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The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service December 23, 1952
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Director, FBI Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

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

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 1/13/53

b7c Reference is made to the summary report
of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14,
1952, at Los Angeles, and your letter dated October
23, 1952, your reference A-5653092 Temp. INV/CAB. (u)

[redacted] of the summary report of Special
Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, is
identical with Source [redacted] who furnished information set
forth in the report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles. This source is
[redacted] who is [redacted] years of age and resides
presently at [redacted] Your Los Angeles Office
is being advised of the identity of this individual. (u)

b7c
b7D

Source [redacted] of the report of Special Agent
[redacted] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles,
is unable to testify concerning the information previously
furnished. It has been discovered that records from
which information was originally furnished have been
destroyed. (u)

b7c
b7D

b1 [redacted] (C)

[redacted] of the report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated April 5, 1951, is [redacted] who
is presently residing at [redacted]. (u)

b7c
b7D

NOTE ON YELLOW

[redacted] b1

b1
b7c

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1257 JJP/KEH
REASON FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2, 2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

CONFIDENTIAL 100-127090-130

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: December 30, 1952

Card U.T.D.
1-26-53 By [Signature]

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259JJPI/KEH

FBI STATISTICAL SECTION

JAN 22 11 25 AM '53

CARDS PREPARED

NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____ RACE _____ SEX _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) Europe

NOT RECORDED

10 JAN 6 1953

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List) _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS Europe - show former residence

JAT

63 JAN 30 1953

[Redacted] b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b 1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100-127090-131; 132

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

DATE: December 30, 1952

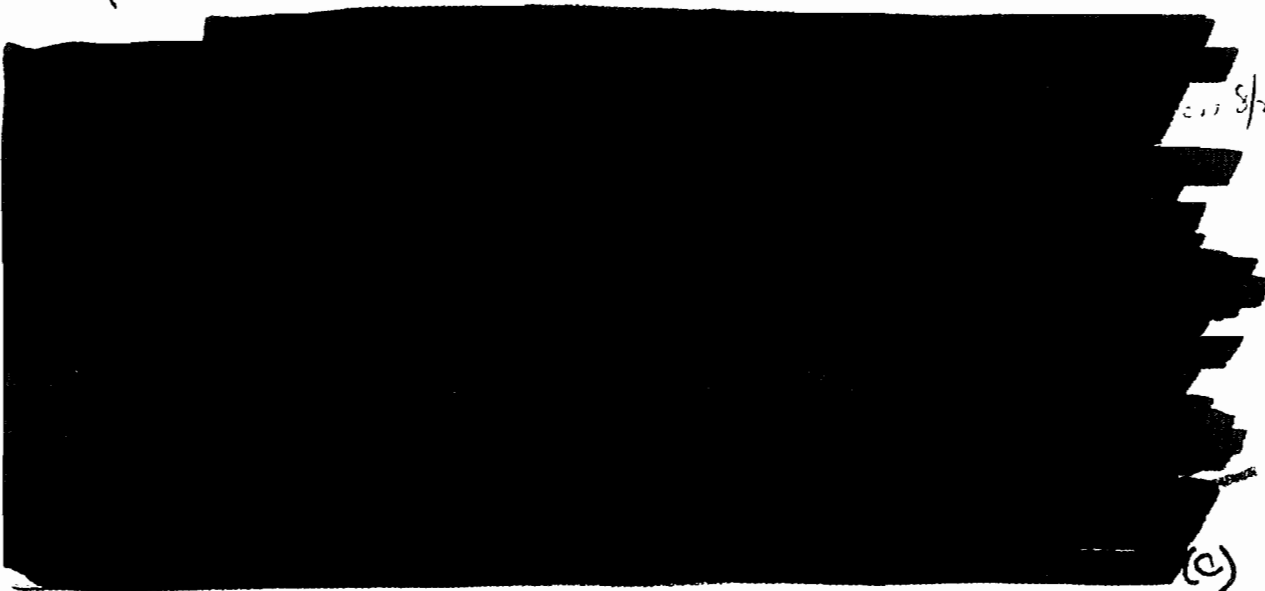
Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the status of the captioned case, that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is presently conducting an intensive investigation concerning Chaplin and that the FBI is not conducting any active investigation of Chaplin at this time. (U)

DETAILS:

As you are aware, INS is presently conducting an intensive investigation to determine if Chaplin is eligible to re-enter this country. The FBI is not conducting any active investigation at this time since his status as an alien and the determination of his eligibility to re-enter this country is of primary interest to and within the jurisdiction of INS. (U)



b1

b7c [redacted] :rdm

RECORDED-141 100-127090-133
JAN 5 1953
EX CLASS 202 EXT. BY SP-5 RJG
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4. 2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 5/8/89

53 JAN 15 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b-1

[REDACTED]

(c)

b-1

[REDACTED]

(c)

Upon the completion of the inquiries concerning the availability of the thirteen sources mentioned above we plan to take no further action in this matter unless specifically requested by the Attorney General or INS. It may be noted that the field has been instructed to complete these inquiries by January 15, 1953. (u)

ACTION:

None, this is submitted for your information. (u)
Memo for Attorney General dated 1/23 is attached.

dir

- 2 -

Handwritten signatures and initials: jff, jff, jff, jff

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

January 12, 1953

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

9505

Reference is made to your telephone call to me today requesting that you be furnished a summary memorandum on Charles Spencer Chaplin.

The records of this Bureau reflect that a complete summary memorandum concerning Charles Spencer Chaplin dated September 18, 1952, was forwarded to you on September 22, 1952.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

lrc [redacted] *fjb*
jmr

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 12 4 02 PM '53

AB
100-127090-134
JAN 12 1953
PK

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

MAILED 2
JAN 12 1953
COMM - FBI

61 JAN 15 1953

RECEIVED
JAN 12 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: January 9, 1953

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Wa.
SM - C CONFIDENTIAL

~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~DATE 02-28-83 BY 3033 JTB~~

Re summary report of SA [redacted] October 14, 1952 at Los Angeles and Bureau letter to Los Angeles, December 24, 1952. (U)

[Large redacted block]

California G.I.R.-8
Re Los Angeles letter November 7, 1952, page 4, wherein it is stated that [redacted] is currently a [redacted] and would not return to the United States until about the middle of December. On January 5, 1953 [redacted] was telephonically contacted and she advised that [redacted] plans had been changed and that he did not return to the United States in December and is presently scheduled to return between the first and tenth of February, 1953. The Los Angeles Office will endeavor to contact him at that time. (U)

[Redacted block]

Relative to informant [redacted] mentioned in the report of Agent [redacted] who is identified as [redacted]. Efforts to locate him to date have proved unsuccessful but investigation is continuing to locate him. (U)

:jmb

RECORDED-141
INDEXED-141

100-127090-135

JAN 13 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 1-12-53

Let INS 1/23/53

LA 100-15641

b7D

b7c Relative to informant [REDACTED] mentioned on page 109 of Agent [REDACTED] report, who is identified as the Office of Naval Intelligence at San Pedro, California. The Office of Naval Intelligence at Long Beach and at San Diego have thus far been unable to locate their file on this matter and therefore the original informant has not been added. ONI at Long Beach is presently conducting a file review to endeavor to locate the original source of this information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service January 27 1953
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Director, FBI Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI file 100-127090-135

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 44

OUTGOING LETTER
DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

b7c

Reference is made to the summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952,
at Los Angeles.

b7D

This is to advise you that [redacted] of referenced
report declines to testify in this matter. However,
if you consider the testimony of this witness impetative to
the success of this case, please notify this Bureau and the
informant will be recontacted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

b7D

[Large redacted block]

b7c bh

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4. 2
DATE OF REVIEW 4/4/89

683/39

COMM - FBI
JAN 28 1953
MAILED 20

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

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~

62 FEB 3 1953

F170

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 1,3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-7-83

January 7, 1953

821
9570

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

[REDACTED]

Charles Spencer Chaplin was born on April 16, 1889, in London, England. He entered the United States at New York City for permanent residence on October 12, 1912. He has maintained his residence in the United States since this time with the exception of two trips abroad. He has remained a citizen of Great Britain ever this period of time and is presently traveling in Europe on British passport. He is currently married to Oona O'Neill Chaplin. He is the father of six children and is a well-known movie actor, director, and producer. (U)

In the late 1930's Chaplin was considered by the leadership of the Communist Party, USA, as "the equivalent of a member of the Party." (Louis Budenz, Page 87, Serial 96, 100-127090) (U)

In August, 1943, Chaplin attended a gathering of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship in Los Angeles. This gathering was for the purpose of meeting Mr. Mikhail Kalatozov, visiting envoy from the Soviet film industry. Chaplin introduced Kalatozov after making a speech in which he said, "There is a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad." Charles Chaplin

[REDACTED]

lcc - Foreign Service Desk

63 JAN 23 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX - 107

G.I.R. 9

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-769-1-27269

CONFIDENTIAL
RECORDED-1
INDEXED-1
JAN 8 1953

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b1

b1

b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

(U)

Charles Chaplin was one of the original sponsors of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. (Daily Peoples World, April 15, 1943, as set forth page 96, Ser. 96, 100-127090)

[REDACTED]

(U)

In 1941, Chaplin was one of the original sponsors and served on the National Committee of the Russian War Relief. (The Committee on Un-American Activities in California in 1949 report states that the Russian War Relief was one of the more important Communist Party front organizations.) (Daily Peoples World, September 25, 1941, Page 103, Serial 96, 100-127090)

[REDACTED]

(C)

On November 25, 1942, Charles Chaplin was the principal speaker at a "Salute to our Russian Ally Rally" held in Chicago, Illinois. His speech was a glorification of Soviet Russia during which he said, "If we want to win this war, if we want to have the cooperation of Russia, let us stop this anti-Communist propaganda." (Page 113, Serial 96, 100-127090)

In the March 13, 1944, issue of the Daily Peoples World, a west coast Communist newspaper, there is contained an article in which Chaplin was described as "a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917 and the first Hollywood star to come out for American Soviet friendship."

