.

Any man who has lived in this fine and glamorous country and has received from this land of ours his cup of life overflowing with wealth and prosperity and has not endeavored to become a citizen should not be allowed to set foot again on the soil of this country.

May I commend you on behalf of this Post on the fine way in which you are conducting your high office.

I Remain Sincerely Yours,

John M. McCauley
John M. McCauley



Adjutant

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION		RECORDED M. L. B.
14	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OCT 20 1952	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION		

Mr. Donovan

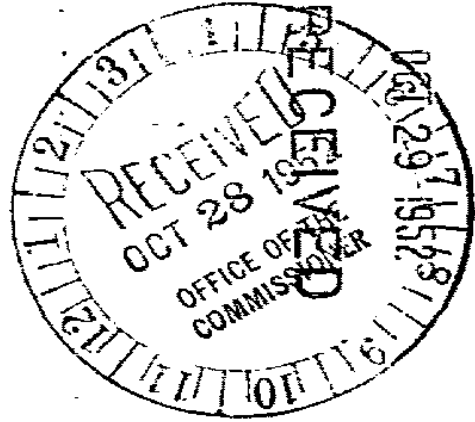
Sacred Heart of Jesus Church

P. O. BOX 487

Pineville, Louisiana

21 October 1952

Mr James McGranery
Attorney General's Office
Justice Department
Washington D C



INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

Dear Sir

I hope that your office will see fit to deny readmission into this country, in the case of Charlie Chaplin. For years he has been a moral scourge to the decent people of our nation and he has no right to foist his wickedness upon us.

In his youth, Chaplin was a lad under the influence of the "Red Dean" Hewlett Johnson, now of Canterbury. Proof of that is in the Dean's book "Soviet Power."

Chaplin's public and private life are revolting to self-respecting citizens and a scandal to all. I hope that you'll regard him as undesirable and keep him out.

Very sincerely,

F P Donohoe

REV F P DONOHOE

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE		
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		R E C O R D
14	OCT 24 1952	
RECORDS BRANCH		
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE		

Oct. 22, 1952

Dear Sir:

A 5653092

I understand that the best way for our law enforcing officers to know what the people want is to hear from the people. So I am taking this opportunity to congratulate you, Mr. Attorney General, for issuing orders to hold Chaplin.

The news forecast tonight said that Chaplin's premiere of "Limelight" in New York might be picketed. It seems others feel the same as I.

I feel that any one that comes to this country and makes his living off of this country and stays here over a lengthy period should become a citizen.

Charlie Chaplin has been here 40 years and lived off the fat of the land. This country, for which he has no regard, made him a very rich man. He never bothered to become a citizen, infact, he leaned quite the other way. He was born in England so let him stay there now.

I sincerely hope he does not get the chance to come back to our wonderful country and thumb his nose at it, so to speak, again.

Sincerely
Mrs. C. R. Burger.
Chicago, Ill.



Dear Sir:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
 RECEIVED
 OCT 29 1952
 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 OCT 27 1952
 RECEIVED
 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Chicago, Ill
Oct. 23, 1952

It is beyond the intelligent comprehension of many good Americans why traitor charges have been hurled at Charles Chaplin. It seems unfair, if there are legitimate charges, that these have not been brought out to the public in the newspapers. Every decent American can not help but feel a certain concern and bewilderment when charges are hurled at a man whose life has seemingly been crowded with the expounding of very simple but very lasting virtues in the media in which he chose to work. True, his personal life has not always been as pure as the driven snow but this can be said of many in his field. Emotional immaturity has long been the calamity of show business. This is

unfortunate but in the light of centuries of similar personalities all through the history of the theatre it must be forgiven and even understood for what it is.

I am aware that Mr. Chaplin is not a citizen of our country. This perhaps is regrettable but hardly something on which to prosecute. There are many thousands in the same boat. It seems incongruous to me that we have allowed people like this Mr. Costello, who holds citizenship in our country, obtained it seems, under false pretences, to operate for so many years as a gangster and hoodlum. It is people like him your big stick should be prosecuting and ridding the country of. Only recently has action been taken to bring such proceedings against him. A fine government we have had

for twenty years. It seems it has taken all of those years to even begin to weed corruption out of the avenues of endeavor in our country.

It is my belief that if there are provable charges to be launched against Mr. Chaplin they should be made public. Corruption is hardly a private governmental concern. It is a national and personal concern of every thinking citizen and as such we should be told the reasons behind such accusations as have been brought out by your department. There are many of us who have resented the attack on this man who has brought to the motion picture field higher standards of perfection & truth than any other. We need to know the truth behind these charges and we need to know it now.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Werner Raap.

(b)(6) HORACE E. RUFF, M. D.
Magnolia, Arkansas

REC'D
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 28 1952
MAIL SERVICE

October 17, 1952.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

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.

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,

/s/ Dr. Horace E. Ruff

AJ65309 ✓

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Date October 23, 1952

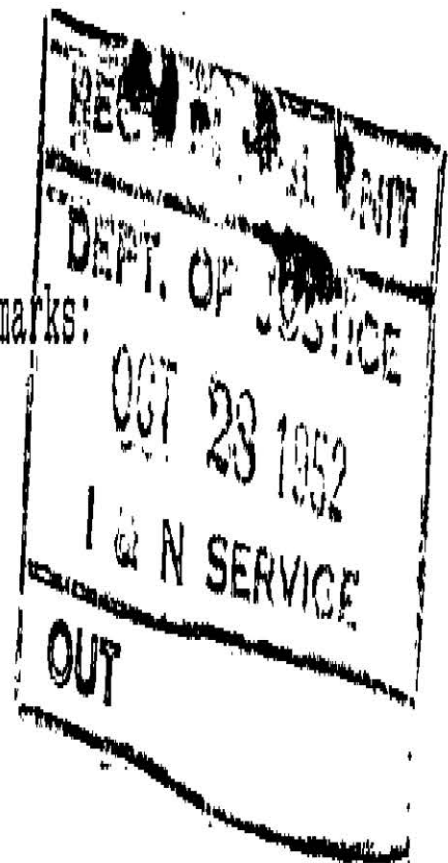
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The attached communication is referred to your office for such action as may be necessary.

The writer has been notified of this reference.

Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
19th and East Capitol Streets, Northeast
Washington 25, D. C.

Remarks:



Handwritten signature

W

The White House
Washington

1952 OCT 24 AM 7 08

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
8	OCT 27 1952
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IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	

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THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

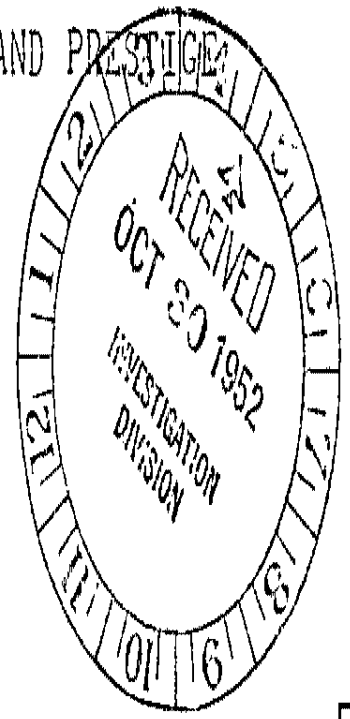
SURELY THERE IS A BETTER USE FOR MCGRANERY THAN PERSECUTING CHARLIE

CHAPLIN YOU WILL HELP OUR JOB AS DEMOCRATIC WORKERS AND PRESTIGE?

OF THE US IF YOU CALL OFF THE DOGS

H M STIENER LEADER AREA 1 CYNTHIA STIENER

CAPT 29TH PRECINCT.





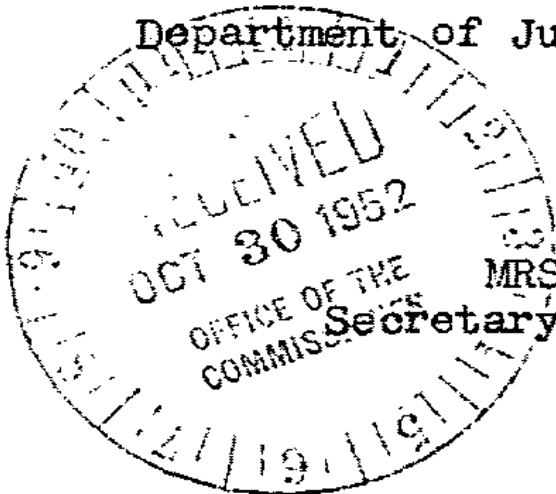
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

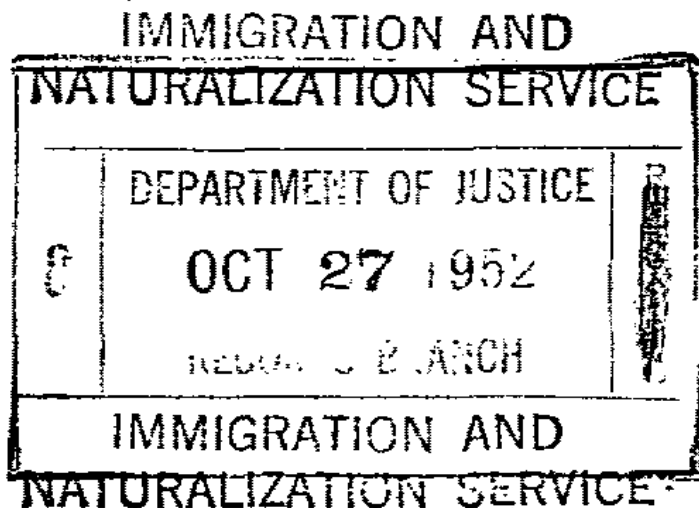
(b)(7)(c)

October 25, 1952

Respectfully referred to the
Department of Justice.



MRS. JOSEPH SHORT
Secretary to the President



M. O'Connell

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Elizabeth Bevington

[Redacted]

Nashville 5, Tennessee

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

(b)(6)

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IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1952
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

My dear Sir

I hope I am not too late. I want to add my bit on the subject of Charlie Chaplin. Please lets give him back to England. And-leave or what have you. Why should he be allowed back in our wonderful country? There seems to be little question of his moral turpitude. I hear from people who have reason to know him that he just sort of "tolerates" us Americans. If he valued

our country and the advantages he has
here, he would have asked for citizenship.
I can't understand how he was allowed
to stay here so many years with his
record. Please use every means at
your disposal to bar his return. It will
teach a lesson to others like him.

While I'm at it let me say I'd
like to see Mr Costello returned to his
native Italy. On accounts of crime in
our country I'm always struck by
the predominance of foreign names in-
volved - so often Italians.

Yours very truly,
E. J. B. Dwyer

NASHVILLE
OCT 31
12 M
1952
TENN.

GIVE-ENOUGH
THROUGH
COMMUNITY
ST
4TH



Attorney General James P. Brannan

Washington D.C.

Elizabeth Bevington



(b) (6)

Nashville 5, Tennessee

11111

Chaplin Should Be Denied Just Like Any Other Alien

IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Special to The Bureau Express News
NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Residence in the United States for one born in this country is a right; for an alien, it is a privilege. Those born in the United States are citizens by Constitutional provision. Those who are naturalized are granted citizenship and a privilege of residence seems to be a tendency for some aliens to assume that they have rights about living in this country, interfering in its affairs and becoming naturalized. They also imagine that once they receive their "citizenship papers," they are all set and have no further obligation to our country. It is all take and no give. They fail to realize that citizenship can be revoked as well as granted.

Attorney General James McGranery has raised two issues: One, that the citizenship of undesirable persons should be revoked and, two, that such persons as Charlie Chaplin, having left this country, must justify their desire to return to it.

THE PRIVILEGE of being an American is so valuable that the alien who abuses it ought to be relieved of it. In the matter of Frank Costello or Mrs. Earl

1922
Browder, Attorney General McGranery is correct that the privilege has been abused. Thousands of persons ordered deported by our courts or by decision of our government remain in this country, anything including the commission of crimes on account of which they were ordered deported, because no other government will accept them.

As regards Charlie Chaplin he has lived here for about 40 years; growing rich as a clown in the movies. He never became a citizen, which is his right, but he interfered in our political life, usually on the wrong side. His reason for being on the wrong side is that he claims that he is an internationalist and "abhors" nationalism, which is like saying one is for Stalin's kind of peace while our boys are being killed in Korea.

THIS FELLOW has returned to England, not because he loves his native land, but to advertise a motion picture which he has made and which I shall never see. Maybe he will have a great send-off in England, such as he could not have had in New York. Attorney General McGranery proposes that when Charlie Chaplin attempts to re-enter this country, he should show proof of his worthiness to live and work among us. The fact that he has lived here long has no bearing on the subject, because he chose not to become an American citizen and therefore enters like any other alien.

So, it is to be hoped that the Department of Justice will proceed with this case. I understand that the American Legion's Americanism Commission has passed a resolution concerning Charlie Chaplin, suggesting that the distributors of his new film hold it up until these pending matters are settled.



ALL ABOARD

With G. E. Mortimore

UNITED States Attorney-General McGranery labelled Charlie Chaplin an "unsavory character" and said Chaplin would be denied re-entry to the United States. Chaplin, now in England, was accused by the attorney-general of making statements "indicating a leering, sneering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him."

"Although he has amassed millions by his movie exploits in the U.S., Chaplin has never become a naturalized citizen," a news story pointed out.

The McGranery statement mentioned Chaplin in the same breath as "more than 100 persons in organized crime."

We outsiders are a little puzzled at this example of the American official mind at work.

So-called "moral turpitude" is given as one of the grounds for refusing Chaplin re-entry after his trip to Britain. As it happened, Chaplin was charged under the Mann Act with transporting a woman across a state line for immoral purposes, but found not guilty.

A woman brought a paternity suit against him and collected, but this was a civil, not a criminal matter.

Hollywood is full of bad actors of all nations who play musical chairs with dozens of partners, but remarkably few of them get the door slammed in their faces. Why pick on Charlie?

Furthermore, Chaplin had his quarrel in the courts about eight years ago. Why have the immigration people waited all this time to decide that he is an unwanted guest? Why didn't they deport him before, if he was so bad?

Chaplin is also said to have lent his name to "left wing" organizations. I have never seen the names of the organizations listed or any report made on how far "left wing" they are. People who advocate public ownership of the smallest things are being called Communists now. The Americans have gone Red-happy. They see Bolsheviks under every bed.

Was it ever proved that Chaplin ever took an active part in any of these organizations? Or did he, as some others have done, simply sign some petitions thinking they were for a good cause?

The attorney-general said he had been considering the hobo's hoist for Charlie ever since he heard of an alleged "sneering remark". Chaplin was said to have made. However, the A.-G. couldn't remember what the exact remark was.

Here we see the real reason for the hate-Chaplin campaign. Chaplin wouldn't take out citizenship. He made a vague "sneering remark." In other words, he hurt American vanity. The world's greatest nation (in the material sense) hasn't grown up sufficiently to shrug off slights. I hope it begins to grow up soon.

Chaplin didn't make his money by soliciting gifts from American widows and orphans. He sold American film-goers a product they wanted to buy. He doesn't owe the country anything. And even if he did owe the country something, he confers no benefit on it by becoming a citizen. Whether he is a citizen or an alien, he still pays his taxes.

Dr. Jacob A. ... kin, Watertown, presided. Dr. Garlan was honored later at a dinner. Dr. Floyd C. Bratt, Rochester, will be honored as new president Wednesday at a banquet at 7 o'clock.

A Reminder

A woman at a ball in Paris flirted with all the men, outrageously. And when the party broke up she said to an elderly woman: "Look, I tied a string round my finger and now I can't think what it was to remind me of." "Perhaps," said the elderly woman, "to remind you that you've got a husband."

City Judge John L. Kelly and was ordered held for grand jury action. Churchill, pleaded innocent and after preliminary hearing was ordered held for grand jury action. The third youth, a 15-year-old juvenile, was turned over to the Youth Bureau on a juvenile delinquency charge.

Bans Claim on Diabetes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (INS).—The Federal Trade Commission Sunday ordered the Hato Company Inc. of New Orleans to stop advertising that its medicinal preparation, Celparux, will control diabetes.

Baby Drowns When He Falls Into Swimming Pool

Twenty-one-month-old Rodney Phayre of 21 20th Ave., Cheektowaga, drowned when he fell into a private swimming pool while playing in a yard at 4664 Union Rd. about 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Cheektowaga police said that Rodney was taken to the Union Rd. address by Warren Johnson, with whom Rodney had been staying pending the completion of adoption proceedings with the Erie County Welfare Department.

Mr. Johnson told police that he visited Russell Dieter at the Union Rd. address to help Mr. Dieter repair a garage door. The men had assembled an electric saw when they noticed that the child was missing from the spot where he had been playing.

When they investigated, they found Rodney's body in about 3 1/2 feet of water at the deep end of the pool near the garage. Mr. Johnson plunged in and recovered the body.

Both he and Mr. Dieter applied artificial respiration until the Cleveland Hill Hose Company Rescue Squad arrived.

When efforts to revive the boy



The Fountain Circle is a serious hazard unless the speed limit is observed

7 CENTS DAILY 24 PAGES 10 CENTS SUNDAY

City Given New Offer On Elevator

Kerr Gifford Bids \$250,000 for Building

A new offer of \$250,000 for the Ogden Point grain elevator has come from Kerr Gifford Ltd. one day after council voted to accept \$202,500 from another firm.

Kerr Gifford's offer of \$201,551 was rejected at a special council meeting Thursday in favor of the slightly higher offer from Hallet and Carey (B.C.) Ltd., of Vancouver.

The new bid, nearly \$50,000 over the other price, was received by city manager Cecil Wyatt in a wire yesterday.

Kerr Gifford Ltd. are the present lessees of the elevator, paying \$1,250 a month rental.

City officials expressed little hope yesterday that they will be able to take advantage of the new offer.

FIRM NOTIFIED

Hallet and Carey, through Crease, Davey Ltd., their local solicitors and agents, have been notified of the council's decision to accept their offer and have forwarded a cheque for \$50,000 in part payment. The payment is in addition to a \$20,000 deposit sent with their offer.

Early in September council voted to ask for firm offers on the property after Mayor Claude Harrison blocked lands committee recommendation to give Kerr Gifford a \$150,000 option.

The method of inviting offers was to write to three firms thought to be interested in the elevator and asking them to make offers by September 30.

The city did not actually call for tenders by newspaper advertisement. This was done, years ago with no result.

MORALLY BOUND

While there is some speculation on the possibilities of "getting out from under" the Hallet & Carey agreement, most officials feel they are at least morally bound to carry the deal through. The second Kerr Gifford offer came three days after the deadline mentioned in the letters.

The \$202,500 offer is still less than half what the city owes on the property taken over in 1927 from the Panama Pacific Grain Terminals Ltd. Including interest, the present debt, debentures maturing in 1975, is \$434,917.

Annual payments on the debt are about \$18,900.

Kerr Gifford, a Portland, Ore., grain company, has thousands of bushels of corn stored in the elevator.

UNDER SUSPICION

The Dilemma of Charlie Chaplin and Some Other Artists in Hollywood

By BOSLEY CROWTHER

THE fast swine that was taken at Charlie Chaplin by Attorney General James P. McGranery when he said, a few days ago, that the famed comedian, now traveling with his family abroad, would be fully investigated by the Justice Department as to his fitness to re-enter the United States is but another indication of the sort of pressure and harassment that are being applied to many artists and creators in the movies as a result of the present Communist fear.

It is hard to imagine anybody less deserving to be exposed to the suspicion of being an enemy of this country than this famous and accomplished man. Even though he has never become an American citizen, still retaining his British citizenship, for reasons of his own, as is permitted, he has put in forty working years over here. He has generously given to this country—and he has been rewarded for it, in turn—some of the most delightful and cherished entertainment that many of us have ever had. His "little tramp," though a universal favorite, is as native and important in this land and in our great homely, popular culture as the Alger hero or Huckleberry Finn.

Saboteur?

And yet, because Mr. Chaplin has expressed in recent years some slightly unorthodox notions about society and social mores, because he has never become an American citizen and because, for a while, his private life was indiscreet, he has been a perennial victim of gossip mongers and howlers of hate who have tried to spread the notion that he was some sort of social saboteur. Charges were made and circulated that he was friendly with, if not a member of, the Communists. And, in 1947, he accepted a request to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. But he was never called or put on the stand.

Mr. Chaplin's experience is not dissimilar to that of many people in Hollywood whose names have been mentioned in the hearings of the House Un-American group or in connection with other "investigations" of subversion but against whom no charges have been proved. And yet many of these people, on account of the suspicions that have been raised in these times of ultra-caution and ultra-tension, have not been able to get work.

Being an independent producer and a man of adequate means, Mr. Chaplin has been in a position where he has been able to go on with his work, regardless of the gossip against him. He has been fortunate in this respect, and recently he completed his new film, "Monsieur Verdoux," which will open here.

But if he were dependent on the work of most of the artists in the "shadow" are, upon the machinery of "class" and "Fe-

present climate of suspicion and fear in Hollywood.

Of course, there is no way of knowing what evidence the Justice Department may have with which to challenge Mr. Chaplin when he seeks to re-enter the United States. But it would seem fairly reasonable to imagine that, if any evidence sufficiently strong to prove him a dangerous alien had been uncovered by now, it would already have been brought against him in a formal deportation suit. The basis for the Justice Department's action remains to be disclosed.

What Next?

Meanwhile, it is pertinent for this corner, which is concerned with the culture and content of the screen, to speculate upon the possibility of Mr. Chaplin being barred from the United States—the possibility of his being excluded from making any more films in Hollywood.

The day before he left for Europe—three days before Attorney General McGranery's announcement was made—Mr. Chaplin told this writer that he intended his next film to be a story of contemporary America and new citizens, set in a quarter of New York.

"The great stories today," he said, "are the things that are happening inside people. The things with which we have to compete are the startling physical and scientific developments and discoveries that are crowding upon us day by day. But all this external materialistic world has its counterpart, which is the spiritual. That's my theme. Against these great external forces, internal spiritual forces must grow. Nature always compensates with balance. There can't always be the orange outweighing the pea. So I am not afraid of all this atom business because I know that out of it will come the greatest expression of spirituality that man has ever known."

This sounds like a pretty good theme for a film about America.

It was long ago noted that Mr. Chaplin's "little tramp" had particular appeal to first-generation Americans—the new immigrants—in this land. To them, the little fellow was a symbol of courage and a sort of grotesque dignity, contented with vast and alien forces which baffled and battered but never conquered him. They felt a definite kinship with him in a vast and alien world, and while he rocked them with happy laughter, he also transmitted comfort and strength. Mr. Chaplin helped in the making of many Americans.

It would, indeed, be an irony if the Justice Department should now find that he himself is a menace—not wanted—in this land.

Reviews in Brief

Merry Widow—A handsome lyrical production of the old Lehár operetta in Technicolor and Technisound.

I hope this sticks!

Plan to Deport 100 Criminals: Chaplin to Be Barred, McGranery Asserts

By THOMAS J. FOLEY
International News Service Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Atty. Gen. McGranery today labeled actor Charles Chaplin an "unsavory character" and disclosed that deportation proceedings have been started against more than 100 persons in organized crime.
McGranery also said records of +



"Dipping back into the Pickwick Papers, Stanley Young gives us a thoroughly delightful performance, perfectly the innocent, comical comedy that Dickens' own good nature . . . He is the most refreshing people we have had on the New York stage. Say a word of particular thanks to John Burrell for the fine direction and the actors for playing with so much taste and gusto . . . It is a comedy of and fondness by a most ingratiating company. There is a Pickwick' . . . Done with skill and humorous sensibility, it is a lot brighter in this troubled neighborhood." —BROOKLYN

"An affectionate and flavorsome comedy given a colorful and humorous performance. It contains many hilarious scenes. George Howe is admirable in the title role." —JOHN CHAPMAN, N. Y. Daily News

"A highly rewarding and professional play . . . This is a brilliantly mounted, superlatively performed production . . . the large cast is consistently superb." —JOHN McCLAIN, N. Y. Journal-American

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"Stanley Young's heroic job of directing the Pickwick Playwrights' Company to give it a war as pretty as a . . . —WAS

"Mr. Pickwick . . . The Playwrights' Company given it a rich . . . The new Broadway took humorous reflection." —M

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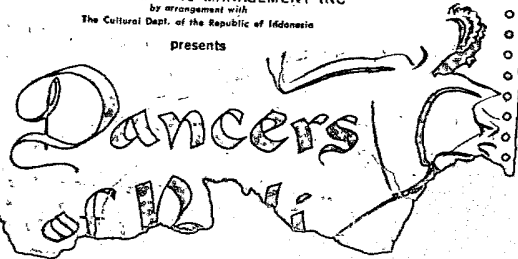
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Chaplin Plans Return to U.S. in Six Months

CHERBOURG, France, Sept. 22 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin said today that threats to bar him had not altered his plans to return to the United States in about six months.

The movie comedian told reporters that he was surprised by United States Atty. General James P. McGranery's announcement on Friday that he had ordered Chaplin barred pending a hearing on his fitness to return. Chaplin said that he had cabled his lawyers to find out what McGranery, who gave no explanation of his action, had in mind.

The name of Chaplin has been associated with leftist causes for several years and he once was investigated by the house committee on un-American activities. In 1944, Chaplin was acquitted of charges of violating the Mann act, which forbids transporting a woman across state lines for immoral purposes.

More Films Is His Goal

Under United States immigration laws, an alien can be barred from the country either on political or moral grounds. Chaplin is a British subject, altho he has lived in the United States for 40 years.

"I am not political," Chaplin told the reporters. "I have never been political. I don't want to create any revolutions; I just want to create a few more films."

Asked why he had failed to take out American citizenship, the actor who made millions in the movies replied:

"I am not a super-patriot. I think super-patriotism leads to Hitlerism and we have had our lesson from that. I assume that in a democracy one has a right to a private opinion."

"I intend to go back to the United States. My plans are not altered by the attorney general's statement. As a matter of fact I don't know what the statement said."

McGranery Is "This Man"

"Three months ago I applied for a reentry permit in the proper way. Three months later I received a reentry permit. Three days after leaving New York, I heard about the statement. They had three months to investigate me."

"I am not going to comment further because I don't know the circumstances. Perhaps this man will—[Chaplin turned to an aid to exit]

U.S. STARTS ACTION TO DEPORT SIX AS BIG-TIME CRIMINALS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—(INS)—More than 100 underworld kingpins were threatened with deportation Friday in Attorney General McGranery's drive to "restore the dignity of citizenship."

In announcing the full-scale program to rid the nation of these criminals, McGranery also repeated his intention to keep comedian Charlie Chaplin from re-entering the United States until an immigration board decides that he is fit to live here.

CHAPLIN MUM ON 'CHARGES'

LONDON, Oct. 3.—(INS)—Comedian Charlie Chaplin, temporarily barred from re-entering the United States, and branded an "unsavory character" by Attorney General James P. McGranery, said Friday he does not want to comment on "vague accusations."

Chaplin declared: "I do not wish to comment on these vague accusations which, strangely enough, Mr. McGranery has seen fit to publicize while I am 3,000 miles away from the United States."

"I again reiterate that, through the proper channels, I applied for and was given a re-entry permit by the government of the United States."

NEW BRITISH ENVOY SPEN

LONDON, Oct. 3.—(INS)—Releasable informants said Friday that Sir Roger Makins, deputy foreign undersecretary of state, will be appointed British ambassador to Washington to succeed Sir Oliver Franks.

The attorney general called Chaplin an "unsavory character" who has indicated a "leering, sneering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him." The British-born actor has lived in the United States for forty years but has never become a citizen.

Among other charges was an accusation that Chaplin has shown an "utterly contemptible regard for the high state of womanhood." McGranery said he has set up an entire staff to process as quickly as possible the records of the 100 underworld figures who are faced with denaturalization and deportation.

He announced that court action has already begun against six foreign-born persons known or alleged to be big-time lawbreakers. Similar action has been promised for the reputed underworld czar, Frank Costello.

McGranery's announcement identified the six as:

Nicholas D. Circella, who was arrested Thursday in Chicago; Anthony Volpe of Chicago, alleged one-time bodyguard for the late Al Capone; William G. (Big Bill) Lias, the Wheeling, W. Va., millionaire; Harry Ozias Voller of Miami; Hyman C. Stromberg of Philadelphia, and Alfred P. Polizzi of Cleveland.

The attorney general, who said the goal of his "clean-up program" is to "restore the dignity of citizenship," also said investigators will make a close check of Communist party records.

He reported that thirty-one alien Communists have been deported this year.

U.S. Moves to Bar Its Door to Comic Chaplin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—(AP)—The government ordered an inquiry today to decide whether Charlie Chaplin, now on his way to Europe, should be barred from returning to the United States.

Attorney General McGranery announced the action in the case of the English-born, four-times, married comedian, whose name has been associated with leftist causes and who once was investigated by the House committee on un-American activities.

McGranery said he has told the immigration and naturalization service to keep Chaplin out of the country, if and when he returns, until a hearing determines whether he is admissible under United States law.

The Justice Department declined to elaborate.

No Comment

Chaplin's private secretary, Harry Crocker, reached aboard the Queen Elizabeth at sea told the Associated Press:

"There is no comment as yet. . . . A note has been sent informing Mr. Chaplin of the attorney general's announcement. . . ."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)



CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Tips and Taxes

Frank Holman, a Chicago waiter, has just settled his account with Uncle Sam.

Uncle's tax collectors said Mr. Holman didn't mention his tips when he filed his income tax returns in 1943 and 1944, and didn't even file a return in 1944.

So they filed a \$1553 claim against him—\$842.80 in taxes, plus penalties and interest. Now he has paid \$300—about 19 cents on the dollar. That's about all Mr. Holman can do about the matter.

The Chaplin Case

Attorney General McGranery has not disclosed the reasons for the announcement that Charlie Chaplin's right to re-enter the country may be questioned.

However, we suggest to the outraged London press that the British assume, as we do, that there is some basis for the Attorney General's action, and that justice will be done.

Mr. Chaplin has chosen to retain his British citizenship during his long residence in the United States. That was his right. But it is our government's right—and in fact its duty in these crucial times—to take a good look at aliens who are willing to enjoy all the privileges of living here but unwilling to accept the responsibilities of citizenship.

Sharpshots at the News.

By C. E. F.

Some Britons are attacking what they call "smeared" on Chaplin's moral and political background in the U.S. From here they merely look like spotlights.

"It's Time We All Got Wise to Red Tactics." And, it could be added, put someone in Washington who doesn't view a little patriotism as uncouth.

Several government officials are now reported to feel that in NATO there has been too much U.S. give and not enough get. It's surprising the amount of wisdom an election campaign brings.

World Tel + S. am
Sept. 29/52

Bevan's Attack On United States

Aneurin Bevan's bitter attack on the United States Tuesday shows once again that this ambitious Laborite leader, who is bidding for control of his party, is no friend of this country. It indicates also that, if there ever should be a showdown between the United States and Russia with Bevan the prime minister of Britain at the time, he would endeavor to sit it out.

Bevan's favorite theme is that the United States is hag-ridden by two fears. One, he says, is the fear of war; the other, the fear of peace with unemployment. He seems to have the fixed idea that this country entered upon the rearmament program and fostered the formation of the N. A. T. O. to stave off depression. That is a variation of the common European idea that Europe is doing us a favor by accepting our billions so that she can buy goods from us, keep our factories running and thus help us avoid unemployment and depression. Mr. Bevan possibly goes so far in this weird theory as to believe that we would rather have an interminable Korean war than to have peace.

If he believes all that, he totally misunderstands the sentiments of the American people.

The important thing, however, is that Mr. Bevan either does not believe that war is likely or that Britain could sit it out if it did come. Which might suggest the idea to many Americans that perhaps we are wasting some billions of dollars annually in an effort to bolster Britain and Western Europe against possible Soviet aggression.

the line with a two-ounce sinker on the end just before he caught sight of his only child, six, then, 3, running out in front of him. The sinker caught the boy on the head. He was dead before his arrival at Cape Cod hospital.

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WANTS ACTION Nudge on Lattimore

at the time denouncing this as un-never had been a Communist, a true and saying the charge was sup- Communist sympathizer or a Soviet-ported by "no credible evidence." agent. He accused the subcommit-tee of allowing "stacked" evidence to be used against him.

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Mr. Lubell also his fingers to...

Sees Son er Century

im. The two of them, he learned, ved in Troy. The boss was a right-guy. He ent his chef his big car—with a hauffeur. And some \$10 bills to sweeten the trip. Jameison arrived here yesterday in high style.

The son is a car polisher at a local garage. A family man. Wife and two kids. Jameison met them all.

Only thing is, his former wife isn't too keen on a reconciliation. She had remarried, then her husband died. Now known as Mrs. Helen Vogel, she said she isn't going to see Jameison "unless he is changed a lot."

But he saw his son. "Boy, am I happy!" wiped the x-convict.

See Tom World-Telegr

Who

"My two big ride the subways... 1. The chair to a complete st sufficient room behind either to And listen to he... 2. The will or up narrow sta exchanging gossi son, 113 W. 75th

n the Good Old Days
by the United Press.
DUBLIN, N. H.—Shoes sold in Dublin for 50 cents a pair in 1777, according to old records.

TARRYTOWN
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Atty Gen. James P. McGranery
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Little Old NEW YORK BY ED SULLIVAN

The Chaplin Case

On Oct. 8, 1942, this column expressed its distaste for and suspicion of Charlie Chaplin. On that date, I'd received a postcard announcement that eight days later, Oct. 16, at Carnegie Hall, Chaplin and Orson Welles (who later confessed he'd been "suckered" in), would hold a rally launching the Artists' Front to Win the War. My column took the form of an Open Letter to then Lt. Gen. Dwight

Eisenhower,
Headquarters,
England.



Charlie Chaplin



Lillian Hellman

Stressing the fact that Chaplin was not speaking for the people of show business, the column concluded: "The one thing that Cpl. Chaplin and Cpl. Welles won't supply is blood. They'll do a lot of talking, but they won't be wounded. Kibitzers have automatic exemptions. Chaplin, America's unsolicited new adviser, did not even make one trip to entertain British troops. His experience with war has been confined to the newsreel theatres."

Eight days later, the meeting was held at Carnegie Hall. Non-citizen Chaplin orated: "Every self-respecting citizen in the United States wants a Second Front now." Talking of the Russians, he said: "It is a privilege and a pleasure to call them comrades." Norman Korwin phoned the Second Fronters from England; Rockwell Kent jeered the Allied armies; Lillian Hellman, Carl Van Doren, actor Sam Jaffe and Jan Struther spoke. There was a wire from Vice President Henry A. Wallace: "When artists unite to win a war, good men everywhere take heart." Chaplin praised President Roosevelt for releasing Earl Browder and "hoped he would prevent the deportation of Harry Bridges."

So, as a veteran campaigner against Charlie Chaplin, this column reported last week that Chaplin had been issued a reentry permit to the U. S., indeed had "held up his trip abroad until assured of it." Now, says Attorney-General Jim McGranery, regardless of that reentry permit, issued last July 17, the Immigration Department will hold Chaplin at Ellis Island upon his return, to determine whether he is eligible to return to this country. McGranery's office says that the U.S. challenge to Chaplin is easier when he's out of the country and trying to get back, a suggestion that a great nation had been stymied by one little man. Or perhaps suggesting that Commie sympathizers in Washington previously had blocked an outright action against Chaplin.

Chaplin's explanation of my 10-year feud with him has been "a hatred for him since he lampooned dictators in 'The Great Dictator.'" Just for the record, I checked up on my review of that picture and found this: "Five years ago, if Chaplin had prepared his message, Chaplin might have been accepted as a great prophet, but he dawdled and what he says already has been said over and over again. That is the reason 'The Great Dictator' is a disappointment. His 'going' is historically faulty." Actually his burn at N.Y. critics was rooted in the fact that in this picture he got first roasting from them in 25 years.

But read this concluding paragraph of my column about "The Great Dictator," into which I brought the name of then Msgr. Fulton Sheen. This was written Oct. 16, 1940: "What seemed to throw the picture off key for most of us was Chaplin's last speech to the audience, in which he expressed himself on such related themes as liberty and greed. This was a series of cliches. Perhaps if Chaplin had asked a Msgr. Fulton Sheen to sum up for him and prepare a brilliant summation, this last speech would not have been off key. What was needed here was a magnificent mind as constructionist. Chaplin said only the usual things and they fell flat."

McGranery finally is going to bring Chaplin's case into legal focus. Probably some of the testimony of the late John Garfield is the "new stuff" which McGranery's office relies upon. Obviously, Chaplin's miserable tactics in the Joan Barry case will be reshaped in the moral turpitude challenge of the Government. The country is entitled to the full facts and all the testimony. There should be no persecution of him, just as there should be no protection of him from high places. He's had enough protection.

Times

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Charlie Chaplin Barred from U.S. Pending Quiz

Comedian, on Trip Abroad, Still Not Citizen After Living Here for 40 Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The government ordered an inquiry today to decide whether Charlie Chaplin, now on his way to Europe, shall be barred from returning to the United States.

Atty. Gen. McGranery announced the action in the case of the English-born, four-time-married comedian, whose name has been associated with leftist causes and who once was investigated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

McGranery said he has told the Immigration and Naturalization Service to keep Chaplin out of the country, if and when he returns, until a hearing determines whether he is admissible under U.S. law.

Decline to Elaborate
The Justice Department declined to elaborate.

Under immigration laws an alien—Chaplin never has become a citizen, although he came to this country 40 years ago—can be refused entry into the country for moral turpitude or for political affiliations.

Chaplin was indicted on charges of violating the Mann Act, which forbids transporting a woman across a State line for immoral purposes, in 1944.

Adjudged Father
...mitted but the girl

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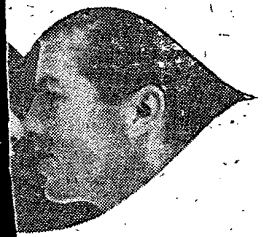
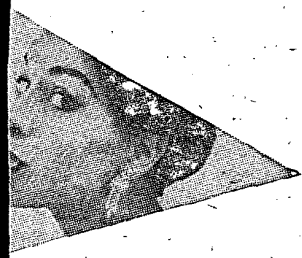
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39. DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1952



stick

Farmers Market Today

... With Mrs. Fred Beck

IT SEEMS that in this space recently we inadvertently made favorable and flattering reference to the work of one of the government's several departments.

The head of the department in question has written us a most gracious letter, thanking us for recognizing the department's work.

The only unusual thing about this is that, in addition to the original letter, the envelope contained five carbon copies, on very thin paper.