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3
(IRS)
T26
USC
6103
b3

b1
b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *AB* Belmont

DATE: January 8, 1953

FROM : *JMB* W. J. Baumgardner

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-08-89 BY 2010/IKK~~

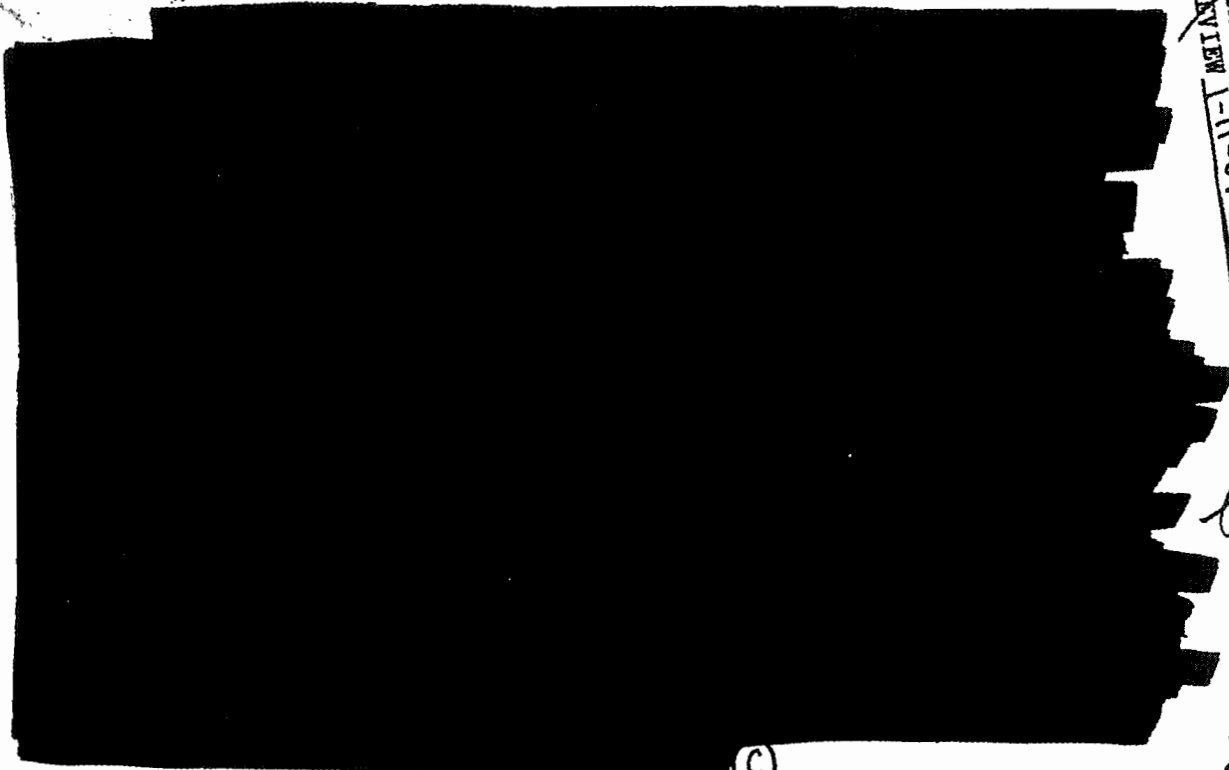
PURPOSE:

To advise you that two sources "who decline to testify" are not being disclosed to INS at this time. (U)

BACKGROUND:

As you recall the field is contacting sources who furnished information contained in the summary report dated October 14, 1952, concerning their availability to testify for INS re Chaplin. Most of these sources have been contacted. At this date there remains ten sources yet to contact. (U)

DETAILS:



CLASS. & EXT. BY D54 JSP/VEH
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

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b1

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Attachment

RECORDED-1
EX - 107

100-127090-138

g1g F. B. G.
JAN 22 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECOMMENDATION:

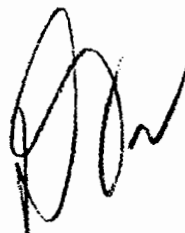
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b-1

b-1
(C)

ACTION:

If you agree, the attached letters should be forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Los Angeles Office. (U)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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en

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b-1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100-127090-139

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



~~SECRET~~

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
2 Avenue Gabriel
Paris 8, France

9501

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: January 8, 1953
To: Director, FBI (100-127090)
From: Legat, Paris [redacted] (C)
Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka [redacted] (C)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-8-83

ReBulet to Department of State 10/8/52 and ourlet 11/6/52. (U)

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (U)

La Tribune de Lausanne (Switzerland) of 1/1/53 reported that the subject and his family have decided to purchase a villa named Le Manoir de Ban in the vicinity of Lake Geneva, Switzerland. It was indicated that the subject would place his children in school at Corsier, Switzerland. The villa which the subject and his family will occupy used to be the property of one GRAUTON-MINOT, described as a former U. S. Ambassador. (U)

If any additional information concerning the subject's whereabouts and activities comes to the attention of the Paris office, the Bureau will be promptly advised. (U)

RUC.

RECORDED-50

JAN 21 1953

~~SECRET~~

LAISSEZ PASSE
FI'D OFFICES
CLASSIFIED BY ROUTING
OFF(S) OF
DATE

b7c
LA
10/25/53

[redacted] (C)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 1/15/53

FROM : SAC, New York (100-85387)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
SM - C
(Office of Origin: Los Angeles)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Re summary report of SA [redacted] 10/14/52, at LA; LA letter to Bureau 10/20/52; and Bulet to LA 12/24/52.

[redacted] in rerep, was contacted on 1/15/53. He advised that he had already been contacted by INS and had furnished them a statement. He further advised that he would be willing to testify in this case.

[redacted], [redacted] in rerep, is no longer living in NYC. [redacted] [redacted] advised on 1/14/53 that his current address was [redacted]. The LA Office has been advised by Air-Tel.

[redacted] [redacted] in rerep, was not contacted inasmuch as the Bureau has instructed that he be contacted on matters of extreme importance and only with Bureau instructions.

[redacted], [redacted] in rerep, is presently under deportation proceedings in NYC.

INS advised that they do not have a current address in their file for [redacted]. They advised that contact with [redacted] is made through his attorney, [redacted].

In view of [redacted] status with INS it was deemed inadvisable to contact [redacted] through his attorney to ascertain if he would testify as a witness for INS in this case.

Due to the information set forth above, no further action will be taken in this matter by NY and [redacted] and [redacted] will not be contacted UACB. RUC.

2cc: Los Angeles (100-15641)

RECORDED-50

100-127090-141

21 JAN 19 1953

EPS

Handwritten notes: 100-127090-4-53, 1/15/53, and other illegible scribbles.

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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)

which party members forced to accept. Instead, Chap. 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.

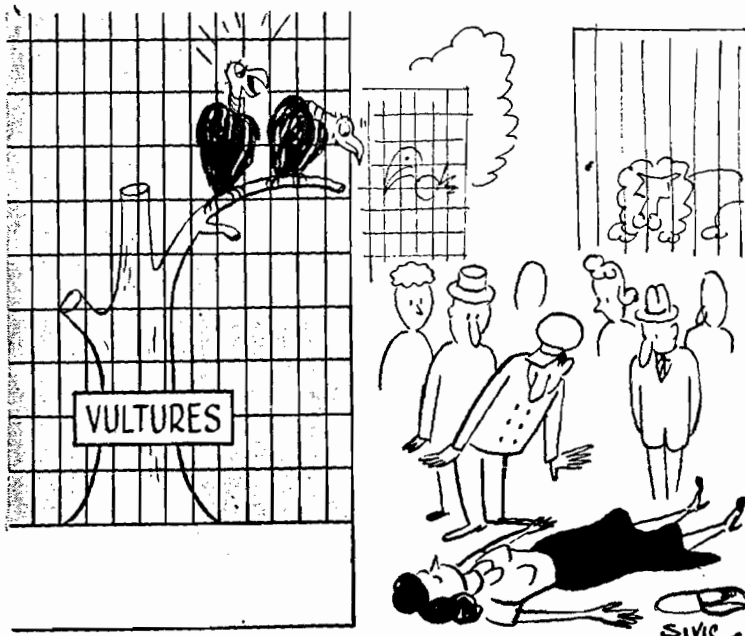
"What's so terrible about putting myself out in front on a political subject?" he asked the reporters. "I'm not a communist. I have no political affiliations. I'm not a Republican or a Democrat. I'm a clown."

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 old 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 the 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 relations country club offering hospitality and service to all comers in return for money. After all, he was a "payin' 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 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 actor, Lewis Milestone, toasted the 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, 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, that the American public could gain



"Relax—she only fainted."

for itself where he stood. The 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,

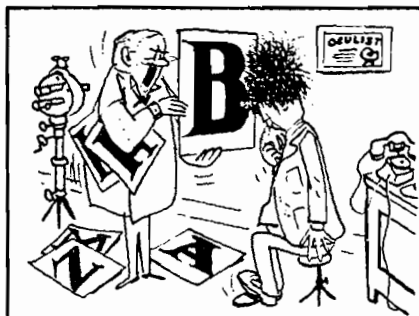
was a friend of his, and that he was "very proud" of the fact. Hanns Eisler today is serving the cause of Stalin in Eastern Germany, where his bail-jumping brother, Gerhart, is propaganda chief for the red regime.

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.

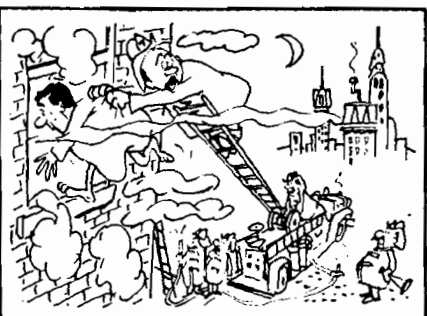
In addition, Chaplin has in recent years either publicly spoken out for or signed statements in defense of Gerhart Eisler, Leon Josephson and Eugene Dennis, all of whom are open, avowed, and top-ranking communist functionaries—and, all of whom there

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

just about the most thorough, 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



"You don't need glasses... you need Wildroot Cream-Oil hair tonic!"



"Says he's got to save the Wildroot Cream-Oil because it's his hair's best friend"



"If he's ashamed of having dandruff why doesn't he use Wildroot Cream-Oil hair tonic!"

YOUR HAIR'S BEST FRIEND



America's Favorite Hair Tonic!

in Mexico City, an entry 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 apology 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 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 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 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 workingmen'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 wheelers 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?

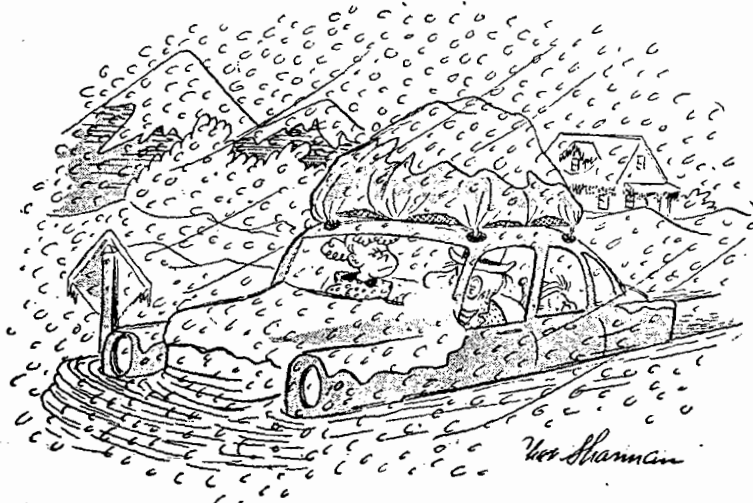
The answer again is a complicated one; indeed, the answers to virtually all questions about Chaplin tend to be complicated. Radicalism, of one kind or another, has always attracted him.

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!"

Of course, there must be work for people, and there should be, for it is noble. It is good for the country. 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 Bolshevik?" 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*



*there's no gin
like Gordon's*

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CONFIDENTIAL

Under My Hat, there is a 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 man 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 "Sven-gali," 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 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 only 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 a key 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 Jim. 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 *P.M.*, 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

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

February 4, 1953

RECORDED - 5

The Director, FBI
100-127090-141
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-127090

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JIP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 2-4-0

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to the summary report of Special Agent
[redacted], dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. (U)

b7c

This is to advise you that [redacted] of referenced report is
[redacted] in
New York City. [redacted] has advised that he has already given a
statement concerning Chaplin to a representative of your Service and
is willing to testify in this matter. (U)

b7c
b7D

[redacted] of referenced report is [redacted]
[redacted] who is presently under deportation proceedings in New
York City. In view of this status he is not being contacted by
this Bureau concerning his availability to testify concerning
Chaplin. Your New York Office has advised that it maintains
contact with [redacted] through his attorney, [redacted].
[redacted] It is called to your attention
that this source is of unknown reliability. (U)

b7c
b7D

[redacted] (C)

b1

Your attention is called to the fact that the subject has
reportedly decided to purchase a villa near Lake Geneva, Switzer-
land and has indicated that he would place his children in school
at Corsier, Switzerland. (U)

b1

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

b7c

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE

MAILED 6
FEB 18 1953
COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 FEB 18 1953

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

January 12, 1953

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 28

100-127090-43
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

92-1

EX-100

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

Reference is made to summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952,
at Los Angeles.

b7c

This is to advise you that [redacted] of referenced
report is Federal Income Tax Returns of Charles Chaplin,
1416 N. LaBrea Avenue, Los Angeles, California, for the
years 1940-1947. These returns are in the custody of
the Secretary of Treasury, U. S. Government.

b7D

G. I. R. - 3

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

Subject is on the Security Index. He has been
abroad since September, 1952. Photostats of income tax
returns are not being sent as it is anticipated INS will
desire certified copies from Internal Revenue.

b7c [redacted]: jal jal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

RECORDED
JAN 13 7 55 PM '53

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 4/12/79

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

COMM - FBI
JAN 14 1953
MAILED 27

78 JAN 27 1953

RECORDED
JAN 15 1 03 PM '53
REC'D - 11 20 AM '53
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78 B3
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January 12, 1953

9503

12:23

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/IKEN

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS
MR. LADD

827
G.I.R.-6

The Attorney General called me today and asked if I would have a summary on Charlie Chaplin made up for him. I told the Attorney General I thought we had sent him a summary around but that I would check on this.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

N

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED - 28

100-127090-145

JAN 15 1953

EX-130

JEH:mpd

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

SENT FROM D. C.	
TIME	<u>2:40 PM</u>
DATE	<u>1-12-53</u>
BY	<u>gpb</u>

78 JAN 27 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: January 19, 1953

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPF
SM - C
OO: Los Angeles

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Re informant [redacted] in the summary report of SA
October 14, 1952, Los Angeles, who is

[redacted]

Inquiries of the managers of the

have proved negative concerning

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

cc: 2 - Houston

RECORDED - 44

INDEXED - 44

100-127090-146
20 JAN 23 1953

78 JAN 28 1953

COPIES DESTROYED 1/9/59 R432

EX-107

FIVE

LA 100-15641

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

LUBOMIR LINHART, a known Communist and a director of the Czechoslovakian Film Industry, who was visiting in Hollywood. [REDACTED] was contacted by SA [REDACTED] and furnished information that on the morning of September 28, 1946 LINHART was scheduled to see CHARLES CHAPLIN and that a man who [REDACTED] believed was CHAPLIN contacted LINHART in LINHART's hotel room at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, where they spent approximately three hours together.

b7c [REDACTED]

In the event [REDACTED] is interviewed, he should be asked whether or not he would be willing to assist the United States Government in furnishing the information he learned concerning CHAPLIN to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and whether he has any objections to the Bureau furnishing his name to INS so that they might interview him concerning this matter.

In accordance with the Bureau's request in this matter, it is requested that the Houston Office afford this matter expedite attention.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
January 19, 1953

VIA AIR MAIL

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

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~teletype~~ message to: DIRECTOR, FBI

DIRECTOR, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS., SECURITY MATTER DASH C. RE MILWAUKEE

LET TO BUREAU DATED JANUARY FOURTEEN LAST. CASE CONSIDERED RUC HERE

ON BASIS ABOVE LETTER.

MURPHY

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

b7c ~~REDACTED~~ mms
100-11954

~~REDACTED~~
~~REDACTED~~
b7c

G. I. R. - 8

RECORDED - 106
100-127090-147
30 JAN 21 1953

100-127090

5-600

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

50 JAN 20 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-8866)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Was.
 S M - C
 (OO Los Angeles)

DATE: Jan 17, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

Re Los Angeles let to Bureau dated 1/19/53.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

2 cc - Los Angeles (100-15641)
 2 cc - Dallas

RECORDED - 28
 INDEXED - 28

100-127090-148

JAN 23 1953

24

b7c
 [REDACTED]

100
 [REDACTED]

Holet to Director (100-127090)
Hofile 100-8866

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

LUBOMIR LINHART, a known Communist and a director of the Czechoslovakian Film Industry, who was visiting in Hollywood. [REDACTED] was contacted by SA [REDACTED] and furnished information that on the morning of September 28, 1946, LINHART was scheduled to see CHARLES CHAPLIN, and a man who [REDACTED] believed was CHAPLIN contacted LINHART in LINHART's hotel room at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, where they spent approximately three hours together.

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

Holet to Director (100-127090)
Hofile 100-8866

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c In the event [REDACTED] whereabouts is established in the Dallas territory and is interviewed, he should be asked whether or not he would be willing to assist the United States Government in furnishing the information he learned concerning CHAPLIN to INS, and whether he has any objections to the Bureau furnishing his name to INS so that they might interview him concerning this matter.

In accordance with the Bureau's request in this matter, it is requested the Dallas Office afford this matter expeditious attention.
-RUC-

53 FEB 5 1960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont
 FROM : F. J. Baumgardner
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa.
 SECURITY MATTER - C
 Bufile 100-12709

DATE: January 27, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

ely 2-1

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10-20-89 BY 6032/STP~~

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the results of additional contacts with sources who furnished information concerning subject as to their availability to testify for INS. (U)

W. I. K. - 8

DETAILS:

[Large redacted block of text]

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JJP/KKH
 REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
 DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

RECOMMENDATION:

[Redacted block of text]

Attachment

RECORDED - 9

100-127090-147

JAN 30 1953

18

b7c [redacted] : bh [redacted]

79 FEB 5 - 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

N

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: January 22, 1953

To: Director, FBI

(100-127090)

From: *for* Legal Attache
London, England

[REDACTED] - (C) *21*
W. J. ...

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was;

[REDACTED] - (C)

Remylet 1-12-53, advising that Subject CHAPLIN is presently living in Switzerland. (U)

There are attached two news items, which appeared in the London press for January 22, 1953, advising that Subject CHAPLIN and his wife arrived in London, England, from Geneva on January 21, 1953, on a 10-day business trip. According to the press report, Subject CHAPLIN will not be returning to the United States for at least another nine months. (U)

- P -

b7c
CFJ
Enclosures

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/KEH
1. ASS. FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-11-89~~

W. J. ...
G. I. R. 3

RECORDED-89

100-127090-150
FEB 4 1953

G. I. R.

F103
53 FEB 12 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Hollywood will need me before I need it: Chaplin

By Daily Mail Reporter

MR. CHARLES CHAPLIN, arriving with his wife in London last night from Geneva on a ten-day business trip, intimated that he would not be returning to the United States for at least another nine months.

He said he hoped to make a film here and to educate his children in Switzerland and later in England. He added: "I am afraid Hollywood is going to need me long before I need Hollywood."

His permit requires him to return to America in six months' time. But Mr. McGranery, the Attorney-General, has stated that if Mr. Chaplin returns, he will be examined on the "desirability" of his re-entering the country.

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was;

[REDACTED] - (C)
(Bufile 100-127090)

"DAILY MAIL"
JANUARY 22, 1953
LONDON, ENGLAND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

100-127090-1
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MR. CHAPLIN IN LONDON
Charlie Chaplin arrived at London Airport from Geneva yesterday. On the recent ban by the American Legion of his film "Limelight," he said: "Hollywood has succumbed to thought-control and the illegal methods of high pressure groups. I am afraid Hollywood is going to need me long before I need Hollywood."

b1 RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was;

[REDACTED] - (c)
(Bufile 100-127090)

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH"
JANUARY 22, 1953
LONDON, ENGLAND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

ENCLOSURE
12/10/53 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

FROM : F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau File 100-127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: January 27, 1953

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

[REDACTED] (C)

DETAILS:

[REDACTED] (C)

RECOMMENDATION:

That we advise INS of [REDACTED] refusing to testify.

ACTION:

If you agree, the attached letter should be forwarded to

INS.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

Attachment

[REDACTED] mnr

Time

82 FEB 11 1953 317

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

in

b-1

b-1

b-1

b7D

b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Handwritten signatures]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: January 14, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RLM

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee (100-11954)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS.
SECURITY MATTER - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rebutel SA [redacted] 3 Angeles December 24, 1952 and report of
dated October 14, 1952 at Los Angeles. (U)

[Large redacted block]

. RUC. (C)

mc s

AMSD (Registered Mail)

cc - Los Angeles (100-15641)(Registered Mail)

EXPENDITURE PROCESSING

CLASS. & EXT. BY (259 JUP/KEY)
REASON - CIM II, 1-2.4.2 3.3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

Handwritten notes:
Name & address from Bureau
1-27-53
let JMS
1-28-53
b7c

COMMISSIONED DEPARTMENT ENGINEER
(BY DIRECTOR'S REVIEW COMMITTEE) (CHTS)
DATE: 5/19/80 DRK/web (3908)

RECORDED 100-127090-152
INDEXED-1 JAN 14 1953

EX - 117

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE Class
4/11/99

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

January 28, 1953

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell

Assistant Commissioner

Investigations Division

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

100-127090-152

RECORDED

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference summary report of Special Agent
dated October 14, 1952. (U)

b7c

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (C)

However, if you consider the testimony of this witness imperative to the success of this case, please notify this Bureau and the informant will be recontacted. (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

b1 [REDACTED] (C)
[REDACTED] (C)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 12 SP JUP/KES
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-11-89

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4/12/79

COMM - FBI
JAN 29 1953
MAILED 27

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

62 FEB 11 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

AIR COURIER

Date: January 12, 1953

To: Director, FBI

(100-127090)

From: Legal Attache
London, England

[REDACTED] (c) b1

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka
Charlie Chaplin, alias
Israel Thornstein

[REDACTED] (c)

~~CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JJPIKEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 1,3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-12-83~~

Remylet 11-21-52. (U)

[REDACTED] (c)

Subject CHAPLIN has departed from the United Kingdom and is presently living in Switzerland. According to news dispatches, copies of which are attached, Subject has apparently rented a house overlooking Lake Geneva. (U)

ENC 37

CFJ
Enclosures

RECORDED-33

100-127090-153
FEB 4 1953
5

EX-130

68 FEB 10 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-130

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

'CHAPLIN BUYS HOME'

Family to move in, say Swiss

Express Staff Report: Geneva, Thursday

CHARLIE CHAPLIN is preparing to settle in Switzerland, says the Tribune de Lausanne today.

According to the newspaper, Mr. Chaplin is taking over the luxurious 16-roomed Manoir de Ban at Corsier, on the hills overlooking Lake Geneva. The price is a secret, but the property is valued at about £40,000.

Neither Mr. Chaplin nor his secretary, Mr. Harry Crocker, would discuss the report tonight. The Tribune de Lausanne says that Mr. Chaplin, wife Oona, and their four children will move in within a few days.

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka

21
[REDACTED] - (c)
(Bufile 100-127090)

DAILY EXPRESS
JANUARY 2, 1953
LONDON, ENGLAND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

100-127090-153
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chaplin's house
*Overlooking
Lake Geneva*

LAUSANNE, Friday. — Charlie Chaplin's secretary said to-day that the Chaplins have leased a large house, Manoir Ban, in Corber, near Vevey, overlooking Lake Geneva.
The manor contains about 20 rooms and is surrounded by large gardens.—BUP.

b1
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka

[REDACTED] - (C)
(Bufile 100-127090)

EVENING STANDARD
JANUARY 2, 1953
LONDON, ENGLAND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-127090-153
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: January 20, 1953

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was. SECURITY MATTER - C
DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

Re LA letter dated 12-10-52 and Bulet dated 1-8-53 concerning

[redacted] telephone No.