THAT somehow reminds me that Christmas is coming—and again the pleasant custom of Christmas-card-sending is something we should be considering.

It is only necessary to send one card to each of our friends.

The Paper Shop in The Farmers Market has a very fine selection of cards—and so does our Mr. Ray Brown, stationery specialist. Mr. Brown also designs and produces custom-made cards.

You won't, we suppose, but you could attend to this annual matter now.

Think about it. Look over our distinctive cards.

CHARLIE TAYLOR, the sausage man, proudly announces his first batch of SMOKED pork sausage for the season.

The addicts await this news each autumn.

Nixon Denounced

Eisenhower Defends Running Sen. Mundt Charges Red Sme

BY THE WATCHMAN

The furor over Sen. Richard M. Nixon's expense provided by Southern California supporters yesterday forth statements by Gen. Eisenhower backing up Nixon mate as an honest man, by Sen. Taft, by labeling Nixon's attackers as left wingers guilty of maneuver, by Sen. Knowland and by Nixon himself.

Meanwhile, the Democratic opposition, headed by Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell, sought to make political capital out of the revelation that Nixon received approximately \$16,000 during the last two years for extra expenses incurred for postage, travel and other public services that he felt should not be placed on the shoulders of the taxpayers.

However, Democratic Presidential Nominee Adlai Stevenson said in New York that condemnation of Nixon's use of the political expense fund "would be wrong" without "all the evidence."

General's Statement

Eisenhower, traveling aboard his special train, said:

Dana Smith, of Pasadena, to make a full report of this matter.

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Chicago Herald-American * Tues., Sept. 23, 1952-15

AS PEGLER SEES IT
Chaplin's Ties With
Red Groups Bared

BY WESTBROOK PEGLER

The decision of Attorney General James McGranery to prevent the return of Charlie Chaplin to the United States if he should be found guilty of "subversive tendencies" is the first honest show of initiative against the Red front of Hollywood by the Department of Justice in the entire campaign against the treason.

I take some pleasure in the timing of my pastoral on the subject of this fellow's rotten personal career which appeared just before Mr. McGranery's announcement of his intentions. I would like to say that I have met Chaplin only once, and that nothing ever has occurred to create any personal malice to complicate my objective detestation of a filthy character who is a menace to young girls and whose attitude toward the enemies of the United States is no matter of mere suspicion.

Chaplin's brutality to a pregnant young woman, whom he had lured to his mansion in Beverly Hills after he had observed her weakness from hunger and her frightened expression, is a classic work of art which is imputed to him by a cult of propagandists who find beauty in the sordid.

Hedda Hopper, the Hollywood gossip, told us in her recent book, "From Under My Hat," that Chaplin recounted with gusto the three days he spent with the girl and then complained peevishly of her impudence in returning to his home, although it seems obvious that she was hungry again by then, for Chaplin is notoriously stingy and probably gave her no money to go on with.

Court Establishes Paternity

This young woman later was sentenced to 90 days in jail for bothering Chaplin, the sentence being suspended on condition that she stay away from Beverly Hills. When she violated that condition by calling again, Chaplin called the police and this time she got an actual term of 30 days and went to jail where a prison doctor determined she was pregnant.

On her first arraignment, the time she got 90 days, as she turned away from the bar to leave the courtroom, broke, dazed and pregnant, a Beverly Hills policeman sidled up to her and gave her \$100 and a tourist ticket to New York. She asked the cop whether Chaplin had sent him with the money and the ticket. He wouldn't answer.

Later, in a trial, Chaplin's paternity was established and he was ordered by the court to pay a small sum for his baby's support.

The late Haldeman-Julius, a pro-Communist pamphleteer, who poured forth a stream of obscenity and anti-Christian propaganda from Girard, Kan., for many years, was an intimate friend of Chaplin at one stage of their sympathetic careers.

In one of his essays describing a visit to Chaplin's home during his brief dalliance with one of the three children whom Chaplin married, Haldeman-Julius made merry over a spectacle, the disgusting nature of which, of course, was not apparent to a fellow of his low character. Haldeman-Julius eventually was convicted of cheating on his income tax and sentenced to prison. He was found dead in his swimming pool soon afterward.

Mr. McGranery will permit this vile person to be - enter our country? I was second in command of 4 Chicago and proud to

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As to Chaplin's record of association with Communists, which may be held against him on his attempt to reenter the United States, there is abundant material. This includes a radio message sent from Chaplin's home, 1085 Summit dr., Beverly Hills, on Nov. 21, 1947, well after the war, be it noted, to Pablo Picasso, a notorious Spanish Communist and exile from Spain, living in Paris. The message read:

"Can you head committee of French artists to protest to American embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hans Eisler and simultaneously send me copy of protest for use here? Greetings."

Eisler Aided by Grant

Eisler was the Communist musician who was sneaked into the United States, thanks to the persistent, repeated intervention of Eleanor Roosevelt and Sumner Welles and others in the State Department. He was coddled by the so-called New School of Social Research, a Rockefeller Foundation project in New York, but finally exhausted his privileges and went back to Czechoslovakia where he became a functionary of the Kremlin's puppet government. Chaplin was a close friend and associate of Eisler in Hollywood. The Rockefeller Foundation gave a specific grant of \$25,000 for Eisler's "project," which was falsely represented as a class in music.

Chaplin was listed as a "sponsor" in the propaganda of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the Peoples' Radio Foundation and the American Continental Congress for World Peace, which was held in Mexico City. The first two of these were named in the attorney general's list of subversive organizations, and the so-called Continental Congress was condemned as a straight Communist front by the State Department and House committee.

Chaplin's name also showed up on the court brief filed by a group of Hollywood personalities in 1949 in favor of the notorious "Hollywood Ten." This was a group of writers and movie hacks who went to prison for contempt of Congress in refusing to give information.

Speaks at Second Front Rally

In October, 1942, The Daily Worker said Chaplin addressed as "comrades" a rally at Carnegie Hall, New York, to demand a second front to save Russian lives by the sacrifice of American lives. In this address, Chaplin praised Franklin D. Roosevelt because Roosevelt had released Earl Browder from prison. Directly on the subject of Communism he said:

"They say Communism may spread all over the world. And I say, 'So what?' The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves, who love duty and love life."

He also praised Harry Bridges, Communist commissar of the ports of the American West Coast, now under order of deportation.

Sponsors of this rally included Lillian Hellman, Carl Van Doren, I. F. Stone, a New York propagandist, and Rockwell Kent, all notorious figures.

On the journey to New York for this Communist rally, Chaplin brought along the young woman who later bore him the illegitimate baby. For this, he was indicted under the white slave act, but was acquitted.

Although Chaplin once remarked that he had been a "paying guest" of the United States during his 40 years here and made a point of his claim that he paid American income tax on money derived from other countries, the fact is that he did try to swindle the Treasury and, in 1932, in President Hoover's term, he was forced to pay a "tax deficiency" of \$1,174,000.

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 Read Westbrook Pegler Sunday in the Pictorial Review.

*Chaplin's
 situation
 Rea, C. ...*

Fair Enough Don't allow Charlie Chaplin
Jeanette MacDonald Scorne Chaplin
To scorn — By WESTBROOK PEGLER — back to U.S.

AMONG my souvenirs I have a copy of a letter "inviting" Miss Jeanette MacDonald, the singer and actress, who showed stout patriotism under pressure from the Communist left, to join the letterhead list of "sponsors" of the pro-Soviet demonstration at Carnegie Hall arranged by one of those ephemeral things called "Artists' Front To Win The War," in October, 1942.



Jeanette MacDonald

I find also a copy of Miss MacDonald's contemptuous reply inviting Charlie Chaplin to do his bit toward the entertainment of American and British soldiers in England and Orson Welles to join the army and fight the Fascists whom he hated with a noisy passion from afar. Chaplin and Welles treated Miss MacDonald's letter with the aloof silence that was characteristic of such vicarious warriors.

The letter to Miss MacDonald was signed by Sam Jaffe, chairman of the Artists' Front To Win The War. Chaplin's name stood at the top of the list, with the title of honorary chairman. Jaffe told Miss MacDonald that this front was organized to "support the President's stand on the urgency of a second front in 1942."

"Charles Chaplin, our honorary chairman, will speak," Jaffe wrote, "along with representative Elmer J. Holland, Jan Struther, Eillian Hellman, Carl Van Doren, I. P. Stone, and Morgo. Orson Welles will preside."

The "sponsors" named in the ensuing text included some notorious Communists and the usual tag-along names of fading "celebrities" who warmed their old bones in the bleak rays of the Roosevelt smile at some sacrifice of their dignity.

"We beg you to add your name as sponsor," Jaffe wrote. "The cause is great and the moment is critical. I know that Charles Chaplin and Orson Welles join me in making this plea to you."

This letter bore at the bottom, left, the trademark of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, then a CIO Communist-front union, which by the way, had received substantial encouragement from

Marshall Field, the silly political top who was then flouncing in his Red paper called PM, equally well-known as PU. Incidentally, William Benton, the Connecticut senator now a candidate for re-election, was another founding father of this thing which died of its own poison after a loathsome career.

Miss MacDonald's reply said: "Don't you think it presumptuous of your group to assume the role of army leaders and war strategists? My husband, Captain Gene Raymond, is at present on duty in the Army Air Force, 97th Bombardment Group, in England. He participated in the brilliant raid over Dieppe and Rouen, and in all probability, in the most recent raids over Lille."

"For Mr. Chaplin's genius as an entertainer I have such profound respect that I have not yet given up hope that he will find it in his heart to go to England or even Russia where he could bring joy and laughter to soldiers returning, hot-crazed and exhausted. Oh, what power to save lies within his grasp."

Chaplin, however, did not find this within his heart as Miss MacDonald should have been able to foresee from the vaguest knowledge of the man's nature, which will be scrutinized by an old acquaintance—Rupert Hughes, the author, in a later paragraph.

"As for Mr. Welles," Miss MacDonald continued, "I hope he will find it in his conscience to join our armed forces overseas. There he can actively participate in the great second front which he so patriotically advocates, and may God's blessings go with him."

Mr. Welles was informally reported to have been deterred in the draft for physical reasons, although that, of course, is a private matter. However, there were many opportunities for determined men as ferocious in their hatred of the Fascist beast as Orson Welles appeared to be, to take a hand in the slaughter of the foul aggressor in other armies, in the underground and at sea, none of which, however, appealed to the fastidious bellicosity of Mr. Welles.

MR. HUGHES, in his testimony before the House committee on un-American activities, ran on as follows:

"Charlie Chaplin wouldn't go across the street to a USO entertainment during the war when Bob Hope and everyone was flying all over the country—wouldn't cross the street, I

have known him since 1922. He was a Communist then and was fought Communism."

Parnell Thomas, the chairman of the committee, asked how a rich man who owed all his material success to a capitalist nation could become a Communist.

"Charlie was a very poor boy in the slums of London," Hughes replied. "His father apparently deserted his mother. She lost her mind and when Charlie was rich she came over here and died. He said a very pathetic thing: My mother went to the insane asylum fearing that I was dying of starvation. Now I am rich and famous but I can't tell her because she won't understand it. He had great bitterness."

"Now Eastman, who is an anti-Stalinist and, I think, anti-Communist now, came out to live with Charlie. Charlie picks up culture through his glands. He hasn't read anything. He thought Communism was smart. I fought him for years. He thought it was the smart thing and all of them thought it was the intellectual thing to do. I said one time: 'Charlie, you are rich. The individual poor man can die of starvation on your doorstep and you would kick him off.'"

"He said: 'Yes, I have been poor. I hate the dirty unwashed. He refused to appear on a program that would have brought from \$35,000 to \$50,000 for the relief of starvation in eastern Europe. Forty cents would save a child from dying for one week. I said: 'But, Charlie, if you don't come up, we won't get the money.'"

"He said: 'Oh, if they would only recognize the Soviet government.'"

Hughes wheedled and Chaplin stood fast because he said personal appearances "embarrassed" him.

Finally, so reads the record, Hughes said:

"Charlie, I have known of some pretty rotten people but I consider you the most hardened person I have ever known. You wouldn't walk into a room and talk a few minutes to raise \$5 to \$6 thousand dollars to save the lives of these starving children."

Hughes testified that he had positive knowledge that Chaplin had been a Communist since 1922.

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 Westbrook Pegler's column is a regular feature of the Boston Sunday Advertiser.

Career of Chaplin, 'Man Without Country,' Who Spurns U.S. Citizenship

Actor Likes Little of Nation Where He Made Fortune

By DICK O'CONNOR

"I am a citizen of the world," crowed Charlie Chaplin a few years ago, implying that he owed allegiance neither to England, the country of his birth, nor France, where his press agents once claimed he was born among the ancient spires of Fountainsbleau, nor the United States, where he became the wealthiest comedian in history.

Chaplin had always been a citizen of the world... the little world of Charles Spencer Chaplin, a one-man universe where his whim was law.

Now, having sailed to England with the threat that he may not be allowed to re-enter the United States, he finds himself a man without a country. Austerity England would not be to the taste of a man who loves fine food and luxurious living; what gourmet can find

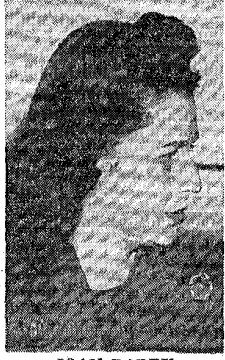
LOVES U. S. IN PARTS

For Charlie Chaplin, citizen of the world, man without a country, admirer of Communist Russia, has a great love for the United States, or parts thereof... its currency, its box-offices, its United States mint, Fort Knox, its teenage girls, its tolerance for men of talent.

Forty-two years ago he landed in New York, a wide-eyed young man of 21. He was imported along with the "Night in a Music Hall" act, in which he played a drunk leaning out of a box and insulting the performers, a la Christopher Sly—a role he never ceased playing offstage. He had been born in the Limehouse district of London, where children, drunks and wharf rats fight for supremacy. His parents were "theatricals," poor and unsung, displaced persons of the English music-halle.



CHARLIE CHAPLIN
'A Citizen of the World'



JOAN BARRY
Principal in Paternity Case

partnership with Douglas Fairbanks sr. and Mary Pickford in United Artists.

Yes, America had been good to him. It gave him a fortune in exchange for his undeniable talent, four wives, and a baronial home in Beverly Hills.

NEVER SOUGHT CITIZENSHIP

Until he began making loud noises in praise of Russia, Americans took little notice of the fact that he had roosted here for decades but never attempted to become an American citizen.

It was during World War II that the country began to wonder where his loyalty—if any—resided. Although...

view Chaplin as he left the Russian ship, but he brushed them aside, snarling:

"I see we are in the power of the American Gestapo."

When the wife of Soviet Diplomat Maxim Litvinov visited Hollywood she naturally was entertained by Chaplin and returned to Russia bearing photographs autographed by him and praising the glories of that land.

Government investigators found that his name was plastered over a dozen Communist front organizations, despite his reluctance to part with money for such trivia as his employees' wages.

"I am not a Communist, I am a peacemonger," was the way he explained such affiliations.

Long before Chaplin boarded the Queen Elizabeth last week, most Americans were heartily sick of their ill-mannered guest. He was the man who came to dinner and stayed for the golden wedding celebration.

WONT BE CITIZEN

Last year an English film critic, interviewing him in Hollywood, asked him if he intended to become an American citizen. He snapped:

"I never will. It would be asking me to swear to do something I might not want to do, give my allegiance to something I might not believe in.

"If I MUST pledge my loyalty it must be to England."

And his native England was

anything but overwhelmed by this reluctant compliment.

When he left this country he was not intending to exile himself. Life is good here to throw it over to an un-merry England. But he got that while it is difficult for a man to be de-

ceived no cries of welcome from England.

Even the Russian press has not come bounding to his rescue; even that vast land is not big enough for two egos the size of Chaplin's and Stalin's. There's always a deserted island, but who wants to play Robinson Crusoe without an audience?

Chaplin may be a man without a country shortly. In his mid-ocean lemna, he re-

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER AND NATURALIZATION

great hunger for fame, wealth and respectability. Under his shy elfin manner there lurked the ego of a Napoleon.

HUNGERS SATISFIED

The United States satisfied his various hungers in full measure. A scant half-dozen years after he arrived, he was rich and famous.

Not much longer, and he was leading the sex life of a Solomon. Mack Sennett recruited him for his crew of Merry Andrews, and little Charlie soon towered over such colleagues as Ford Sterling, Fatty Arbuckle, Chester Conklin, Ben Turpin, Mabel Normand.

In 1918, Chaplin quit Sennett and began producing his own films. "Shoulder Arms" and "The Kid" put him into the postwar class of millionaires.

In the early twenties he was probably the most loved man in America.

To millions he was the epitome of the little man overwhelmed by life, the eternal underdog. His ugly-duckling waddle, his wistful smile and foolishly twitching mustache became world famous.

OPINIONS DIVERGED

People thought of him as an unworldly elf.

Those who knew him in Hollywood, who worked with and for him, had a much different view.

They knew him as a man with a steel-trap mind and a steel-trap purse. Producing, directing and starring in his own films, he was a tyrant who made minor players quiver under his lashing criticism.

He had no more pity for a hungry actor than Nero for a Roman guttersnipe. The man who knew the tender mercies of Limehouse streets made his servants perform like a drill team. Woe and a week's salary to the footman who dropped an ashtray!

Chaplin's great throbbing pity for the underdog did not extend to his own employes, who were paid partly in cash and partly in the privilege of working for a genius.

CONVINCED OF GENIUS

Chaplin was convinced of his genius. He spoke of it often, with such a glowing modesty that strangers sometimes thought he was talking about his twin brother.

Little Charlie was such a big genius that he couldn't stand to

NEXT BRIDE '16

His next bride, Lita Grey, was also 16. That marriage provided him with two sons, Charles and Sidney, and an aftermath of long legal wrangling over a property settlement and custody of the children.

He married Paulette Goddard when she was in her early twenties, and Hollywood chortled at the way she tortured his purse-strings and collected diamonds at his expense. Paulette had to go. She was too worldly-wise.

It was Chaplin's treatment of a Hollywood waif named Joan Barry that convinced his staunchest admirers that he was more wolf than elf. He had the aspiring actress arrested when she dared to knock on his door with a complaint that he had left her pregnant. Not only that, he tried to have her

ruined out of the state so she would not remind him of his boyish derelictions.

The result was that he was tried in federal court, and acquitted, on charges of violating the Mann Act and depriving Miss Barry of her civil rights. Later, however, a local jury decided that Chaplin was the father of her child and ordered him to provide support.

MARRIES AGAIN

In the middle of this entanglement he married Oona O'Neill, the daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill, who has never been reconciled to the fact.

Meanwhile, Chaplin was building his multimillion dollar fortune as a film magnate.

He became one of the richest men in Hollywood through his

strategy was not his line, he clamored for the United States to open a second front long before it was militarily possible.

Later he explained that his second-front blathering was fostered by natural concern for "our ally, Russia."

SLAPS AT AMERICA

In May of 1946 the amateur strategist and the late John Garfield attended a very exclusive soiree aboard a Russian tanker in Long Beach harbor. The fraternizers saw a Russian film titled "The Bear" and were allowed to shake hands with Konstantin Simonov, the Russian novelist and playwright, who has since become Stalin's No. 1 trumpet in the propaganda chorus.

Officers of the United States Customs Service sought to inter-

ADVERTISEMENT



JOSEPH MARTIN

An attendance of some 1800 is expected in the combined Pacific and Sierra states to attend tonight's rally. All rental property owners and managers in this area have been invited to attend tonight's rally. William A. Walters, of Los Angeles, president of the conference, said the organization, it was announced, will combat socialistic ideas and fight the free enterprise system at state and national levels.

Cal. Apt. Owners Meet Warned on Socialism

Los Angeles Times, Sept. 22, 1952. A day and that the pilot, Lt. Col. Dr. Laurence E. Morehouse, the associate professor of physical education at Southern California State College, crashed the plane safely after circling the field for half an hour. Twelve persons aboard the plane were not injured. The dead in the car were identified as Clark Dickie, 58, his wife, Mrs. Dickie, 52; their daughter, Fay, 30, and Mrs. Dickie's mother, Mrs. Catherine Blank, 77.

DR. MOREHOUSE HONORED
Los Angeles Times, September 22, 1952. H-A-9 & Express

Plane Tears Off Top Of Auto, Kills 4
Death Crash

MADISON WIS., Sept. 22—A low-flying Air Force C-47 plane crashed today, tearing off the top of a car traveling along a highway bordering Madison. Four persons were killed and four injured.

By International News Service

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Cal. Apt. Owners Meet Warned on Socialism

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at state and national levels.

he organization, it was announced
by William A. Walters, of Los Angeles,
president of the conference. All rental
property owners and managers in this
area have been invited to attend tonight's rally
at the combined Pacific and Sierra
ballrooms of the new hotel.

EXPECT 1800

An attendance of some 1800 is



JOSEPH MARTIN

O. P. Floor leader, Here

Death Crash Plane Tears Off Top Of Auto, Kills 4

By International News Service

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 22.—A low-flying Air Force C-47 plane tore off the top of a car traveling along a highway bordering Madison's Truax airfield and four members of a Milwaukee family perished in the freak accident. Airfield officials said the plane's landing gear was damaged during the accident late yesterday

and that the pilot, Lt. Col. Sam Wicker, crash-landed the plane safely after circling the field for half an hour. Twelve persons aboard the plane were not injured.

The dead in the car were identified as Clark Dickie, 58; his wife, Elsei, 52; their daughter, Fay, 30; and Mrs. Dickie's mother, Mrs. Catherine Blank, 77.

Los Angeles Times & Express
Monday, September 22, 1952
A-9
H

DR. MOREHOUSE HONORED

Dr. Laurence E. Morehouse, associate professor of physical education at the University of Southern California, received word today of his election as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in recognition of his standing as a scientist in the field of physiology and its relation to health and physical education.

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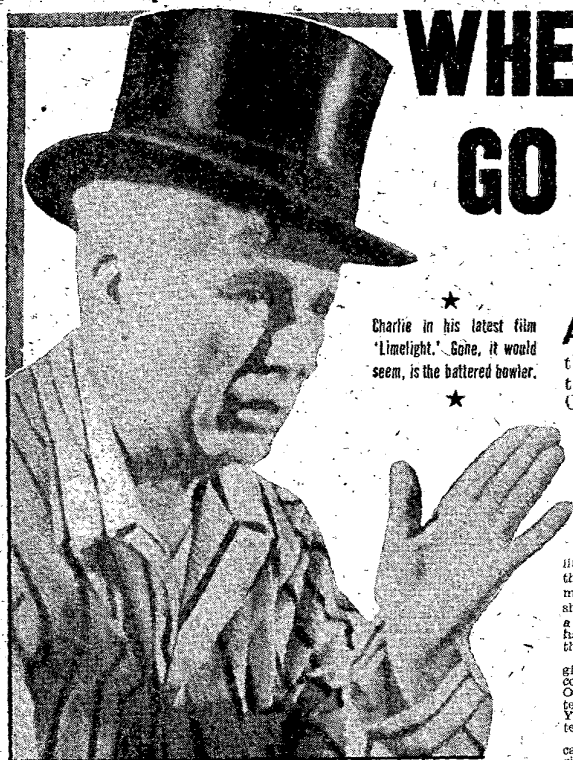
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WHERE DOES CHAPLIN GO FROM HERE?

By William Herbert



★
Charlie in his latest film 'Limelight.' Gone, it would seem, is the battered bowler.
★

ASK anybody in Britain over thirty what they think of Charlie Chaplin and the chances are they will go all misty-eyed and say:

"The greatest film artist of them all."

Yet millions of Americans will be saying: "Good riddance!"

When Sir Laurence Olivier was knighted columnist Cholly Knickerbocker jeered: "Chaplin's envy was incalculable. He thought he'd be the next English actor to receive this honour."

Five years ago Chaplin sent a telegram to the Communist artist Picasso. Only a few weeks ago film columnist Hy Gardner phoned Chaplin on a radio programme he runs and publicly quizzed him about alleged connections with French Communists.

Chaplin is suing him and the radio company for slander, asking £1,000,000 damages.

In 1950 Roman Catholic War Veterans got a televised revival of Chaplin's old silent films barred on

twelve days Chaplin had wed for the fourth time—Oona O'Neill—another child bride. She was eighteen.

All Chaplin's brides have been young enough to be his daughters and at each of the weddings he has had to resist to criticism.

There are signs that Chaplin is taking notice of his unpopularity. For instance, during the shooting of 'Limelight'—in which he chose British actress Claire Bloom to star opposite him—he allowed reporters and photographers on the set. That was a concession he had never made before.

He lives very quietly these days, spending most of his spare time with his family, playing tennis or visiting the local theatre club.

With the preview of 'Limelight' only a matter of days off, Chaplin is still working hard on the film, exhausting himself and his associates.

And the theme? It is about a clown once famous but now old who is afraid he has forgotten how to make people laugh.



Has he the answer to Malan? THE MAN WHO WON'T GIVE IN

THE knowatis said no White European would do anything so crazy.

But Robin Hudson heard them out and smiled. He reminded them that he has no intention of being dismissed by the Malan Government as "just another harmless Englishman gone wrong."

Badly wounded at Durkirk and in the Far East, this Guards' Brigade chaplain stricken with malaria was put ashore in Cape town ten years ago.

He reached District Six in Capetown—a slice of the underworld calculated to impress itself on any newcomer.

He applied for a living and was given the parish of St. Mark's in the poorest, meanest, most overcrowded slum, corner of South Africa, where nearly 250,000 coloured people herd together in conditions worse than any farmyard.

He took an apartment in a narrow, squalid street. He was not to know until he answered the first knock at his door that night—that his rooms were sandwiched between a shebeen, where illicit liquor was sold after hours and a brothel.

He had a nameplate made, fixed it himself on the street-level front door. The shebeen and the brothel went out of business.

next and he engaged the stiffs to help him start his work.

Setting himself a fifteen-hour working day, he canvassed the parish for more workers; he sold them Christianity—with a punch.

A punch that was in time to include a well-found gymnasium, a social club, dance hall, sports centre, school, a free-meal canteen, a church. They would build the lot themselves.

Schooling for Capetown's coloured kiddies was officially compulsory, but had never been enforced.

He said: "You can't expect youngsters with half-empty bellies to want to learn!"

So he fed them first. Then, discovering that a seventy-five per cent of the local coloured population suffered from malnutrition, he fed young and old, extended his school, catered for pupils up to the age of seventy-five.

Slowly, he transformed the scene; in District Six today no colour-bar exists; the gangs are no longer active.

Before he became rector of St. Mark's, coloured hoodlums haunted the alleyways, waiting for the unwary.

He roped most of them

in, as voluntary helpers, the rest just disappeared, helped on their way out by former fellow-gangsters!

Today, in St. Mark's church, white, black and brown men and women mix freely, take Communion together, an unheard-of thing anywhere else in South Africa.

In these epic ten years this ex-Army padre has been molested only twice, by dazed, crazed youngsters whose pin-point eyes told their own sordid story.

So he swooped on the drug-peddlers and put them out of business.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist Government of Dr. Malan and his supporters refuse to make a financial grant to help the parish of St. Mark's.

They regard this forty-five-year-old rector with a mixture of contempt and pity.

And this ex-padre knows what they say of him and smiles quietly.

But Robin Hudson, saviour and miracle-maker of Capetown's District Six, is very happy these days. He says he will be happier by far when he has succeeded in obtaining a better deal for the African coloured folk. And nothing will stop him.

Warren Armstrong

★
TODAY Charlie Chaplin discussed his plans with me. And first, he made it very plain that retirement from films is not in his mind, not even if his film career were crowned by the selection of "Limelight" for the Royal Film Show.

He has not definitely decided yet how long he will stay in Britain or whom he will visit. And he had nothing to say when I asked him: "Will you ever become an American citizen?"

That is a sore point with Charlie. Once, when under heavy fire from critics who pointed out that he had lived in the U.S. for thirty years and made a fortune over here, he snapped back:

"Four fifths of my family is American. Isn't it dictatorial to tell me how to arrange my pattern of life?"

Maybe Chaplin—baiting and it has become almost a blood sport in America—is a reflection of the nation for forgetting how to laugh at itself. Once Americans wallowed in Charlie's burlesques of themselves and their habits. They loved him, too, for championing the Little Man.

But nowadays his pictures are all but boycotted and he himself is sniped at, smeared and censured.

★
LAST year in Memphis, Tennessee, the censor banned his film, "City Lights" because, he said, Chaplin was the "enemy of Godliness in all its forms."

★
Oona: Chaplin's fourth wife. She was eighteen. And the marriage is still going strong after nine years.

★
The grounds that he had been listed in 1949 by the Un-American Activities Committee as "having followed or appeased some of the Communist Party propaganda."

★
Columbist Westbrook Pagler, America's champion guitar singer, particularly dislikes Chaplin and in the past has headlined his column: "Departure of Chaplin won't leave us blue."

★
Feiler accuses Chaplin of returning American hospitality with impudence, ingratitude and notorious contempt for the moral standards.

★
BUT marking criticisms have followed Chaplin all through his long sojourn in America.

★
They began when the powerful women's clubs objected to his marrying seventeen-year-old starlet Mildred Harris thirty-four years ago.

★
His second marriage four years after Mildred divorced him in 1920 was to Lita Grey. The bride was sixteen at the time.

★
This marriage lasted just under three years and Chaplin remained a bachelor for nine years before taking Funielle Goddard as his third bride in 1936.

★
For six years they remained man and wife. There followed a divorce in 1942 and in a year and

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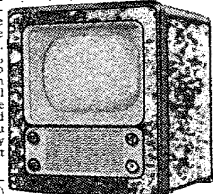
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Rex North

HOW BIG IS THE WEATHER FORTUNE?

I KNOW it is the end of the holiday season—and you are broke.

I know that school fees are due, and sportsport Rab. Butler, that flint-hearted Chancellor of the Exchequer, has so ruled that overdrafts are as difficult to come by as orchids on a hedgerow.

I know the tax man is a meanie, and the cost of living soars upwards like a comet.

But I still want thirty-six people with fifty pounds to blue. The fifty pounds will last four hours.

That is £12 10s. 0d. an hour, and 4s. 6d. a minute.

After 240 minutes of colossal extravagance there will be nothing to show for it. Only the memory of a thrill.

That is why I want thirty-six fifty quids.

IDEA

THE London Federation of Boys' Clubs are short of cash. And to raise some they have had the bright idea of hiring a Comet. Thirty-six people can have a four-hour trip round Europe on it—for fifty smackers each.

Want to come? Then let me see the colour of your money. The kids want to make a profit. I want to help them. And if you hate the thought of flying, let me have the cash and one of the youngsters will get the kick of a lifetime occupying the seat you have paid for.

SOCIETY NOTE: Lady Saverlake (Edwin's wife) has been turned to expect a visit from the stork—in duplicate. The patter of four little feet is a distinct possibility.

YOU have dreamed of howler-batted little fellow with umbrella he always is) who knocks at your door, and says that uncle in Australia has died leaving you a million pounds. And about a thousand times since birth you have almost thought of that simple idea—like putting a crinkle in a hairpin—that makes an effortless fortune. All of us envy easy money. That is why I think the Weatherby family are out of this world. One

SEWN UP

IF you think that they haven't got the racing business sewn up, consider that Francis Weatherby is secretary of the Jockey Club with cousin Bill as his assistant.

The big boy in National Hunt racing is Peter Weatherby.

I tried to find out how much the Weatherby family make out of the Turf. Nothing doing.

"It is a private family

business," I was informed. Publicity is not welcomed.

SIGNED

RANDOLPH Churchill has been signed up to introduce celebrities on an American TV network. A hefty pot of dollars is involved.

But if I know my Randolph, his sharply defined ego would be more satisfied if people somewhere, anywhere, would vote him back to the House of Commons with his pa.

EXPERIMENT

HERE'S a fellow with ferret, but whether it is potty or not I would not know.

Trinidad-born Donald Heywood—he is fifty-one—is starting a new sort of band. He reckons it will be a riot.

With great originality, the maestro has decided against musical instruments of any sort.

Instead, all his musicians must be good-looking and have voices. There will be twenty of them, and each voice will represent an instrument.

The bloke imitating a piano is in for a bit of a trying time!

FEMININE NOTE

Through such falsies, Someone has now invented an inflatable brassiere. Be a bit of a shock though, when girl friend goes off bang after an embrace.

ABSENT

SOMEONE in Scarborough has had a brainwave. He has started a "Disillusioned's Club."

Membership is open to anyone who has long admired some star and then experienced a great let-down on meeting them in the flesh.

I was going to join this week when I turned up to meet Bob Hope at a Press conference before his Palladium opening.

Everyone was there except Bob Hope. He said he was "Too busy."

As a matter of fact he was too busy. And since he hadn't been consulted about the conference, he was entitled to be.

TALKER

THERE isn't the slightest doubt that Tom O'Brien, Member of Parliament for N.W. Nottingham, is a nice chap.

He is the sort of nice chap who lies about his age to get in the Army and fight, a chap who will go out of his way to do a kind turn.

I am told he is to be the next president of the T.U.C. Heaven-help them!

Less Even drop of first by

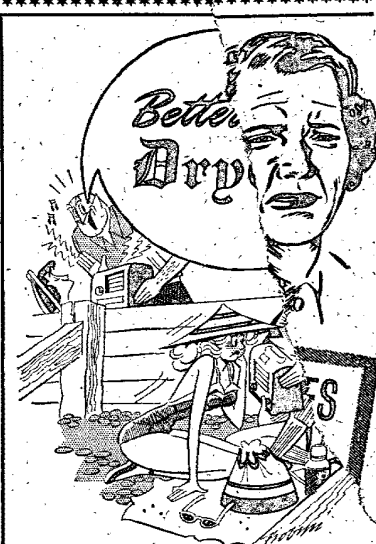
CORNER CA SPIKE HUGHES

ANG CROSBY: At the End of the field. "Just a Little waving Way." Bruns-folk 04970.

With his younger leagues getting progressively gloomier every day, Bing Crosby gets more cheerful.

Love is a gay thing to Bing and both these numbers have appropriately bright accompaniments provided by Grady Martin and his Slew Foot Five.

And just to add to the general air of gaiety, Bing trots out his famous whistling.



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A MEXICAN'S POINT OF VIEW

By ARMANDO CAMACHO

Flag-waving has been used so much by demagogues and aspiring dictators that whenever a fellow-countryman takes it upon himself to raise a standard and start bellowing in a stentorian voice, our first reaction is distrust.

We agree with Dorothy Thompson. Charlie Chaplin belongs to the world. What else can you feel except gratitude toward a man who, for a while, can make you forget your own troubles; that harsh reality is always stifling; a man who, for a while, can cause us to laugh... the kind laugh of understanding and compassion?

If Mr. McGranery is seeking publicity, he can rest assured that he is getting plenty, though it will not carry him with Chaplin or McCarthy who are making what is right seem hateful.

That Charlie Chaplin did not go to the trouble of naturalizing himself a citizen of the United States... so what? The United States are big enough to realize that Charlie Chaplin belongs to all the little, perplexed people of the world. Genius is universal. That Charlie Chaplin made millions in the United States... did he hurt anybody? We imagine that his taxes—regardless of his nationality—helped the Federal government jog along. We are certain, regardless of his nationality, that he was useful in building up the film industry of the United States.

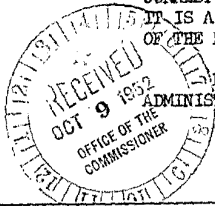
That Charlie Chaplin is a communist... this floors us. If the champion of the underdog—rugged non-conformist and individualist—can be suspected of endorsing regimented life, we conclude that fear deprives his judges of discernment.

We know the people of the United States will repudiate such pettiness.

Armando's views are genuine & probably represent Latin American opinion. Why think we as a Nation are getting hysterical as he says "so what"

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McGranery Clarifies His Plan to Deport 100



ATTY. GEN. McGRANERY is caught by camera in prayer-like pose as he tells of plan to deport underworld figures.—AP.

Washington—(AP)—A Justice Department blueprint for deporting scores of underworld hoodlums, subversives and other undesirables was taken off the drawing boards today and put into action.

Figuratively speaking, some 100 persons, according to an estimate by Atty-Gen. James P. McGranery, were ticketed for expulsion from the United States.

McGranery told a news conference late yesterday that proceedings looking toward exclusion orders have been started in the past week against a half dozen figures in the underworld and organized crime. Some, he said, have records dating back to the bootleg era of the 1920's and the gangland days of Al Capone's Chicago mob.

His goal, McGranery said, is "to restore the dignity of citizenship in the United States and strike at the roots of organized crime in America."

He told newsmen he is preparing exclusion cases against "close to 100" persons, believed to have misused their acquired American citizenship or residence to engage in illegal activities.

The program, McGranery said, also covers Communists who got American citizenship by fraudulent concealments and "the unsavory characters who have continued to be aliens technically as well as in the broader sense."

THE DRIVE to deport alien Communists will continue, he emphasized.

Justice Department officials said that, in addition to the cases already inaugurated, including a proceeding to strip gambler Frank Costello of his citizenship and deport him, a large batch of other expulsion pickups are "in the works." Numerous additional arrests within the next few weeks were indicated.

In response to a question, McGranery disclaimed any political implications in his announced program. He said it was something he had had in mind for a long time—in some cases since before he became attorney general last May.

One reporter asked McGranery why so many alien or naturalized hoodlums had operated for years without any effort being made to deport them.

The attorney general replied, "Some of them have controlled political machines." He declined to say whether such machines were Republican or Democratic.

In a formal statement about his exclusion program, McGranery is mentioned in the same paragraph as Frank Costello, ticketed for de-

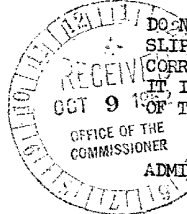
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By WILL From The Washing neuroses? Put quotations and couple of out out by Service. The au haired yo June Bing College ma but in Ed she's co-at Inside St Redlich o

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BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OCT 3 1952

Charlie Chaplin

For more than a generation, Charlie Chaplin has been a leading comedian of the world. No one has made more people laugh. Millions have crowded into theaters knowing some good laughs, a lot of them, were assured.

Charlie Chaplin as a suspect, one who may have violated the immigration laws of the United States, is out of character. There is no fun for anyone in such a situation. In the first place, it is difficult to think of Charlie as an alien. He has been in this country 42 years and he has been closely identified with the American motion picture business through most of its development. Not a few of those who have laughed at Chaplin antics have resented the fact that Charlie has never asked citizenship in the country in which he has become wealthy. But that is no crime.