[redacted], who is informant of the summary report of SA [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] was telephonically contacted on January 19, 1953, and stated that the Bureau has her permission to furnish her name to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U)

[redacted] stated that she no longer has the notes which she made concerning the people who attended the parties [redacted] in 1946. She said that about one year ago she turned these notes over to [redacted] (U)

[redacted] He was telephonically contacted on January 14, 1953 and stated that he no longer has the notes which [redacted] turned over to him, [redacted] (U)

For the assistance of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the event they desire to contact [redacted] it is noted that she is employed [redacted] (U)

REGISTERED
:clh
LA 100-15641

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

RECORDED-52

JAN 23 1953

EX-113

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 2/12/79

EX-113

Kit INS
2/2/53

wf
b7c
b7D
b7c
b7D
b7c
b7D
b7c
b7D
b7c
b7D
b7c

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.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

12/1 758
53 APR 28 1953

100-127090
NOT RECORDED
18 APR 21 1953

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service February 2, 1953
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Director, FBI Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI file 100-127090-149

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 7
EX-130

100-127090-153X

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

Reference is made to the summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952,
at Los Angeles.

This is to advise you that [redacted] of referenced
report is [redacted] telephone number [redacted]
[redacted] has advised that she no longer has the notes
which she made concerning information she has furnished
but is willing to be contacted by a representative of
your Service concerning Chaplin.

b7c
b7D

For the assistance of representatives of your
Service, who may wish to contact [redacted] it may be
noted that she is employed [redacted]

b7c
b7D

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Subject presently in Switzerland where he has
reportedly purchased a home and has entered his children
in school. The following sources remain to be referred
to INS: [redacted] presently in Europe, Expected back in
February. [redacted] unable to locate. [redacted] ONI presently
searching their files in attempt to locate source. [redacted]
CIA, Bureau awaiting a reply to Bulet 12/11/52.

b7D

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

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 1/12/79

COMM - FBI
FEB - 2 1953
MAILED 27

FEB 4 1953

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "MAH B2" and "77 B2".

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

AIR-TEL

Transmit the following ~~TELETYPE~~ message to:

FBI LOS ANGELES

1-22-53

11:38 AM

DIRECTOR, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS., SM - C. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE

TWO SEVEN ZERO NINE ZERO. REBU AIR-TEL JANUARY SIXTEEN LAST. FOLLOWING

INFORMANTS IN REPORT SA [REDACTED] DATED OCTOBER FOURTEEN FIFTYTWO

NOT YET CONTACTED: [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]), WHO IS IN EUROPE

AND SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO US IN FEBRUARY (SEE IA LETTERS TO BUREAU

DATED NOVEMBER SEVEN FIFTYTWO AND JANUARY NINE FIFTYTHREE); [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ([REDACTED]), EFFORTS TO LOCATE NEGATIVE (SEE IA LETTER TO BUREAU DATED JANUARY NINE LAST AND JANUARY NINETEEN LAST); [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ([REDACTED]), [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ON CHAPLIN AND NO DOUBT HAS OBTAINED SAME INFO AS SET OUT IN IA REPORT, AND INS KNOWS [REDACTED] WILL NOT TESTIFY AND THEREFORE

[REDACTED] HAS NO OBJECTION TO BUREAU FURNISHING HIS NAME TO INS OR TO INS CONTACTING HIM; ONI, ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA ([REDACTED]), IS PRESENTLY CONDUCTING INQUIRIES TO IDENTIFY

END PAGE ONE

[REDACTED] MAK

100-15641

*Det to IN/3
2-3-53
& WVN*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 2591 SP/KEH

AIR MAIL

RECORDED - 78 100-127090-154
JAN 28 1953
20 2-6

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

PAGE TWO

AND LOCATE THEIR ORIGINAL INFORMANT (SEE LA LETTER DATED JANUARY
NINE LAST); [REDACTED] CARE OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
TELEPHONE [REDACTED] WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED
ON JANUARY TWENTYONE LAST AND ADVISED HE HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO THE
BUREAU FURNISHING HIS NAME TO INS OR TO INS CONTACTING HIM RE CHAPLIN.

CARSON

b7c
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. Raymond W. [redacted] *rell*
Director, FBI Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division
100-127090-154
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
SECURITY MATTER - G
FBI File 100-127090

February 4, 1953

RECORDED - 78

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

EX-123

b7c

Reference is made to the summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 13, 1952.

This is to advise you that [redacted] in referenced
report is [redacted] who has advised that he is
willing to be contacted by your Agency in connection
with information he has furnished concerning Chaplin.
His present address is c/o [redacted],
phone [redacted]

b7c
b7D

[redacted] in referenced report is [redacted]
[redacted] has advised that he will not testify but has no
objection to being contacted by your representatives
concerning any information he may be able to furnish
concerning Chaplin.

b7c
b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

YELLOW ONLY:

Subject presently in Switzerland where he has
either rented or purchased a home. The field has six
sources yet to contact so their availability to testify
can be referred to INS.

b7c
[redacted] :rwk
[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 4/21/79

[Handwritten signature]
AKB
7/13/53
[Handwritten initials]

MAILED 6
FEB 10 - 1953
COMM-FBI

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED [redacted]

Office Memorandum : UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT *AMB*

FROM : F. J. BAUMGARDNER *FJB*

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

DATE: January 30, 1953

4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

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

PI

To advise you of two sources that are being identified to Immigration and Naturalization Service.

DETAILS:

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] who is [REDACTED] of summary report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated October 14, 1952, has advised he is willing to testify in this case. [REDACTED] stated that he has already furnished a statement to Immigration and Naturalization Service in this matter.

b7c
b7D

By letter dated January 15, 1953, New York Office advised that [REDACTED], [REDACTED] of the above report, is presently under deportation proceedings in New York City. Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York advised they have no current address for [REDACTED] and they maintain contact with him through his attorney, [REDACTED]. New York deemed it inadvisable to contact [REDACTED] through his attorney to ascertain his availability to testify for Immigration and Naturalization Service. It may be noted that [REDACTED] described as of "unknown reliability," [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] stated that Chaplin had given financial aid to an unknown person so this individual could leave the United States and that this person later became the number one Communist in Bulgaria. Also that Chaplin later met this person in Berlin where he was living in luxury as head of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Berlin.

b7c

[REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

b7c
b7D

That [REDACTED] be identified to Immigration and [REDACTED]

6/10/74
b7c [REDACTED] amc [REDACTED]

RECORDED - 51/100-127090-155

13 FEB 9 1953

FILE

b7c
Naturalization Service. In view of [REDACTED] present status concerning deportation it is not considered desirable to contact him through his attorney. Therefore, it is recommended his identity be disclosed to Immigration and Naturalization Service for whatever action they consider necessary.

ACTION:

If you agree, attached letter should be forwarded to Immigration and Naturalization Service.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

RS

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: February 5, 1953

To: Director, FBI

(100-127090)

From: Legal Attache
London, England

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was;
[REDACTED] - (C)

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-11-89~~

b1

Reylet 1-22-53, advising that Subject CHAPLIN and his wife arrived in London on 1-21-53. (U)

There is attached a news item which appeared in the London "Daily Mail" for 2-2-53, advising that Subject CHAPLIN and his wife have now returned to Switzerland. (U)

- P -

CFJ
Enclosure

RECORDED - 23

FEB 11 1953

EX-119

156

FILE

f222

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles Chaplin and his wife left
London Airport for Switzerland.

DAILY MAIL
London 2-2-53

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
[REDACTED] - (C)
(Bufile 100-127090)

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON. ENGLAND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

100-127090-156

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

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FBIHQ 100-127090-157

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Belmont | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

AIR TEL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI LOS ANGELES

2-9-53

DIRECTOR

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS. SECURITY MATTER DASH C. RE LOS ANGELES AIR
 TEL DATED JANUARY TWENTY TWO, LAST. ONI, ELEVENTH LEVEL DISTRICT, ADVISES
 THEY ARE UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THEIR ORIGINAL INFORMANT WHO FURNISHED THE
 INFORMATION ATTRIBUTED TO [REDACTED] IN REPORT OF [REDACTED]
 DATED OCTOBER FOURTEEN, LAST. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE TWO SEVEN ZERO NINE
 ZERO.

CARSON

[REDACTED]:BJF
100-15641

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEW

AIR MAIL

2-17-53

100-127090
100-127090-1586
FEB 10 1953
5 24

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

February 19, 1953

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

100-127090-157
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100 127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

RECORDED - 111

b7c

Reference is made to the summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952,
at Los Angeles.

It is to advise you that [redacted] of referenced
report is another governmental agency which conducts
personnel and security-type investigations. This agency
has now advised that it is unable to identify its
original source that furnished information concerning
Chaplin, therefore, we are unable to disclose this
source to you.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

REC-119
7 17 1953

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 1/12/99

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

Subject is on the Security Index. Presently
in Switzerland. He reportedly purchased a home and
entered children in school. His estate in Hollywood
has been put up for sale indicating he may intend to
remain abroad indefinitely. Three sources remain to
be referred to INS.

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

b7c
jal jal

COMM - FBI
FEB 20 1953
MAILED 26
FEB 26 1953

Handwritten initials and signatures: JAB, AHB, 712, em

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: February 16, 1953

JH FROM : SAC, Dallas (100-9229)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(OO: Los Angeles)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

G.I.R.-6

Re Houston letter to Bureau dated 1/27/53.

[REDACTED]

*b7c
b7D*

[REDACTED]

*b7c
b7D*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*b7c
b7D*

[REDACTED]

*b7c
b7D*

b7c

[REDACTED]:bjb

1 cc: Los Angeles
Memphis - 0-14-21-53
Mobile 0-1-4-4-53

RECORDED - 44

INDEXED - 44

100-127090-1010-1054

68 MAR 5 1953

COPIES DESTROYED 1/19/59 R432

[Handwritten signature]

Director, FBI

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SM - C

2/16/53

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

For the assistance of offices receiving copies of this letter in conducting an interview of [REDACTED] in the event he is located in their territory, it is noted that in September 1946, [REDACTED]

LUBONAIR

LINHART, a known Communist and a director of the Czechoslovakian film industry, who was visiting in Hollywood. [REDACTED] was con-
tacted by SA [REDACTED] and furnished information that on the morning of September 28, 1946, LINHART was scheduled to see CHARLES CHAPLIN and a man whom [REDACTED] believed was CHAPLIN contacted LINHART in LINHART's hotel room at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, where they spent approximately three hours together.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

Tex.

Director, FBI

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SM - C

2/16/53

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

Calit.

b7c
In the event [REDACTED] whereabouts is established in any of the offices receiving a copy of this letter and he is interviewed, he should be asked whether or not he would be willing to assist the United States Government in furnishing the information he learned concerning CHAPLIN to Immigration & Naturalization Service, and whether he has any objection to the Bureau's furnishing his name to INS so that they might interview him concerning this matter.

In accordance with the Bureau's request in this matter, it is requested that the offices receiving copies of this letter afford this matter expeditious attention. -RUC-



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

no T

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

~~SECRET~~ - AIR CARRIER

Date: February 9, 1953

To: Director, FBI

(100-127090)

From: Legal Attache
London, England

[REDACTED] - (C) b1

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was;

[REDACTED] - (C)

b1

Rereport SA [REDACTED] dated 2-9-53, at London, England,
captioned [REDACTED], with aliases;

b7c
b1

[REDACTED] (Bufile 100-18610). (S)(C)

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

- P -

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEN
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 1,3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 2-9-83

[REDACTED]:CFJ

b7c

RECORDED - 26
100-127090-165
FEB 25 1953

[REDACTED] b7c

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FD-36
MAR 12 1953
3:50 P.M.

AIR-TEL

Transmit the following ~~teletype~~ to:

FBI LOS ANGELES

3-10-53

DIRECTOR, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLAIN WAS. [REDACTED], BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE TWO

SEVEN ZERO NINE ZERO. [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] AND IDENTIFIED AS INFORMANT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IN THE SUMMARY REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] DATED OCTOBER

FOURTEEN NINETEEN FIFTY TWO AT LA, WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED MARCH

TEN AND ADVISED THAT HE HAS NO OBJECTIONS WHATSOEVER TO HAVING HIS NAME

REVEALED TO INS AND HE WOULD BE GLAD TO TALK TO INS REPRESENTATIVES.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

CARSON

b7c

ARL
100-15641

100-127090
3/24/53
EWN: [REDACTED]

b7c
[REDACTED]

Y

100-127090

100-127090-161
MAR 12 1953

RECORDED-12 24

APR 1 1953

APR 2 1953
Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

5-600

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100-127090-162

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XXXXXX

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

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

March 25, 1953

RECORDED-12

100-127090-62
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Director, FBI

Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

Reference is made to the summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952,
at Los Angeles.

This is to advise you that [redacted] mentioned
in referenced report, is [redacted]
[redacted] has advised
that he will be glad to talk to a representative of
your Service concerning the subject.

[redacted] of referenced report is another government
agency which conducts personnel and security-type
investigations. That Agency has now advised that it is
no longer in contact with the source that furnished
information concerning Chaplin, and his identity cannot
be revealed to your Service. That Agency further advised
that the information furnished by this source was of a
speculative character and subsequent investigation
produced no corroborating evidence.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject, on the SI, presently living in
Switzerland where he has reportedly purchased a home
and placed his children in school. He has had his
furniture shipped from Hollywood and apparently is
planning to remain in Switzerland indefinitely. One
source remains to be referred to INS - [redacted] which we
still are unable to locate.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4/2/53

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

67 APR 2 1953

COMM - FBI
MAR 26 1953
MAILED 27

RECEIVED
APR 25 6 58 PM '53

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten initials]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-73
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE APR 7 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/24, 30/52; 3/19, 20, 23/53	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c Jew
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-17-83

AGENCY photo-State-unic
 REQ. R. 6-14-59
 REP'T R. 7-1-59
 BY 117-5-59

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 4/12/59 exp

- P -

DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

**INFORMATION CONCERNING LECTURE
BY JOHN HOWARD LAWSON**

In December, 1952 informant [REDACTED] a reliable source, furnished information that on December 17, 1952, the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council presented JOHN HOWARD LAWSON in the sixth and final lecture of a series entitled, "Our National Culture". The subject of this particular lecture was THEODORE DREISER. During the course of the lecture LAWSON stated that he was intimately acquainted with DREISER who "became a Communist just before he died in December, 1947". He further stated that he, LAWSON, was chosen to give the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPY IN FILE		100-127090-163	INDEXED-45
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		APR 13 1953	RECORDED-45
6 - Bureau (100-127090)(REG) 1 - New York (100-69192)(Info)(REG) 1 - San Francisco (100-29304)(REG) 4 - Los Angeles (100-15641)		INT. SEC. STAMP	

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

eulogy at DREISER's funeral. LAWSON further commented that CHARLIE CHAPLIN read one of DREISER's poems at DREISER's funeral ceremony. According to the informant, LAWSON, at this lecture, also mentioned CHAPLIN again in speaking of DREISER's works when he remarked that CHAPLIN in his motion picture, "Monsieur Verdoux" had made a murderer the hero of his story. (U)

b7D

Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in December, 1952 advised that JOHN HOWARD LAWSON lectured under the auspices of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council on December 17, 1952, at Stanley Hall, 1057 North Stanley Avenue, Los Angeles, California. (U)

This informant stated that during the lecture LAWSON said that he had been intimately associated with THEODORE DREISER and had worked with him in preparing his book, "The American Tragedy" for screen production, and that he had given the address at DREISER's funeral. The informant stated that LAWSON remarked that CHARLIE CHAPLIN read a poem of DREISER's at DREISER's funeral. (U)

The above two informants did not recall that LAWSON made other references to CHARLES CHAPLIN during the above-mentioned lecture. (U)

b7D

Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information in September, 1949 that JOHN HOWARD LAWSON is a dominate Communist figure in the Hollywood motion picture industry. (U)

b7D

Informant [redacted] in February, 1951 furnished information that the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, which is the Southern California chapter of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, was the most important Communist controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field at that time, and its policies parallel the Communist Party line on all important issues. (U)

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CHAPLIN'S RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES

MBS

The "Los Angeles Mirror", a daily newspaper, in its issue of December 8, 1952, contained an article regarding the subject in which it states that 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. (U)

Switzerland
ENG
CALIF
#1
CHAPLIN
EUROPE
FRANCE

The article mentioned that CHAPLIN's wife, OONA, had returned to Hollywood and that rumors concerning her visit indicated that she had closed out a \$5,000,000. bank account. (U)

LA 100-15641

The article also states that LOIS RUNSER, described as employee at CHAPLIN's studio on La Brea Avenue, said that the main purpose of Mrs. CHAPLIN's visit was to pick up some personal possessions needed for the winter. The article then quoted LOIS RUNSER as stating, "They intend to remain abroad eight months at least", and also, "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". (U)

The "Sunday Graphic", a London newspaper, in its issue of December 14, 1952, stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN and his wife may settle in Switzerland, according to their correspondent, ROBERT ALLEN, and stated further that CHAPLIN and his wife were inspecting houses for sale near Geneva. (U)

The motion picture trade magazine, "Variety", in its issue of January 15, 1953, contains an article dated at Zurich on January 14, 1953, in which they state that CHARLES CHAPLIN will never return to the United States according to sources in the know in Zurich. The article also states that these sources state that CHAPLIN's decision are not based on any fear of Communist charges that might be leveled against him by the Department of Justice, but springs from consideration of his wife and children as he prefers not to subject them to the "morals" muck-racking that he feels certain would be turned against him should he put up a fight for re-entry. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

The Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles has advised that the "Los Angeles Examiner", a daily newspaper, in its issue of February 10, 1953, had an article by LOUELLA O. PARSONS announcing

LA 100-15641

that CHAPLIN's estate in Beverly Hills is being subdivided into eight lots and turned over to a real estate concern for disposal, and that one of these lots includes the house in which CHAPLIN formerly lived. According to this article, moving vans loaded the contents of his house for shipment to London, England. (U)

The same source advises that the "Los Angeles Times", a daily newspaper, in its issue of February 11, 1953, contained information that CHAPLIN's house was up for sale. (U)

- P -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - [REDACTED]

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III
Criminal Division

April 30, 1953

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127099-163

mb

RECORDED-130

RECORDED

Reference is made to my letters to the Attorney General, copies to your office, dated October 20, 1952, and November 26, 1952, furnishing previous reports on this subject. (U)

b7c

Enclosed for your information is one copy of a report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 7, 1953, at Los Angeles, which sets forth additional information concerning this subject. (U)

Two copies of this report are being transmitted to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U)

For the information of the Immigration and Naturalization Service [REDACTED] of this report is [REDACTED]

b7c b7D

[REDACTED] has advised that he will not testify but has no objection to being contacted by your representatives concerning any information he may be able to furnish on Charles Chaplin. (U)

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] mentioned in this report cannot be identified to your Service at this time. (U)

Enclosure

2 cc - The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gearty _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

b7c

2/Enclosure
MAY 31 1953

COMM - FBI
APR 30 1953
MAILED 27

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - [REDACTED]

MAY 5 - 1953

124

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 4/12/79

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
EXEMPT FROM GDS [REDACTED]
DECLASSIFY ON [REDACTED]

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Delay

TO
FROM

DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-0-12999)

DATE: APR 6 1953

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORTING EXHIBITION
(3/25 to 4/2/53) IN MILWAUKEE OF
CHARLES CHAPLIN'S FILM ENTITLED
"LIMELIGHT"
SECURITY MATTER-C

G. I. R. - 9 ²¹ ₂₂

In connection with proposed Milwaukee exhibition from March 25 to April 2, 1953 of the CHARLES CHAPLIN'S film entitled "Limelight", at the Warner Theater, 212 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reference is made to United Press release regarding instant showing which appeared in various newspapers throughout the United States with the Milwaukee dateline of 3/3/53.

The Los Angeles Daily News on 3/3/53 is reported to have published the following article pertaining to instant film showing in Milwaukee under the caption "Chaplin Film Delay Pleas Turned Down".

Milwaukee (U.P.)- "A Milwaukee movie theater today rejected a plea from the American Legion that the theater postpone the opening of Charlie Chaplin's new movie 'Limelight'. Al Kvoool, Manager of the Warner Brothers Theater, said he had been asked by the Milwaukee County Council of the American Legion to delay the showing of the controversial Hollywood producers newest motion picture.

Mr. Kvoool said he told the Legion he did not believe 'any one group had the right to act as a censor for the American people.'

Mr. Chaplin, a British citizen is now in Europe and he can not re-enter this country until the Justice Department conducts investigation.

'Inasmuch as "Limelight" does not deal with a Communist subject, and inasmuch as Chaplin has not been convicted of anything we plan to have the showing,' Mr. Kvoool said."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/ELH

1918
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

b7c

- cdg
- Registered
- CC 2 Los Angeles (8 ENC) (Reg.)
- 2 New York (4 ENC) (Reg.)
- 2 Philadelphia (1 ENC) (Reg.)
- 2 San Francisco (2 ENC) (Reg.)
- CC MI 100-10798 *[Redacted]*
- MI 100-11404 *[Redacted]*

RECORDED - 149

APR 9 1953

INDEXED - 149

INDEXED - 2

COPIES DESTROYED 1/9/59 2432

(S) MA

(100-11404)

Nelson
[Redacted]

MI 100-0-12999

Mr. AL KVOOL, Manager, Warner Brothers Management Corporation, 212 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, advised the Milwaukee FBI office on 3/24/53 that due to his public position in the showing of the CHARLIE CHAPLIN movie "Limelight", he has received many communications from all over the United States which he thought might be of interest to the FBI.

b7c
On 4/2/53 SA [REDACTED] contacted Mr. KVOOL at his office in reference to the afore mentioned letters. At this time, Mr. KVOOL SA [REDACTED] that although he was a member of the American Legion, he was still of the opinion that no one group had the right to act as a censor for the American People. He then made available to the afore mentioned agent his entire files of instant letters, all of which were addressed to himself, some of which he thought might be from Communists or persons acting for Communist fronts. Mr. KVOOL said that instant letters were not to be returned to him as he had no further use for same.

b7c
These letters have been initialed and dated by SA [REDACTED] and are being forwarded to interested FBI offices throughout the country for their information, as follows:

The Los Angeles Office

1. Handwritten post card signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED], L.A. 42, Calif.
2. Typewritten post card signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Los Angeles 35, Calif.
3. Handwritten pos card signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED], L.A. 48, Calif.
4. Handwritten post card signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Los Angeles 64, Calif.
5. Handwritten letter signed by [REDACTED], Glendale, Calif.
6. Typewritten letter and envelope with newspaper clipping enclosed signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Los Angeles 35, Calif.
7. Typewritten letter and envelope signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Hollywood 46, California.
8. Typewritten letter with newspaper clipping attached signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Santa Monica, Calif.