During the past several years there have been reports that Charlie has been sympathetic to Red causes. He has denied he was a Communist and nothing has been produced, publicly, that linked him, specifically, with those wishing Communist control of this country. The Un-American Activities Committee took a close look at Hollywood and Charlie was one of those who came under investigation.

And there has been a federal investigation of Charlie, also, in a case growing out of the paternity suit in which the comic was adjudged the father of a child born to Joan Barry. A jury acquitted him of Mann Act violation.

Chaplin recently settled for England with his wife and four children, and this absence from the country has given Justice Department officials an opportunity to force him to come back the hard way. His re-entry permit can be declared invalid if it can be shown that on moral grounds or because of Communist affiliations he is unworthy of admission. His legal status is just the same as that of a person who has never been in this country, except that no quota limitation is involved.

If the Justice Department is merely making a grandstand play because of Chaplin's prominence and the public concern about Communism, that is unfortunate. Such treatment is unfair. If there is a tightening up all along the line and Chaplin is getting the same treatment accorded everyone else against whom complaints have been made by well-intentioned persons that is something else. The American people should be told, soon, enough of the facts to permit an informed opinion as to whether there is any persecution in the Chaplin case.

McGranery Clarifies His Plan to Deport 100

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In a formal statement about his exclusion program, McGranery is mentioned in the same paragraph as Frank Costello, ticketed for de-

naturalization and eventual deportation, and Comedian Charles Chaplin, British subject who has had a 40-year multimillion-dollar movie career in this country.

Chaplin's private life has included four marriages and a 1944 indictment under the Mann Act, which forbids transportation of a woman across a state line for immoral purposes. He was acquitted of the Mann Act charges.

CHAPLIN, now 63, went to Europe on a visit last month. The Justice Department announced that, when he seeks re-entry, he will be subjected to a detailed Immigration Service examination to determine if he is eligible for readmission.

McGranery, an ardent Catholic layman who was made a knight-companion in the Order of St. Gregory by Pope Pius XII in 1935, became slightly incoherent in discussing the Chaplin case. He said:

"My own feeling about men so highly publicized and who show so contemptible a regard for the high state of womanhood—and then he decided not to finish the sentence."

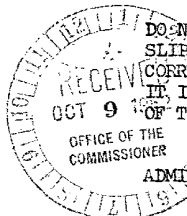
However, noting that Chaplin has been "publicly charged," among other things, with being a Communist, McGranery added:

"If what has been said about him is true, he is in my judgment an unsavory character. No harm can come from a fair hearing, and if he can meet the standards of our laws, he will be re-admitted."

In London Chaplin told reporters: "I do not wish to comment on these vague accusations which, strangely enough, McGranery has seen fit to publicize while I am 3,000 miles away from the United States. I regret that through proper channels I applied for and was given a re-entry permit by the U. S. Government."

Turning aside from the field of what he described as "the ungrateful recipients of American hospitality," McGranery said he had never investigated Senator Richard M. Nixon's \$18,000 special expense fund, raised by California constituents of the Republican vice-presidential nominee.

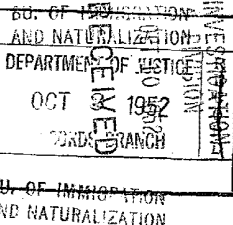
McGranery said he had no plans to do so. He left unanswered a question whether there might be an investigation after the Nov. 4 election.



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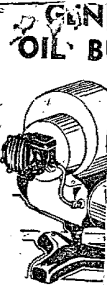
Miss Helene Warner of Middle- wtd, president, will preside at the meeting. This is the 150th anniversary year at Bradford. Plans will be made for the clubs art in this celebration. Mrs. Jewelyn Powell, director, and Mrs. A. Raymond Andrews, vice- president, are in charge of ar- rangements. Others on the board are Mrs. Phillip C. Pearson Jr., Westport, secretary; Mrs. Robert A. Rich- ds, Hamden, treasurer; direc- ts, Mrs. Oscar H. Roos, Ham- p; Mrs. Llewellyn Powell, West- rford; Mrs. J. P. Driscoll, w Canaan; Mrs. Richard wdgren, Fairfield; Miss Jayne His, Waterbury; Mrs. Joseph T. Graham, Bristol, and Miss Es- y Stanley, New Britain. for further information or nsportation call Mrs. Andrews, terside Ln., West Hartford, 2589.

TEND CONFERENCE Three members of the Hart- n Woman's Club have returned in the New England Confer- e of Federated Women's Clubs last week at the Marshall ase, York Harbor, Me., where y were delegates. They are: s. Everett A. Piester, club pres- nt; Mrs. Harold E. Barnes, rman of the garden circle, Mrs. Thomas S. Sterrett, or advisor to the Junior Club.

L'S GIRLS CLUB The September meeting of the s's Girls Club will be held on rsday, Sept. 25. Dinner will served in the lounge at 5:45 B., after which there will be a nness meeting.

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Hon. James V. Mc Spahery,
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 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(b)(6)

M'Granery To Decide On Chaplin

By THOMAS J. FOLEY
 International News Service Staff

WASHINGTON (INS) — A top United States Immigration official said yesterday Attorney General M'Granery himself "undoubtedly" will make the final decision as to whether comedian Charlie Chaplin will be allowed to re-enter this country.

M'Granery, who has described Chaplin as "an unsavory character," has personally interested himself in the case. He promised a thorough inquiry into Chaplin's "fitness" to come back to the United States and said the case would be handled as an "original entry."

LIKE OTHER ALIENS

Except for the final decision, Justice Department spokesmen said Chaplin, a British subject, will be treated like every other alien who arrives on U. S. shores for the first time with the intention of living here. Ordinarily, the Board of Immigration Appeals has the final say.

Because of the actor's colorful life and the intricacies of immigration procedure, the process of finding out about Chaplin's fitness to re-enter the country may mean a long period of detention on Ellis Island for the comedian.

Chaplin, who is now in Britain, has maintained he applied for and was given a re-entry permit by the government before he sailed. However M'Granery said this is not an agreement nor guarantee of re-entry but only a recognition that he once has been here.

TO ELLIS ISLAND

As soon as his ship docks in New York, officials of the steamship line will see that he and other aliens are taken to Ellis Island aboard the Immigration Service's own ferry.

Then an official called a primary Immigration Inspector immediately decides whether a special inquiry should be made. In the case of Chaplin, this inquiry probably will be automatic unless the Attorney General suddenly decides to drop the matter.

If confidential information is involved in the basis of the inquiry, the Immigration Service can decide the case without a hearing. The reason given for this is that disclosure of the information or its sources in a hearing would be prejudicial to the best interests of the country.

Attorney Gen M'Granery
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Att. General:

We all know the Charlie Chaplin story, & it reeks of filth, & rotteness.

A man is either for America or against it, there is no half way.

Boys who love this country have to are dying for it. He does nothing that makes no difference that this immoral pervert paid taxes.

We also gave to many Communist organizations & was Gebardt Eislers staunch backer.

Let's give him his hot, keep him out & make room in his stead for some poor devil who is dying to come here & be a good citizen.

Sincerely
 (over) Mrs. B. Wertz

3 YEAR DETENTION

This is what happened in the Ellen Knauf case. The Czechoslovakian woman was kept on Ellis Island and prevented from entering the country for nearly three years because she was accused of being a Communist in Europe. The case finally ended in her favor.

While on Ellis Island, Chaplin will stay in one of three types of housing—a dormitory for men, a private room, or a family apartment. However, officials said the last is highly unlikely because members of an alien's family who already are citizens, as Chaplin's are, usually are not permitted to stay with the individual.

The board of inquiry hearing usually starts within a day or two of the decision to hold the hearing—if the information is available. These hearings last anywhere from an hour to a week, depending on how much and what kind of information is being considered.

HIS BACKGROUND

The hearings may be extensive because of the paternity suit Chaplin lost and the Mann Act violation for which he was acquitted as well as the charges of belonging to Communist fronts.

McGranery has promised a fair but complete inquiry.

If the decision is favorable to Chaplin, he will be allowed to enter the country immediately. If not, he can appeal and ask for release on bond. Officials said the government has a tight policy about granting such bond. Again, if security information is involved, no parole or release on bond is allowed.

MAY WAIT YEARS

A hearing in Washington by the Board of Immigration Appeals can come anywhere from a week to a year after the appeal is filed. It depends on the basis of the appeal and the type of case.

The hearing is usually disposed of in a day but decision is seldom handed down in less than a week. However, if Chaplin is still being detained on Ellis Island, the decision will be expedited.

Should the appeal go against Chaplin, he could try his luck in the courts, seeking release on a writ of Habeas Corpus. His petition would be filed in the Southern District of New York Court, with appeals possible to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals and to the Supreme Court.

In the eventuality that the case should go that far, the famed little comedian might have to wait as long as two years to get a final decision.

[Faded, mostly illegible text, possibly a newspaper clipping or document fragment.]

[Handwritten notes in cursive script, including phrases like "Frank... reported long ago..."]

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The Chaplin Story Hears Self Called 'Lecherous Hound'

Joan Berry was only 22 when she began studying Shakespeare under the 54-year-old Charlie Chaplin. She wanted to become a great actress. Instead, she became involved in a romance that developed into one of the messiest Hollywood scandals in years. It wound up with her lawyer branding Chaplin as "this pestiferous, lecherous hound who goes around ravishing girls." Here are the brutal details of how Chaplin romanced Joan.

By WILFRED ALEXANDER

It took a red-head to trip up the aging Charlie Chaplin—the Jekyll-Hyde of moviedom, the wistful tramp on the screen, but the immoral lover and bosom pal of leftists in his private affairs.

It all happened when he gave the gate in June, 1943, to fiery red-haired Joan Berry, who had moved into the funnyman's life even before his third wife, lovely Paulette Goddard, obtained a Mexican divorce in 1942.

Up to then, Chaplin had managed to move deftly through a dozen clandestine affairs. But Joan literally saw red when he gave her the air to take on wife No. 4—Oona O'Neill, 18-year-old daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill. For Joan had expected to be No. 4 on Chaplin's list.

Joan, an ex-waitress, stormed into court and exploded Hollywood's juiciest bomb in decades by announcing she was to become a mother soon and that Charlie Chaplin was the father of the child.

Chaplin just sniffed at the charge and eloped a few days later with Oona to Santa Barbara, up the California coast where they were wed.

On Oct. 2, Joan gave birth to a baby daughter, whom she named Carol Ann Chaplin. Then the fireworks started.

Tells Long Story

Joan related a long history of association with Chaplin, and said Carol Ann was conceived in December, 1942, when she recalled intimacies with the aging Romeo on "at least four" occasions in his lavish Beverly Hills mansion.

Charlie denied vehemently any responsibility for Carol Ann, insisting he and Miss Berry had not engaged in any sex relations since February, 1942.

In Joan's story of her downfall, she mentioned a trip to New York on which Chaplin allegedly took her along as a close companion. The government snapped the case up quickly and indicted Charlie on Feb. 10, 1944, on white slavery charges.

The Federal case took precedence over the paternity action, and Chaplin was promptly brought to trial, accused of violating the Mann Act by transporting Miss Berry to New York and back to Beverly Hills for immoral purposes.

Chaplin, weeping on the witness stand, denied he had been intimate with Joan in New York. He took her along "just for companionship," he said on a trip that was solely for the purpose of speaking for the Russian Relief Fund and advocating a second front in World War II, something that Moscow had been crying for a long time.

Clings to Denial

The defense was startling in that it disclosed to the public, for the first time, Chaplin's left-wing leanings.

A jury of seven women and five men found Chaplin innocent of being a white slave.

The British-born actor who had repeatedly refused friends' advice to become a U. S. citizen commented tersely:

"I believe in the American people, and in American justice."

Then came the paternity trial in Los Angeles Superior Court. Chaplin clung to his denial of having been intimate with Miss Berry during December, 1942. He admitted she came to his home during that month, but said she did so only to quarrel with him

because he had given up hopes of making her an actress.

He testified she had been violent and on one visit brought a revolver with which she threatened to kill him and then herself.

Joan told the jury she was a babe-in-the-woods in Chaplin's hands, that she had loved the man and trusted him to make her a great actress.

Her attorney, white-haired Joseph Scott, delivered an eloquent summation in which he branded Charlie a "master mechanic in the art of seduction" and said he was "an old buzzard with the instincts of a bull" who "goes around ravishing girls with the same aplomb that the average man orders bacon and eggs for breakfast."

"This genius whose business or occupation is sleeping with women said he doesn't know how many babies he has running around," Scott thundered. "What would become of our civilization if they were all like this fellow?"

Referring to Chaplin's testimony that he gave Joan spiritual lessons, Scott shouted that "this pestiferous, lecherous hound knows nothing about spirituality except below the waistline."

Chaplin sought to have the case dismissed because his blood tests did not match those of the child, but the judge ruled that the baby "must have her day in court," and sent the case to the jury.

The jurors failed to reach an agreement. The case was retried, with all the lurid details repeated, and on April 17, 1945, a new jury voted 11 to 1 that Charlie was Carol Ann's father.

Chaplin, who fixed his net worth then at "about \$3,000,000," was ordered to pay \$75 a week for the baby's support until she became 21.

(Tomorrow: Chaplin's testimony on his pro-Moscow speech leads to other left-wing revelations by government agencies probing un-American activities.)

JDA Man of Year

Robert O. Alexander, executive

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UNDER SUSPICION

The Dilemma of Charlie Chaplin and Some Other Artists in Hollywood

By ROSLEY CROWTHER

THE fast swipe that was taken at Charlie Chaplin by Attorney General James P. McGranery when he said, a few days ago, that the famed comedian, now traveling with his family abroad, would be fully investigated by the Justice Department as to his fitness to re-enter the United States is but another indication of the sort of pressure and harassment that are being applied to many artists and creators in the movies as a result of the present Communist fear.

It is hard to imagine anybody less deserving to be exposed to the suspicion of being an enemy of this country than this famous and accomplished man. Even though he has never become an American citizen, still retaining his British citizenship, for reasons of his own, as is permitted, he has put in forty working years over here. He has generously given to this country—and he has been rewarded for it, in turn—some of the most delightful and cherished entertainment that many of us have ever had. His "little tramp," though a universal favorite, is as native and important in this land and in our great, homely, popular culture as the Alger hero or Huckleberry Finn.

Saboteur? And yet, because Mr. Chaplin has expressed in recent years some slightly unorthodox notions about society and social mores, because he has never become an American citizen and because, for a while, his private life was indiscreet, he has been a perennial victim of gossip mongers and howlers of hate who have tried to spread the notion that he was some sort of social saboteur. Charges were made and circulated that he was friendly with, if not a member of, the Communists. And, in 1947, he accepted a request to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. But he was never called or put on the stand.

Mr. Chaplin's experience is not dissimilar to that of many people in Hollywood whose names have been mentioned in the hearings of the House Un-American group or in connection with other "investigations" of subversion but against whom no charges have been proved. And yet many of these people, on account of the suspicions that have been raised in these times of ultra-caution and ultra-tension, have not been able to get work.

Being an independent producer and a man of adequate means, Mr. Chaplin has been in a position where he has been able to go on with his work, regardless of the gossip against him. He has been fortunate in this respect, and recently he completed his new film, "Limelight," which will open here next month. But if he were dependent, as most of the artists under similar "shadow" are, upon the involved machinery of "clearance" that other less fortunate artists must get, it is questionable whether he would have been able to make or appear in a picture in these times. Such is the nature of the

present climate of suspicion and fear in Hollywood.

Of course, there is no way of knowing what evidence the Justice Department may have with which to challenge Mr. Chaplin when he seeks to re-enter the United States. But it would seem fairly reasonable to imagine that, if any evidence sufficiently strong to prove him a dangerous alien had been uncovered by now, it would already have been brought against him in a formal deportation suit. The basis for the Justice Department's action remains to be disclosed.

What Next?

Meanwhile, it is pertinent for this corner, which is concerned with the culture and content of the screen, to speculate upon the possibility of Mr. Chaplin being barred from the United States—the possibility of his being excluded from making any more films in Hollywood.

The day before he left for Europe—three days before Attorney General McGranery's announcement was made—Mr. Chaplin told this writer that he intended his next film to be a story of contemporary America and new citizens, set in a quarter of New York.

"The great stories today," he said, "are the things that are happening inside people. The things with which we have to compete are the startling physical and scientific developments and discoveries that are crowding upon us day by day. But all this external materialistic world has its counterpart, which is the spiritual. That's my theme. Against these great external forces, internal spiritual forces must grow. Nature always compensates with balance. There can't always be the orange outweighing the pea. So I am not afraid of all this atom business because I know that out of it will come the greatest expression of spirituality that man has ever known."

This sounds like a pretty good theme for a film about America.

It was long ago noted that Mr. Chaplin's "little tramp" had particular appeal to first-generation Americans—the new immigrants—in this land. To them, the little fellow was a symbol of courage and a sort of grotesque dignity confronted with vast and alien forces which baffled and battered but never conquered him. They felt a definite kinship with him in a vast and alien world, and while he rocked them with happy laughter, he also transmitted comfort and strength. Mr. Chaplin helped in the making of many Americans.

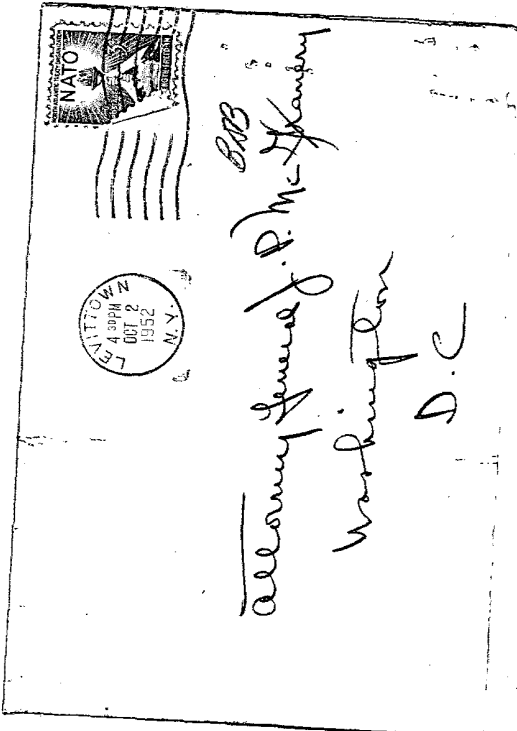
It would, indeed, be an irony if the Justice Department should now find that he himself is a menace—not wanted—in this land.

Reviews in Brief

The Merry Widow—A handsome and lyrical production of the old Franz Lehár operetta in Technicolor, with Lana Turner and Fernando Lamas. At Loew's State.

Somebody Loves Me—Betty Hutton sings some twenty songs. Leave it at that. At the Roxy.

How can any one write such flowery terms about this man?



Published in the Washington Post

1950 Security Act Basis Of Ban Against Chaplin

Charlie Chaplin, who became an international figure with his portrayal of a movie tramp, will have to prove that he was an "innocent dupe" of the Communists if he hopes to gain readmission to the United States.

This was made clear yesterday when an investigator for an internal security subcommittee of the Senate Justice Committee headed by Senator Pat McCarran (R., Nev.), said the law which McCarran pushed through in 1950 was the stumbling block that Chaplin faced.

PROVIDES FOR EXCLUSION.

The applicable provision of this Internal Security Act of 1950, which McCarran personally sponsored to plug up loopholes in the existing immigration and naturalization laws, provides for the exclusion of aliens who have been members of Communist "action" or "front" organizations.

This phase of the law, Section 22, leaves the final decision on exclusion in the hands of the Attorney General. If the alien can prove that he innocently joined a Communist "front" organization, the Attorney General may decide to admit him.

The committee investigator, working directly out of McCarran's Washington office, said the Internal Security Act of 1950 was to be used in the case.

NEW LAW NOT EFFECTIVE

The later McCarran Law, adopted over President Truman's veto in July and dealing with immigration and naturalization matters, will not become effective until Dec. 24, he said. It is not expected to have a bearing on the Chaplin case.

The investigator said no decision had been announced as to whether members of the McCarran committee would take a direct part in the Chaplin hearings, which appears likely to be the first big and widely publicized test of the new law.

At Las Vegas, Nev., where he is spending the Congressional recess, McCarran said he had not yet had an opportunity to study the Chaplin case and would not "express an

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Chaplin Ban Tied To Security Act

Continued From First Page

opinion" until he was further acquainted with it.

Reached by telephone at the Thunderbird Hotel in Las Vegas, McCarran said he had not discussed the case with the Justice Department. This department is scheduled to handle it through the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau, one of its agencies.

SET OFF BY McGRANERY

Attorney General James F. McGranery touched off the furor over Chaplin's status with the brief announcement that the four-times-married comedian, who never obtained American citizenship during 40 years of residence in this country, would not be permitted to re-enter the United States after a trip abroad until the Immigration and Naturalization Service had determined whether he was a "desirable alien."

For the first time yesterday, McGranery enlarged on that brief statement, but still without pinpointing the charges against the comedian. He referred to Chaplin as an "unsavory character" and said he had thought for several years that an inquiry should be made into the Chaplin case.

McGranery said he had been considering the inquiry since he heard of an alleged "snubbing remark" attributed to Chaplin when the actor was invited to attend a show to benefit "some children's thing" on the West Coast. McGranery said he could not remember Chaplin's exact remark.

Asked about moral turpitude charges brought against Chaplin several years ago, McGranery commented that Chaplin had an "utter, contemptible regard for the high state of womanhood."

These charges had raised some question as to whether immigration authorities would challenge Chaplin's re-entry on moral grounds, possibly involving the Joan Barry paternity case.

The statement by the Senate in-

From Under My Hat

Laurette Taylor, Charlie Chaplin's Legal Trouble

This is the eleventh of a series of installments from Hedda Hopper's new book "From Under My Hat". The series appears in the Chronicle daily except Saturdays.

By HEDDA HOPPER

DRIVING Laurette Taylor two or three trips to Hollywood with her husband, Hartley Manners, to make pictures she and I became real friends. Laurette didn't like women. She used to say to me, "Garky. Don't trust em. Hedda, they'll double-cross you every time." Then she'd add with a laugh, "Don't trust me, either. I'm Black Irish—we love you one minute and turn on you the next." But she never did. Laurette was an incurable romantic. While she was making a picture at Metro she came in contact with Jack Gilbert. She responded to his youth and he bowed low to her talent. They would stand in the center of the lot and gaze away to each other for hours.

When the picture ended and she and Hartley were ready to leave for New York, they entertained dinner guests at their Beverly Hills bungalow. King Vidor was there paying court to Lady Thelma Furness. Monte Bell was with a beauty not his own. King's ex-wife, Eleanor Boardman, was putting with someone else. The only two uncomplicated people were Hartley Manners and Hopper.

Jack Gilbert turned up with a complete Hawaiian band to serenade Laurette as a farewell gesture. He instructed them what goes to sing and we saw the party while the Hawaiians played an infinitesimal say at a museum. Finally I couldn't take any more and jumped up to tell Jack off, but Hartley laid a hand on mine. "Please don't," he said quietly.

En route to the train next morning Hartley stopped at a florist's to send me flowers with this note: "We understand. They will in time. Until then, God bless you."

A Discussion on Sex

On one of Laurette's first trips West, she, Hartley, and I went to a party given by Norma Tallmadge and Joe Schenck at their home on West Adams street. Hartley wanted to leave before Laurette was ready. She was talking to Charlie Chaplin, who said, "I'll drive you home." I went along, and the three of us sat in the back seat of Chaplin's Rolls-Royce. He and Laurette started talking about sex attraction: what a powerful thing it was; how hard to foresee or stem. Laurette remarked that a young waiter who carried in her breakfast tray was, though of course he didn't suspect, attractive to her.

Chaplin chimed in. "Not long ago I walked down Hollywood boulevard one evening. My car was following me as usual. A few steps ahead of me I saw a young girl, frail, poorly dressed. She looked so tired I walked on ahead of her. I looked back. Something in her face appealed to me. I turned round, walked back, and said, 'You're hungry, aren't you?' 'I haven't eaten for two days,' she said simply, like a child. I said, 'Would you allow me to buy your dinner?' She was so grateful she nearly fainted in my arms. 'I signaled my chauffeur, handed her into the car, drove her to my home, and fed her.' Chaplin gave a bored sigh and a shrug. "She stayed for three days. 'Then I had the chauffeur drive her back to Hollywood boulevard and let her out where I picked her up.' Chaplin turned then to Laurette. "And would you believe it, the following night she found her way back to my home and begged to be let in? Of course I had the servants turn her out."

The Scandal Breaks
In 1942, after I'd become a columnist, a girl walked into my office. I'd never seen her before; nor had I ever seen anyone as hysterical. From her wild eyes, I knew she was on the border-line of something desperate. With no beating about the bush, she said, "I think I'm pregnant. I'm not certain, but I do know I'm at the end of my resources." "Why did you come to me?" I asked. "I had no one else to turn to, and because of a story you wrote about Charlie Chaplin's leading ladies more than a year ago."

"Who are you?" I asked. "Joan Barry," she replied. Then a light dawned. She had been chosen for the lead in Charlie's picture "Shadow and Substance," then he changed his mind and she was out. I remembered what I had written.

This is for just one girl in Hollywood. I don't know who you are; you haven't been discovered yet. But I can tell you there's a luscious package waiting for you labeled "fame." Charlie Chaplin will be sending it over whenever HE'S ready. I think you should know what's in it. You'll be that girl chosen by Chaplin to play the top feminine role in "Shadow and Substance." It's your chance, the opportunity of a lifetime. You can say farewell to that one-room apartment with a day bed, a copper and a cook.

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You'll be somebody. All that will be in your lined package. Joan peeped around my office like a trapped wild animal until I made her sit down. "The first thing is to find out if you're pregnant," I said. I phoned my doctor and asked him to make an examination. Then we waited for the friend to arrive. Frankly, I was afraid to let Joan out of my office; she was in such a state she might have thrown herself in front of a streetcar or an automobile.

The doctor confirmed her fear. She was pregnant. She'd told me that Chaplin had forbidden her to come to his house again; he wanted nothing more to do with her. But when she was going to have a baby, she went straight to his hilltop home! Mr. Chaplin called the police and they put her in jail. Charlie's butler got me on the telephone and told me what had happened to Joan Barry.

When she was released from jail, she told me that Chaplin had threatened to have her put home again. At this point I devoted a whole column to Joan Barry. Made quite a stir!

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Barry vs. Chaplin was as juicy a bit of legal entanglement as ever came out of our town. I've never said or believed that Joan Barry was pure as the driven snow, but she was a human being who found herself in a position in which she couldn't cope. The state was the life of an unborn child.

If Chaplin had not been convicted on 25 years' imprisonment and a \$25,000 fine, he would have kept out of jail. The last time I saw Joan Barry was in Pittsburgh, Pa., where I made a personal appearance with Cecil DeMille when he premiered "Unconquered." In the midst of our mile-long parade a girl ran out from the crowd, rushed over to my car, which had halted in traffic, and gasped, "I want to thank you again, Hedda." "What for?" I asked. "I'm happy and I have another child. I never thought I'd ever have a child."

Mancuso Tells 'Rosenkavalier' Hard to Cities' Need Of U.S. Taxes

By JACKSON DOYLE

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 1.—The security of local government operations in the United States will be in jeopardy so long as Washington refuses to pay taxes to cities and counties on Federal land holdings.

A House of Representatives subcommittee on public lands heard this warning today from Supervisor Edward T. Mancuso of San Francisco. Mancuso is chairman of the Federal Real Property Committee of the Supervisors Association of California and the National Association of County Officials. Both groups have strongly endorsed passage of pending congressional legislation providing for annual payments by the Government to cities and counties in lieu of taxes.

Mancuso said that between 1927 and 1944, the Government took over 60,500,000 acres in the West, and has continued the trend to the point where Federal agencies now own 55 per cent of all lands in the 11 Western States.

Except in the cases of forestry lands, where Federal revenues are shared with local governments, and Federal public housing projects, which make "in lieu" payments to localities, the Government gets a free tax ride on its holdings.

Since 1939, in California alone, Mancuso said, the Government has acquired 2,114,516 acres with an assessed value of \$317,972,524. The annual tax loss on these properties amounts to \$16,927,107, he said.

"It is imperative that we preserve the property tax base or jeopardize the existence of local government," Mancuso declared.

In San Francisco alone, he continued, the Government owns many valuable pieces of property used for military and defense purposes that could very well be abandoned, but are being held only because the Government doesn't have to pay taxes on them. San Francisco's annual tax loss due to Federal acquisitions since 1939 was placed at \$2,570,654.

Representative Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. (Dem-Texas), chairman of the House subcommittee, wondered aloud why local areas strive so hard to obtain defense installations in their vicinities "if they are such a burden." He expressed a belief Federal installations do more good for localities by providing employment than they do harm by taking property off local tax rolls.

"I would gladly take every defense installation you have in California and put them in Texas if you want to give them up," Bentsen declared.

Jet Fuel Pipelines

PAT Oct. 1 (AP)—Allied military forces plan two pipelines across France to feed fuel to hungry jet fighter planes, but no construction has started yet, it was learned today.

WALLPAPER 50% OFF 100 Patterns and Dupes. BLAKISTON'S

'Rosenkavalier' Hard to First Translation Here Lacks Projection of Text

By ALFRED FRANKENSTEIN

One thing about this business of opera in English—if you know the libretto in the original language it helps you understand the translation.

Recollections of the original text had frequently to be drawn upon Tuesday night at the Opera House when the San Francisco Opera Co. gave John Gumbert's English "Rosenkavalier" its first performance. Brenda Lewis was the only singer in the cast who even approached a proper projection of the words, no doubt because she, alone among the principals, has had a great deal of experience in musical comedy, where one projects or else.

Many pages of Gumbert's excellent translation sounded, from my seat at least, as if they were simply being vocalized on vowels. Even more maddening were the numerous speeches wherein everything came over but the key word, so everything was reduced to nonsense. And yet, for once, the long talky stretches of "Rosenkavalier" did not add up to boredom. You could understand just enough to keep you alert, trying to understand more, and once in a while this effort was rewarded with a fully intelligible line.

NEW TRANSLATION

The new translation was, of course, the particular news of this event, but the shortcomings in its realization are not to be laid entirely at the feet of the singers. Projection of the text is only one part of the whole complex problem of operatic performance. Chorusography—in the broadest sense of that word—and the balance between voices and orchestra are other parts. What this "Rosenkavalier" especially needs is a general mellowing—the adjustment, much of it unconscious, that takes place after the initial plunge.

Miss Lewis sang her lines as beautifully as she enunciated them, with precisely the right accents of tenderness, bitterness, and aristocratic spirit. From the point of view of appearance and acting she was much the most sympathetic Marschallin we have had at the Opera House. Dorothy Wareskjold was equally sympathetic and effective as Sophie, and even more effective from a purely vocal point of view.

Lorenzo Alvariz's immense, tragic-

comic interpretation of Baron Ochs was as brilliant as always so far as the singing and playing were concerned. English enunciation cost him more effort than the other principals, and in this respect he came in second to Miss Lewis, although more than a length or two behind. Blanche Thebom was especially in the second and third acts. Her interpretation in the first act would benefit by a few more consultations with Herbert Graf, the stage director, who was responsible for the otherwise smooth and expert movement of this sumptuous production.

There were many singers of minor parts, and they all did well. There is no point in listing half the roster here in order to get their names into the paper.

Paul Breisch conducted with full authoritative command of the immensely complicated score. A good "Rosenkavalier" is as much a triumph of virtuosity for the orchestra as for the singers, and the orchestra did its share magnificently. The mention of Breisch in the same paragraph with the orchestra is a purely typographical convenience, for Breisch conducts operas, not accompaniments, to singers.

NEW SETTINGS

(So do Glauco Curjel, Kurt Herbert Adler and Karl Krutz, who conducted the three operas of Puccini's "Triptych" last week. My remarks about these artists were sliced out of the review, which was especially unjust to Curjel, whose elegant, spirited interpretation of "Il Tabarro" should have had special mention.)

"Rosenkavalier" was given its new settings "suggested by" Tony Duquette and with costumes from the same designer's hand. Except for an unfortunate color-clash in the first act, they will do, and the new third act is an improvement over the old one by Jane Beirandina. But Beirandina's first and second acts were among the finest things the Opera Company ever had, and one is sorry to see them scrapped.

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Dear Sir - I that you issued a naturalization card for me. I have been a resident here since 1914. I have been a member of the Old English Club since 1914. George R M Donald

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Laurette Taylor, Charlie Chaplin's Legal Trouble

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"What are you doing here, Joan?" I asked.

"I'm happily married and have another child. I'm trying to get I ever went to Holly-

(Continued Tomorrow)
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34 'Golden Hawk' Winging Here

"The Golden Hawk," screen version of Frank Yerby's novel of pirate days on the Spanish Main, opens Wednesday at the RKO Hillstreet and on Thursday at both the RKO Pantages and Hillstreet Theaters.

LAST WEEK BEGINS

"Bell, Book and Candle," comedy by John van Druten, begins its last week at the Biltmore Theater this evening.

LAST DAY!
THE RING
PLUS 2nd Full-Length Feature!
"Cry, The Beloved Country"
TOMORROW!

THE GREATEST SEA ROMANCE OF ALL TIME!



RUTH HUSSEY plays the title role in "Woman of the North Country," which opens tomorrow at the Ritz, Loyola, Vogue and Globe. The man of the North Country with her is Rod Cameron.

PRESS PREVIEW TONITE—Hollywood Only
LAST 2 DAYS - PARAMOUNT HOLLYWOOD
GREGORY PECK - ANN BLYTH
"THE WORLD IN HIS ARMS"

FROM PAUL GALlico's SATEVEPOST THRILLER—
"TRIAL BY TERROR"
Assignment—
ACTION!

THIS WEEK'S New MOVIES

WEDNESDAY
"Woman of the North Country"—Ritz, Loyola, Vogue and Globe.
"The Devil Makes Three" and "My Man and I"—Loew's State and Egyptian.
"The Golden Hawk"—RKO Hillstreet (also opens Thursday at RKO Hollywood Pantages).

THURSDAY
"Assignment"—Paris"—Down town Paramount and Hollywood Paramount.

DICK WILLIAMS

* Mirror Entertainment Editor *



NO LAMENTS HERE FOR CHARLIE

No tears are being shed in Hollywood for Charles Chaplin's dilemma with the government which may see him permanently banned from this country.

This man is in no higher repute as a person among his co-workers than he is with the average man on the street, I find. I have heard many around the studios say that they admired him as an artist—as I do—but that they could never reconcile his personal actions.

Chaplin has a damning indictment on the record against him, no matter what new particulars the U.S. Attorney General turns up.

He has taken everything and given nothing.

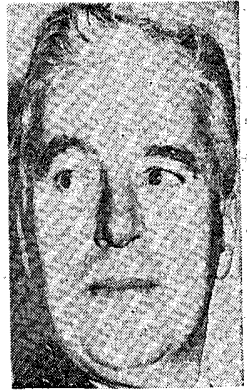
His attitude toward the United States has long been a puzzling one in view of what it has done for him.

Meanwhile the famed comedian is reported to be in high, good humor in Cherbourg, France, and intent on returning to America.

He obviously does not take the U.S. threat to bar him seriously.

If so I think he's making a bad mistake. I believe that they've locked the door on Charlie-boy for good.

This fracas complicates the early release of Chaplin's new film, "Limelight," which was previewed here last week. It was set to open in New York in mid-October. The release may now be deferred. It's a good film, by the way, although considerably too long (two hours and a quarter).



CHARLES CHAPLIN
Still in high, good humor

Sherrill Corwin In on RKO Studio Deal

One of yesterday's discoveries was that Sherill Corwin, one of Southern California's best known theater exhibitors, is in on the purchase of RKO studio.

The Ralph Stoklin syndicate, incidentally, denied that it has any intentions of selling the RKO backlog of pix to television or going into the production of television films.

There has been a lot of talk that L. B. Mayer will be asked to take over as new RKO production head.

Mirror's Cooking School Will Bow in Lakewood

BY ANITA BENNETT, Mirror Home Economics Director.

Here are the additional recipes for extra good casseroles with saving ways which I promised yesterday.

The first is one of our own which we are featuring tomorrow afternoon on The Mirror's School of Southland Cookery program.

This, our opening school for the season, will be held at 1:30 p.m. in the beautiful new auditorium of the May Co. Lakewood store.

Come and be our guests while we prepare an exciting group of new recipes. Our theme is "smart little dinners with saving ideas."

You'll like the low-cost, the time-saving tricks, but most of all you'll like the delightful fresh ideas for family and company meals.

You'll also want to be there to meet Paul Coates, Mirror columnist and popular TV artist who will start our show off with a lot of fun. Then we're bringing dozens of handsome door prizes (including many of the foods we prepare) to be awarded at the end of class. See complete list in today's cooking school ad on Page 31.

Remember, it's a date at 1:30 p.m. tomorrow afternoon.

SHRIMP NOODLE CRISP

- ½ of 8-ounce package noodles
- 2 quarts boiling water
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1 (7-ounce) can shrimp, cleaned
- ½ cup sliced green pepper
- ¼ cup chopped onion
- 1 can Chinese vegetables, drained
- 1 cup mayonnaisse
- Salt, pepper
- ½ teaspoon Worcestershire
- 1 teaspoon soy sauce
- 1 cup crisp Chinese noodles

Cook noodles in boiling salted water until tender, drain and rinse. Combine shrimp, green pepper, onion and vegetables; add drained noodles. Mix mayonnaisse with salt, pepper and sauces. Fold into noodle mixture. Spread in greased casserole and sprinkle top with crisp

L.A. Insurance Women Slate Lecture Series

The Insurance Women of Los Angeles will start their new season with an educational program to be presented in four parts beginning Oct. 2.

Each of the course sections will deal with a phase of insurance, according to Miss May Hays, educational chairman.

MY BEST RECIPE

BAKED BEANS

- 1 cup tomato juice
- 1 carton (1 cup) sour cream
- 2 tablespoons molasses
- 3 tablespoons brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons minced onion
- 1 pound package navy beans, cooked
- Bacon

Stir tomato juice, sour cream, molasses, brown sugar, salt and onion into cooked beans. Pour

into bean-pot or casserole. Top with bacon strips and bake at 300 deg. 2 hours. When reheating leftover beans, add more tomato juice.

Ferne Calkins,
5426 Virginia,
Hollywood 28.

The Mirror pays \$5 for Southern California readers' recipes published in this column. Address entries, "My Best Recipe," Anita Bennett, care of The Mirror, Los Angeles 33.