MI 100-0-12999

The New York Office

b7c

1. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Brooklyn 1, New York.
2. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], New York 25, New York.
3. Western Union wire from [REDACTED], [REDACTED], New York City.
4. Typewritten letter on stationery bearing letterhead, "National Council on Freedom from Censorship, affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union", signed by CLIFFORD FORSTER, Executive Secretary, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

The Philadelphia Office

1. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Berwyn, Pennsylvania.

The San Francisco Office

b7c

1. A handwritten letter with newspaper clipping attached signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], San Francisco, Calif.
2. Handwritten letter signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], San Francisco, Calif.

The following communication will be retained by the Milwaukee office in the 1A envelopes of the 100-0 file for future reference:

b7c

1. Handwritten post card signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Racine, Wisconsin.
2. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Wauwatosa 10, Wisconsin.
3. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Milwaukee, Wisconsin
4. Two-page typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED], c/o The Eagle Publications, 2401 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin.
5. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Milwaukee 2, Wis.
6. Typewritten letter bearing letterhead of the Wisconsin State Council of the American Veterans Committee, 606 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 3, Wis., signed LEONARD S. ZUBRENSKY, Chairman.

MI 100-0-12999

The Milwaukee office will place the following letters in the 1A envelopes of the case files believed identical with the [redacted] of instant letters:

- b7c
1. Handwritten letter signed by [redacted], who is believed identical with the Subject of Milwaukee main file 100-10798.
 2. Handwritten letter signed by [redacted], one of whom is believed to be identical with the subject of Milwaukee file 100-11404.

Amongst the letters turned over to this office by Mr. KVOOL were the following communications protesting the exhibition of instant film and same will be retained in the 1A envelope of 100-0 for future reference:

- b7c
1. Telegram from JOHN CHAPPLE, Editor, Ashland, Wisconsin Daily Press.
 2. Typewritten letter from American Legion, Department of Wisconsin, Department headquarters, 812 East State St., Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin, signed by ROBERT G. WILKE, Department Adjutant.
 3. Typewritten letter signed by [redacted] West Allis 14, Wisconsin.

It is noted that no references were found in the indices of the Milwaukee Office on the following names:

b7c

[redacted]

The above is set out for the information of the Bureau and interested FBI offices and no further action in this matter will be taken in the Milwaukee Division unless advised to the contrary.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 4/15/53

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-996)

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.,
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Los Angeles - Origin)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Re Dallas memo to Bureau, 2/16/53.

The Mobile City Directories for the years 1945-1946 and
current city and telephone directories do not reflect any
reference to [redacted] Also no record of [redacted]
[redacted] was listed in the current city and telephone directories.

Records of the Merchants Credit Association were checked
and found to contain no record identifiable with [redacted] or [redacted]

On 4/6/53, [redacted], Mobile, ad-
vised that she has operated a rooming house at [redacted] since
1946. She advised that she can definitely state that [redacted]
[redacted] has not resided at that address at least since
1946 inasmuch as [redacted] has kept nothing but male roomers at
that address. Inquiry in the neighborhood developed no information
concerning [redacted]

RUC.

iwh
2 cc: Los Angeles

REGISTERED

RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

APR 20 1953

EX-130

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~
MAY 5 - 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. V. P. Keay *PK*
FROM : John E. Foley *J.E.F.*
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DATE: April 15 1953

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Mr. Benjamin G. Habberton, Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service advised Supervisor John E. Foley on April 14, 1953, that Charles Spencer Chaplin had turned in his re-entry permit. The full force of effect of this gesture was not known to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This makes it incumbent upon Chaplin to attempt to secure a new visa so that he might get back into the United States. Mr. Habberton advised that appropriate look-out notices have been placed to guard against Chaplin's re-entry.

RECOMMENDATION:

This memorandum be routed to Mr. [redacted] for his information. *frc*

JEFo:dlg *J.E.F.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

G.I.R. 9

ad

RECORDED - 150

100-127090-100

APR 20 1953

63 APR 28 1953

W.P.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 20, 1953

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEA

Rereports of SA [redacted] dated 10/1/52 and 4/7/53 at Los Angeles in this case reflecting that subject is [redacted] residing with his family in Switzerland. The Los Angeles Evening Herald Express Newspaper in its issue of April 15, 1953 carried an article stating that the United States Department of Justice disclosed that the subject had surrendered his re-entry permit and to come back to the United States now he would have to seek a new return resident visa.

In view of the above it is suggested that the Bureau consider cancelling the Security Index card on Subject.

It is requested that the Washington Field Office contact either the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the United States State Department and verify the report that CHAPLIN returned his re-entry permit.

REGISTERED
BA
CC: 2 - Washington Field Office (REG.)

b7c

b7c

cancel
en

no-29
g

b7c

John J. [redacted]
6-18-53
b7c

RECORDED-138

100-127090-167

APR 24 1953

REC'D
FBI
APR 23 1953

SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

May 18, 1953

Director, FBI (100-127090)-167

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

sub
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

RECORDED - 103

Reurlet dated April 20, 1953.

Your attention is called to SAC Letter 53-30 concerning Security Index subjects presently out of the United States. In this case, the Security Index card of the subject should be placed in the unavailable section until such time as it is definitely determined that he is not returning to the United States. When you definitely establish that the subject is not returning to this country, you may resubmit your recommendation to remove subject from the Security Index.

The remaining leads in this case should be handled expeditiously so that this matter may be closed.

YELLOW ONLY:

Subject on Security Index. Presently living in Switzerland; has returned his re-entry permit indicating that he will not return to this country. WFO to verify this fact with State Department.

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gearty _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

MAILED 6
MAY 18 1953
COMM - FBI

63 MAY 20 1953

b7c *rwk* *12*

Ray

at 10:30
7/23/53
lu

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 4-24-53

FROM : SAC, Memphis (100-3059)

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

Origin: Los Angeles

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 2-16-53.

b7c
b7D
[redacted] Dixie Greyhound Lines, 527 North Main, Memphis, Tennessee, advised that there was no record of a [redacted] having been employed by this company in Memphis, but that [redacted], [redacted] Memphis, was employed as a driver.

b7c
b7D
[redacted], Memphis, Tennessee, advised that he could not recall anyone by the name of [redacted] ever having had occasion to give his address as in care of [redacted] at [redacted] Memphis. [redacted] stated this was a former address of his in Memphis. [redacted] stated the only person he could think of who might be identical with [redacted] was a person he met about ten years ago in Jackson, Mississippi, who later visited [redacted] in Memphis at the [redacted] address, however, the time [redacted] was visited by this person was prior to October, 1946, which is the date of the application in which [redacted] gave his address as [redacted], Memphis, Tenn.

RUC

b7c [redacted] BF

cc: Los Angeles

21
53 MAY 4 1953

RECORDED - 2

38 APR 27 1953

INT. SEC.

N

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 5-13-53

FROM : *RBH*
efw SAC, WFO (100-19771)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SM-C
(OO-Los Angeles)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 125A JJPIKEH

ag

MR. CARL G. BURROWS, Investigations Division,
Central Office, INS, advised SE [redacted] on 5-8-53
that subject surrendered his re-entry permit to the
American Embassy in Switzerland and that it is now
located in subject's file A-5653092 at the local office of
INS in Los Angeles. RUC.

b7c

b7c

[redacted]-AFM
2- Los Angeles (100-15641)(RM)

aw

RECORDED - 118

100-127090-170

MAY 14 1953
24

124
50 MAY 20 1953

INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100 - 127090 - 171

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa.
SECURITY MATTER - R

DATE: May 15, 1953

Card U.T.D.
6-4-53 etc

JUN 2 4 06 PM '53
FBI STATISTICAL SECTION

HANDLED

UNAVAILABLE SECTION

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KCL**

NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) OUT OF THE COUNTRY

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____ RACE _____ SEX _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) Europe

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List)

RESIDENCE ADDRESS Europe

:gbw

b7c

63 JUN 8 1953

NOT RECORDED
37 MAY 20 1953

INT. SEC.

Fuller

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

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

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For your information: _____

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FBIHQ 100-127090-172

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Reply, Please Refer to No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Salzburg, Austria

VIA ARMY COURIER

RS

Date: June 2, 1953
To: Director, FBI
From: Salzburg Liaison Office
Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

710 2-1
G.I.R.-6

Enclosed for the Bureau's information is a transcript of a letter received from Civil Censorship Group Austria, Vienna, addressed to Cona Chaplin, believed to be the subject's wife, by Lou Eisler.

Encl. (1)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-11-89

b7c /ps

[Redacted] b7c

13
y

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3TEK/RH/CA
ON 9/5/79

Declassified per Army ltr 5/16/79
SP3TEK/RH/CA 9/5/79

INDEXED - 13

100-127690-173
JUN 10 1953
24

RECORDED 13

INDEXED

EX-127

1cc ket home
to 6A
by RS
6/21/53

189 JUL 1 - 1953

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 7/12/79

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100-127090-173 encl.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 7/10/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8,25;6/30;7/1/53	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] <i>b7c</i> JEW
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		AGENCY <i>photo State-visa</i> REG. REC'D <i>6-17-53</i> REP'T FORM <i>7-1-53</i> BY <i>[Redacted]</i>	
<p><i>b7D</i></p> <p>Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., furnished information that subject surrendered his reentry permit to the American Embassy in Switzerland, and that the permit is now in the subject's file at the local Immigration and Naturalization Service Office, Los Angeles, California. Informant [Redacted] of known reliability, received information in May, 1953 that GERHARDT EISLER and HANNS EISLER who are living in East Germany visited the subject in Switzerland. Another informant stated that the Hollywood Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions intends to start an international campaign in defense of CHAPLIN which will urge his return to the United States and a nation-wide presentation of the subject's film, "Limelight".</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED BY <u>1259 JSP/KEN</u> ON <u>1-11-79</u> - C -</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA</u> <i>G. I. R. - 1</i></p> <p>The "Los Angeles Herald and Express", a daily newspaper, in its issue of April 15, 1953, stated in an article that <u>CHARLIE CHAPLIN</u> has forever abandoned the country that made him famous and declared he would never return to the United States. The article stated that this was announced in Washington, D.C., and that rather than merely ignore his reentry permit CHAPLIN made an appointment with the United States Consul in Geneva, Switzerland, and tossed the permit on Vice Consul KENNETH R. OAKLEY's desk and stated, "I have no further use for it. I'm never returning to America".</p> <p><i>b7c</i> On May 8, 1953, Mr. CARL G. BURROWS, Investigations Division, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., advised Special Employee [Redacted] that the subject had surrendered his re-entry permit to the American Embassy in Switzerland, and that the</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (100-357096) (REG) 1 - New York (100-69192) (Info) (REG) 3 - Los Angeles (100-15641)		100-1137070-174 37 JUL 17 1953 RECORDED-80 INDEXED-80 EX-1	
SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL			

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to your office and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

COPIES DESTROYED 1/9/59 *R43*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) DATE 4/21/79 *cat*

LA 100-15641

re-entry permit is now located in the subject's file at the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles.

b7D
b7D
Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in May, 1953, received information from a source close to Dr. FEUTCHWANGER, Pacific Palisades, California, that FEUTCHWANGER had received a letter from OONA CHAPLIN, wife of the subject, from Switzerland, and that OONA CHAPLIN mentioned that she admired the Swiss Government, and further mentioned that GERHARDT EISLER and HANNS EISLER recently visited the CHAPLINS in Switzerland, and that HANNS and GERHARDT EISLER were living in Eastern Germany. Informant [redacted] also learned from a source close to Dr. FEUTCHWANGER that FEUTCHWANGER remarked that GERHARDT EISLER was now back in the good graces of the Communist officials in Eastern Germany, and that FEUTCHWANGER corresponded regularly with GERHARDT EISLER and CHARLES CHAPLIN.