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FOLGER'S
COFFEE
(ANY GRIND)
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CHICKEN OF THE SEA
TUNA

33 THE MIRROR — LOS ANGELES, TUES., SEPT. 23, 1952

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MARINETTE EAGLE-STAR

Frank E. Noyes, Founder

Linwood L. Noyes, President

Fred G. Sappington, Editor and Publisher

PAGE 4

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1952

Here and There

Politicians of Wisconsin who advocate additional taxes of any description are likely to find it an unpopular subject with the voters. Even the old gag of "sock the rich" isn't getting any applause because the bleeding process has been applied by the federal government to the point where the public sympathizes with the fellow who has to give the government about 80 per cent of his earnings. On a per capita basis, Wisconsin does a pretty good job of exacting taxes, taking \$70.14 per capita. The per capita tax in 28 other states is a great deal less and to show the extreme, it is about one half of that in New Jersey.

Politicians recognize the resourcefulness of Secretary Brannan in producing farm votes, so there will be more than ordinary interest in Brannan's six-day tour of this state starting September 30. He will visit virtually every corner of the state and will be at Green Bay and Shawano October 3, his closest to Marinette. He will have luncheon meetings at Black River Falls, Madison, Green Bay and Marshfield and at Eau Claire will be the speaker at the convention banquet of the Wisconsin Farmers Union.

There will be only casual interest in the campaign visit of another politician, Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President who comes to Milwaukee October 12. Apparently his main purpose will be to urge the defeat of Senator McCarthy, since that is one of the principal objectives of the Progressive party. Hallinan is the 55-year old lawyer who defended Henry Bridges, West Coast longshoremen's leader charged with perjury in his application for naturalization. Hallinan was given 90 days in jail for contempt of court because he refused to conduct himself in keeping with the rules of the court. The Progressive Party follows the Communist Party line and one of its planks calls for immediate cessation of the war in Korea.

A number of lakes where the public is barred from access may be opened soon as the result of co-operation between the Conservation Department and the owners of the property. Several such owners have expressed willingness to give or lease a frontage of 100 feet or more for public access. There is a selfish reason involved, of course. Privately owned waters cannot be stocked by the state and are barred from fish management by the Conservation Department. Resort owners are especially apprehensive because they like to advertise that their lakes have been stocked regularly with fish. When their lakes are private and inaccessible to the public, they do not benefit from this favorable publicity.

Thomas Stack, instructor at Northwestern University's traffic institute, told a session of county traffic officers at an institute in Madison that the traffic ticket "fixer" and the police officer who neglects strict enforcement of traffic laws isn't doing anyone a favor. Flaunting regulations just aggravates a situation which may cost lives, he said. He directed attention to a weakness in the Wisconsin traffic laws when he said the state does not require vehicles to stop when a school bus is unloading or picking up children. This weakness probably will get the attention of the legislature at its next session, since a number of serious accidents have resulted from the lack of requiring motorists to stop.

Stack isn't the type of officer who believes traffic officers should make certain they have evidence before they act. Get all the evidence you can, he tells officers, but "if you see reckless driving and traffic problems, don't hesitate to testify even though you have only an opinion and no concrete evidence such as speedometer readings." The sincerity of an officer has much to do with the situation. Courts are inclined to accept the word of officers if the courts know the officers aren't merely acting out of spite. In other words, if the officer has a good reputation his word goes a long way.

Persons curious about the operations of the Department of Justice are wondering what is back of the threat to bar the return of Charles Chaplin, movie comedian, to this country after his current visit in England and on the Continent. There isn't any tear-shedding in behalf of Chaplin. He came to this country 40 years ago and made a fortune, but at no time has he ever made a move to become a citizen. Yet he has butted into political affairs to the extent of being one of the Henry Wallace backers during the third party bid for power and otherwise has "deported" himself to mark him as a decided left-winger, if not worse.

Wednesday will be Senator Taft day in Escanaba. The Senator will arrive there at 11:30 a. m. and will be kept busy for four hours in a round of speeches and visits to plants and schools. A party of 20 will accompany him to Escanaba where he will meet a group of politicians, including Charles E. Potter, Republican who threatens to take the Senate seat held by Blair Moody.

Today's chuckle
An elderly lady was seen to bow in church whenever the name of Satan was mentioned. One day the minister asked the reason.
"Well," she replied, "politeness costs nothing, and you never can tell."



Splicing the "Mainbrace"—Conducting their own exercise in international unity, sailors from three nations toast "Operation Mainbrace," just before shoving off from Edinburgh, Scotland, to take part in the huge NATO naval exercise. From left: Pat Reagen of the United States; George Paton, of Motherwell, Scotland; Cornelius Ooteman, of Hollands Diep, Holland.

British Crowds Greet Comedian

Chaplin Returns To Land of Birth

LONDON (AP)—Joyful, welcoming crowds brought tears to the eyes of Charlie Chaplin today as the "little" comedian returned to the land of his birth for the first time in 21 years.

Beset by a move to bar his re-entry into America, Chaplin cried openly as a throng of more than 1,000 jammed around him at Waterloo Station yelling "Good old Charlie" and "Welcome back."

Repeatedly, the 63-year-old actor turned to his young wife, the former Oona O'Neill, and murmured:

"It's wonderful, it's wonderful." Asked what plans he has for his stay in England, which is expected to last several months, the comedian replied: "We're just going to see everything we can—historic sights and so on."

Says UN Fails in Functions

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan described the United Nations last night as a hopeless failure and threatened to withdraw South Africa from the world organization if the U. N. continued to "meddle" in this country's domestic affairs. Malan told a meeting of his Nationalist party that the U. N. had demonstrated it was impotent because Russia had been able to dominate it through vetoes in the Security Council. Thirteen African-Asian countries recently asked that the forthcoming U. N. General Assembly look into the treatment of South Africa's white inhabitants under Malan's vigorous program of segregation and white supremacy.

Named Quarterback For Marquette Club

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Alex Janikowski, Milwaukee, was picked Monday as Marquette's starting quarterback against Wisconsin Saturday.

Coach Lisle Blackburn also listed Tony Winkler as fullback, Ron Drzewiecki, left halfback, and Ray Zagat, right halfback. Ed Mixan and Ralph Esposito were named as possible last minute halfback changes.

The Hilltoppers' coach seemed pleased with the improvement his defensive platoon showed in a scrimmage against Wisconsin plays. But he admitted he was depending on his offensive unit to offset a not too solid defense.

Blackburn said today's practice would stress defense, and kicking. Some light contact will be held. Thursday and Friday will feature rehearsals of plays and sessions of blackboard instruction.

Peats as Champion Outboard Racing

KEVILLAGE, Ark. (AP)—Harry "of Madison, Wis." Repeatedly as hydroplane Class F won in the national outboard championships here. Vogts also won unlimited hydroplane "free-for-all" race. No times were kept because of high winds and rough water. It was necessary to run the race over an improvised course.

Sport Shorties

(By The Associated Press) Venice—Jaroslav Drohny of Egypt won Lido men's singles tennis championship, defeating Fausto Gardini, Italian champion, 5-7, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4. Chicago—The Jerry McCarthy Stable's Star Delight (\$7.20) won the May Cooper purse at Hawthorne Park.

Business Healthier, Declares Sparkman

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Democratic vice presidential nominee John J. Sparkman told the Lincoln Rotary Club today that "by any measure, private business today is healthier than ever."

In an address prepared for the club's luncheon meeting, Sparkman made this statement in answer to Republican charges of "creeping socialism."

Sen. Sparkman was in Nebraska for a day of campaigning climaxed by a major farm address at Grand Island, Neb., tonight.

"The GOP platform statement that Democratic leadership over the past 20 years has 'wrecked' free enterprise is just about as far from the truth as anyone can get," the Alabama senator declared.

"As a matter of fact, the one thing that very nearly 'wrecked' American free enterprise was the Republican mismanagement and the do-nothing during the fearful days of the great depression."

Bobcats are found in every state of the United States.

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Leaders Learn Danger McGrath-Hampered Of Polar Air Attack

Business and industrial leaders and reserve officers taking part in the Field Mobilization Course here were warned Tuesday that a direct air attack over the North Pole was the most likely possibility in the event of a war.

Wednesday, the series of lectures in the course, which is being conducted by the armed forces, turned to the problems of American relations in the Far East and in South America.

"The probability that an attack would be over the North Pole was explained to the group Tuesday by Col. T. E. McMahan, United States Air Force.

"A land invasion of the continent is impossible since there is no land bridge between Eurasia and North America," Colonel McMahan said. "The real danger lies in attack from air bases across the poles."

U. S. Has Some Chance

"But the United States has the same advantage, the colonel continued, and must make every effort to utilize it and to protect the economic potentials of Alaska, Greenland and Iceland as well.

In the second lecture Tuesday, Col. Ralph H. Sievers, United States Army, told the group production of machine tools for defense industries has lagged badly.

Lagging production, he said, was caused by a lack of funds within the industry itself, dispersal of the industry's wartime employes to other jobs, the difficulty of finding raw materials, reduction of profits by price freezes, and refusal of industry to accept pool orders from the government.

Action Taken

Special government action to aid the industry has been taken however, Colonel Sievers added, "with regard to loans for expansion, recruitment and pay of labor, assurance of raw materials and new pricing policies."

The series of lectures, being held in the Veterans Administration Hospital auditorium, will close Friday. They are being sponsored by the chamber of commerce and are designed to stimulate an awareness of the problems of mobilization without attempting to present solutions.

By Associated Press
Washington, Oct. 1.—House investigators said Wednesday that former Attorney General J. Howard McGrath showed "no enthusiasm" for a Justice Department clean-up—rather, he "appeared to wish to delay and frustrate investigation."

From their findings, investigators said, it appears clear that the Justice Department under McGrath wanted to prevent an examination of its files for reasons which "cannot but arouse suspicion."

Second Scrutiny
McGrath, fired last April 3 by President Truman after the administration clean-up drive bogged down, was taken over for a second time in Part 2 of a report by a house judiciary subcommittee.

Chapter 1 of the report, issued last Monday, criticized McGrath's appointment of Newbold Morris, New York lawyer, to head the clean-up campaign and question McGrath's good faith in making the appointment.

In reply, McGrath commented simply that "the report is beneath the dignity of men who care to be honest and honorable."

Advised of Wednesday's second installment, the former attorney general told a reporter he had no intention of "engaging in a cross-fire of discussion on each of the committee's interim reports."

"I shall wait until they have concluded their work," he said, "and at that time I shall say what I think is appropriate."

Lack of Knowledge
In Wednesday's installment—the third is due next week—the subcommittee, headed by Representative Chelf, Democrat, Kentucky, pictures McGrath as an official who exhibited "a deplorable lack of knowledge of the department he was supposed to administer." It adds:

"His testimony and his record as attorney general indicate that he was content to let the status quo remain without knowing what the status quo was."

In particular, investigators said of McGrath:

1. He made "inappropriate appointments to high office"—specifically, the appointment of A. Devitt Vanech as deputy attorney general. Vanech, investigators said, had made "improper" representations to gain admittance to practice before the Tennessee and United States bar.

Vanech was shown by investigators to have failed the District of Columbia bar examinations three times and Virginia bar examination once before being admitted to the Tennessee bar as a non-resident.

2. He (McGrath) had little interest in purging the Justice Department of "wrongdoers and incompetents" and gave little aid to Newbold Morris after naming him to direct the ill-fated housecleaning in Washington last spring. McGrath fired Morris just before he, himself, was fired.

3. He failed "completely" to co-operate with Chelf committee

investigators, and "surrounded himself with subordinates of the same view."

Blame Clark, Too
Investigators added, however, that "in fairness it should be noted of his subordinationally placed in Tom Clark, McGI

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Warren to Campaign
By International News
Macon, Ga., Oct. 1.—Governor Earl Warren of California has accepted an invitation to campaign for G. O. P. Presidential Nominee Dwight Eisenhower in Georgia.

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to place your Classified Ad in The Chronicle: Just phone "Miss Classified" direct—CH-6868.

Justice Cleanup, Probers Charge

Mr. McGrath, who now is a Supreme Court justice, led the majority. One was Vanech, the report noted. Another was T. Lamar Caudle, fired by President Truman over McGrath's head as chief of the tax division last November following tax scandal disclosures. The report devoted considerable space to the committee's difficulties in obtaining information from the Justice Department prior to the appointment of James P. McGrath as attorney general.

By Ham Fisher



Yearbook Of U.H. Again Delayed

The University of Houston's annual yearbook—last year, that is—still is not out, and university officials do not know when it will be.

The book, the-Houstonian, costs \$5, paid in advance.

The latest delay is reported due to the printers, a Dallas publishing company. It was scheduled to appear September 15, but has not shown up yet and there is no assurance as to when it will.

The yearbook was supposed to have been published by the end of school last June. However, the publishers had a prior commit-

ment with Texas A and M, preventing that deadline.

Then copy from the university was reported late in getting to the publishing house.

When and if the yearbook finally arrives, the students will be notified to come and get it.

This includes last year's graduates. Those scattered through cities far away from Houston—or to the armed forces—may have

some difficulty in doing this.

However, according to the university officials, there are no plans to mail them out. Just too heavy.

THE QUICKEST WAY

To secure office, factory, store or domestic help is through Chronicle Classified Ads. Just phone "Miss Classified" at CH-6866.

Bethlehem Broke?

By Associated Press
Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 1.—Bethlehem city council voted Tuesday to curtail its Christmas shopping.

It decided to eliminate some eight miles of electric-light garlands that have decorated main streets at Christmastime every year.

But the giant lighted star of Bethlehem will be back on South Mountain, as will be the huge lighted tree, built of hundreds of small firs, set again on the center plaza of the Hill-to-Hill bridge.

The cost will be about \$40,000. Last year Christmas cost Bethlehem, United States of America, nearly \$20,000.

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WITH



LITTLE MARGE
ON



To Recapitulate: How Communists Have Flourished in Our Government

By George E. Sokolsky



Since 1933, when the United States recognized Soviet Russia, the infiltration into our government by Communist agents and emissaries has been a major political issue. There is no hindsight about this: A voluminous, factual attack has been constant since 1917, when the Bolsheviks took over Russia.

The year following recognition, the Harold Ware cell (1934) was organized in Washington, consisting of bright young men, mostly from the Harvard law school, whose object it was to gain important positions affecting government policy on behalf of Soviet Russia and international communism. They found it easy to enter the A. A. A. in the Department of Agriculture, then presided over by Henry Wallace. (I must say, in justice, that when Wallace discovered the nature of this cabal, he booted the gang out of his department.)

Into Other Agencies

Subsequently, this Harold Ware group found its way from the A. A. A. into other government activities, to the National Labor Relations Board, the Treasury, the State Department, etc. Lee Pressman, for instance, wrote the Wagner act, which established the National Labor Relations Board, of which Nathan Witt became secretary and practically the head man. Witt's associate in Communist activity, Lee Pressman, became counsel for the newly formed C. I. O. Pressman and Witt worked together, so that a government agency dealing with labor matters and a national labor union favored by that agency were joined together through the co-operation of two Communists.

The La Follette committee was loaded with members of the Har-

old Ware cell who served as investigators, researchers and counsel. This committee so slanted an investigation as to provide the Communists with the data they required for their propaganda against American capitalism.

Other members of this group, because of their abilities, such as Alger Hiss, Henry Collins, Charles Kramer and Harry Dexter White, came to the fore and were performance exposed.

The administration cannot claim that it was without data on the subject. It has always had the reports of the F. B. I., an agency that from the first recognized the Communist menace. Neither President Roosevelt nor President Truman availed himself fully of F. B. I. facilities on this subject. To this must be added the intelligence reports of Army, Navy, and State departments prior to the Marshall-Acheson regime. Finally, there were many books, magazine and newspaper articles, some written by Communists, others by anti-Communists since 1848.

Hiss Exposed in 1939

In 1939, Whittaker Chambers exposed actual espionage to Adolf Berle, who informed Dean Acheson and President Roosevelt of the accusation that Alger Hiss, already a high State Department official, was a Russian spy. Hiss was promoted to higher office subsequent to the accusation and was Roosevelt's Far Eastern expert at Yalta.

On October 23, 1946, Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada came to Washington with the data uncovered at the Canadian spy ring investigation. King gave to President Truman data on the American side of the espionage. Nothing happened.

Meanwhile, the house committee on un-American activities, organized in 1938, was month after month providing items which when taken together have produced the pattern of Communist infiltration into the lives of our people.

The Amerasia case involving a vast amount of classified secret documents (over 1700), taken from the files of military intelligence, naval intelligence, Bureau of Censorship, British Intelligence, the O. S. S. and the State Department, was one of the most brazen acts of espionage yet developed. On March 11, 1945, the Amerasia headquarters was searched and the documents found. Involved were Philip Jaffe, Kate Mitchell, Mark Gayn, John S. Service, Lt. Andrew Roth and Emmanuel S. Larson.

Tydings Whitewash

After Alger Hiss was convicted, it was impossible to disregard the Amerasia case. A senatorial committee, headed by Senator Millard Tydings, was appointed to investigate, in particular, charges made by Senator Joe McCarthy on Communist infiltration into the State Department. At first, Senator Tydings seemed to be anxious to do a thorough job. However, political exigencies drove him to the whitewash pail. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., said of the Tydings committee, of which he was a member:

"The investigation must be set down as superficial and inconclusive. The proceedings often lacked impartiality; the atmosphere was too often not that of seeking to ascertain the truth. The subcommittee's record is a tangle of loose threads, of witnesses who were not subpoenaed, of leads which were not followed up."

Much more can be written in recapitulation, but there is no space here, except to say that under both President Roosevelt and President Truman, Communists flourished in our government.

Bible Verse

YE HAVE NOT yet resisted unto blood, striving against sin.—Hebrews 12:3.

Give Chaplin Back to Britain

Editorial, Houston Post, Houston, Texas, 9/25/52

Somehow it is difficult to work up a good cry of sympathy for Charlie Chaplin in his trouble with the United States government. However, we are inclined to share what must be a nation-wide surge of self-denying generosity regarding him.

That is to say, since the English people have crushed the little pink comedian to their bosoms with such gushing adulation on his current visit to his native shore, one feels a warm impulse to tell them to keep him with our compliments, along with the Lend Lease, loans, Marshall Aid, and Mutual Security aid which we have sent them.

As a matter of fact, this big-hearted move would merely be returning what Britain loaned us. Chaplin came to America from there as a young man, and the opportunities and protection afforded by our system of free enterprise enabled him to amass a huge fortune of good, pre-Truman dollars. He lived in this country for 42 years, and never thought enough of it to qualify for citizenship. In all that time he never cast a vote in an American election. On the contrary, he has reaped the incalculable benefits which he has reaped in this land of the free by opposing the kind of government that made those benefits possible.

In London last week Chaplin blubbered, "I am not a Communist." But according to reports from Washington, our government considers him so undesirable as a resident, because of his political views and activities, and on grounds of moral turpitude, that it has threatened to refuse him readmission to the United States.

It is this must be, let us try to steel ourselves to bear up under the blow, cooled by the reflection that our loss Britain's gain. Let them have him.

Switzerland Joins Maritime Nations

It used to be quite funny to say of man that his job was like that of admiral in the Swiss Navy.

Switzerland, the porcupine among nations, has no seacoast, so what could sillier than a Swiss navy?

But before you laugh again at the idiosyncrasy, stop to think that one of the most important functions of a navy is to protect its country's merchant marine.

And Switzerland, home of an industrious and independent people, is now possessor of a fleet of 40 merchant vessels, totaling more than 220,000 gross tons. The Swiss being the kind of people they are when it comes to defending their possessions, it is not inconceivable that time there will be a Swiss navy of sorts.

The merchant fleet came into being World War II when Switzerland was inconvenienced by her dependence on the vessels of other nations. Since the war this fleet has been expanded.

The once landlocked port of Hous which overcame considerable difficulty to become a seafaring town salutes the landlocked port of Berne which found other way of achieving a gateway to world.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

GOP Manager Backs Ike's Course

To The Post:

As local manager of the Eisenhower-Nixon campaign I have received several letters and telephone calls of a nature complaining because earlier approval was not given to Sen. Nixon by the Republican National Committee and by Gen. Eisenhower.

My personal opinion is that the matter was handled properly throughout. We are campaigning against Truman corruption and we do not want to emulate it. I am glad that Gen. Eisenhower does not respond in the same manner as President Truman, who quickly jumps to the defense of his

friends and political cronies without making any inquiry as to the facts involved. In my opinion Gen. Eisenhower's action, in asking for a full disclosure of the facts, was the proper thing to do and I hope that it will set a pattern for his course of conduct when he becomes our President.

JOE INGRAHAM,
Harris County Campaign Manager.

Apology No Sign of Weakness

To THE POST:

I can't help but comment on the letter from E. R. Mayux which appeared in your September 24 edition—not because I wish to defend Stevenson or

Eisenhower for what he may or may not have said but because I cannot conceive of anyone being termed "weaking" as a result of being shown yourself strong enough to acknowledge your own mistake and apologize for it.

In my opinion, by his ingenuity to recognize his shortcomings — large small—and further, to attempt to correct them, Gen. Eisenhower has shown spiritual qualities and strength of character which have long been absent from American political scene refreshing, to say the least.

Mrs. O. D. Pugh,
1901. Glensridge Drive
Houston, Texas.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SEP 20 1952 RECORDS SECTION

This man Chaplin is a blot on American integrity. One is thankful that...

Los Angeles Examiner Mon., Sept. 22, 1952 Sec. 1-17

Pegler Says:

Others in the Chaplin Record

By WESTBROOK PEGLER



WESTBROOK PEGLER exile from Spain, living in Paris. The message read:

THE decision of Atty. Gen. James McGranery to prevent the return of Charlie Chaplin to the United States if he should be found guilty of "subversive tendencies" is the first honest show of initiative against the Red front of Hollywood by the Department of Justice in the entire campaign against the treason.

I take some pleasure in the timing of my pastoral on the subject of this fellow's rotten personal career which appeared just before Mr. McGranery's announcement of his intentions.

I would like to say that I have met Chaplin only once, and that nothing ever has occurred to create any personal malice to complicate my objective detestation of a filthy character who is a menace to young girls and whose attitude toward the enemies of the United States is no matter of mere suspicion.

Chaplin's brutality to a pregnant young woman whom he had lured to his mansion in Beverly Hills after he had observed her weakness from hunger and her frightened expression is a classic worthy of that art which is imputed to him by a cult of propagandists who find beauty in the sordid.

The late Haldeman-Julius, a pro-Communist pamphleteer, who poured forth a stream of obscenity and anti-Christian propaganda from Girard, Kan., for many years, was an intimate friend of Chaplin at one stage of their sympathetic careers.

In one of his essays describing a visit to Chaplin's home during his brief dalliance with one of three children whom Chaplin married, Haldeman-Julius made merry over a spectacle the disgusting nature of which, of course, was not apparent to a fellow of his low character. Haldeman-Julius eventually was convicted of cheating on his income tax and sentenced to prison. He was found dead in his swimming pool soon afterward.

As to Chaplin's record of association with Communists which may be held against him on his attempt to re-enter the United States, there is abundant material. It includes a radio message sent from Chaplin's home, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, on November 21, 1947, well after the war, he it noted, to Pablo Picasso, a notorious Spanish Communist and

This was a group of writers and other movie hacks who went to prison for contempt of Congress in refusing to give information.

In October, 1942, the Daily Worker said Chaplin addressed as "comrades" a rally at Carnegie Hall, New York, to demand a second front to save Russian lives by the sacrifice of American lives. In this address, Chaplin praised Franklin D. Roosevelt because Roosevelt had released Earl Browder from prison and directly on the subject of Communism said:

"They say Communism may spread all over the world. And I say, 'So what?' The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves who love duty and love life."

He also praised Harry Bridges, the Communist commissar of the ports of the American West Coast, now under order of deportation.

The sponsors of this rally included Lillian Hellman, Carl Van Doren, I. F. Stone, a New York propagandist, and Rockwell Kent, all notorious figures. Van Doren's widow for years has been the editor of the New York Herald-Tribune Sunday Book Section and she was an intimate friend of Wendell Willkie during the period when he went haywire over Russia.

On the journey to New York for this Communist rally, Chaplin brought along the young woman who later bore him the illegitimate baby. For this, he was indicted under the White Slave Act, but was acquitted.

Although Chaplin once remarked that he had been a "paying guest" of the United States during his 40 years here and made a point of his claim that he paid American income tax on money derived from other countries, the fact is nevertheless that he did try to swindle the Treasury and, in 1932, in President Hoover's term, he was forced to pay a "tax deficiency" of \$1,174,000.

The late Elmer Irey, who is coordinator of all the Treasury investigating agencies, disclosed that Chaplin devised a trick of paying large amounts to a relative to pay the tax deficiency.

(Read Westbrook Pegler Sunday in the Examiner's Pictorial Review.)

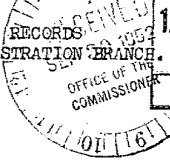
on American integrity. One is thankful that...

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 29 1952

RECORDS DIVISION

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

18—Sec. I Mon., Sept. 22, 1952 Los Angeles Examiner

L. A. Army Man



Embattled Korea has had its picture taken and retaken from every range and angle, mirroring the work of thousands of photographers.

One of the most imaginative of these is a Los Angeles Army private, Hanson Williams Jr., 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Williams Sr., of 9711 South Ocean Gate avenue, oldest of their eight children.

Pvt. Williams has sent thou-

PORTRAIT — Venerable age is depicted in this photo of an elderly resident of South Korea, limned on the film of Pvt. Hanson Williams Jr.'s camera at the front.

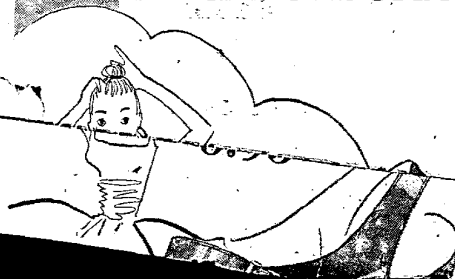
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8/27
(b)(6)

Dorothy Thompson:

His View of World Is No Secret

Charlie Chaplin, if He Can Be Judged by His Art, Emerges As One of the Most Effective Anti-Communists Alive

British-born Charlie Chaplin has lived in America for 42 years. He is an artist of genius. He has never become an American citizen. Nationality, he has said, means nothing to him.

His career supports the view. Charlie belongs to the world, and the world has taken him to its heart. The greatest pantomimist, perhaps, of all times, his language is gesture—facial and bodily expression—the epitome of wordless and super-national art. His great crisis occurred when the movies began to talk in imitation of the stage and ceased to be wholly "moving pictures."

He has never been so productive (or effective) as a "talkie" as he was as a silent actor, and his silent films prevail despite speech.

Pantomime is universal communication, needing no translators. So Charlie has reached audiences from New York to Peking. There is not a spot on earth that does not know the man with the funny feet and the sad eyes.

His greatest work has also had a single theme. Is it "Communist"?

The question is pertinent. Charlie received visas permitting him to make a world-wide tour and re-enter the United States. Hardly was he out of sight than the attorney-general announced that he will be re-admitted only after a hearing to ascertain whether he may not be an "undesirable alien," guilty of "moral turpitude" and "subversive activities."

Definitions of "moral turpitude" are elusive in Hollywood where sexual exhibitionists are ever ready to denounce "immorality," and where famous men are ruthlessly pursued by ambitious aspirants to stardom—or by their even more ruthless mothers.

The second charge concerns us more—that Charlie may be an "undesirable alien" because of Communist associations and "subversive activities."

"Alien" as applied to Chaplin is preposterous. He is "alien" nowhere that humanity lives. As the cliché goes "nothing human is to him alien." To some people, of course, outside all sensibility to the essence of art, nothing alien is human.

The record of every artist is his work. Charlie's view of the world is not a secret! He has expressed it in the most possible expressive manner, in one ever-recurrent theme.

That theme is the tragicomic fate of man, lonely against the organized mass. If, as Jean Cocteau remarked, "The Twentieth Century sees the triumph of the plural over the singular," Charlie is the eternal champion of the singular.

He is always the comic—because comically preposterous—man trying to be himself, in a world seeking to organize him out of existence.

Any one who can turn that into a Communist theme is an intellectual acrobat! Communism exalts the mass against the individual; has no place what-

ever for unorganized man, extends the mechanization of work to the mechanization of thought and emotion.

The Charlie the world knows is the eternal nonconformist, the simple-minded fool who doesn't even know that all of conformity is stacked against him, and yet who perpetually emerges triumphant, in his dumb way. Charlie is all of us suppressed rebels, asserting ourselves against organized forces—whether we are Americans, Britons, Frenchmen, Chinese, Japanese, Indians—or Russians. He is the champion not only of our rights, but of our human, individual follies.

He is anti-war, seeing in war the epitome of the totally organized, mobilized, State-directed society. If that makes him a "Communist sympathizer," we had better revise our ideas (and propaganda) about Communism.

Politically speaking the attempt to associate Charlie with Communism might have been designed in the Kremlin. Take a man whom all the world loves and announce he is probably a "Communist sympathizer." The certain effect will be to create new Communist sympathizers.

Bar him from the United States and a dozen countries will open their arms to him, and anti-Americans will proclaim us a nation of cultural barbarians.

But judge him in the only way an artist can be judged—by his art—and he emerges as one of the most effective anti-Communists alive.

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

NY Times - SEPT. 28 1950

GARDENS—RESORTS—TRAVEL AUTOMOBILES—AVIATION PHOTOGRAPHY—STAMPS	Section 2
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UNDER SUSPICION

The Dilemma of Charlie Chaplin and Some Other Artists in Hollywood

By BOSLEY CROWTHER

THE fast swipe that was taken at Charlie Chaplin by Attorney General James P. McGranery when he said, a few days ago, that the famed comedian, now traveling with his family abroad, would be fully investigated by the Justice Department as to his fitness to re-enter the United States is but another indication of the sort of pressure and harassment that are being applied to many artists and creators in the movies as a result of the present Communist fear.

It is hard to imagine anybody less deserving to be exposed to the suspicion of being an enemy of this country than this famous and accomplished man. Even though he has never become an American citizen, still retaining his British citizenship, for reasons of his own, as is permitted, he has put in forty working years over here. He has generously given to this country—and he has been rewarded for it, in turn—some of the most delightful and cherished entertainment that many of us have ever had: His "little tramp," though a universal favorite, is as native and

present climate of suspicion and fear in Hollywood.

Of course, there is no way of knowing what evidence the Justice Department may have with which to challenge Mr. Chaplin when he seeks to re-enter the United States. But it would seem fairly reasonable to imagine that, if any evidence sufficiently strong to prove him a dangerous alien had been uncovered by now, it would already have been brought against him in a formal deportation suit. The basis for the Justice Department's action remains to be disclosed.

What Next?

Meanwhile, it is pertinent for this corner, which is concerned with the culture and content of the screen, to speculate upon the possibility of Mr. Chaplin being barred from the United States—the possibility of his being excluded from making any more films in Hollywood.

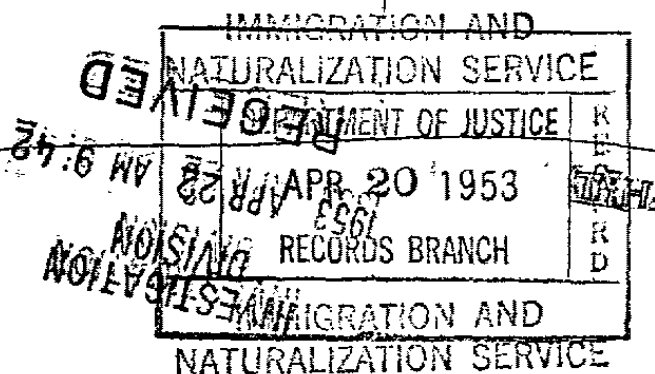
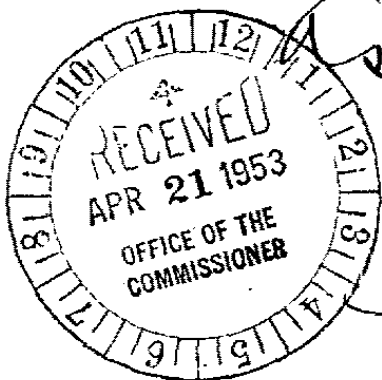
The day before he left for Europe—three days before Attorney General McGranery's announcement was made—Mr. Chaplin told this writer that he intended his



4/16/53

Mr. Attorney General:

Now that we are
rid of this Chaplin —
just make sure that
all his personal
& business taxes
are paid before
he transfers his
assets abroad.



CHAPLIN GIVES UP RE-ENTRY PERMIT

Continued From Page 1

agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

On several occasions, Mr. Chaplin denied that he was a Communist. In July, 1947, the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee requested him to come to Washington for a hearing. The committee was inquiring into reported infiltration of the motion picture industry by Communists and Communist sympathizers.

Mr. Chaplin telegraphed the committee that he was not a Communist. "I am a peacemaker," he said.

In an interview in New York in 1947, the comedian also denied that he was a Communist. He explained the fact that he had not become an American citizen despite his long residence here by stating that "I am not a nationalist."

Surrender of the re-entry permit would not prevent Mr. Chaplin from seeking to return here at some later date. He could apply for a visa as a nonquota immigrant, but he still would have to satisfy the immigration authorities that he was of good health, sound mind and good moral character and not a subversive alien. The order that he be detained for hearing has not been rescinded.

[The Associated Press reported also that in 1944 the actor, who has been married four times, was indicted in California on a Mann Act charge and won acquittal. Joan Berry, the girl in the case, filed a paternity case against Mr. Chaplin and after two sensational trials he was adjudged the father of her child.]

Mr. Chaplin has nonquota status because of his marriage to an American, the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of Eugene O'Neill, the dramatist. Mrs. Chaplin and their four children accompanied him when he sailed for Europe last



The New York Times

HE'S NOT RETURNING
Charlie Chaplin, the movie comedian, who has surrendered his U. S. re-entry permit.

September. Restrictions that might be imposed upon his re-entry would not apply to his wife and children because they are American citizens by birth.

Friend Gives Reason

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 15 (UP) — Mr. Chaplin decided against returning to the United States "because important people there had been unkind to him," a friend said tonight the comedian had told him. Mr. Chaplin was in seclusion in his villa at near-by Vevey and refused to see anyone.

A high official of the United States consulate general in Geneva said Mr. Chaplin turned in his re-entry permit last Friday without giving any reason.

The official said Mr. Chaplin's status in Switzerland would not be

affected because he traveled under a British passport.

Employees 'All Feel Badly'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 15 (UP)—Mr. Chaplin's secretary said today his remaining twelve employees here "all feel badly" about his action.

"Here at the studio we all feel very badly about it after all these years," Lois Ruiner said.

The actor's house and studio have been listed for sale for some time.

No Effect Seen on Film Affairs

Arthur Kelly, business representative for Mr. Chaplin in New York and vice president of the Celebrated Films Corporation, which owns the rights to most of Mr. Chaplin's films, said yesterday that the decision of Mr. Chaplin would not affect the management of his affairs in this country.

Mr. Chaplin is the president and principal owner of Celebrated Films and of Chaplin Studios, Inc., in Hollywood. Celebrated Films owns all of the actor-producer's films except "Monsieur Verdoux," which is owned by Chaplin Studios. United Artists, of which Mr. Chaplin was once a part owner with Mary Pickford, Samuel Goldwyn, Douglas Fairbanks and others, has been the distributing

agency for his films for many years.

Regarding Mr. Chaplin's decision, Mr. Goldwyn said here yesterday: "I'm sorry Charlie has made up his mind to do this. We are losing a great artist from American films. I truly do not think he is or ever was a Communist."

Tube Train Kills Electrician

Service on the uptown division of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad was tied up for an hour last night after a Hoboken-bound train killed a maintenance employe near the Ninth Street station. Four trains were halted by the accident in which Thomas P. Sheehy, 50 years old, of 595 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, an electrical foreman for the railroad, was killed at 5:45 P. M. while making a track inspection.

To Spend \$13,000 on Defense

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YONKERS, April 15—City Manager Charles L. Curran has been authorized by the Common Council to spend \$13,000 for civilian defense equipment, it was announced today. The city will be reimbursed for half of the outlay by the United States Government. A new emergency service truck, signal devices, sirens and communications supplies are among the items that will be purchased.

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SENATE EXPANDING ITS INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriations Group Hires 4 Ex-F.B.I. Men for Inquiries —8 Are Now Under Way

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Senate's rash of investigations was broadened today with the Appropriations Committee's hiring of four former agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a practically unlimited field of inquiries.

Confirming employment of the staff, Senator Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire, who is chairman of the committee, said the four would "investigate anything and everything the committee thinks is necessary to the intelligent handling of money bills."

As an example, Mr. Bridges said the agents—headed by Paul Kammerick, with Elliott Wyman as counsel—probably would look first into reports of "terrific waste" in the handling of surplus property.

Although the Senate's permanent Investigating Committee, headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, has somewhat similar broad authority, Republicans said they did not expect any clash between the two groups.

The new addition brought to eight the number of Senate investigations under way.

Mr. McCarthy's committee has sought to halt shipping to Communist China and has investigated the International Information Administration, the State Department's filing system, stockpiling and Mutual Security operations.

A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee under Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican of Iowa, has been investigating operations of the Voice of America.

Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican of New Hampshire, has led a Commerce subcommittee investigation of waterfront crime.



The New York Times

Robert J. Devinney, left, borough Commissioner of Water Supply, on special platform to a point to inspect a water leak. The 100,000 gallons of water daily.

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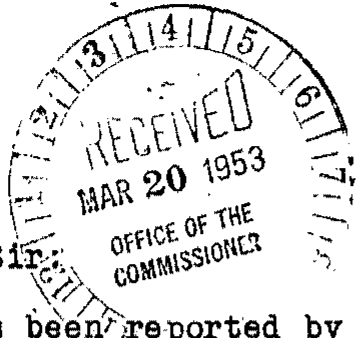
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14 March 1953

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
18	MAR 18 1953 M. J. S.
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	



Dear Sir:

It has been reported by the New York Times and other responsible organs that your official attitude toward Charles Chaplin's readmission to the United States is identical with that of your predecessor. The refusal to readmit Mr. Chaplin--or the implied threat of refusal if he should apply--seems unfair in several particularly unattractive ways.

This country will be poorer for his absence. Chaplin's art has enriched the experience of millions. Can anyone who has seen "City Lights" or, more recently, "Limelight", leave the theatre without a deeper sense of the tragedy and mystery of life; without a heightened sense of pity and love and understanding for his fellow men; without the knowledge that he has seen one of the great artists of our time?

Chaplin is, of course, more than a superb actor. He is a writer, composer, producer, director of films without equal in the world. In "The Great Dictator", made at a time when apologists for Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin were not lacking in this country, he satirized the totalitarian idea. In "Monsieur Verdoux" he examined ideas that are at the very root of all human society. In "Modern Times" he saw long before most of his contemporaries, the dangers of dehumanizing line production methods. His creation of The Tramp is one of the great comic inventions of all time. In hundreds of less ambitious films, dating from 1914, he has brought honest and healthy laughter to millions.

Against this man it is said by his detractors: he has not become an American citizen; he has had "affairs"; during World War II he advocated a second front and other "pro-Communist" ideas. It is also stated, without proof as far as I know, that he is a Communist.

In reply it may be pointed out briefly: do Americans living abroad usually change their citizenship and may not the citizen of a great and friendly nation feel the same way; are there not in Hollywood far worse offenders against the moral code than Chaplin ever was and are not some of the very worst glorified in their short-comings and set up as examples of the "glamorous" life? Was not the second front central to allied strategy and were not the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in fact allies during World War II?

Chaplin's films have never catered to the lowest common denominator of public taste. This is a good deal more than can be said for many of his detractors in the film industry, notably Mr. Howard

Hughes, lately a red-hot patriot and for many years a full-time libertine and part-time producer of planes that don't get off the ground. Since 1929 or 1930, when he produced "Hell's Angels", Hughes has single-mindedly served the cause of vicarious sexual thrills for movie goers. He flaunted Jean Harlow's almost totally exposed breasts across the movie-house screens of the nation; he is the producer of "The Outlaw", a work that glorified gangsterism and pornography. While most other movie makers have turned sex into a peep show and the American cinema goer into a frustrated fool beset by dreams of a milk-lined life he will never participate in, Chaplin has made films that are illuminated by truth, wit, and love.

In short, Chaplin's persecutors--who include, as you must know--some of the worst pressure elements in the United States--have attempted to make Chaplin a scapegoat; have tried to legislate public morals; and have not only confused the private life of the artist with his creations but have also attempted to create a myth about the wickedness of that private life.

Another consideration against the barring of Chaplin is that his wife, the daughter of the great American playwright Eugene O'Neill, and their children, will of necessity also be excluded. This is certainly a terrible and needless example of making the innocent suffer with "the guilty". Nor do I think it has been shown that Chaplin's presence here jeopardizes public order and morals.

Finally, and most important, there are the reactions of thoughtful people throughout the world to this exclusion order. The affection with which Chaplin was greeted in Europe, the attitude of all sections of the foreign press, should make it plain; we are thought to be a narrow, bigoted nation, uncouth, materialistic, illiberal and illiterate. Once again darkness seems to be coming on the world. Frontiers are closed; thoughts and opinions questioned on all sides; well-intentioned ignorance and cruel fanaticism take the place of calm and well-informed discussion. The Chaplin affair seems to me an example of this trend toward obscurantism. We have no one to protect us if our government will not.

Sincerely,

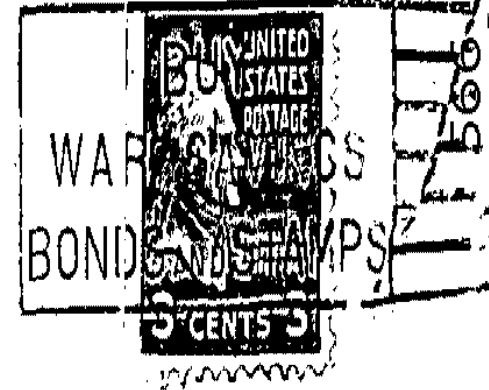
Thomas F.S. Buckley
Thomas F.S. Buckley

P.S.--I cannot but feel, sir, that you, as a gentleman of culture and wide experience, must be aware that the points I tried to make are true.

Hon. Herbert Brownell
Attorney-General of the United States
The Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

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Hon. Herbert Brownell

Attorney-General of the United States

Department of Justice

Washington, D.C.

DETROIT DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION

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March 24, 1953

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Washington, D. C.

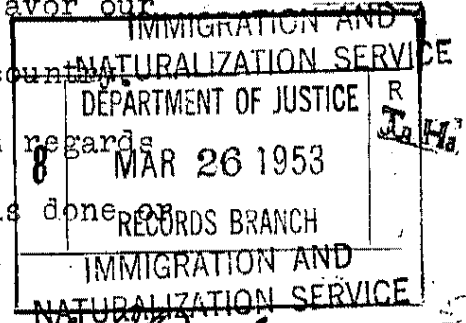
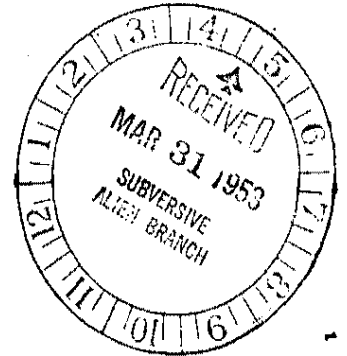
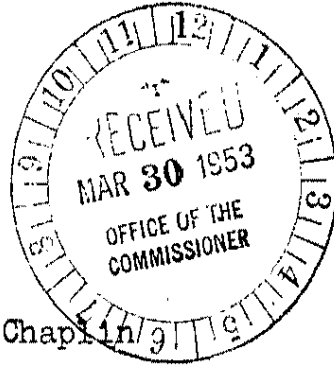
Dear Sirs:-

It is my understanding that Charles Chaplin cannot reenter the United States until his status has been cleared at a hearing by your Department.

I am writing to you to ask if you can supply me with any information as to the reason for this order by the United States Attorney General. You undoubtedly know of the American Legion's position in regards to him and the article by Victor Lasky about Charles Chaplin. In Detroit we have urged all Americans not to patronize his film because in so doing they are enriching one we believe to favor our enemies and to look with contempt upon our country.

Any information that you can give me in regards any of Chaplins affiliations or things he has done or said will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,
Hugh S. Taylor
Hugh S. Taylor, Un-American Activities Chairman
Detroit 27, Michigan



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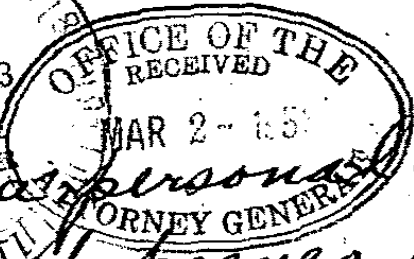
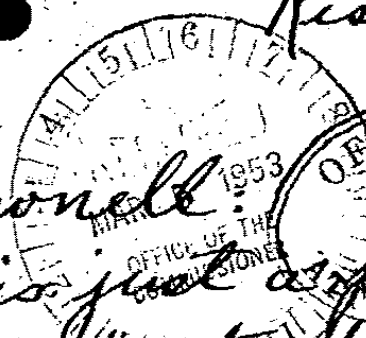
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Dear Mr Brownell

This is just a personal letter to

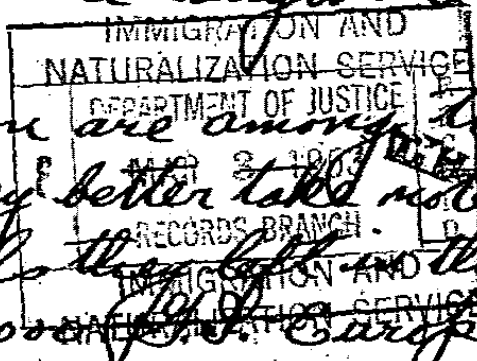
let off some pent up peeves, but dont you
agree with me it was a low down Irish
trick to grant Charlie Chaplin a re-entry
permit then when the boat sailed revoke
it? What kind of U.S. integrity is that?

McGRANERY

After all the guy has 6 American children
and an American wife, and two of his sons
served in World War II.

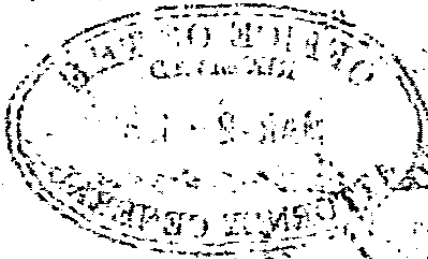
TK

Many people fail to realize that as
soon as a person attains fame and fortune
there are those who want to snipe at him
and knock him down. Personally I would love
to see every one of his old movies again &
again, what fun and genuine laughter he
brought to everyone.



The American Legion are among those
persecuting him, hadn't they better take note of
the 300,000 some G.I.-orientals they left in the far
east, and the more than 500,000 European
babes they left over there? There are far more
sinister characters in the country than Chaplin.
Why dont they do something about Harry Bridges,
Lattermore, Eleanor, and scores more that are
really a menace to America.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. C. W. Bressler-Pettis



weeks.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT RETAINS BAN ON CHAPLIN RETURN

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—The justice department said today the stop order posted at United States ports of entry against the return of Charles Chaplin, British comedian, still stands.

Answering an inquiry on the subject, the department said Atty. Gen. Brownell has taken no action toward revoking the orders which the immigration service issued last year on a directive from former Atty. Gen. McGranery.

Brownell has declined to discuss the matter, but this presumably means that Chaplin, a visitor in Europe for several months, must undergo reexamination to establish his admissibility when he returns. That is what McGranery proposed. McGranery charged that Chaplin's name had been linked with communism and "grave moral charges."

BY ALMINE

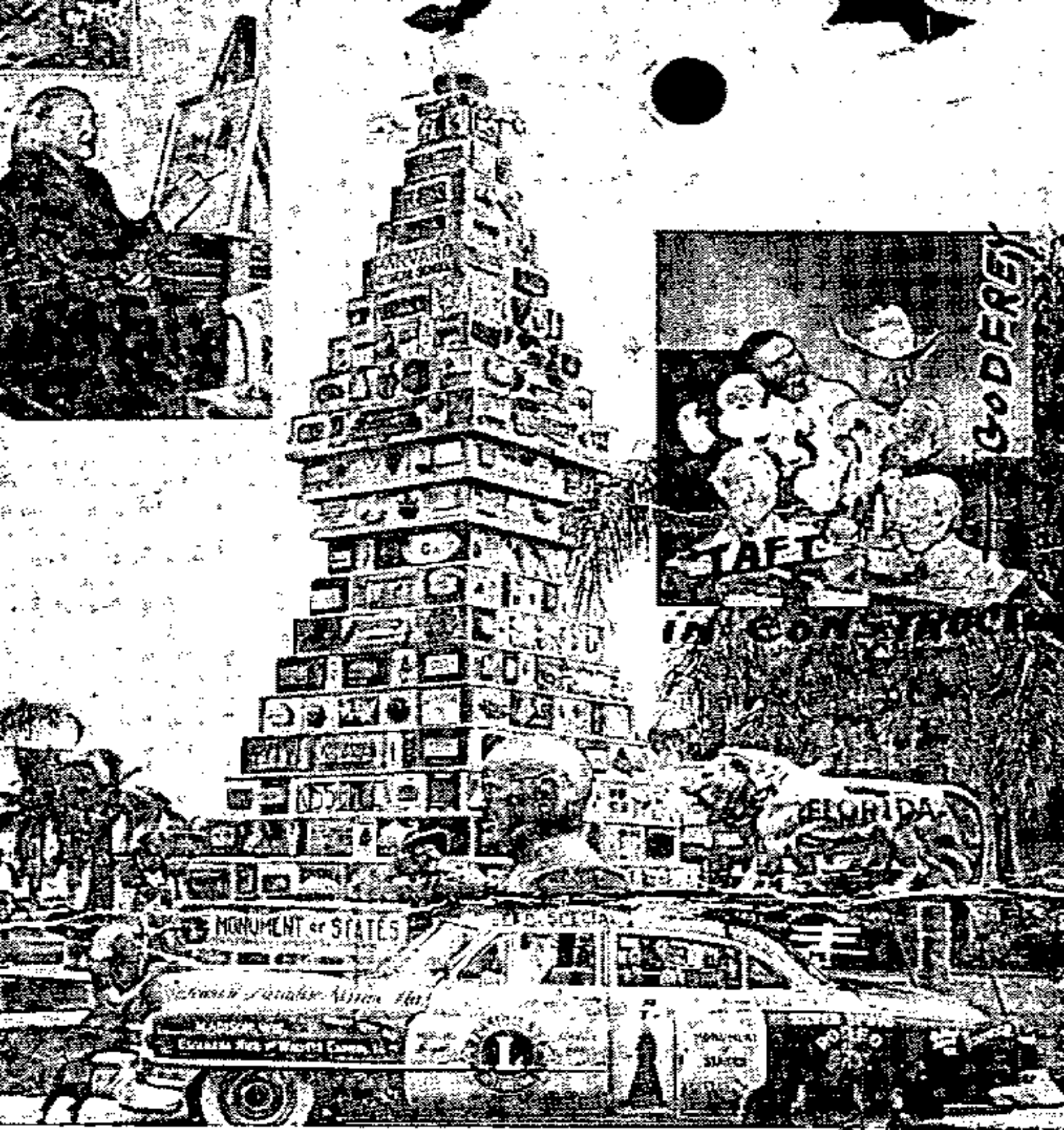
The meeting broke up. Chaplin was to sail the next day for England, his first visit in many years, with his wife Oona and their four children. They planned to stay some six months and then come back to California.

I left still excited, still proud and happy to have met him. I read the headlines a few days later of the proposed ban on his return to the U.S. with shock and sorrow and bewilderment. Chaplin is a genius and admittedly a proud and difficult man. Some men have always found envy an easy impetus to the slander and destruction of their betters. But all of us Americans might well remember that whatever we do to wound our geniuses, the eventual evil to ourselves is larger than the discomfort to them.

DEC. 1952
HOLIDAY MAGAZINE

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of job + we present
it to him in August.
Mostly 18 ta.

This Side for Message

(He's a redneck MD
from Harvard but
he's almost always
to mention HARVARD
anywhere.)
He's "burge"
every thing
yeh. G.P.
Mrs. G.P.

5 653 092

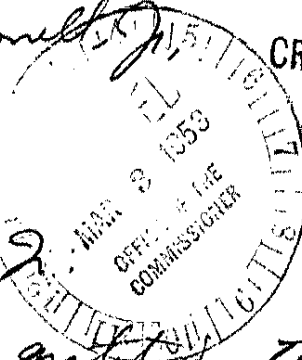
Dr. F. L. Anderson
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Miles City, Montana

NR

24 Feb. 1953

Atty Genl ~~Herbert Brownell~~
Washington, D.C.



Honorable Herbert Brownell,

I want to express my gratitude that you are going to keep Charley Chaplin out of our county, and I hope you will follow it up and keep people of like ilk out, as well as press the charges against the gangster element to the fullest, and kick them out. Surely, we can get rid of them.

I am very happy that our administration is going ahead, and doing things. It is refreshing to have people in Washington that don't 'double'. I wish I might be able to help in some way.

Sincerely
F. L. Anderson

NATURALIZATION SERVICE	
16	FEB 26 1953
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NATURALIZATION SERVICE	

A. C.

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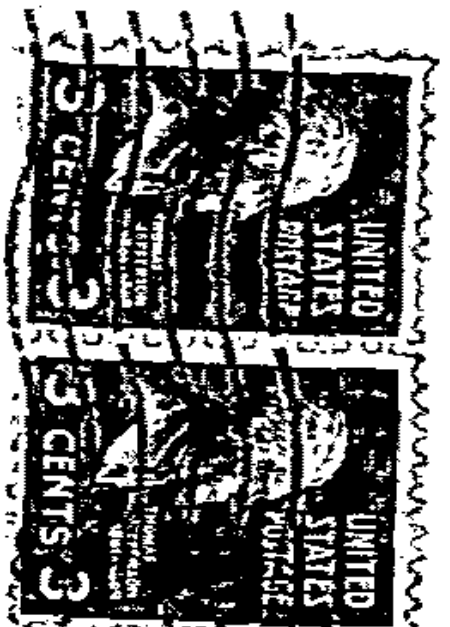
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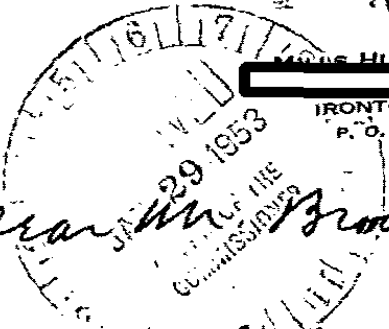
DR. F. L. ANDERSON
Osteopathic Physician
MILES CITY, MONTANA



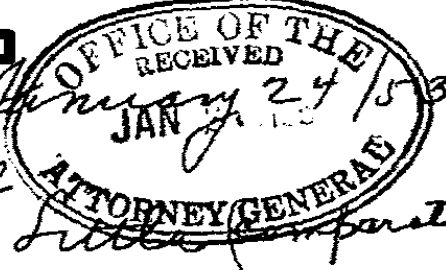
City of Miles City, Montana
Wardlaw & Co.

(b)(6)

Charlie Chaplin



MILLS HUTSINPILLAR
IRONTON, OHIO
P. O. BOX 327



My dear Mr. Brownell

Subs. (separately)

protests like mine of course are not considerably influential.

yet one has the satisfaction of registering as a citizen in good standing one's view.

The enclosed clipping of Sokolski's Column, I do not expect you to read.

It is meant to supplement the simple idea that

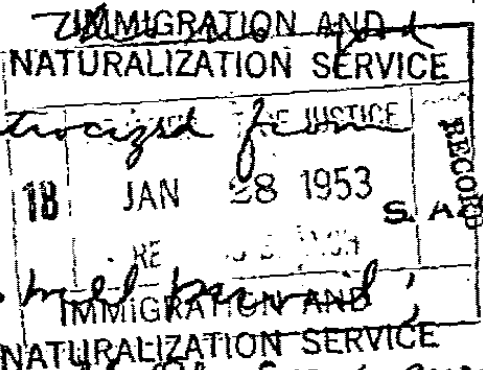
Chaplin should be ostracized from our country.

Strong ^{country} influences will be ~~be~~ ^{be} I hope that right will ~~be~~ ^{be} come such.

Presumptuously, maybe, I wrote to you recently about Eleanor Roosevelt. The date in that letter intended for Mr. Herbert Brownell; (Delta Tau) graduation from Ohio Wesleyan University Delaware, Ohio, was typed incorrectly. 1896 was right. Maybe that moved to the middle part and took a professor's position. Could be.

Very truly yours
Mills Hutzinpillar

P.S. Jim ^{friendly} with our good ^{comrades} from ^{perfect} ^{entire} ^{and} ^{with} ^{our} ^{local} ^{faceted} ^{proletary} ^{Thomas} ^{Edwards}. m.l.t.



RECEIVED
I & N SERVICE
ALIEN FILES

1953 FEB -4 AM 11:55

Charlie Chaplin

By GEORGE SOKOLSKY

It was suggested to me that I go to see Charlie Chaplin's picture, "Limelight," but I could find no particular reason for adding to the little clowns fortune, even the mite that would pay for a ticket or two. The Attorney General of the United States has made it clear that Chaplin will not be readmitted to the United States and, as it stands today, when he tries to come in, if he ever does, there will be a hearing and Chaplin will be asked many questions which maybe he can answer.

THIS FELLOW has been living in the United States 42 years. He came here a wandering actor and because of art, genius, ability, he has amassed many millions of dollars which he has managed to hold onto with a sort of rigor mortis.

Chaplin has lived here during two wars and a great depression and he has never shown a normal big-heartedness which is so characteristic of most rich men in this country in times of distress. In World War II, when actors and actresses risked their lives to entertain our troops, Charlie Chaplin sat it out.

I do not like what is in the record of his private life. I should not like any member of my family to imitate him. Therefore, I have instructed my children that I disapprove of him personally and that if they contribute to his wealth, it is against my principles.

Lest some smart-aleck British reporter say that to refuse to see Chaplain is to be anti-British, may I point to the fine Britishers on the American stage, such men as Bob Hope, Charles Laughton and Sir Cedric Hardwicke, who are the salt of the earth and have won the love and respect of Americans of all kinds. Bob Hope's contributions to U. S. O. will never be forgotten.

IT DOES NOT matter if a Britisher wants to be loyal to his king or queen or whether he decides that, living in this country, he wishes to enter more fully into its life by becoming a citizen. Only an individual can decide that for himself. But this Chaplain has expressed contempt for the United States. He has built no record of support for American in-

stitutions but he has joined in support of pro-Russian activities.

For instance, it is difficult to find Chaplin's name in association with any American patriotic organizations because he says that he is an internationalist, but he presided as honorary chairman of the "Artists' Front to Win the War." Chaplin came to New York from Hollywood purposely to attend this meeting at Carnegie Hall, on October 16, 1942—he who usually stayed away from meetings. He addressed the gathering as "Comrades!" He called for an immediate second front, which was Stalin's propaganda and for which we were not ready. The history of the second front propaganda is well known, I am sure, as one of the most shameless efforts of an ally to place its supporting country in an untenable position.

Chaplain praised Roosevelt not as a leader of the American people, but as "the man who released Browder," Communist leader, from prison. He praised Harry Bridges. He praised Communists as "ordinary people like ourselves, who love beauty, who love life." He added, "They say Communism may spread out all over the world. And I say—so what?"

MANY MEN and women in the motion picture industry have recognized that America is in danger and have toed the mark of loyalty under great emotional stress. Some have appeared before Congressional committees to tell the truth as they knew it. Others have voluntarily given their records to the FBI. Several hundred have written letters to their employers explaining their errors. Recently such men as John Huston, Jose Ferrer, Elia Kazan, Garson Kanin and others have cleared themselves of charges and citations.

But not Charlie Chaplin. He continues his cynical course. He flouts the Attorney General of the United States. His press agents give him a build-up in Europe to influence public opinion in America.

Why is he to be a privileged character? Is it because he is so rich? Is it because he is a better clown than other clowns? Surely Americans can survive without seeing any more of Charlie Chaplin.

Farmers Will Be Aided By Tax Regulations

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Farmers get a few special considerations in the tax laws because of the nature of their business.

They don't have to make advance estimates of their incomes as is required of many other persons in business for themselves, provided they file their 1952 return and pay the tax by Jan. 31, 1953. The corresponding deadline for citizens is Jan. 15.

If a farmer chooses to make an advance estimate, however, he can underestimate his income, as much as 33½ per cent without penalty. Others are allowed only 20 per cent leeway.

The reason underlying these concessions is the fundamental uncertainty of farming. Drought, flood or fire may wipe out an entire crop. Disease may decimate a valuable herd. It is impossible to predict when nature will smile and offer perfect conditions and an unexpectedly large yield.

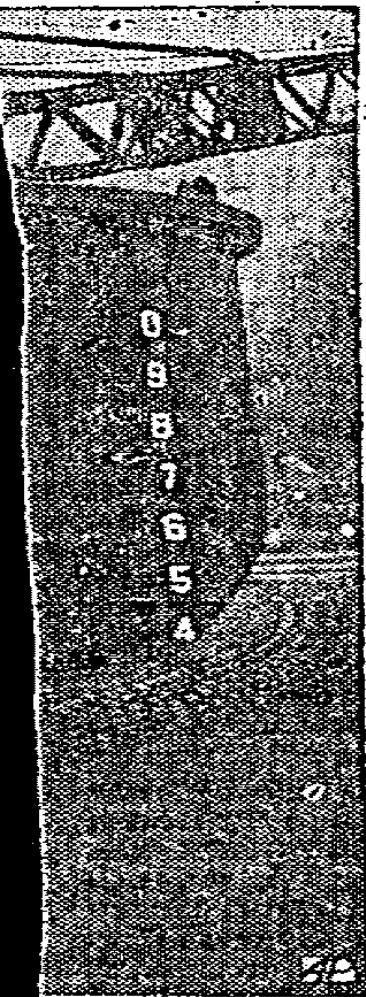
Farm produce raised and consumed by the farmer and his family—garden truck, eggs, chickens, hams and so on—do not have to be reported as income. However, the farmer cannot deduct expenses run up in producing such provender.

Farmers have their choice of reporting their income either on a cash or accrual basis but must obtain the consent of the internal revenue commissioner to change over from one to the other.

In general, a farmer is regarded in the law as one who operates a farm for profit. "Play" farmers who conduct their operations for recreation or pleasure, with continuing losses from year to year, are not regarded as farmers.

A separate tax schedule, form 1040F, is provided for farmers.

Taxpayers other than farmers who are required to file advance estimates of income, have until Jan. 15 to make amended estimates and to make the final installment payment on their 1952 estimated



Army BARC. Each BARC rolled by driver.

ps of legume hay is. Ensiling, does feed out of poor e silage may be aten than the hay rop.

quires about one-storage space as n equal amount of

hazard of silage is

being dusty, makes ns at feeding time.

Formosa Net

Formosa — (AP) — Pro-Shreve of Purdue scheduled to come to an affiliation of College of Engineer-

Security Agency 'due' will send a Formosa for two years ne college. The d to provide well-cal, personnel for

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- 10 - 6 -
- We expect Super Ph hard.

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MATTRESSE
REGULAR
\$44.95

ONLY

\$27

LOUIS D. CARROLL
ESTATE COUNSELLOR

A-5653092

Feb 9 1953

MR.

Carroll

Hon Herbert Brownell., Attorney Gen.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Brownell:

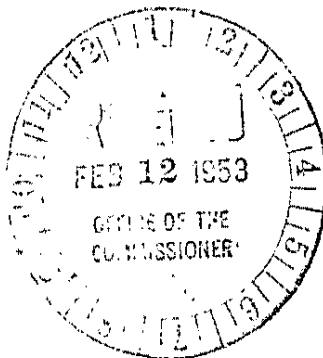
Now that Charley Chaplin is out of the country,
please keep him out.

He has expressed his disloyalty to the United
States on many occasions. We are glad to be rid of him.

Cordially
Louis Carroll

LDC/M

H3



IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
18 FEB 11 1953	INDEXED
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	

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1953 FEB 26 PM 2:13
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

RECEIVED
1953 FEB 26 PM 2:13
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

RECEIVED
I & N SERVICE
ALIEN FILES

1953 FEB 16 AM 10:54

Mr. Farrell Note
January 30, 1953



(b)(6)

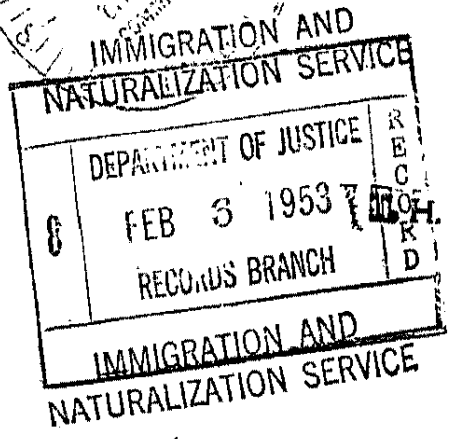
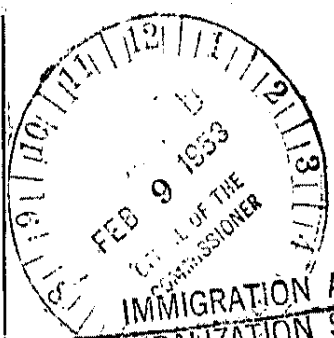
Portland, Oregon

To Attorney General:

In the event your department should be influenced by the newsworthy pity for Charlie Chaplin, I am enclosing a clipping that should further substantiate his being refused entrance to the United States.

Thank you,

Herbert Hess

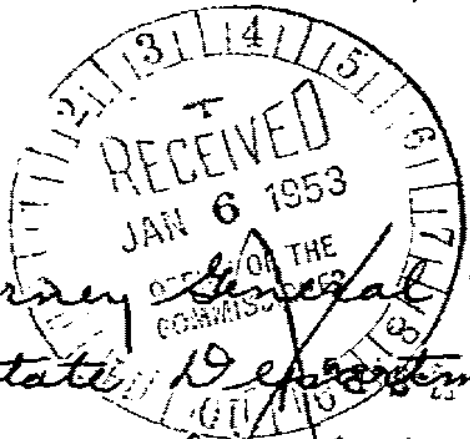


CHARLIE CHAPLIN leaving a Soviet ship in Long Beach, Calif., harbor after attending the screening of a Russian movie. Charlie is reported to have referred to U.S. Customs men, who boarded the vessel, as "the American Gestapo."

manet



(b)(6)



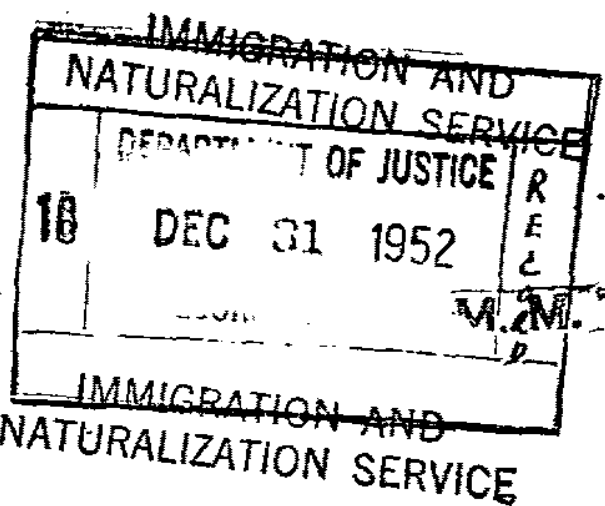
Queens Village
New York

Attorney General James P. Mc Graney
State Department
Washington D.C.

~~57092~~

Dear Sir

I have heard what you have said about Charlie Chaplin, and I am very pleased to see that we still have a few people left in this country who wants to see it bettered. I just hope you mean everthing you say. I just wanted to drop this line to you to encourage you to keep up your good work



RECEIVED
JAN 15 PM 4:30
Thomas Boland
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

NEVER BORE ARMS *Amie*

But Chaplin himself never bore arms to defend either his native England or the nation that provided his wealth, even though he was of military age during World War I.

And his chief concern during World War II was to speak at a leftist rally in Carnegie Hall (at which the Communist Daily Worker reported he addressed his audience as "comrades"), demanding a second front—a sacrifice of Americans to save Russian lives.

It is, also, a...

On suggestions that Chaplin should become an American citizen, the Daily Herald quoted the comedian as recently saying: "I never will. It would be asking me to swear to do something I might not want to do, to give allegiance to something I might not believe in. If I must pledge my loyalty, it must be to England."

Because of "sneers" and "smears," the Evening News reflected, the "great laughter maker" no longer "makes many Americans laugh."

Chaplin said in a radio message from the Queen Elizabeth that he expects to be allowed back in the United States. "Thru the proper procedure I applied for a reentry permit which I was given in good faith and which I accepted in good faith," he said. "Therefore, I assume that the United States government will recognize its validity." *Herald-Examiner*

I hope you will consider him, objectionable to this country. He has just been a detriment, by ruining so many young girls, with pretense of helping them.

I hope and pray he will not be allowed to re-enter.

Sincerely,

A loyal citizen
of Chicago.

P.S. You can see his admissions, by these daily clippings.

Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 30-52

Atty General McManery:

Dear Sir:

Am interested in, and writing
you in regards to Charlie Chaplin.
Do hope you will not allow him
to enter this, (my country) again.
It is not his country - he should
stay in England, in which he
is most interested. How they
do entertain him most royally,
there! makes his millions, here,
and does not think enough of
this country to become a citizen.
I read on N. B. today, he had
just taken two million out of
this country, recently. And
why should "one" come back to
Hollywood, now, when the
whole family is in England
for a visit - but to see "I know
the ground lays" (the saying)
in order for Chaplin to return!



CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS

MONROE COUNTY CHAPTER, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

A-5653092

November 29, 1952

Attorney General James P. McGranary
Attorney General's Office
Washington, D. C.

n R
n L

Dear Sir;

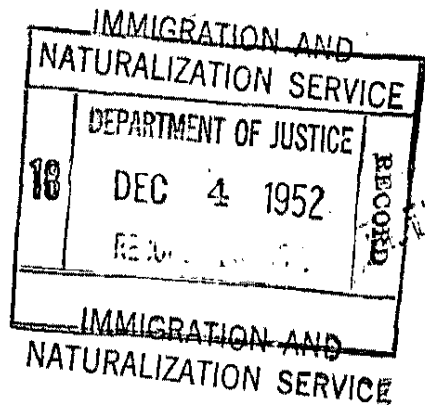
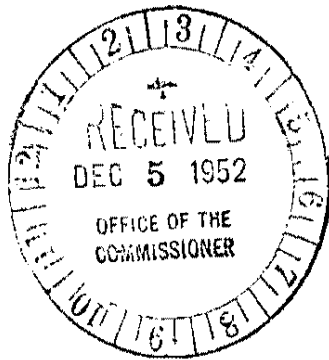
We are highly in agreement with your decision to examine the affairs of Charles Claplin before his reentry into this country.

At our last County meeting a motion was made and carried that you be commended for this action. We appreciate your vigilance.

Very truly yours

Edward T. Plante
County Adjutant

ETP/dd



Mr. Winter Tuesday P.M.

5653092

Alien Department

Gentlemen

Washington

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

RECEIVED NOV 21 1952

AND PAID
NO. AND DATE

Conf.

I would like to know if Mrs. Charlie Chaplin is still a citizen of this country, as long as she married alien Charlie Chaplin. Living in this country for more than 30 years, made his money in Hollywood and not a citizen of the United States, but lived and was protected by our "Flag". Did or was he able to take all his money out of this country?

The property and money should be held by the United States Alien Dept. and make him pay "personal and income" tax, if he lived in "Old England" they would not give him so

ch.
Thank you for
information



Has Charlie an English

Jew Comm?

Protect these
United States of such
character
Yours Best
Miss McEwen



Ar
5653092



New York 11, New York,
November 13, 1952

Attorney General - James P. McPherson,
State Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:



This is just a short letter to congratulate you, in behalf of my fellow Americans, for your fight to keep Charles Chaplin out of our Country. He is not a citizen, and furthermore does things which only anti-American people would do. He is not worthy of setting foot on American soil!

I encourage you to keep on working against him and hope you succeed.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	
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14	NOV 19 1952
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IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	

Yours truly,
Edward F. Ottinger

SA and Ottinson
[Redacted]

New York 11, new job.

(b) (6)

YORK, N.Y.
NOV 19 12 30 AM '52

HIRE THE HONORABLE

ITS GOOD SERVICES

McManey;

Attorney General - James
State Department,
Washington, D.C.

5653092

EDWARD R. LEWIS

(b)(6)

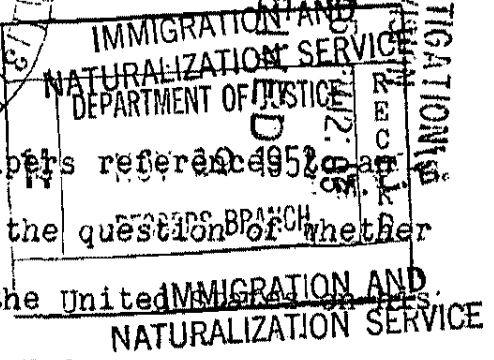
WINNEKA, ILLINOIS



November 17, 1952

Hon. James P. McGranery,
Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.,

Dear Sir:-



Of course, I have seen in the newspapers referred to in your investigation by the Department of Justice on the question of whether Charles Chaplin should be denied re-entry to the United States on his return from his present trip to England and France.

I even saw one news item that the Department of Justice was making inquiries to ascertain what the reaction of public opinion would be on his exclusion or admittance.

I fail to see what anyone's opinion has to do with the matter. It is a question, rather, of Chaplin's rights under the Immigration laws. It would seem that in the absence of fraud in obtaining his reentry permit, and since at the time of obtaining the re-entry permit he was a legal resident of the United States, that the re-entry permit must be given effect.

But if the question of Chaplin's contribution to America is considered, the answer must be that he has made an enormous contribution to the happiness of young and old. He is the outstanding genius of moving pictures. An old college English professor of mine always referred to him as "the incomparable Charlie." The reception he has had in England and France on his present trip shows the affection in which he is held.

I do not know whether it is charged that he has been a member of any organization on the Attorney General's List or the List of the House Un-American Activities Committee. But the United States Supreme Court has characterized the Attorney General's List as "admittedly unfounded unfounded designations", and the Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit

cuit bluntly called it hearsay. (Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, et al. vs. McGrath, 341 U.S. 123; U.S. vs Remington, 191 Fed. (2nd.) 216).

The Un-American Activities Committee List has even less authority than the Attorney General's List.

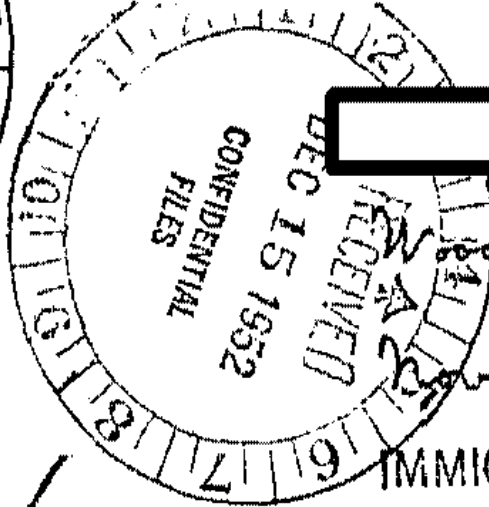
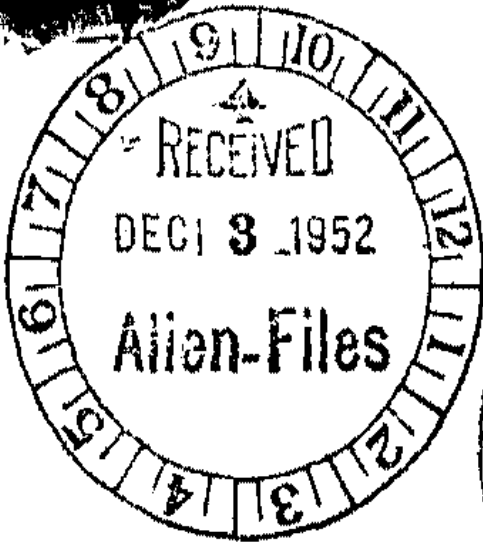
I am a Chicago lawyer, a member of the American and Chicago Bar Associations. I have been a member of the American Legion since 1919 and am a Past Commander of my Post.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Lewis
Edward R. Lewis

5653092

NZ



(b)(6)



Woodside 77, New York
November 10, 1952

IMMIGRATION AND

NATURALIZATION SERVICE	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORD
18 NOV 25 1952	
RECORDS BRANCH	
IMMIGRATION AND	
NATURALIZATION SERVICE	

James Mc Granery
State Department
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you to thank you for partitioning the entrance of Charlie Chaplin in our Country. I am glad that you would not let a man who is so un-American into the Country.