Regarding HANNS EISLER it is noted that the Immigration and Naturalization Service on February 12, 1948, had ordered that he voluntarily depart from the United States in lieu of deportation, and that HANNS EISLER did depart from the United States via Pan American Airlines on March 26, 1948, and thereafter was reported to be living in East Germany.

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

Informant [redacted] previously mentioned, in August, 1952 advised that he was personally acquainted with LEON FEUTCHWANGER, and that FEUTCHWANGER claimed to be a Leftist, but it is believed by the informant that he is a top man in the Communist circle. This informant stated that it is common knowledge in Hollywood that FEUTCHWANGER is posing as a Leftist, but according to his books, plays and articles, he stands for and believes the same principles as the Communists. The informant stated that he had learned that FEUTCHWANGER on one occasion stated that he, FEUTCHWANGER, had visited STALIN in Russia, and he and STALIN had a long talk together.

It is noted that additional information concerning HANNS EISLER, GERHARDT EISLER and LION FEUTCHWANGER has been set out in previous reports in this case.

b7D
Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that on May 20, 1953, at a membership meeting of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council (ASP) JOHN HOWARD LAWSON outlined a program for future activity of the ASP, and LAWSON stated that included

TA 100-15641

in the activity planned by the ASP was an international campaign in defense of the subject which will urge the return of CHAPLIN to the United States and will urge a nation-wide presentation of CHAPLIN's film, "Limelight". According to the informant, LAWSON said this campaign will be launched by writing to "important people" throughout the world in an effort to obtain from them letters and endorsements of CHAPLIN which will then be printed in a form of a brochure.

b7D
Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information in February, 1951 that the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council which is the Southern California chapter of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions was the most important Communist-controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field at that time and its policies parallel the Communist Party line on all important issues. Membership in the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, however, does not of itself indicate Communist Party membership on the part of any particular member.

b7D
Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information in September, 1949 that JOHN HOWARD LAWSON is a dominant Communist figure in the Hollywood motion picture industry.

In view of the fact that CHAPLIN has given up his re-entry permit and has stated that he does not intend to return to the United States, no further investigation is being conducted in this matter, and this case is being closed.

- C -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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For your information: _____

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FBIHQ 100-127090 -174, p. 4

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

cc - Belmont

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III
Criminal Division

August 4, 1953

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090 - 174

RECORDED - 90

Reference is made to my letter dated April 30, 1953,
FURNISHING you a previous report on this subject.

Enclosed for your information is one copy of the
report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 10, 1953,
which completes our investigation of this subject.

b7c

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

2 cc - The Commissioner (Enclosure)
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

Note on Yellow:

Subject on the Security Index, unavailable section.
Presently residing in Switzerland.

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

[redacted] 111 jll

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 7/12/79

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gandy _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
AUG 4 1953
MAILED 25

53 AUG 13 1953

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
E. B. I.
AUG 10 10 00 AM '53
REC'D - 101 204.2 OFFICE

Handwritten notes and signatures on the right side of the page.

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- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 8/26/53

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

John
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-19771)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SM - C
OO: Los Angeles

DATE: 8/12/53

Security Index Card Canceled

cancel card on 8/12/53

Re WFO letter to Bureau 5/13/53 which reflected that CHAPLIN had on 5/8/53 surrendered his re-entry permit to the American Embassy at Switzerland.

CHAPLIN is maintained on the Security Index of the Los Angeles Office, and, in view of his apparent intent to remain abroad and not to take issue with the decision to bar his re-entry to the U.S. by the Justice Department, it is felt that SI cards should be cancelled.

REG. VMD

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

RECORDED-37

100-127090-175

AUG 17 1953

INT 9

*cc detached
field advised
9-8-53 HFW*

52 SEP 11 1953

b7c

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1953

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

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 8/17/53

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FD
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. B.
Mr. G.
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. T.
Mr. T.
Mr. M.
Mr. W.
Tele. Rm.
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~TELETYPE~~ message to:

FBI, LOS ANGELES

3/25/54

DIRECTOR, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JTP/KEH ON 1-11-79 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLES CHAPLIN, SM DASH C. ON MARCH TWENTYFOUR, FIFTYFOUR,

~~REDACTED~~ ADVISED DR. LIC. FEUCHTWANGER

(SM DASH C, LA ONE HUNDRED DASH SIX ONE THREE THREE) STATED THAT CHARLES CHAPLIN, FORMER HOLLYWOOD MOVIE ACTOR AND PRODUCER WHO IS NOW LIVING IN SWITZERLAND, FREQUENTLY VISITS GERHART EISLER (BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE TWO FIVE TWO ZERO EIGHT, IS DASH R.) FEUCHTWANGER ALSO STATED THAT HE, FEUCHTWANGER, RECENTLY SENT A WIRE TO OONA CHAPLIN, WIFE OF CHARLES CHAPLIN, CONGRATULATING HER ON BECOMING AN ENGLISH CITIZEN. FEUCHTWANGER ALSO SAID JERRY EPSTEIN, FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH THE CIRCLE THEATERS, EIGHT ZERO ZERO NORTH EL CENTRO, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., WAS PRESENTLY LIVING WITH CHAPLIN IN SWITZERLAND AND ASSISTING HIM IN WRITING MOVIE SCENARIOS. LA FILES REFLECT THAT UNDER CASE ENTITLED CIRCLE THEATER, EIGHT ZERO ZERO NORTH EL CENTRO, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., IS DASH C, LA ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE TWO

b7D

~~REDACTED~~
b7c
~~REDACTED~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) DATE 4/19/54

cc: ndr
100-15641
LA 100-6133
LA 100-32935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JTP/KEH 100-127070-177 APR 6 1954

AIR MAIL

58 APR 19 1954 Approved: John F. Malone SA

COPIES DESTROYED Special Agent in Charge 7/9/59 2432

Sent _____ M Per _____ Mr. Belmont

PAGE TWO

NINE THREE FIVE, THE CIRCLE THEATER IS DESCRIBED AS "CONSIDERED
A PROGRESSIVE GROUP BY THE LOCAL CP." FILE FURTHER REFLECTS
THAT IN NINETEEN FIFTYONE ^{Two} TO ^o COHARTS OF JERRY EPSTEIN WHO
FORMED, OPERATED, AND MANAGED THE CIRCLE THEATER WERE CHARLES
CHAPLIN, SR., AND MRS. OONA CHAPLIN.

MALONE

TY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

August 28, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b7c

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 11/11/79

SUMMARY
Charles Spencer Chaplin was born on April 16, 1889, in London, England. He entered the United States at New York City for permanent residence on October 12, 1912. He has maintained his residence in the United States since that time with the exception of two trips abroad. He has remained a citizen of Great Britain over this period of time and has been traveling in Europe with his wife and four children on a British passport since September, 1952. The Chaplins reportedly leased or purchased a home in the vicinity of Lake Geneva, Switzerland, during the early part of 1953.

Since September, 1952, this Bureau has made inquiries concerning Chaplin's activities with a view to precluding his re-entry into the United States. On April 15, 1953, the Attorney General of the United States issued a press release announcing that Chaplin had surrendered his United States re-entry permit to the United States authorities in Geneva, Switzerland. This press release also referred to an order of the Attorney General which had been outstanding since last fall that Chaplin be held for a hearing by Immigration authorities concerning charges of Communist affiliations and moral turpitude should he seek to re-enter the United States. (100-127090-137, 153)

In August, 1952, a reliable informant advised that Chaplin was a member at large of the Communist Party from 1935 through 1941. According to the informant, the leaders of the Party decided that Chaplin would serve the Party better by not being an open member of the Communist Party. ([REDACTED])

[REDACTED] on 10-2-52; 100-127090-96)

On October 19, 1952, an individual who has been described as a dominant Communist in the Hollywood Motion Picture Industry lectured before the California Labor School, an

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

Original to [REDACTED] cc - Foreign Liaison Desk (detached) cc - Internal Security (Mr. [REDACTED] detached)

RECORDED - 7
INDEXED - 7

EX 130

58 SEP 8 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

organization designated as Communist by the Attorney General United States. This lecturer stated that he and Chaplin were regular visitors and confidants of Theodore Dreiser, an American novelist who died on December 28, 1945, during the last years of his life, and the two of them helped clarify Mr. Dreiser's thoughts and influenced him to apply for membership in the Communist Party. ([REDACTED])

b7D

[REDACTED] 100-127090-106, 163)

According to a reliable informant, members of the Communist Party in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were contacted in March, 1953, and instructed to attend the movie, "Limelight," starring Charles Chaplin, so as to assure good attendance at the showing of the film and thus counteract any unfavorable publicity in the press concerning Chaplin's Communistic sympathies. ([REDACTED])

b7D

[REDACTED] 100-3-36-765, p. 17)

In May, 1953, a reliable source advised that Gerhardt Eisler, well-known Soviet agent, and his brother Hanns Eisler, had recently visited the Chaplins in Switzerland. The source stated that the Eislers were living in Eastern Germany and that Gerhardt Eisler was at that time reportedly back in the good graces of the Communist officials in Eastern Germany. It is noted that the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service on February 12, 1948, ordered the voluntary departure from the United States, in lieu of deportation, of Hanns Eisler, a Vienna-born former Hollywood composer and acknowledged former Communist. ([REDACTED] 100-127090-174)

b7D

A reliable source advised that at a meeting held in May, 1953, the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, the most important Communist controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field, in outlining its program for future activity planned to initiate an international campaign in defense of Chaplin. This campaign would urge his return to the United States and would urge a nationwide presentation of Chaplin's film, "Limelight." According to the source, the campaign was to be launched by writing to "important people" throughout the world in an effort to obtain from them letters and endorsements of Chaplin which would then be printed in a form of a brochure.

b7D

([REDACTED] 100-127090-174)

The foregoing information is the result of a file review only and should not be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. It is furnished for your confidential use and should not be disseminated.

b7C

(NOTE: The review of the files on Charles Chaplin was limited to main security files and references since January, 1953. Information previously furnished [REDACTED] on February 6, 1952, stated in substance that ~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~ Chaplin had been "the equivalent of a member of the Communist Party" and had rendered financial aid to the Communist Party, USA, and its front organizations. 100-388599-1)

b7c

April 20th, 1955

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Boardman _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Parsons _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tamm _____
- Mr. Sizoo _____
- Mr. Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Mr. J. Edgar H
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to confidentially report an incident occuring this date.

[REDACTED]

The picture was titled "Yankee
 Business".