1952 DEC 15 AM 11:36

INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Yours truly,
Edward Schunk

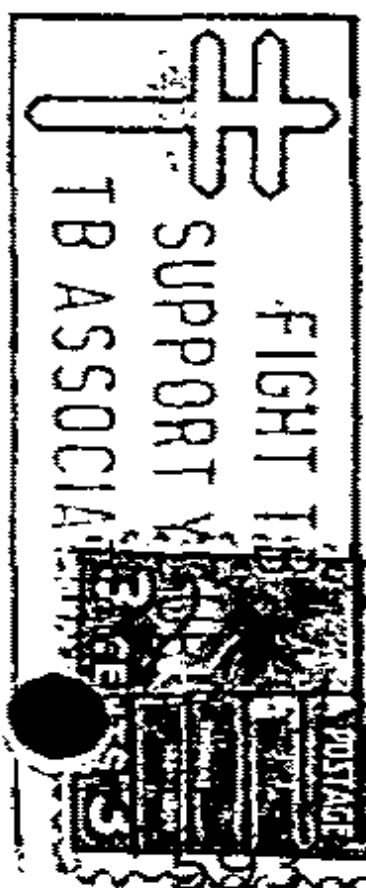
(b)(6)



E. Selwinski

Woodside 77

Meriden, Conn



Attorney General

~~James M. [unclear]~~

~~Department of Justice~~

Washington D.C. Justice

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
FEBRUARY 20 1964



AR-5653092

Handwritten signature

The White House
Washington

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NOV 20
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NOV 17 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

NOV 10 PM 9 25

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ADA 0150

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MRS SHAEFFER AND MYSELF EARNESTLY URGE YOU BEFORE

LEAVING OFFICE TO CORRECT OR MODIFY YOUR ATTORNEY

GENERALS NONSENSICAL ACTION AGAINST MR CHARLES

CHAPLIN. IF WE MAY PRESUME WE FEEL YOU FULLY

APPRECIATE THE GREATNESS OF MR CHAPLIN AND HIS GENUINE

CONCERN FOR ALL OF HUMANITY PRECLUDING ALL NATIONAL

IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE
DEPT OF JUSTICE
NOV 14 1952
ISLANDS BRANCH
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

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INVESTIGATION
DIVISION
NOV 11 11:36 AM '52

BOUNDARIES. FRANKLY WE CONSIDER THE ATTORNEY GENERALS

ACTION CHEAP TACTLESS AND UNJUSTIFIED

MR AND MRS LOUIS E SHAEFFER

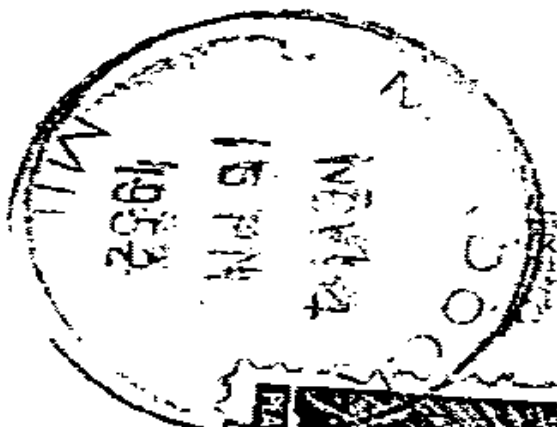


(b)(6)

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

Allen Cairns
Munich
Germany.

W.S. Attig - General
Washington
D.C.



IMMIGRATION AND
 NATURALIZATION SERVICE
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

14 NOV 19 1952
 RECORDS BRANCH

RECORD

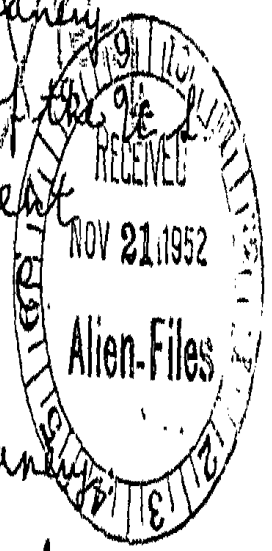
IMMIGRATION AND
 NATURALIZATION SERVICE

A 5653 092 (b)(6)



Brooklyn 22 New York
 November 14, 1952

Mr. James P. McManey
 Attorney General of the State
 State Department
 Washington, D.C.



Dear Mr. McManey,

You are to be congratulated on your stand in the Charlie Chaplain affair.

This man has been here for 40 years and has amassed a fortune in the entertainment world and yet has not become a citizen.

He is no American and there-
fore should be treated as a for-
eigner, I sincerely hope
that you will do your
best to rid this country
of such an un-american
person.

Yours Truly,
John Kelleher.

GIVE-ENOUGH
THROUGH YOUR
COMMUNITY CHEST

WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOV 18
5:30 PM
1952

Mr. John Kelleher
[Redacted]

(b)(6)

NOV 18 8-PM 1952
NEW YORK, N.Y.



GRAND CENTRAL
STATION

Just for

for James P. McManey
Attorney-General of the U.S.
State Department
Washington, D.C.

AJ65309 ✓

Los Angeles, Cal
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
10-OUT-13 1952
OUT & IN SERVICE UNIT

Dear Mr. Minton:

About this Charles Chaplin there was moral turpitude involved in the divorce before Paulette Goddard's wasn't that the Lita Gray divorce? The Western Union would not transmit the accusations contained in Miss Gray's suit, because of the vulgarity. Marjorie Davies was mentioned by Miss Gray, but this was hushed up.

Also read Jim Tully (the hobo writer's) short stories. Tully & Chaplin were great friends and some of the figures in Tully's stories are recognizable... particularly the one about the satyr who thought it would be sport to inflame a young girl with desire, and then turn his back on her, leaving her unsatisfied, but the satyr got caught in his own trap.

Get rid of this tramp. ~~Confidential~~
a well wisher 601

do not accept as
ESP - 5-1-45

Custom M-100 used

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Handwritten notes and scribbles

a 565302

Temp. Chg. Invo 12/1/52
Charge Reference

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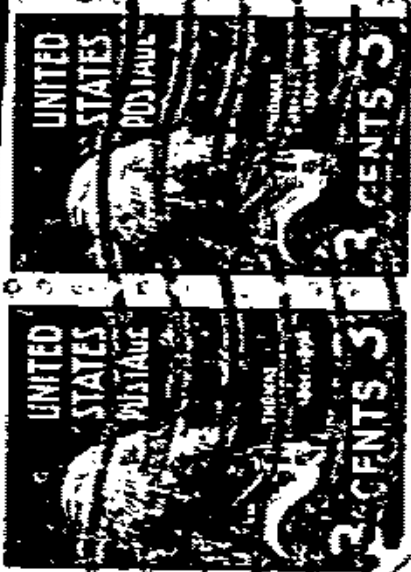
Route with this letter to

ADM-221
(Old FSU-1)
5-14-45

1952 DEC - 2 PM 4: 45
RECEIVED
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

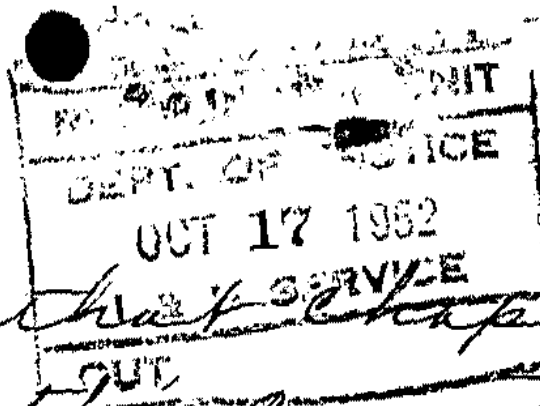
Handwritten notes and scribbles covering the bottom half of the page, including the number 602 at the bottom right.

AFTER 5 DAYS, RETURN TO



VIA AIR MAIL

District Immigration Director
Joseph Minton
Washington, D.C.



MA 5653092
Sept. 23, 1952

Now that Chaplain has left this country I most sincerely hope that he will be refused re-admission. I don't think there should be any place here for anyone who - although enjoying our freedoms and privileges and still refuses to honestly swear allegiance to our flag should be kept out.

~~Confidential~~

Sincerely, (b)(6)

Mrs. Joseph A. Merkel



Quera, Calif.



(b)(6)



Scranton 10, Pennsylvania

A-5653092

ML

November 13, 1952

Conf.

Immigration and Naturalization Service
Washington,
D. C.

Gentlemen:

Here's hoping that when Charlie Chaplin applies for re-admittance to this country, it will be denied. He has lived off the fat of the land without ever doing anything for the country which has been so good to him.

Charlie was a great artist and I loved his pictures, but that's no reason why Charlie should be allowed to flaunt our morals and our patriotism.

Keep him out! Our gain will be England's loss. They can have him.

Very truly yours,

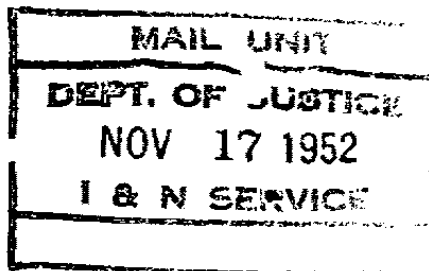
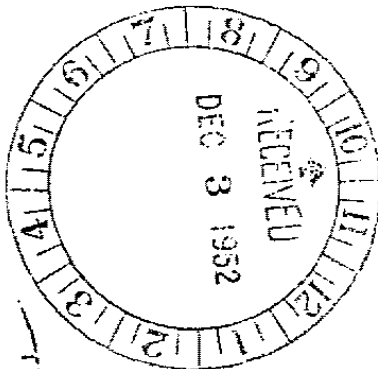
F. K. Maher

F. K. Maher

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

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AR-5653092

(b)(6)




Mr. McManery Res. Aug. - Calif. 11/14/52
Congratulations

on the good work you are doing
deporting the top Comm. - but why
not keep C. Chaplin where he is that
would be good Gov. but why let him
stay here 4 1/2 yrs. & make millions? Let
& not become a cit. that is poor Gov.

Mrs. Blanch C. Lake N. R. N.

LOS ANGELES
NOV 15 10 PM '52
38 1952
CALIF.

BUILD YOUR FUTURE
WISELY SAVE
U.S. SAVINGS BONDS



UNITED STATES
POSTAL CARD

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 19 9
Washington

IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Henry

Nov. 16, 1952
Portland, Oregon

5653092

Dear sir:

I sincerely believe, for the ^{good} of our country and consolation of 'fellow travelers', Mr Chaplin should be denied - emphatically - re-entry into the United States.

Veteran

NR

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 19 @ 56 AM '52
TAX DIVISION

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NOV 24 1952
Alien-Files

RECEIVED
NOV 20 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 18 1952
RECORDS BRANCH
IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

AR-5653092

(b)(6)

Brooklyn 4, New York
Nov. 13, 1952

Attorney General
James P. M. Granery
The State Department

Dear Sir:

Your stand in the Charlie Chaplin case is very commendable.

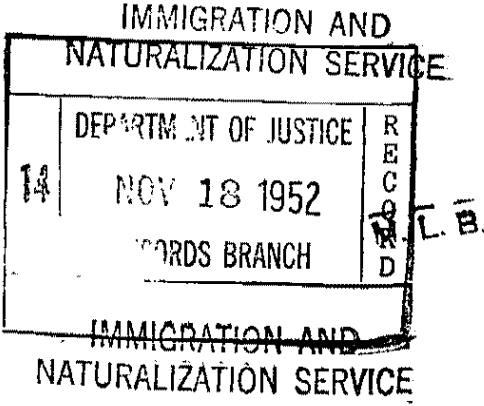
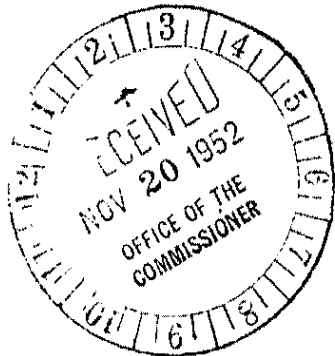
Any man who has lived in a country for over 40 years and who is not yet a citizen of that country does not deserve to live there. This and the other facts on which you are basing your charges form a strong case against this man.

Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,

Thomas J. Bisogno

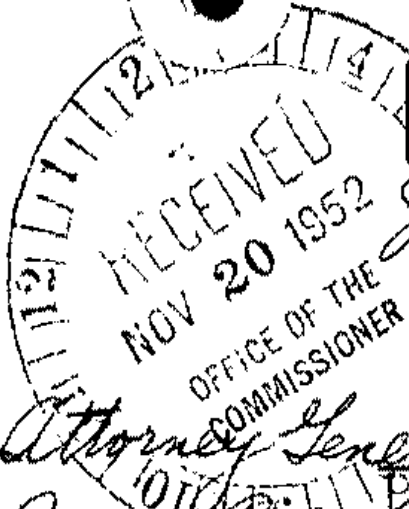
Thomas J. Bisogno



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(b)(6)



Jackson Heights 69, New York
November 14, 1952

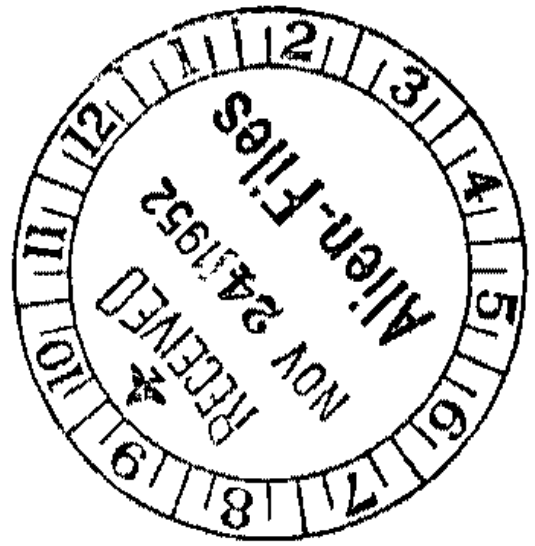
NR Attorney General
James A. McManus
State Department
Washington, D.C.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDS
NOV 13 1952	M. M. T.
RECORDS OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	

Dear Sir:

Your refusing of admittance to Charlie Chaplin is indeed commendable. A man with his background should be investigated thoroughly before entrance to this country is again permitted to him. Do not let threats or criticisms alter your decisions.

Respectfully yours,
Owen Malone



[Redacted] Altona Pa

Nov 23 1952

(b)(6) Dear Sirs, There has been some ques-
tion about Chaplin's admittance to
the U.S.A. from England. He has
made millions of dollars here but
never became a citizen. Now he wants
our citizens to see him in some light.
I say bar him and the picture too.
How "docile" can Americans be?
Use the polite word that Ford
North, Englishman once used instead
of cap. Please keep him out!

Yours truly

Fred A. Tubig (Citizen 77)

REVALUED

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DEPT.



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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

~~Mr. J. Edgar Hoover~~

Washington
D.C.

Immigration



NOV 26 1952
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(b)(6) - *J. Edgar Hoover*



INVESTIGATION
Brooklyn, New York

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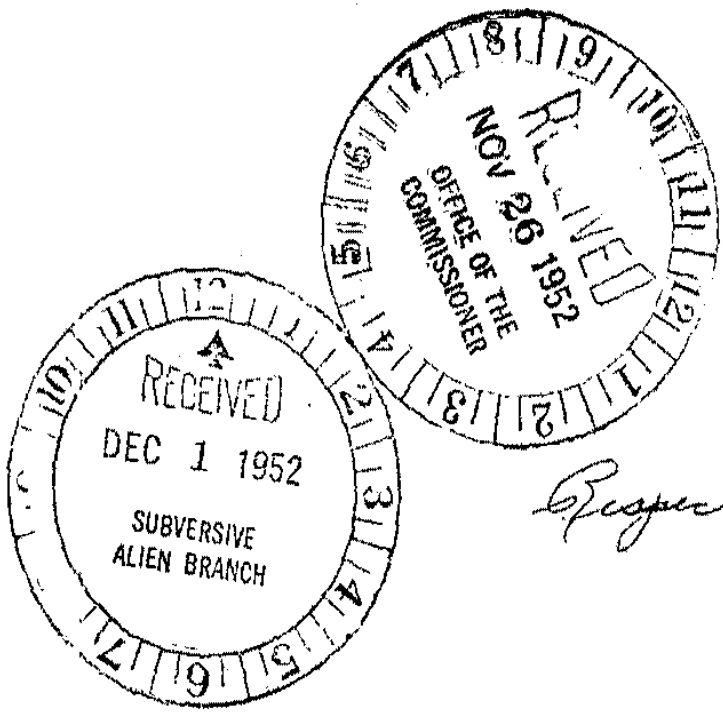
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Attorney General J. Edgar Hoover
State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You are displaying your fine American character in the case of Charlie Chaplin.

Keep up the fine work and don't let yourself be taken in by the poor citizen of the United States.



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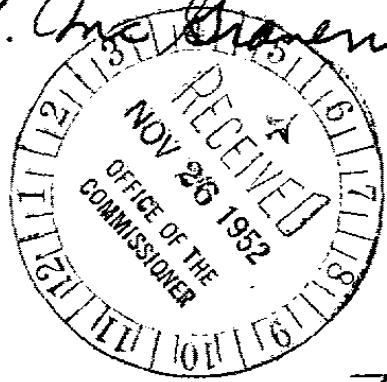
Respectfully,
W. L. Harriss
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

A-5653092

St. Albans, Vt. (b)(6)

November 14, 1952

Attorney General James P. McHenry
State Department
Washington, D. C.



INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

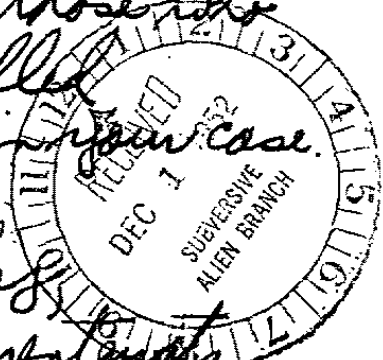
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Dear Sir:

Congratulations on your stand
in the Charlie Chaplin case. A man
like this who for over forty years
has made a very comfortable and
profitable living in this country
has been married five times, has
never used his talents to cheer our
forces overseas as so many actors
and actresses have done, has been
known to associate with some of
the top ranking communists in
this country and has never become
a citizen certainly does not deserve
to remain here. Do not let those who
are pro-Chaplin and are so called
intellectuals sway you in your case.

Yours Truly
Joseph J. Jantowicz



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NOV 24 1952
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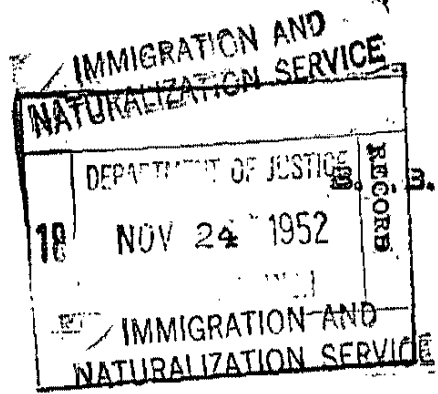
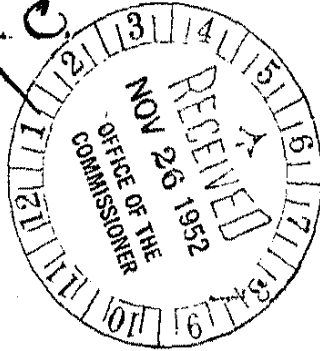
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(b)(6)



Bronx 61, New York
November 14 1952

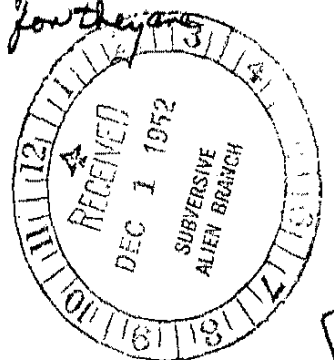
~~Attorney General McQuinnery
State Department
Washington, D. C.~~



Dear Sir:

I believe that our Constitution states that foreigners and aliens who are sick, poor or mentally disabled can't enter the United States for they would be a charge upon the state. Uncle Charlie Chaplin would be such a charge. Mr. McQuinnery there were and are many actors who are not citizens of the U.S. but still they have shown some respect and loyalty to our Constitution. They have joined USO's entertainment show to our distant fighting boys. Some have visited hospitals of the blind and cripple. All in all they have been of service to humanity when in need. Not Uncle Charlie he has come to the U.S. not for the sake of humanity but for his own personal humanity his name and pocket book. Please don't let your mind be swayed by men who are on Charlie's side, for they are not better than Charlie.

Yours truly,
Orlando Montic



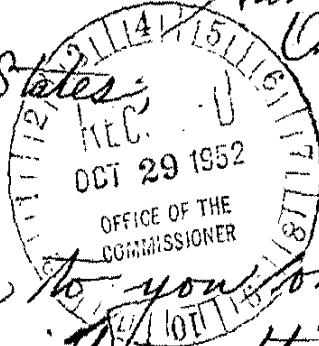


Worship God In His House Every Week
Read His Word Every Day

NR
Auburn, Pa.

October 23, 1952.

Attorney General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.



Your honor,

Congratulations to you on your courage and integrity in dealing with corruption and Communism. As a busy man to a busy man, I sincerely commend you on

1. - Your needed wisdom to exclude an unworthy playboy and Pink, Charlie Chaplin and unfunny men in his life and together.

2. - Your plan to denaturalize and deport top Reds of the U.S.

At last, we have another breath of fresh air coming out of the nations capital.

You are living up to your promises that you'd prove to your detractors, you are going to clean up down there.

More power to your faith. As a Protestant clergy man you have my support. Keep your faith, brother of the faith. God's wisdom, Power, and grace to you to remain,

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Cordially yours,
Vester Raymond C. Zeeb

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INVESTIGATION DIVISION
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PM 3:18

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Auburn Evangelical and Reformed Parsonage
September 9, 1952

Morbus Sabbaticus

Dear Christian Kinsman,

"Morbus Sabbaticus" or Sunday sickness, is a disease peculiar to Churchgoers. The attack comes on suddenly every Sunday; no symptoms are felt on Saturday night; the patient sleeps well, eats a hearty breakfast, but about church time the attack comes on, and continues until all services are over for the morning. Then the patient feels easy and eats a hearty dinner. In the afternoon he feels much better, and he is able to take a walk and talk about politics, read the newspaper, look at television, or go to the ballgame. But about church time he gets another attack, and stays at home. After church he feels better. He retires early, sleeps well and wakes up on Monday morning refreshed and able to go to work, and does not have any symptoms until next Sunday. This dangerous disease often kills a persons conscience and soul. The cure: on Sunday rise early; use plenty of cold water, then, take a strong dose of equal parts of will, push, energy, anxiety for your soul, respect for God's Book, God's House, and your God.

Meet God in Holy Communion.

Sunday, September 28: Auburn 8:00 A.M.
Zion's 10:10 A.M.

Sunday, October 5: Landingville 10:10 A.M.
Port Clinton 7:30 P.M.

God is persuaded of better things from all of us.

Cordially,

Pastor R. C.
Zechman.



INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Ad. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

James
STATE. DIV. PREV.
STAFFS
30-10-52

1952 NOV 25 AM 11:02

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Dear Mr. Charles Chaplin

is no credit to you, Mr. Charles Chaplin, he is without question, one of the greatest actors of our time, and has given invaluable service to the world of film goers, both to young and old. Put yourself in his place, and look around before you talk of morals, and reaping his past faults up.

No doubt as an Attorney General, you are famous, no doubt you are entitled to pass judgement on others, but however famous you are in your own sphere you are no greater than he is. You are talented one way, he another. And the point of you are only very ordinary human beings. God rules this Universe, whether America or England. I don't know if you believe this or not, but I do, and as you treat others in life, you will be treated yourself. Live and let live, admitted we have to have laws, and those laws must be adhered to, but those people who have such a sacred position, as to enforce those laws, should be men who fear God, and

men who are imbued with a sense of justice
tempered with mercy; men who are inspired to bring
out the best of ~~his~~ ^{their} fellow men, not one who will
push them. Education, that brings in its train
positions of authority is useless, and is like building
on sand, with the quality of mercy.

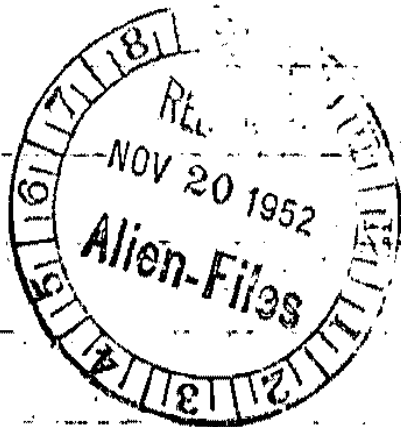
America with a sincere group of God
fearing, sincere, tactful men, could be a powerful
country. But the most powerful country can fail,
when, distrust, jealousy, greed, and malice, are
allowed. You should be honored by the presence of
the Chaplin family.

Live and let live Mr. Mc Granery, and
try even though you're brilliant, to be HUMAN.

Kind regards

Mrs. Jennie Stevenson

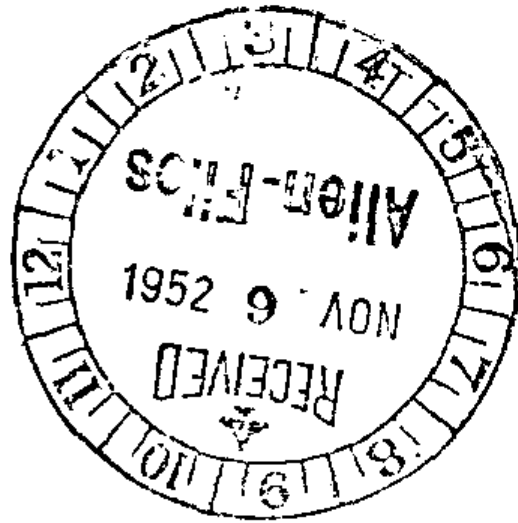
Attorney General
James M. Granery
New York



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NOV 6 1952

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citizenship and deport them. Chaplin should not be allowed to re-enter the U.S.A. - a man with no morals, a Communist at heart and not even a citizen. This country has too many racketeers and mafias.

A: 5653092

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 27 1952

RECORDS BRANCH

RECORDED

Mr. O'Connor
Mr. [unclear]

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

the men like you in our high offices

Character

[Signature]

MRS. JOHN D. O'CONNOR



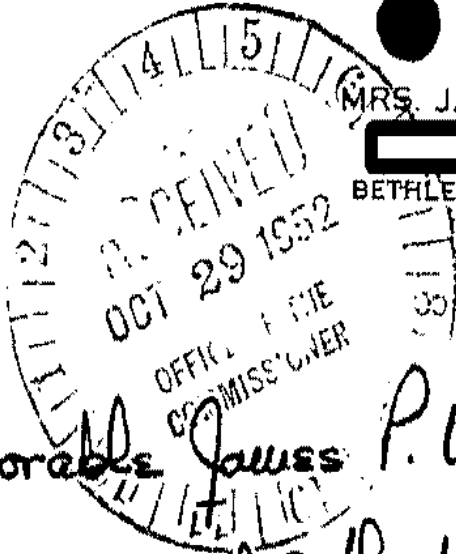
Dear Sir:

We are proud of your stand regarding such undesirable characters as Costello and Chaplin. By all means strip them of their

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OCT 20 PM 12:10

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A-5655895



MRS. JAMES T. SHARKEY

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

(b)(6)

October 29, 1952

The Honorable ~~James P. McLaughlin~~
 Attorney General of the United States
 Washington, D.C.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORD
14	OCT 24 1952 M. L. P.
RECORDS BRANCH	
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	

My dear Mr. McLaughlin -

In these days, when so many

"slops" (and vegetables!) are being tossed at our democratic administration - I believe it is only fair to commend our government officials, when they perform an action of which we approve. Therefore, may I extend a hearty affirmative to your planning in the forthcoming (I hope!) deportation proceedings in the case of Frank Costello - and the ban against Charlie Chaplin's return to

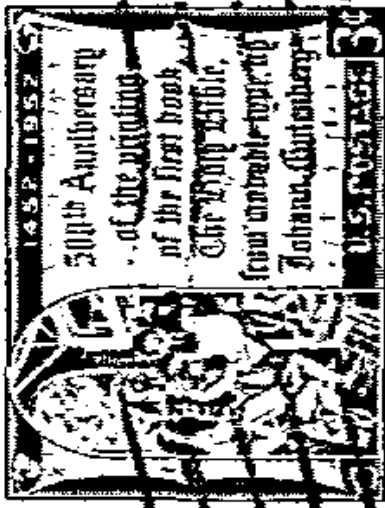
America - Neither of these men have proved themselves as desirable residents of this great country - but for far too long a time, no one has had the initiative to take action, as you have - I find little use in either man for good - but see many possibilities for harm, in the same vein as you do. May I wish you success in both these undertakings, plus my unqualified support.

Most sincerely yours -
Harris W. Sharkey

(Mrs. James T.)



BETHLEHEM
OCT 20
4 30 PM
1952
PA.



The Honorable James P. McGrawery
Attorney General of the United States
Washington - D.C.

MRS. JAMES T. SHARKEY



BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

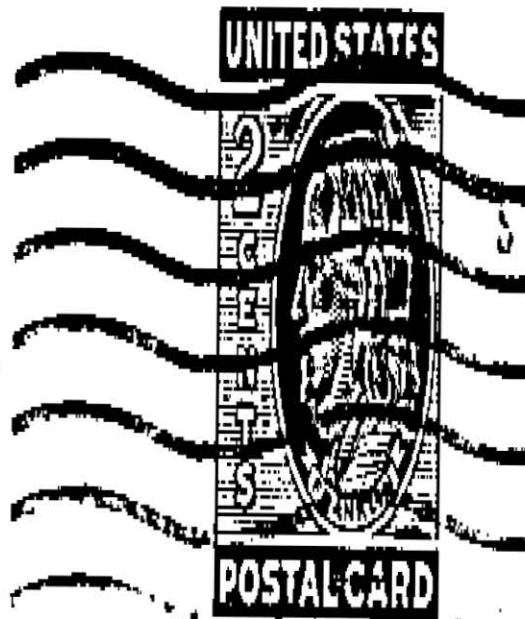
(b) (6)

A-5653092 10/28/52

Mr. Hoover
Dear Mr. Hoover
I am writing you
against this beloved Republic
of ours? Do you want the good Americans
to march on Washington and pick
you out of your office and back on the
P.A. then better take a tip and keep
that dirty rotten filthy vicious Jew
out of our country. I am Stein
Ben Charlie Chaplin. Better start being a
Jew

*Frank J. Kelly
Park Ridge
Illinois*

CHICAGO
NOV 1
10 PM
25 1952



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

IMMIGRATION AND
~~NATURALIZATION SERVICE~~
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
14 NOV 5 1952
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NATURALIZATION SERVICE

*P. M. Kirkway
General T.S.U.*

A-5653092



(b)(6)

San Francisco.
Nov. 1, 1952.

Attorney General ~~McGranery~~,
Washington, D. C.

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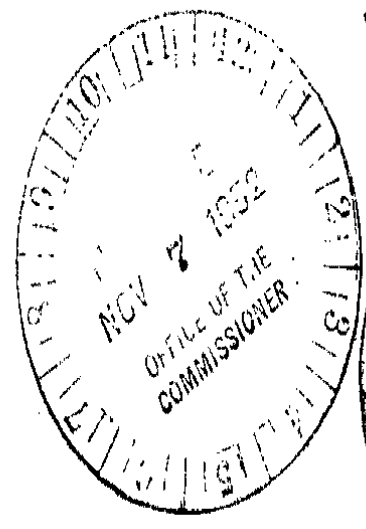
Your Honor:

Enclosed are a couple of clippings with regard to Charlie Chaplin. There a lot more in this country that do not appreciate the great benefits thye have had here and show no appreciation for them. They should all be sent back to their old countries. When I was a boy, there were a number of Englishmen there where I worked and it was their boast that they did not become American citizens Although were have pulled them out of the fire, they still hate us.

Yours truly,

Chas. F. Regan
Chas. F. Regan

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	
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IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	



'From Under My Hat'

Laurette Taylor, Charlie Chaplin's Legal Trouble

This is the eleventh of a series of installments from Hedda Hopper's new book, "From Under My Hat." The series appears in The Chronicle daily except Saturdays.

By HEDDA HOPPER

DURING Laurette Taylor's two or three trips to Hollywood with her husband, Hartley Manners, to make pictures, she and I became real friends. Laurette didn't like women. She used to say to me darkly, "Don't trust 'em, Hedda, they'll double-cross you every time." Then she'd add with a laugh, "Don't trust me, either. I'm Black Irish—we love you one minute and turn on you the next." But she never did. Laurette was an incurable romantic. While she was making a picture at Metro she came in contact with Jack Gilbert. She responded to his youth and he bowed low to her talent. They would stand in the center of the lot and gas away to each other for hours.

When the picture ended and she and Hartley were ready to leave for New York, they entertained dinner guests at their Beverly Hills bungalow. King Vidor was there paying court to Lady Thelma Furness; Monte Bell was with a beauty not his own; King's ex-wife, Eleanor Boardman, was purring with someone else. The only two uncomplicated people were Hartley Manners and Hopper.

Jack Gilbert turned up with a complete Hawaiian band to serenade Laurette as a farewell gesture. He instructed them what songs to sing and we sat on the porch while the Hawaiians played ad infinitum, not to say ad nauseum. Finally, I couldn't take any more and jumped up to tell Jack off, but Hartley laid a hand on mine. "Please don't," he said quietly.

En route to the train next morning Hartley stopped at a florist's to send me flowers with this note: "We understand. They will in time. Until then, God bless you."

Discussion on Sex

...te's first trips and I went ... Norma Tal- ... at their ... street, ... before ... was

Chaplin chimed in. "Not long ago, I walked down Hollywood boulevard one evening. My car was following me as usual. A few steps ahead of me I saw a forlorn girl, frail, poorly dressed. She looked so tired. I walked on ahead of her, looked back. Something in her face appealed to me. I turned round, walked back, and said: 'You're hungry, aren't you?'"

"I haven't eaten for two days," she said simply, like a child. I said, "Would you allow me to buy your dinner?" She was so grateful she nearly fainted in my arms.

"I signaled my chauffeur, handed her into the car, drove her to my home, and fed her." Chaplin gave a bored sigh and a shrug. "She stayed for three days."

"Then I had the chauffeur drive her back to Hollywood boulevard and let her out where I picked her up." Chaplin turned then to Laurette. "And would you believe it, the following night she found her way back to my home and begged to be let in? Of course I had the servants turn her out."

The Scandal Breaks

In 1942, after I'd become a columnist, a girl walked into my office. I'd never seen her before; nor had I ever seen anyone as hysterical. From her wild eyes, I knew she was on the borderline of something desperate. With no beating about the bush, she said, "I think I'm pregnant. I'm not certain, but I do know I'm at the end of my resources."

"Why did you come to me?" I asked.

"I had no one else to turn to, and because of a story you wrote about Charlie Chaplin's leading ladies more than a year ago."

"Who are you?" I asked.

"Joan Barry," she replied.

Then a light dawned. She had been chosen for the lead in Charlie's picture "Shadow and Substance," then he changed his mind and she was out.

I remembered what I had written.

This is for just one girl in Hollywood. I don't know who you are; you haven't been discovered yet. But I can tell you there's a luscious package waiting for you labeled "fame." Charlie Chaplin will be sending it over whenever HE'S ready. I think you should know what's in it. You'll be that girl chosen by Chaplin to play the top female role in "Shadow and Substance." It's your chance, the one of a lifetime. You'll be well to that one—ment with a day



CHARLIE CHAPLIN
He saw girl on street

You'll be somebody. All that will be in your tinselled package. Joan paced around my office like a trapped wild animal until I made her sit down. "The first thing is to find out if you're pregnant," I said. I phoned my doctor and asked him to make an examination. Then we waited for the friend to arrive. Frankly, I was afraid to let Joan out of my office; she was in such a state she might have thrown herself in front of a streetcar or an automobile.

The doctor confirmed her fear. She was pregnant.

She'd told me that Chaplin had forbidden her to come to his house again; he wanted nothing more to do with her. But when she was going to have a baby, she went straight to his hilltop home. Mr. Chaplin called the police and they put her in jail. Charlie's butler got me on the telephone and told me what had happened to Joan Barry.

When she was released from jail, she told me that Chaplin had threatened to have her put away if she ever went to his home again. At this point I devoted a whole column to Joan Barry. Made quite a stir!

A Juicy Entanglement

Barry vs. Chaplin was as juicy a bit of legal entanglement as ever came out of our town. I've never said or believed that Joan Barry was pure as the driven snow, but she was a human, being who found herself in a position with which she couldn't cope. At stake was the life of an unborn child.

If Chaplin had been convicted on all counts, it would have meant 25 years' imprisonment and a \$25,000 fine. As usual, he kept out of jail.

The last time I saw Joan Barry was in Pittsburgh, Pa., where I made a personal appearance with Cecil DeMille when he premiered "Unconquered." In the midst of our mile-long parade a girl ran out from the crowd, rushed over to my car, which had halted in traffic, and gasped, "I want to thank you again, Hedda."

"What are you doing here, Joan?" I asked.

"I'm happily married and I

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months on balance. #364918.
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- 16 sed'nette (2B64789).....\$585
- 48 cib. sed (8B39394).....\$695
- 48 sedan (2B95837).....\$595
- 37 sedan (5F8218).....\$ 65
- 40 sedan (1B3685).....\$ 89
- 41 sedan (2B64736).....\$175
- 40 sedan (2B68728).....\$ 88
- 40 sedan (2B64736).....\$145
- 41 sedan (2B76897).....\$285
- 49 3-ton pick-up.....\$115
1246 WEBSTER

Pontiac 2-door sedan, radio,
light, original gray finish, A-1
mechanically; low mileage; lic. 7B-
90. Only \$1045.

CHARLES RAVEN
MEANS
DODGE
Plymouth Sales and Service
Bayshore Blvd. DE 3-7143

**PONTIAC 8-CYLINDER SEDANS
AND SEDANETTES**
are all De Luxe Chieftain
models; I have 7 of them for you to
choose from; equipped with hydra-
matics, radios, heaters, take your
pick for \$495 down with up to 30
months on balance. #10845.
RICE 699 VAN NESS AVENUE

51 PONTIAC 2-DOOR SEDAN
s beauty has the large trunk and
an ideal family car, and in per-
fect condition; it is an 8-cylinder De
Luxe Chieftain with hydramatic,
radio and heater, \$695 down and 30
easy payments on balance. #10845.
RICE 699 VAN NESS AVENUE

PONTIAC '52 CONVERTIBLE
utiful, like new, 8-cylinder model;
perfect condition and without a
ratch; hydramatic, radio, heater,
many other desirable extras.
30 eas. payments on
#10845
RICE 699 VAN NESS AVENUE

179 TRUCKS FOR SALE

Vogel Values IN Used Trucks

- 47 Int. 1/2-Ton Reefer \$695
- 42 Chev. 1/2-Ton Panel \$ 545
REAL SHARP!
- 44 Chev. 2-Ton Flatrack \$895
2-SPEED REAR END
- 48 Chev. 1-Ton Panel \$1185
- 51 Chev. 1/2-Ton Pickup, \$1545
Dlx. Cab
- 49 Int. 3/4-Ton Pickup \$1095
- 50 Ford 1/2-Ton Panel \$1195
- 50 Ford 1/2-Ton Pickup \$1195
- 48 Dodge 1-Ton Express \$ 975
4-SPEED TRANSMISSION
- 47 Ford 3/4-Ton Stake \$ 595
- 47 Chev. 3/4-Ton Pickup \$ 995
4-SPEED TRANSMISSION
- 46 Ford 1/2-Ton Panel \$ 595
- 41 Chev. 1-Ton Panel \$ 495
- 46 Stude. 1-Ton C&C \$ 795
- 50 Chev. 1 1/2-Ton C&C \$1395

Les Vogel

"CHEVROLET LOT"
1640 Mission St.
UN 1-1702

Trucks

50 Chev. 1 1/2 T

GO SEE CECIL

For the Best in Liberal Trade-ins—Quality—Prices—Guarantees

- '49 Cadillac '62' 4-Door \$1995
Beautiful Coventry gray finish, radio, heater and
hydramatic (5B55560).
- '48 Austin Devon 4-Door \$845
Full leather interior. Equipped with heater. Real
power and economy. (6A82638).
- '52 Buick Riviera \$3495
Roadmaster 4-door sedan. Has power steering,
1700 actual miles. A gorgeous tuxedo finish. Has
tinted easy vision glass. Radio, heater, Dyna-
Flow. (1G3824).
- '46 Buick Super 4-Door \$895
Dove gray finish. Has radio, heater, etc. (2B732834).
- '51 Lincoln Capri \$2995
Hard top convertible. Has Hydramatic, radio,
heater, whitewall tires, etc. (1B85897).
- '48 Buick Estate Wagon \$1395
Powder blue finish, white wall tires. Radio and
heater. (6H3247).
- '50 Stude. Regal Club Coupe ... \$1695
Commander. Has radio, heater and overdrive.
(1E34788).
- '51 Kaiser Special 4-Door \$1695
Has radio, heater, etc. New-car guarantee. (6B15368).
- '49 Pontiac '8" Sedan Coupe .. \$1595
Streamliner. Has Hydra-Matic, radio, heater, etc.
Unconditional guarantee (7B38370).
- '50 Chev. Styleline Tudor \$1495
Specta: Very clean. (2B77293)
- '50 Ford Country Squire \$1795
4-passenger custom model. A one-owner beauty.
Has radio and heater. Unconditional guarantee.
(3N4639).

All Our Cars Are Personally Guaranteed—118 Others

CECIL WHITEBONE

San Francisco's Most Liberal Trading Ford Dealer
At Ellis 900 VAN NESS AVE. PR 5-8801

179 TRUCKS FOR SALE

'49 Ford Panel
This is really a clean truck. In per-
fect condition.
\$995
Don Gilmore Chevrolet
590 Van Ness UN 1-1026

179 TRUCKS FOR SALE

USED TRUCK BARGAINS
GENERAL TRUCK SALES
Third and Army MA 1-7618
179a Trucks for Sale East Bay
CHEV. '48 3-ton pickup, 4-spd.; s&ll
with, without Shram comp.; Chicago
Pneumatic Air Ranch Tools, Nixon
Tire, 240 MacArthur, 1001: 8-1642



People You Know
on
AUTO ROW
BY JOSH

MEET YOUR USED CAR DEALER
Introducing "HAL" FORD, Used Car Manager for Geo.
Whitebone. Hal is one of Auto Row's old
in the car business on Van Ness Ave.
those days Hal got his start with the
Motors. Remember?

If you don't, and let's not date our
remember Hal Ford in the "Col
silent movies. Hal co-sta
Devine and other pon
you recall Hal in the
he made. Prior to
the great Geor
real troupe
Orpheum c

Two succ
FORD of
personali

AMONG
Chatting
RAY R

(b)(6)

C. F. Regan
[Redacted]
San Francisco



APPLY NO
COAST GUARD
ENTRANCE EX



Hon. James McGranery

Attorney General

Washington, D. C.

gmv
(b)(6)

[Redacted]

B'lyn., N.Y.
Nov. 9, 1952

Attorney-General James P. McGranery,
Dear Sir,

Charlie Chaplin is being made to seem a victim of narrow prejudice and persecution by our intellectuals and ultra-liberals. Most of the latter are naively obtuse but Chaplin, on the contrary, seems to have proved himself to be designedly crafty in the service of Communist causes these many years. You have done well to refuse him re-entrance into the country without proof of his fitness to re-enter.

Very sincerely,
(Miss) D.C. Flaug

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
14 NOV 12 1952
RECORDS. BRANCH
IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

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NOV 14 1952
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

John

(b)(6)

[Redacted]

Brooklyn 9, New York
November 11, 1952

The Honorable James P. McGranery
Attorney-General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney-General:

I think you have taken a very commendable stand in questioning the right of Charlie Chaplin to re-enter our country. I can think of no good reason why he should be granted the privilege of plying his trade here. He isn't interested in supporting a country that has allowed him to amass a fortune large enough to maintain not only his current family, but four ex-wives. During the war, he neither suffered the austerities of his native land nor shared the sacrifices of Americans who did what they could to help the war effort. He repays the freedom and luxury he has enjoyed here for forty years by association with pro-Communists and a refusal to help entertain our soldiers.

Many I have talked to about this feel as I do that both his character and his basic philosophy make him an undesirable guest.

Sincerely yours

Mary U. Chinnery

Mary U. Chinnery

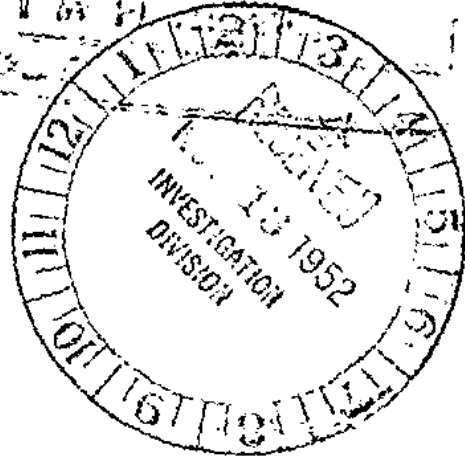
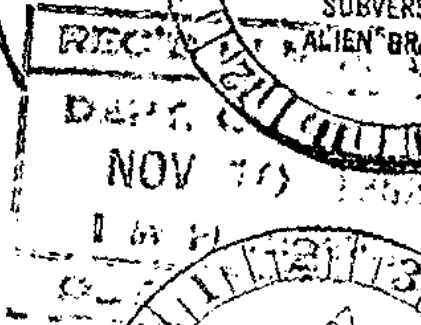
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COMMISSIONER

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NOV 14 1952
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NOV 12 1952
RECORDS BRANCH
RECORD
IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

5653092

[Handwritten signature]



Immigration & Naturalization
Service

Dear Sir -

Chaplin was honorary
Chairman of the "Artists Fund
to Win the War", praised Rus-
sia, called Pablo Picasso to
protest Eisher's deportation, and
immigrants are supposed

to be found as to
on orals, - is not that
so? - How about
some investigation ac-
cording to our laws?

into this little actor.

MRS. LOUISE MEDLANDER

(b)(6) A-5653092

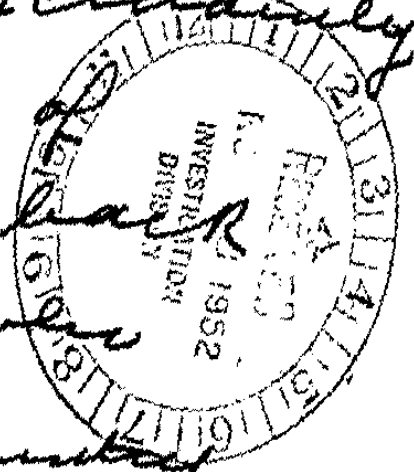
Seattle 1, Washington

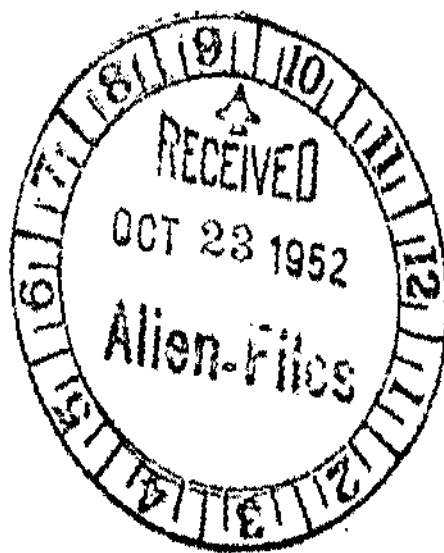
copies

Conf.
Immigration Service

I read your article
in our Seattle P. 2 about
Charles Chaplin. I certainly
am not in favor
of having him come back
to U.S.A. Any one who
has lived in this country
and did not become a
citizen does not deserve to
live here

Sincerely,
Mrs Lou Medlander





Such a Big Fuss
thru Washington is
being made about
Charles Chapin not
being an American citizen
and not be allowed
to re-enter the U.S.

Am sure who's here
resided here for years
not citizens and do as
they please. No mention
is made of Income Tax
but let a citizen with a
small salary, make an
error he is fined and
made out a poor American
Please clear this up.
Mr. E. M. L.

10/1/52

2 F

NYC 32
(b)(6640)

NEW YORK, N.Y.
OCT 1 2 230PM



REVALUED
29 AU
P. O. DEPT. ST.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

8

OCT 1955
RECORDS BRANCH

John P. McGraw
Washington
D.C.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Dear Sir: ... ^{allowed}

Just at about
time, we have a law
to deport people
after say, a two year
stay if they don't
want to become
a citizen? Other
countries don't allow
them to take huge
amounts of money
from their, are we
going to let Chaplin
get millions out of
tax? Please keep
up your good work
Sir. C. G. 13642



FINANCE, I
OCT 3 0
4 4 - PM
WASH DC

APPLY CARD

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

AND NATURALIZATION

DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
OCT 6 1952	RECORDS BRANCH

General Mc Grew
Washington

H.C.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Oct. 3, 1959

Atty. gen Eric Sweeney:-

Dear Sir:-

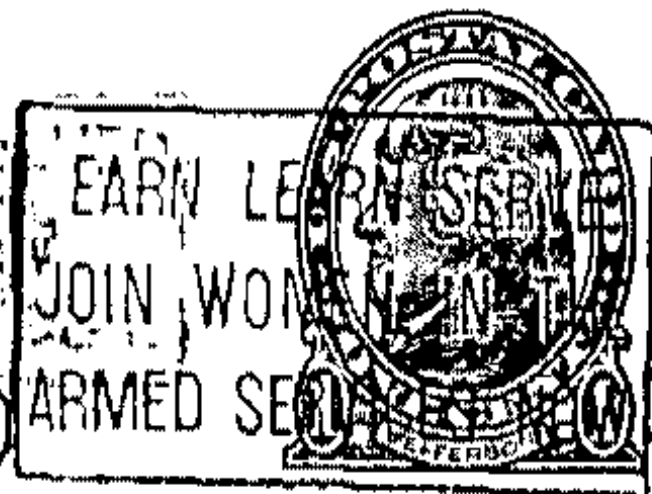
Please let us remember that Charlie Chaplin has made millions of American laugh, something which we have almost forgot to do with the mounting TAX bills being imposed on us by the many boards & officials in Washington. Also, that Charlie Chaplin has paid millions of dollars to America.

Am American and voter. John Flavin

220 2

CHICAGO
OCT 3
4 PM
1952

REVA
P. O.



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BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 6 1952
RECORDS BRANCH
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

General McManney
Washington,
D.C.

645

"Charlie Chaplin"

Jews - Pinks - Pro-Sovets
will be permitted to enter
and leave the U.S.A. as
long as the Democratic Admin
is in power in Washington -
It was this party that helped
Russian atheistic tyranny to
power all over the World -
It would have been impossible to
enslave millions of human beings
without our aid. They have got
everything they wanted and can
continue to get what they want
as long as the present set up
is in the State Dept -
as far as Charlie Chaplin, pressure
will be brought on the Comptroller
Dept by the Pro-Soviet
Gang - Make no mistake about
it - Chaplin will Return
he has influential friends
in Government -

Let him stay in England
where he can drift up to the
Premier, but Harry would not
let this happen - No - No - No -
Not in an Election year,
who left Harry, Harry!

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1952

STON, MASS.
SEP 23
AM

UNITED STATES
HIRE THE HAND
ITS GOOD BUSINESS
POSTAL CARD

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

CRIMINAL DIVISION

46-1-12-132

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEP 24 1952	
RECORDS BRANCH	RECORD

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

SEP 26 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER
Washington

647

~~CRIM. INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.~~

~~CRIM. ADM. REGULATION SEC.~~ DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

9/23

Dear Sir

I do hope
our country will
do some thing about
Thomas Chaplin, He
has been enjoying
our hospital long
enough, and now
taking all money
back with him.
He ~~did~~ did not
think it worth while
to become a citizen.
Keep him out.

Sincerely J. C. Wilts.

UNITED STATES



POSTAL CARD

ORLEANS, MISSISSIPPI
AIR MAIL
FIRST CLASS
SEP 23 1952
SEP 25 1952
SEP 30 1952

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION
THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
8 SEP 25 1952
REGULUS BRANCH

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Send Mr. Gray

Washington

See check

Home Place

Nashville, 12. Tenn
9-22-52

Dear Sir:

I notice in the Chicago Tribune
 you may deport Charlie Chaplin.
 I am all for that. ~~Any man~~
 who makes millions of dollars
 in this country, & yet will be
 an American citizen after 30
 yrs., & who aids communist
 groups should be kicked
 out. I'm a WW II vet &
 think Joe M.Carthy is right.
 While I didn't like you at first
 on the Ambrosia case, I think
 now you're doing a good job -
 & you're the best man in the
 whole Truman cabinet.

I'm in favor of kicking Charlie
 Chaplin out to England some-
 where.

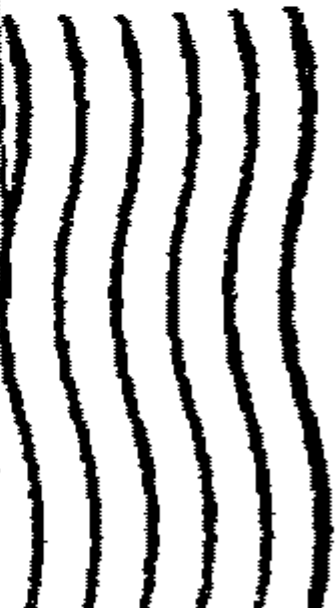
Yours truly,
 Ralph J. Schuler

Wm. Indest

DEPT. of Army
SEP 23 1952
10
10
10

WASHINGTON
SEP 23
5 PM
1952

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POST OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION



Attorney General
Walter J. ...
Washington, D.C.

O. M.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AND NATURALIZATION

SEP 28 1952

WASHINGTON'S BRANCH

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

[Redacted]

(b)(6)

Jenkintown
Pa.

Dear Judge ^{Mr} Granary

I admire your
work on keeping Charles
Chaplin out of America
and please keep all
others like him from
coming on staying in
our beloved country

Yours truly
R. E. Carey



ANKINTOWN PA
OCT 21
5-PM

UNITED STATES



POSTAL CARD

IMMIGRATION SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Now
OCT 22 1952

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IMMIGRATION AND

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OCT 27 1952

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

Washington D.C.

George ... Gandy

653

Charlie Chaplin (Keep him out)

are we to judge Chaplin's loyalty
by his art?

he lived in the U.S.A. 40 years and
never applied for citizenship. During this
time making many pointed remarks
about our form of Government. He never
had any love for America, its people,
its history or its constitution.

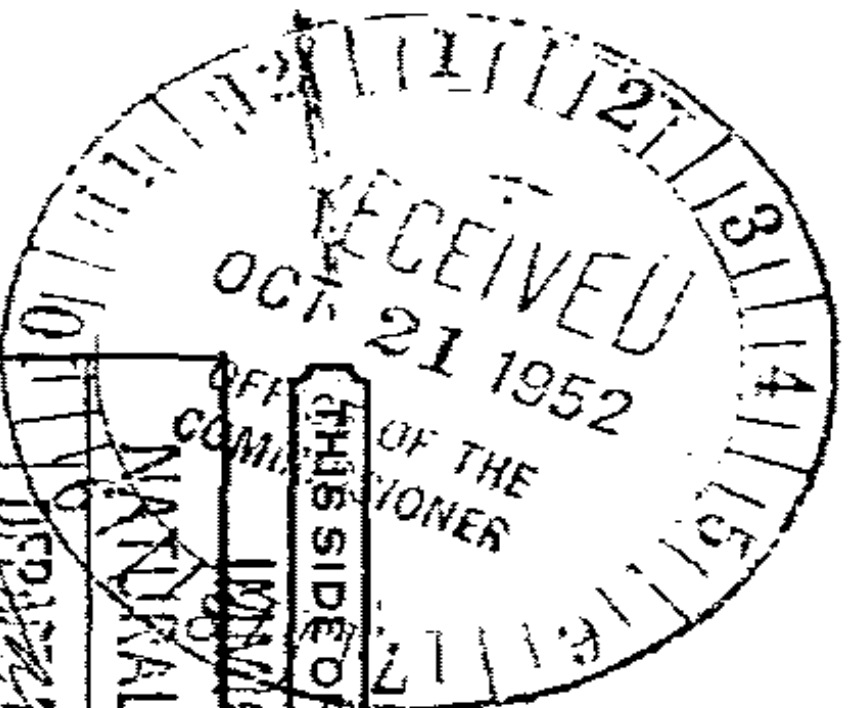
When the Germans were surging the
fur of the Russian bear he
screamed and screamed for a 2nd
front. How different he is today with
statements "that we must not interfere
with the internal affairs" of that same
"Russian Bear".

Now cleverness at Fontenay might
be the ticket for world citizenship but
not for readmittance to the U.S.A.

Send him to one of the Nations
behind the Iron Curtain and let
him walk on his two left shoes
for the rest of his life.

Sorts
List of looking at and
listening to these Red Pats
in the U.S.A.

(and those who speak for them) 654



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IMMIGRATION AND

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

14

OCT 21 1952

Records Section

IMMIGRATION AND

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

BACK

PAY ANNEX

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1952

POSTCARD



Washington, D.C.
AP

1952

IQ OF AN ACTOR

Manhattan: -- Why -- knock the brains out of Charlie Chaplin for his reported Red leanings, and then treat Judy Holliday's admissions in Washington as just the act of a Dumb Dora—a Dora that is smart enough to earn over \$200,000 a year, paid her by the American public via the movies? If either she or Chaplin is guilty of subversive activities they should be treated alike.

ALLAN DUNN.

FREE BUNDLE FOR BRITAIN

Queens: I see by the papers that the English are making a big fuss over that morally odious, un-American-character Charlie Chaplin, and want him to take-up permanent residence in London. I say that is one item of Lend-lease England need never return.

MONSIEUR NOCAIRE.

FEDERAL
JUDGE
DIMOCK
FREED
TWO OF
THE WORST
KNOWN AND
VICIOUS
COMMUNISTS

YOU CAN
GO HIM
ONE BETTER
GIVE THESE
TWO RED
LOVERS
A MEDAL

HEAR THAT
TURNING AND
TWISTING AND MOANING?
IT IS WASHINGTON—
LINCOLN AND JEFFERSON
IN THEIR GRAVES
CAUSED BY THE
MISDEEDS OF THE
ROOSEVELT—TRUMAN
TRAITORS AND THIEVES
WAKE UP

NEW YORK
OCT 4
6 30 PM
1952

UNITED STATES
BROOKLYN
POSTAL CARD
TRAFFIC
N 6

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BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION
U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
8 OCT 6 1952
RECORDS BRANCH
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON - D.C.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

~~RECORDED~~

146-12-SEP 24 1952

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Division

SEP 24 1952

~~Edward Joseph Kaplan~~
should have been

~~CRIM. - INTER. - SECURITY~~

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

years ago
moral
because he is worth
millions should not
save him -

He is and has
been a bad example
to the youth of our
country - it is no
good for America
an American

Sept 21-52

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Dear Sir:

I am quite interested in your move to rid our country of unwanted people as Charles Chaplin and Frank Costello.

If you succeed it will be a fine thing for our country and the democratic party.

Sincerely,
Albert Nafe

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
OCT 3
6-PM
1952

UNITED STATES

POSTAGE



ONE CENT

POSTAGE

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AND NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 OCT 6 1952

RECORDS BRANCH

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON D.C.

General McHenry
Department
Washington DC

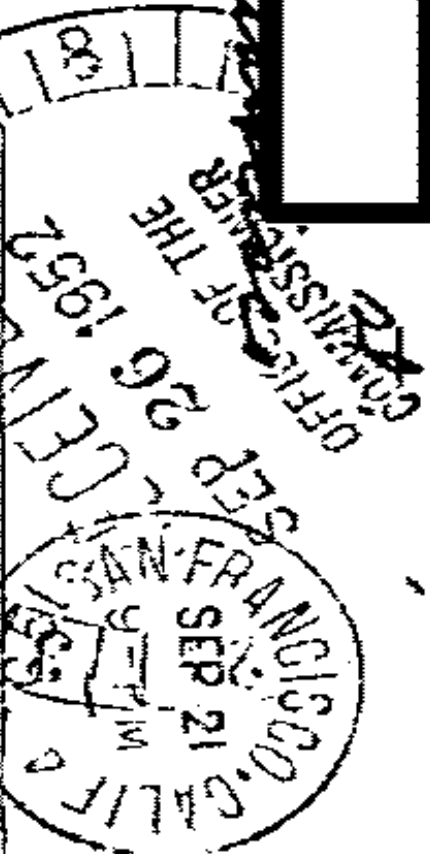
I thank God for a
"man" who lets the
shot fall where it
may. For years this
"Chas. Chapin" has
been a thorn, which
is a known fact
by scores of people
in the Queen City
of Killywool.
Common knowledge
is fact. Guess
the money made too
much impression
on questionable
characters in politics.
My humble gratitude
etc.

105 & 111 111



Area

(6) (b)



THIS SIDE OF CARDS FOR ADDRESS

ENTRANCE

60 ASST. GU



663

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

SEP 27 952

SEP 27 952

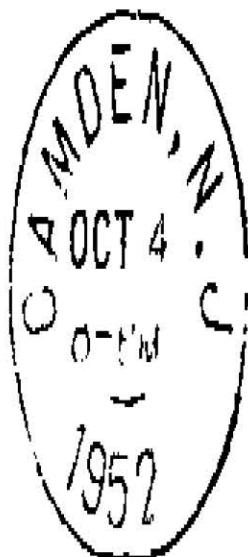
Handwritten signatures and names: W.S. O'Leary, Dear, [unclear], [unclear]

OFFICE OF NATURALIZATION

It's about time someone put
a value on becoming an American
thousand of our boys are dying
to keep permits like Charles
Copley free to defame the American
moral code. This is one case that
I will watch and see how much
influence can change your
conscience. In my belief your
decision will forever stay with me.

PATRICIA

664



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BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 OCT 6 1952

RECORDS BRANCH

*James Mc Causey
Washington
D.C.*

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Dear Sir:

Keep Chaplin OUT!

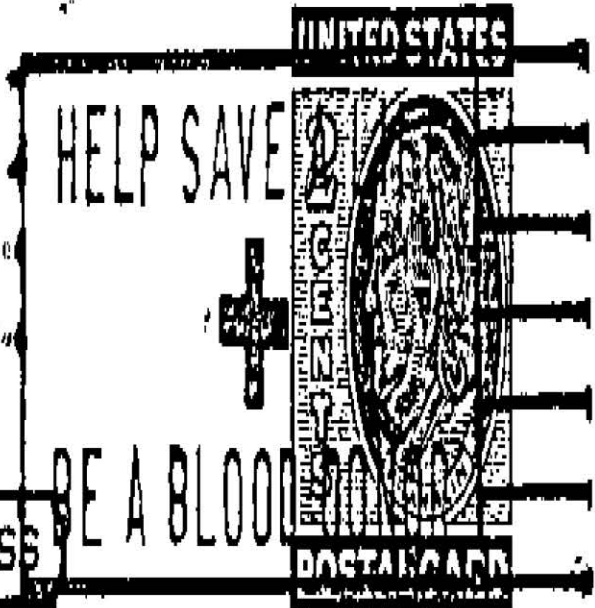
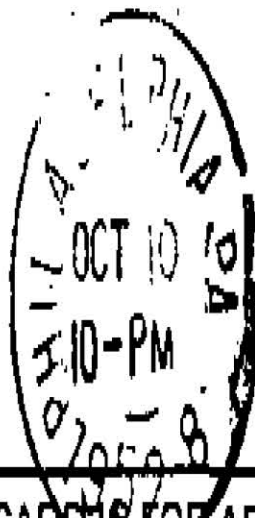
~~INVESTIGATION~~
DIVISION

Considering the millions he made

OCT 23 1952

in this country and his passion for taxes,
his lack of generosity to the country, his very
uneasy background, indicates his love
of other places — let him stay there!

Dr. J. Burrows



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

OCT 14 1958

Washington

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

General James P. McGraney

Detroit Mich
Oct 19th 1952

Dear Mr. McGranery:

Thank God for your
decision relative to Charlie Chaplan.

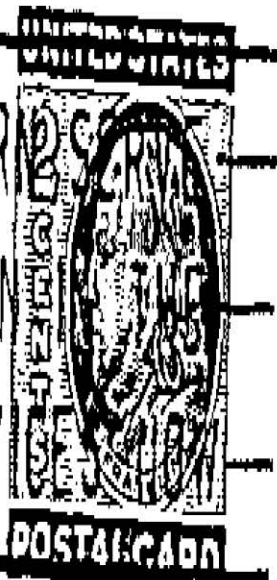
I cant conceive of
any one living in a country, making
millions, and not taking out citizenship
papers. What can be his idea for not
doing so is beyond me. It goes to show
lack of loyalty, appreciation, and every-
thing else that goes with it, to America.
In other words it goes to show dis-respect
for the Country that has made him what he
is today. By all means send him back to
England which will show other people like

him, that America does not appreciate
people like him. F B Armst 1952

If you ask me, America has
been too lenient in such
cases.

DETROIT, MICH.
OCT 20
1130AM

EARN LEARN
JOIN WOMEN
ARMED SERV



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

IMMIGRATION AND

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8

OCT 22 1954

Mr. James P. McGane

RECORDS BRANCH

Attorney General

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

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OCT 23 1954
DETROIT, MICH.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IMMIGRATION AND

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Hon Sir:

Los Angeles, Cal.

9/10/57.

While you are considering keep-
ing one of the World's greatest actors &
one of our finest fighters for right &
decency in this life, Charles Chaplin, out
of U.S. you might also consider keeping out
to a great extent the ^{entire} entrance of Irish-
Catholic immigrants who constitute the larg-
est percentage of our corrupt political figures
& fill our jails to overflowing. The Big Brother
in this country don't want Kefauver but Nixon
who don't mind hot money but hates progress. J.P.K.

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1952
ANGEL
SEP 20 1952

UNITED STATES
BUILD YOUR FUTURE
WISELY SAFELY
U.S. SAVINGS BONDS
POSTAL CARD

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AND NATURALIZATION
REC'D
8 SEP 24 1952
RECORDS BRANCH
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

McGrandy,

Washington,

D.C.

Case No. 100-100000

September 21
1952

[REDACTED] (b)(6)

PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

Dear Sir:

As a native-born citizen of this country, I think it is about time somebody was taking action against Charles Chaplin. This character has been in our country forty years - still an alien. Besides going hook, line and sinker for the Communist cause, he also was in court and was convicted for moral turpitude.

Just who is protecting this undesirable? Are certain parties being paid off?

As Attorney-General, it is your duty to go into this matter thoroughly. We certainly do not need his type in our country.

417 Grant Street

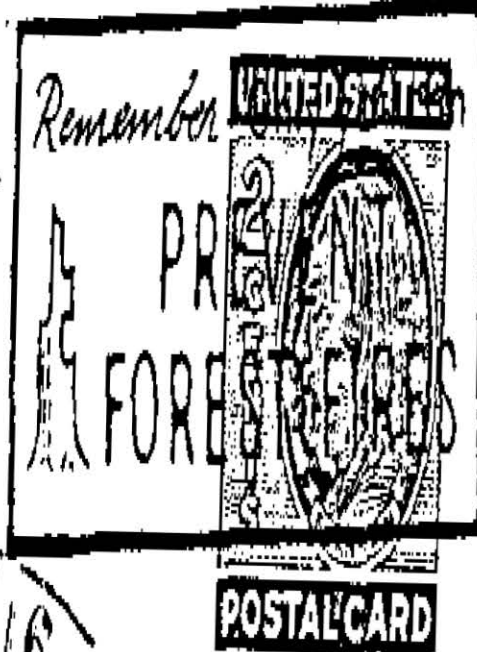
Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. Segelman
L. Segelman

672

CRIMINAL ... 1952

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
PHILADELPHIA PA
SEP 27 1 30 PM
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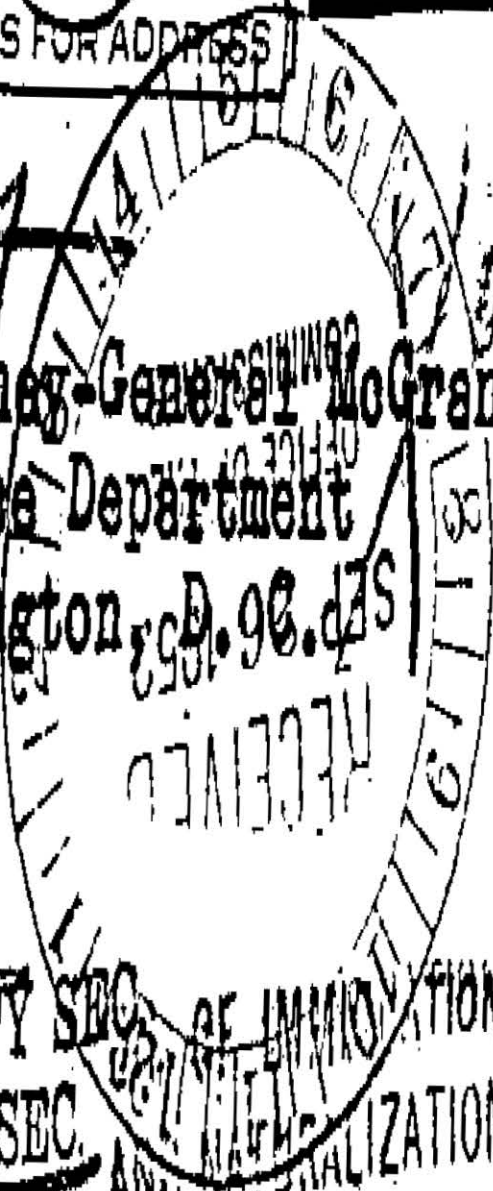
THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

~~156-102-152~~

Attorney-General McGranery

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

8 SEP 24 1952



~~CRIM. - INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.~~
~~CRIM. ADM. REGULATION - SEC.~~

DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Ties With Leftist Groups Listed

Sp 22

Visited Soviet Ship on Coast

Chaplin Insists He'll Come Back

CHERBOURG, France, Sept. 22 (AP).—Charlie Chaplin, "in high good humor despite a U. S. threat to bar him from returning to America, declared today:

"I intend to go back to the United States. My plans are not altered by the Attorney's General's statement."

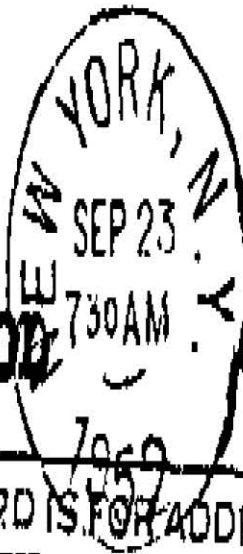
Chaplin
Chaplin
Chaplin

Can you imagine this little red skunk
all these years & no paper but he always
does his money can do everything. Poor
Famer 674

RECEIVED

SEP 24 1952

Criminal Division



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

UNITED STATES

RAD 2

ST



POSTAL CARD

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Chow

~~44-1-10-1004~~
~~7-1-10-130~~

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 SEP 24 1952

RECORDS BRANCH

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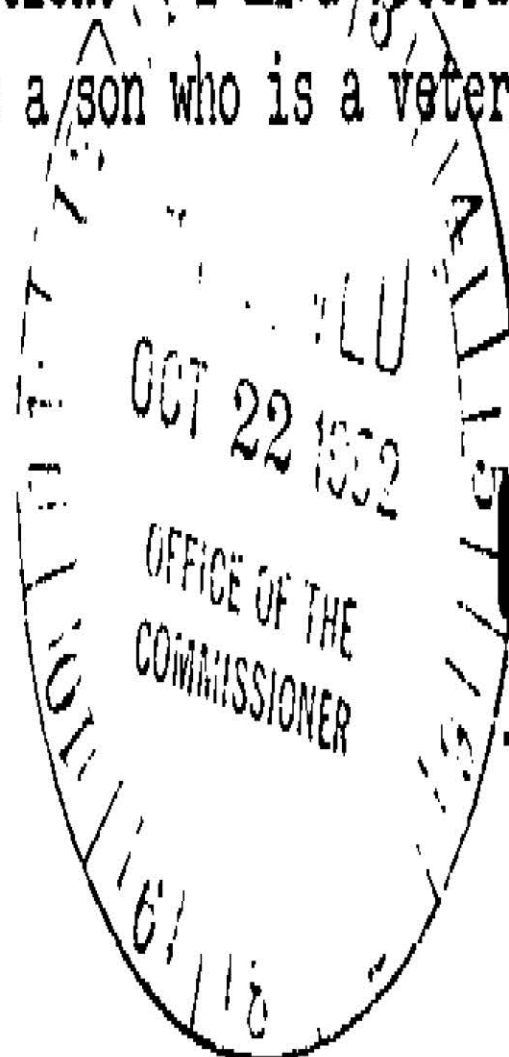
~~CRIM. INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.~~

~~CRIM. ADM. REGULATION SEC.~~

2

To the Attorney General of the U.S:

We do not want Charlie Chaplin back in this country. I think we are well rid of him. He has contributed nothing substantial to this country and his morals are certainly subject to question. I am a veteran of World War #1 and I have a son who is a veteran of World War #2.



C. R. Houchins.



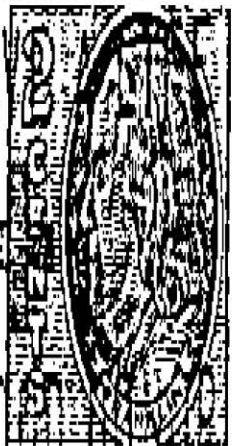
(b)(6)

Devon, Pennsylvania.



UNITED STATES

HELP SAVE



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

BE A BIG

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General,

OCT 21 1952

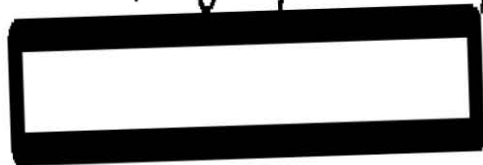
United States of America, BRANCH
RECORDS

Washington, D.C. IMMIGRATION AND

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Monday, Sept. 22, 1952

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Neuhaus



(b)(6)

Honorable Attorney

Chicago 15, Illinois

Gen. McEwaney: You are doing a splendid and commendable service to our Nation in barring Charles Chaplin from re-entering the United States. Let's hope that other undesirable aliens of this caliber be promptly dis-
patched out of our shores before it is too late. We wonder why Judith Coplow is still free when she should be under bars. Also the atomic traitors Rosenbergs - why hasn't their execution been carried out? These persons were justly tried & convicted. Sincerely interested,
Mrs. J. E. Neuhaus

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

PERSONAL POSTAL
CHICAGO
SEP 22 6 PM
1952

Remember - O
PREV
FOREST
2 CENTS
UNITED STATES
POSTAGE
600
JOHN ADAMS
1791-1801

111 1/2 St.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General
SEP 24 1952

U.S. Attorney General

CRIM. - INTERNAL SECURITY - SEC.

Washington
CRIM. - ADM. REGULATION - SEC.

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OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER
SEP 24 1952
679

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

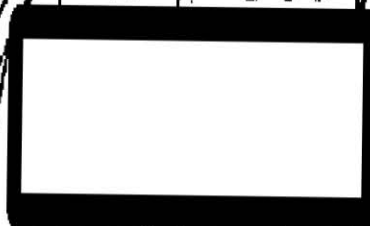
CRIMINAL DIVISION
679

While I hold no brief for
Chris Challan - if, as stated
in the press you hold him
up at return port - by
subterfuge after granting a
pass - but I can only
earn your active disregard
& earn American -

Ra-MJ

L. A. McGee

(b)(6)



EVALUATED

2¢

U. S. DEPT.



North Lake Wash.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

BU. OF IMMIGRATION

AND NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 26 1952

RECORDS BRANCH

RECORDED

BU. OF IMMIGRATION

AND NATURALIZATION

681

*Mr. C. Franer
Chief
Justice Dept.*

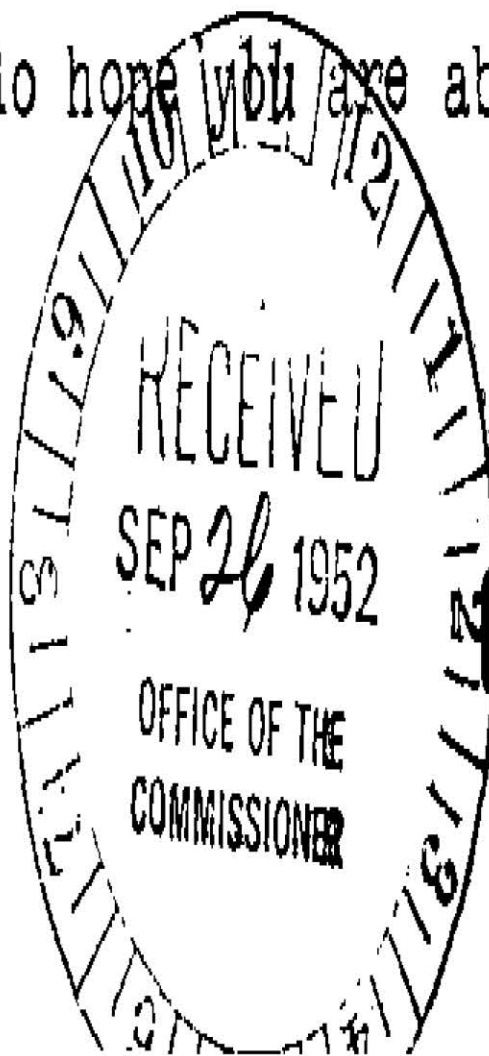
Washington D.C.

Sept. 22, 1952

Dear sir:

You are indeed to be congratulated for the stand you have taken concerning that despicable Charley Chaplin. He should have been driven out of this country years ago. There was a time when England would not allow him to return there, but now they are all sympathy for him. Let them keep him.

I do hope you are able to make this action stick!



Yours very truly

Stasia Hopkinson
Stasia Hopkinson

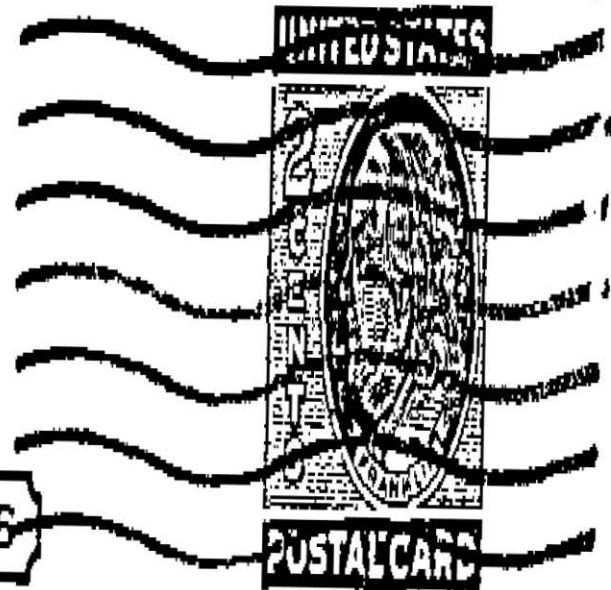
[Redacted]

(b)(6)

Chicago 13, Ill.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

CHICAGO
SEP 22
6 14
1952



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

~~44-1-12-1327~~ BDB

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
General McGranney

RECEIVED

8 SEP 24 1952
Justice Dept.

SEP 24 1952

RECORDS BRANCH
Washington, D.C.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

~~CRIM. - INTERNAL SECURITY - SEC~~

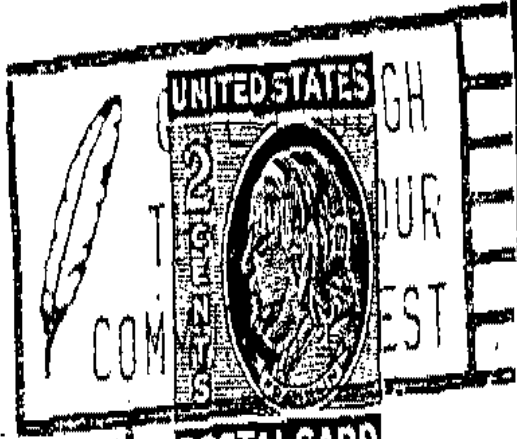
2 ~~CRIM. ADM. REGULATION - SEC. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION~~

RECEIVED

SEP 24

Criminal Division

WASHINGTON, D.C.
SEP 23 4:30 PM
1952



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BU. OF IMMIGRATION

POSTAL CARD

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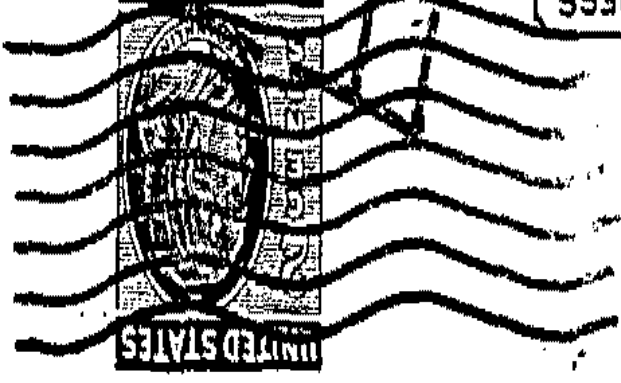
MAIL ROOM
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 24 1952
I & N SERVICE

Mr. [unclear]

RECORDS BRANCH	8
SEP 24 1952	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

POSTAL CARD

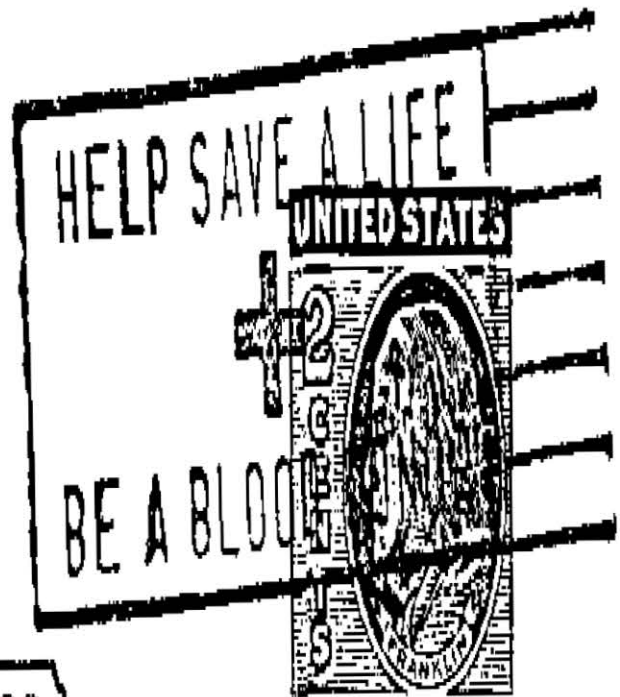
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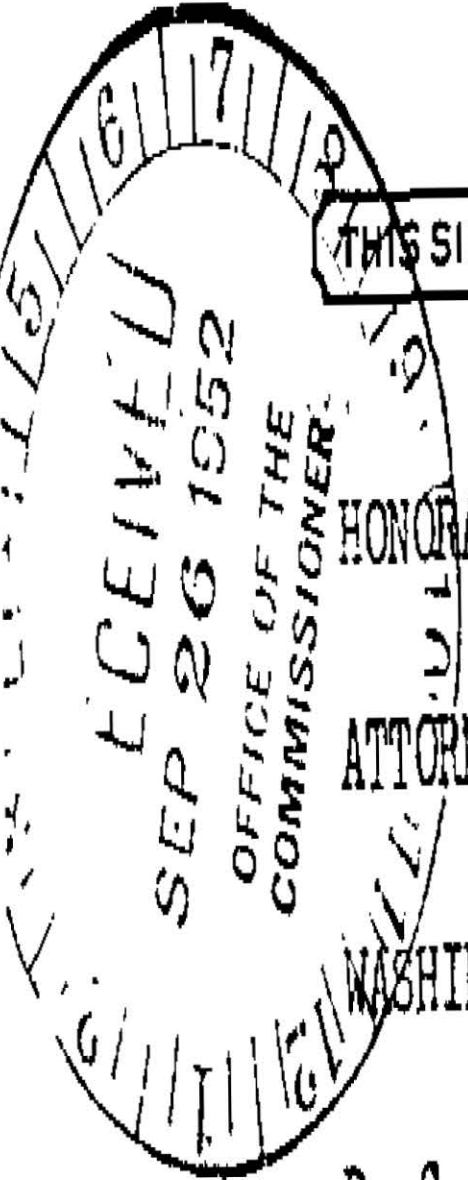
BOSTON, MASS.
SEP 23 4:30 PM
1952

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I wish to protest with con-
science against the attempt to bar ^{Chaplin} ~~Chaplin~~ from entering this
country on the grounds of 'immoral associations'. It is ridiculous
to suggest that because a man is found legally married, he is immoral.
What about Tommy Sawyer, Luke Shaw - and almost all of
Hollywood? As regards 'associations' - you may not like Mr.
Chaplin's outlook, I may not like it, but this is presu-
mably a democracy, and he has the right to do things
as he does and to express things as he sees fit - as long
as he does not violate the laws of this country. And for
40 years nobody has ever dared to allege the latter. That
he has not become US citizen is his own personal decision,
he might value his own British citizenship just as highly as
you and I value our American. - Mr. Chaplin is one of the
great original artists of our time - let us not be tempted to
be small in the face of a watching world. Yours, Charles Rogers



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



HONORABLE JAMES MC GRANERY

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

D. C.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
8 SEP 25 1952
RECORDS BRANCH

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

September 24, 1952

Dear Sir:

Through World War 1 - Through World War 11 and during the uneasy times throughout Europe and Asia recently Charles Chaplin found solace in the fact that he could earn American dollars while Fathers, Sons and Brothers of others went to War. If this great country of ours is not good enough for this LEFT WINGER to respect and not make remarks against it as he has in the past plus fostering groups that plan the overthrow of our country, it is time to see that he be kept out of this country and NEVER be granted permission to reenter now or in the future. I and my family are behind your Department to the fullest.

Respectfully yours,

Thomas F. Devine
THOMAS F. DEVINE

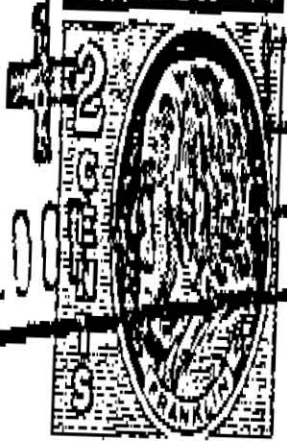
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Phila 688 Pa.

PHILADELPHIA
SEP 24 1952
5 30 PM

HELP SAVE A LIFE
UNITED STATES
BE A BLOOD DONOR



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

POSTAL CARD

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

AND NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES

8 SEP 25 1952

RECORDS BRANCH

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

AND NATURALIZATION

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER
WASHINGTON

HONORABLE JAMES MC GRANERY

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

D. C.

Rep. Chaplin" (The American Gate)

"

"

As long as the Roosevelt-Tamm Group is in power in
Washington, Rep. Chaplin will never be permitted to be
"persecuted" Charles Chaplin's position that no one
will be powerful enough to keep him from returning
to the U.S. whenever he wants to and some believe his
influence with the Congress and Tamm is that powerful.
Besides it's "Election Year" and we remember what Tamm
did to the "Arab" in 1907 when he was "fishing"
for votes from certain racial groups. Is it any
wonder million and millions of non-Americans want
to kick out this group of parasites in Congress?
A former Democrat here

only lost a
4000

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 30 1952
I & N SERVICE

POSTAL CARD

UNITED STATES

BU. OF INSIDE OF CARDS IS FOR ADDRESS

TON, N. J.
SEP 23 1952
4:30 PM

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 24 1952
RECORDS BRANCH
8
AND NATURALIZATION

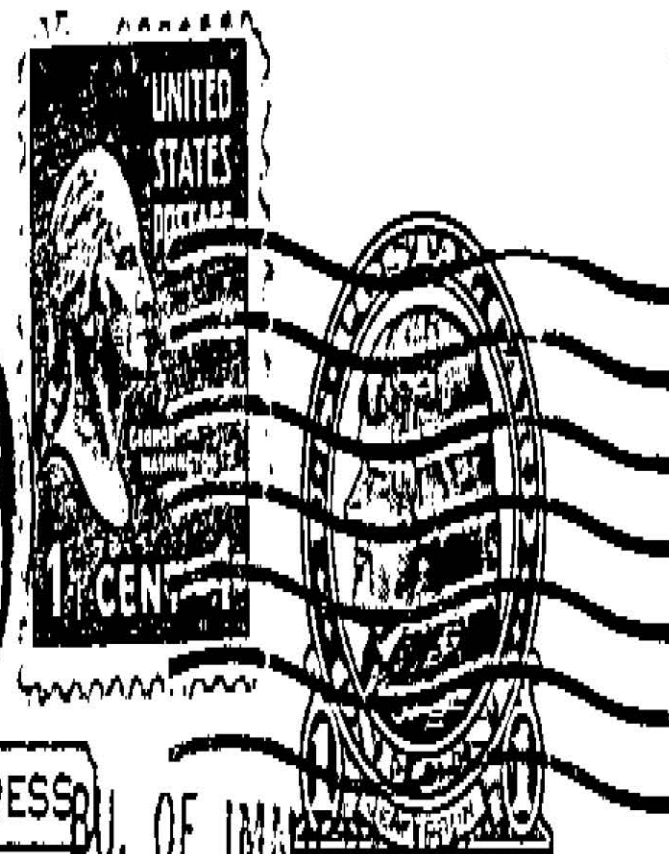
AND NATURALIZATION
BU. OF IMMIGRATION

Dear Sirs
Keep Charlie Chaplin out
of the U.S.A.!

Sincerely,
E. F. Cihak
Box 286
Hinsdale, Ill.

Box 286
Hinsdale, Ill.

CHICAGO
SEP 24
3 30 PM
1952
ALL



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

BU. OF IMMIGRATION

U. I. Attorney General
Washington

AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEP 26 1952	
RECORDS BRANCH	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION	
AND NATURALIZATION	

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING MESSAGES

McGrannery Washington D.C.

Dear U.S. Attorney General

McGrannery Please see

I am protesting the Re-

admittance of movie

actor Charlie Chaplin

into our Country again. I

am against this notorious

secret Communist and

Dangerous Enemy of

our Government. Please

Bar him from our shores

and Deport him. He always

attends Secret Communist

meetings and contributes

large FUNDS to the Communists,

and he had held many Sex

Orgys with Young Girls in

1939 to 1944 at his Home in

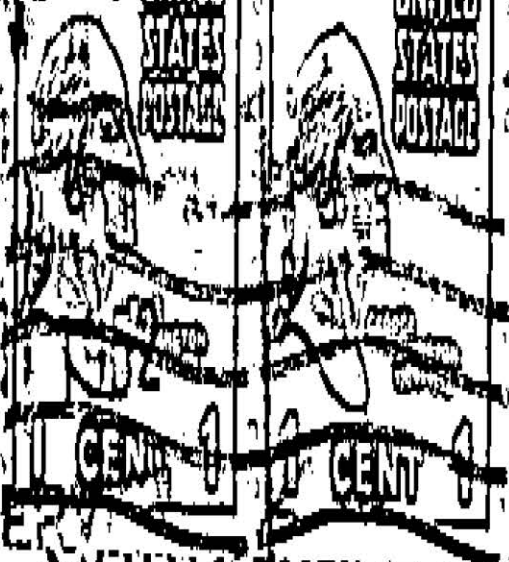
Beverly Hills, Calif.

MAIL

DEPT. OF

SEP 30

POST



Honorable Attorney General

McGrannery
Washington,

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 J.C. SEP 24 1952

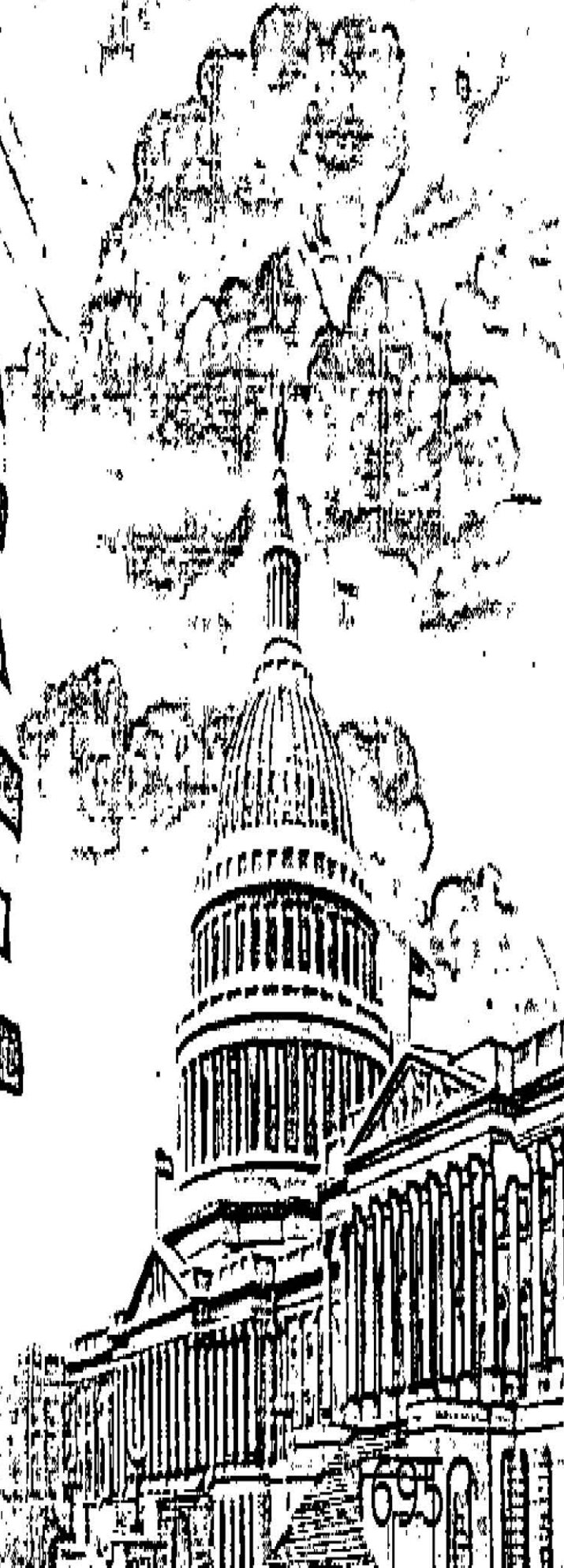
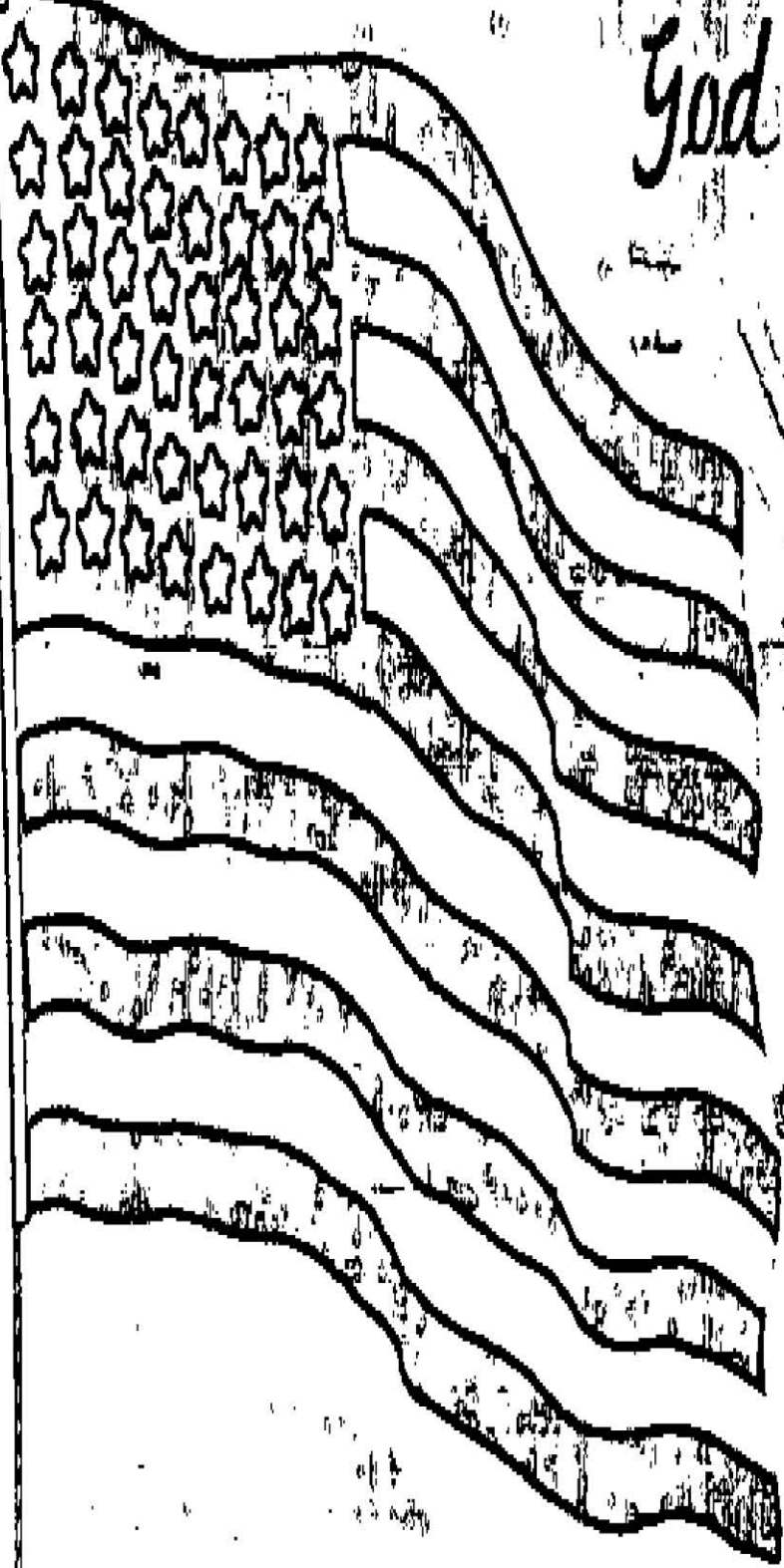
RECORDS BRANCH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

694

Vertical handwritten notes on the right margin.

God Bless America



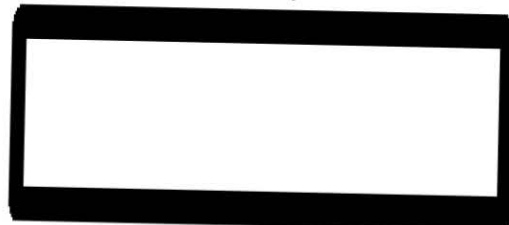
Dear Atty. General; Please prevent the
return of Charley Chaplin to U.S.A.

If a man refuses to become a
Citizen #0 years, while getting
everything from us, he should be put out
permanently.

In addition his record is not
excellent.

H. A. Campbell

Statesville N.C.

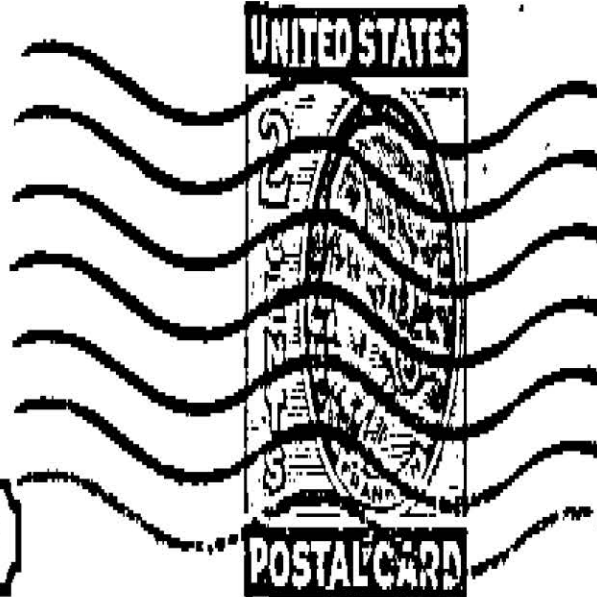


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Campbell

ARMY SERVICE
SEP 24 1952
2-PM
WASH DC

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U. S. ATTY GEN. JAMES P. McGRANERY
SEP 25 1952

RECORDS BRANCH

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Washington D.C.

697

Mr. W. Peck.

I trust you keep that
by Chap. when he belongs
to us. While I visited Eng they
took good care I did not
stay + who would want to
he declares he will come back
lets fool him. Prof. B. Stinson

(b)(6)



Caused 2 N. J.

B. Wilson

(b)(6)

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Camden 2 N.J. 24 1952



UNITED STATES



POSTAGE PAID
BUSINESS

POSTAL CARD

BU. OF IMMIGRATION

AND NATURALIZATION

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

CRIMINAL DIVISION

~~116-1-12-1327~~

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SEP 24 1952

RECORDS BRANCH

1 - CRIM. - INTERNAL SECURITY - SEC

Washington

BU. OF IMMIGRATION

2 - CRIM. - ADM. - REGULATION - SEC. AND NATURALIZATION

Justice Department
Please do something
to Chas. Chaplin
who has defied our
laws in every way
while living here
and hoarding money
Can such people as
he do as they please
while decent Americans
live moral lives and
obey the laws. Please
as a lesson to our
young folks deny
him citizenship.

E. M. Coe *murdered*
Wash 200

~~5-65-309~~ 2

WEP CER ISLAND
5 PM
SEP 20
1952
WASH. D.C.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS (BU) OF IMMIGRATION

*Justice Department
Washington*

AND NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 24 1952

D.C. RECORDS BRANCH

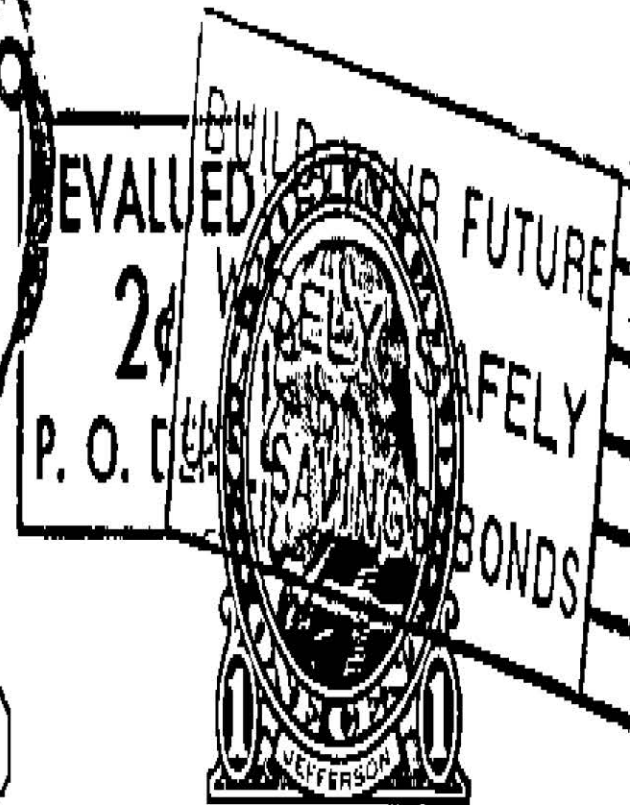
BU, OF IMMIGRATION

AND NATURALIZATION

U.S. MAIL
No. 10
1904
Genl. Jas. P. M^r Granery

Please do not let
Charles Chaplin return to
this country!

Mrs. A. Selhausen



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	R
SEP 29 1952	
RECORDS BRANCH	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Handwritten: Mr. P. M. Gandy
Washington, D.C.

P.S. And so new Deal Politics
for the boom!

27 Sept. 1952

Dear Sir:

As a veteran & a citizen, this
is a definite protest against
Charlie Chaplin's being permitted
to return to this country without
a thorough investigation.

J. Malcolm

G. J. Malcom (b)(6)
[Redacted]

NYC 21

SEP 27
8-PM
1952

UNITED STATES
HIRE THE UNEMPLOYED
ITS BUSINESS
POSTAL CARD

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
8	SEP 29 1952
RECORDS BRANCH	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

Mr. James P. McGranery
Attorney General
Washington
D.C.

Sept. 25, 1952

Atty. Gen. McGranery
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. McGranery:

As a patriotic American I wish to voice my approval of your actions in attempting to prevent the re-entry of Charles Chaplin into our country.

Please keep up your good work and rid us of this person once and for all.

Very sincerely

Sterling Whitney
Sterling Whitney

[Redacted]

(b)(6)

Van Nuys, Calif.

NEW FERNANDO
SEP 25
4 PM
1952



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

~~Atty. General McGranery
Washington D.C.~~

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
8 SEP 29 1952	
RECORDS BRANCH	
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	

bitterness. Max Eastman, who is an anti-Stalinist and, I think, anti-Communist now, came out to live with Charlie. Charlie picks up culture through his glands. He hasn't read anything. He thought communism was smart. I fought him for years. He thought it was the smart thing and all of them thought it was the intellectual thing to do. I said one time: 'Charlie, you are rich. The individual poor man can die of starvation on your doorstep and you would kick him off.'

"He said: 'Yes, I have been poor. I hate the dirty unwashed.' He refused to appear on a program that would have brought from \$35,000 to \$50,000 for the relief of starvation in eastern Europe. Forty cents would save a child from dying for one week. I said: 'But, Charlie, if you don't come up, we won't get the money.'

"He said: 'Oh, if they would only recognize the Soviet government.'"

Hughes wheedled and Chaplin stood fast. He said personal appearances embarrassed him.

Finally, so reads the record, Hughes said: "Charlie, I have known of some pretty rotten people but I consider you the most hardened person I have ever known. You wouldn't walk into a room and talk a few minutes to raise 35 to 50 thousand dollars to save the lives of these starving children."

Hughes testified that he had positive knowledge that Chaplin had been a Communist since 1922.

He will not stop in England.

*"Pegler"
Commentary
Times Herald 9-26-52*

45653092



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Department of Justice

Washington

S. C.

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 30 1952

BRANCH

RECORDED

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

AP-5653092

NOTICE

PLEASE

DO NOT REMOVE THIS
SLIP FROM THE ATTACHED
CORRESPONDENCE SINCE
IT IS A PERMANENT PART
OF THE RECORD.

RECORDS
ADMINISTRATION BRANCH.

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

IMMIGRATION AND

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 17 1952

RECORDS BRANCH

RECORD

IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

Dear Atty Gen ~~Mc~~ ^{Mc}Henry

Many thanks to you in your recent statements to the effect that Charlie Chaplin may be denied entrance to U.S. It's good riddance, so many more despicable citizens deserve the welcome of the U.S. He has taken everything we had to offer and left us nothing but a bad taste in our mouth. He had his chance, years of chances, let him think, give him plenty of time to regret. He's been a stinker & still talks like one. Why not suggest some of our money be spent on Russia in the raw. The front organizations might not look very innocent then.

Remembering all your special efforts toward "goodness" in our daily rosary.

The Allen Caine
Murdoch, Minn

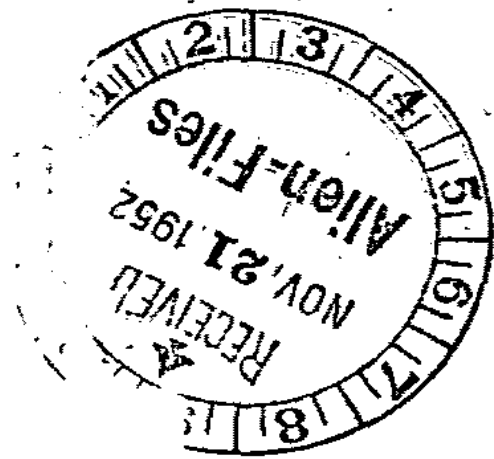
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INVESTIGATION





Dear Atty Gen ~~Mc~~ ^{GM} ~~Henry~~

Many thanks to you in

your recent statements to
the effect that Charlie Chaplin
may be denied entrance to
U.S. It's good riddance, so
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of time to regret. He's been a
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Why not suggest he spend
some of our money ^{seeing}
Russia in the raw. The front
organizations might not look
very innocent then.

Remembering all your
special efforts toward ^{National} "goodness"
in our daily rosary.

The Allen Cairns
Murdoch ^{Miner}

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 18 1950
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

565352

A DOCUMENTATION OF (CHARLIE) CHARLES CHAPLIN

Chaplin was honorary chairman of Artists Front to Win the War. (While speaking before this group he addressed them as "comrades". Reported on page 7, Daily Worker, 9-19-42, page 189 Cal. 1948 report, page 104 US Sen. Committee on Judiciary part 1, and 574 of US Appendix IX.

CHAPLIN was a sponsor of Russian War Relief, Inc., as reported by US Appendix IX, page 475.

CHAPLIN was a sponsor of Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace in 1949. See page 56 US House Report #1954, page 480 Cal. 1949 report 271, Cal. 1951 report, 105 US Senate Committee on Judiciary, part 1 and page 582 of part 2. Also Seattle Times April 4, 1949.

CHAPLIN was a signer of Protest in behalf of Eugene Dennis (National Secy of the Communist Party). See 104 US Senate Committee on Judiciary part 1.

CHAPLIN was a speaker in behalf of Earl Browder. See 104 above Sen. report.

CHAPLIN was a contributor to Soviet Russia Today. See 105 above Sen. report.

CHAPLIN was a sponsor of US-Soviet Friendship Rallies. See 481 US Appendix IX and page 5 Daily Worker 9-29-43.

CHAPLIN was a guest on Russian Tanker for party for Soviet writer. See page 191 Cal. 1947 report.

CHAPLIN was a contributor to New Masses. Page 104 US Senate Comm. on Jud. 1.

CHAPLIN was in Peoples Radio Foundation. Page 105 " " " " "

CHAPLIN greetings published by Pravda 1942. Page 108 " " " " "

CHAPLIN supports Communist causes. Page 101 " " " " "

Attorney General McGranery "today labeled actor Charles Chaplin as an 'unseamy character'...accused Chaplin of making statements 'indicating a leering, sneering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him'." See Seattle P.I. 10-3-52.

CHARLES CHAPLIN--"faces a government order barring his return to the United States until officials determine whether he can legally re-enter under immigration laws...can be refused entry on grounds of moral turpitude or for political affiliations...In 1944 he was indicted on charges of violating the Mann Act..." Seattle Times 9-20-52.

(Most of above references are in any public library).

file 199
Issued by Anti-Subversive Committee of American Legion
First District, Department of Washington
Seattle, Washington.

NOTE: If you can use additional posters they will be furnished free on request.

Lawrence Timbers, Chairman. Telephone ALder 8221

The cooperation of all American Legion Posts, Patriotic and Service organizations and local business and labor organizations is invited.

YOU HELP
THE CAUSE OF
COMMUNISM

WHEN YOU GO TO SEE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN "LIMELITE"

at JOHN HAMRICK'S

MUSIC BOX THEATER

Don't be Influenced by Bob Nichols on KOMO Saturday A.M.

The More Money Chaplin gets - the more he can aid Communistic causes

WHILE U.S. BOYS DIE FIGHTING COMMUNISM

Chaplin cannot return to this country until the State Department holds a hearing

PLEASE POST CONSPICUOUSLY

Issued by First District Anti-Subversive Committee, American Legion

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933

TO : District Director, San Francisco, Calif.

DATE: Dec. 22, 1952.

FROM : District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: Your A5 653 092 (Temp/Inv-A); CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

ATTENTION: Chief, Investigation Section

Information received from another Government agency shows that on October 19, 1952, JOHN HOWARD LAWSON lectured at the California Labor School, San Francisco, on the subject, "THEODORE DREISER and His Influence on American Thought"; and that in this lecture he described the frequent visits he and CHAPLIN made on DREISER, which "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"; that as a result of these visits, DREISER wrote his famous letter to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, applying for membership in the Communist Party.

LAWSON repeated his lecture in Los Angeles December 17, 1952 at a meeting sponsored by the ARTS, SCIENCES and PROFESSIONS COUNCIL, but avoided any mention of CHAPLIN'S efforts to indoctrinate DREISER, or of CHAPLIN'S connection with LAWSON, except to say that CHAPLIN read one of DREISER'S poems at the deceased's funeral, while LAWSON made a political address on the same occasion.

Please determine from your 1300-I-100 or other sources whether anyone is in a position to testify regarding LAWSON'S remarks of October 19, 1952, in the event CHAPLIN applies for re-admission and such testimony should become desirable.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division, Central Office, and you are requested to do likewise with your reply.

(b)(7)(c)

[Redacted]
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

DECLASSIFIED

I Certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony taken in the above entitled case, from the longhand notes of [REDACTED] Investigator. (Book #313)

(SIGNED) GUIDO F. CARAMELLA

(b)(7)(c)

Guido F. Caramella
Stenographer

(b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED]
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

5-29-81
Date

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECLASSIFIED

December 16, 1952

Mr. : (b)(7)(c).

Ramsey telephoned - he received a teletype reading as follows:

"Re YOUR WIRE OF OCTOBER THIRTY, CHARLES CHAPLIN, UNDER DATE
NOVEMBER TWENTY EIGHTH AMERICAN EMBASSY LONDON ADVISES THAT
OFFICER OF EMBASSY CHECKED RECORDS OF SOMERSET HOUSE CONCERNING
BIRTH OF CLAIRE BLOOM BUT COULD FIND NO ENTRY SHOWING THIS PERSON
WAS BORN IN LONDON

(b)(6)

(b)(7)(c)

A-5653092 INV

The Attorney General
Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization
CHARLES STANLEY CHAPLIN

During our conference of November 23rd you requested that a memorandum be prepared covering the various lines of inquiry being pursued at this time with respect to the admissibility of the subject, the results of which are to be used in the event he reapplies for admission to the United States. The instant memorandum sets forth the possible grounds for Chaplin's exclusion which may be of issue, the lines of inquiry being pursued to develop those grounds and a summary of the currently available information applicable to each.

Chaplin may be excludable under the following provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

- Section 212(a)(9)
- Section 212(a)(27)
- Section 212(a)(28)(C)(i) or (v)
- Section 212(a)(20)(2)(A)
- Section 212(a)(29)(C)

I. Section 212(a)(9) substantially provides for the exclusion of aliens who admit having committed acts which constitute the essential elements of a crime involving moral turpitude. It appears pertinent to develop evidence that Chaplin may have committed one or more of the following crimes which, as defined by California statute, may involve moral turpitude:

Adultery in California during 1941-1942
 Conspiracy to commit abortions in California during 1941-1942

Charles C. Sava
Charles C. Sava Date

DECLASSIFIED

Contributing to the delinquency of a minor, in California during 1924
 Statutory rape, in California during 1924

The evidence thus developed is intended as a basis for questioning Chaplin with a view to securing his admission or denial of commission of each essential element of each individual crime. In the event Chaplin denies the commission of the elements of one or more of these crimes,