Unquestionably this picture was produced with Charlie Chaplain money,
 or money provided by his associates. His son, Charlie
 Chaplain, Jr. is one of the two top stars in the film.

|| It is very obvious to the writer that this film, in its original
 German dialogue, is very definite communist propaganda.
 Briefly, it tells the story of an American soldier who
 saved a German girl's life by procuring penicillin for
 her during the war years when the drug was not to be had
 in her German village. The 800 villagers all become hero
 worshipers of the young American.

After the war the young American, accompanied by a buddy, returns
 to the village and attempts to "take over". They attempt
 to change the villagers to the American way of life. They
 open a modern American-type drug store, displaying sexy
 advertising posters for various products. . .feature pin
 ball machines. . .worthless reducing crackers, etc.

The picture portrays the proper methods the villagers could use to
 get rid of the American high powered business tactics and
 freeze out "those U. S. citizens". The version [REDACTED]
 unquestionably had two extra scenes added at the conclusion
 for the purpose of giving the story a quick switch in an

NAIK
 ACK 4-28-55

★
 ★ [REDACTED] ★
 ★

RECORDED - 30

INDEXED - 30

MAY 4 1955

APR 22 1955

EX-115

(4) FBI

[REDACTED]

b7c

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

page two

attempt to justify the propoganda and allow it to end more pleasingly to the American viewer.

The production of this film cost considerable money, even in Europe. [REDACTED] told by [REDACTED] that it was made in Germany.

The fact that he is very anxious to get as widespread distribution as possible and in order to achieve this is willing to place the film with us or any other American distributor at practically our own terms, or to sell it to us for practically nothing, further implies to the writer that it is purely communist propoganda well disguised.

Naturally we rejected the offers made us to distribute it and we feel it our duty to notify you of the subject, knowing you may or may not be informed regarding it.

[REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

★
★
★

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 30
INDEXED - 30

100-127071-178

April 28, 1955 **C.I.R. - 8**

EX-115

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

b7c

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of April 20, 1955, has been received.

I certainly appreciate the interest which prompted you to write, and I was glad to have the benefit of your observations concerning this film.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED READING ROOM
APR 28 6 35 PM '55
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

ENCLOSURE
30

NOTE:

[REDACTED]

COMM - FBI
APR 29 1955
MAILED 31

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

"Yankee Business" not identifiable in ~~the~~ clips. A clipping from the Washington Post and Times Herald, April 24, 1955, attached, reflects that Chaplin's sons have a part in a film called "Columbus Discovered Krahwinkel." Furthermore, this clipping reflects that Chaplin plans to film a new picture in Switzerland.

MAY 11 1955

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

336
FBI
NICHOLS

Handwritten signature

TED

He's a King in New Film

Scenarist Chaplin Uses Acid Pen Against U. S.

By Eugene Gonda

Dr. Gonda is a former European correspondent now working in Washington.

FROM HIS "golden exile" in a beautiful mansion on the shores of Lake Geneva comes word that Charlie Chaplin has completed the scenario of a new picture. It will be filmed shortly by a Swiss studio.

The news has just been circulated by the Iron Curtain press and radio, whose correspondents seem to have better access to Chaplin than do Western newspapermen.

The same sources revealed that Chaplin's sons, Charles, Jr., and Sidney, recently finished shooting a picture of their own in a German studio. Like their father's script, the boys' film is said to be violently anti-American.

CHARLES, SR.'s scenario stars him as the ruler of a mythical European kingdom. He is a humane, liberal and progressive monarch who aspires to use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes and thereby to raise the living standards of his people. But at every turn he is thwarted by a conspiracy of ministers and other royal politicians who are all American agents.

Finally the warmonger ministers provoke a revolution which overthrows the kindly king, so goes the scenario, and he is driven into exile. This permits the introduction of some sex interest, for the deposed monarch meets a beautiful woman who both wins his heart and restores his self-confidence.

She convinces him that his ideas for the peaceful use of

atomic energy were good ones, and that there is a country where they would be welcomed—a land where everything is possible, even for a deposed king. That country is the United States, and she soon has him aboard a ship bound for the New World.

IT MAY COME as no surprise that the exile finds the United States to be just the opposite of what the lovely lady has painted it. The former king is witch-hunted for his humanitarian ideas even more than he was in his own country. He flees reactionary America for a more hospitable Europe.

That's the comedian's new movie as summarized by the Iron Curtain press and radio. If it is somewhat short on comedy, that might be blamed on transmission difficulties.

Chaplin's picture has not yet been titled. The one filmed by his sons in Germany is called, "Columbus Discovered Krahwinkel."

The Chaplin boys play the roles of two GIs who decide to settle in Germany after they are mustered out of the American Army of Occupation. They go into business with a former German army major, who is also a former Nazi, and more or less take over a peaceful Bavarian village called Krahwinkel.

Soon the town is dotted with dubious establishments featuring "strange automatic machines" which dispense food, drinks and music. Having paved the way with juke boxes and soda-slots, the trio then opens a string of "whisky fountains," presumably complete down to the brass rail, and soon ruins the populace



Charlie Chaplin (right) being greeted by Director Robert Rossellini on his arrival at Rome in 1952 for the premiere of his last film, "Limelight."

with alcoholism. Thus the three former soldiers take over the town under the protection of American occupation authorities.

Red commentators predict that this film will be highly successful behind the Iron Curtain.

REVERTING to Chaplin, Sr., there are two more bits of news about him from the Austrian Communist newspaper Oesterreichische Friedenszeitung. It reports that the comedian has created a "Chaplin Award" with the 1954 "International Peace Prize" given him by the Moscow-sponsored World Peace Council. The winner of the Chaplin Award will be decided by a contest

among artists, writers, poets, etc., "who are willing to serve the cause of peace and friendship among nations."

The newspaper also reveals that Chaplin and the World Peace Council will jointly sponsor the erection of a statue of the Baroness Bertha von Stuttner, the Austrian woman pacifist who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904. Her selection as the heroine of a new Communist "peace" campaign might be ascribed to the fact that her pacifism was aimed entirely against imperial and capitalist governments, inasmuch as she died in 1914, several years before Soviet imperialism began making strides.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
Washington, D. C.
April 24, 1955

INDEXED

100-157090-178

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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For your information: _____

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 6/13/56

*J.F.M.
FROM
J.S.H.*

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN
SECURITY MATTER-C

For the information of the Bureau, a news item, which is quoted as follows, appears in the "Rambling Reporter" column by MIKE CONNOLLY, in the Monday, 6/11/56, issue of the "Hollywood Reporter", a motion picture industry trade publication:

"FBI grabbed off a print of the British Newsreel in which CHARLES CHAPLIN excoriates the U.S."

There is no information concerning this action available to this Office, and no local inquiry will be initiated, UACB.

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Los Angeles

kkb

(3)

RECORDED - 47

100 - 127090 - 180

JUN 18 1956

261
52 JUN 22 1956

~~ESPIONAGE SECTION~~
Turned *ETT*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 1, 1957

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JTP/EM

Tolson
Belmont
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Communists are expert at exploiting an issue. They are expert at creating an issue where none exists. At the moment, American communists appear to be right in the middle of such a creative endeavor.

"A King in New York"

Subject of this apparent campaign to create an issue for communist exploitation is Charles Chaplin's latest film, "A King in New York," which had its world premiere in London, September 11, 1957. Chaplin, famous for his comedy portrayals in motion pictures, returned to his native England in September, 1952. Aware that any attempt to re-enter this country would mean an appearance before an immigration hearing based on charges of communist affiliation and moral turpitude, Chaplin surrendered his re-entry permit to United States authorities in Geneva, Switzerland, in April, 1953. He has continued to reside in Europe. Chaplin's activities in the communist movement while he was in the United States are well-documented in Bureau files. (100-127090-176; Daily Worker, 9/16/57, p. 6)

Celluloid Invective

Chaplin's new film, for which he was writer, director, and actor, was made abroad with the aid of British technicians. It has been criticized as "a brutal satire on the American way of life." London film critics have described it as a satirical attack on American security procedures, including FBI "persecutions," the Rosenberg case, the House Un-American Activities Committee, and immigration regulations. (Daily Worker, 9/17/57, p. 6; Time, 9/23/57, p. 48)

Alleged Boycott

London's Daily Worker alleged that the film faced a boycott in Britain, because British movie distributors feared economic or political reprisals from American interests if they exhibited a film that indicts "witchhunting," defends the

beh
(10)

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - M. A. Jones

- 1 - A. P. Gunsser
- 1 - F. J. Baumgardner
- 1 - D. E. Moore

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Nichols

CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

60 OCT 11 1957

Memorandum to L. V. Boardman
Re: Charles Spencer Chaplin
Central Research Matter

right of people to be communists, and laughs at many other "unpleasant" facts of life in the United States. (Daily Worker, 9/19/57, p. 6)

American Communist Reaction

The first stirrings of what may be the communist creation of a new propaganda issue in this country appear in recent issues of the Daily Worker and its weekend edition, The Worker. Since September 16, 1957, these communist publications have published seven articles on Chaplin's new movie, most of them selected excerpts from London newspapers praising Chaplin and his latest flicker. On September 19, 1957, a Daily Worker article, pointedly, took its lead paragraph from the London Daily Worker film critic who said that the movie "may not get a fair crack of the whip on the big cinema circuits...unless film-goers start kicking up a fuss and demand to see it." (Daily Worker, 9/19/57, p. 6; 9/16/57, p. 6; 9/17/57, p. 6; 9/18/57, p. 6; 9/24/57, p. 6; 9/25/57, p. 6; The Worker, 9/29/57, p. 10)

New Issue to Exploit

Devotion of so much Daily Worker space to Chaplin's new movie and the pointed reference to English comrades being urged to "start kicking up a fuss and demand" to see the movie suggest that American communists are creating a new issue for propaganda exploitation. If so, the comrades have this to gain from a campaign for importation of the Chaplin film:

- (1) The State Department could be put on the spot. Either a move by State to prevent importation of the film or a hands-off policy could subject it to criticism. Any criticism of State would inure to communist benefit as a discrediting of the United States Government.
- (2) A successful campaign would provide wide, effective distribution in this country of the malicious communist propaganda the movie contains.
- (3) An unsuccessful campaign to import the film would, nevertheless, be beneficial to communists. It would provide an issue of freedom of expression around which communists could attract a sizable following with the rallying cry "suppression."

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

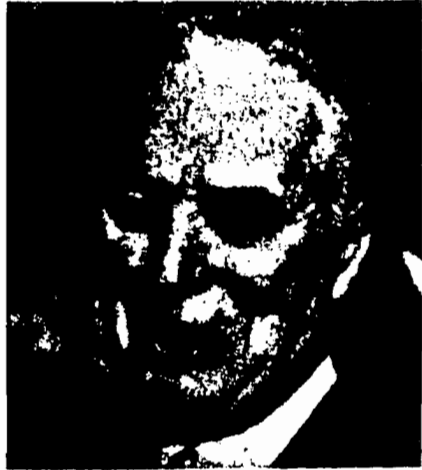
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Pg. 19



The aging Chaplin of today: A tragi-comedian with "furious and hidden" grievances.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S Stormy Exile

Poor Charlie, once the funniest man

The Saturday
Evening

POST

FOUNDED IN 1728 BY

Benjamin Franklin



alive, is now a stuffed shirt who has destroyed the peace of a dreamy little Swiss village. A Post editor reports from the scene of the fray.

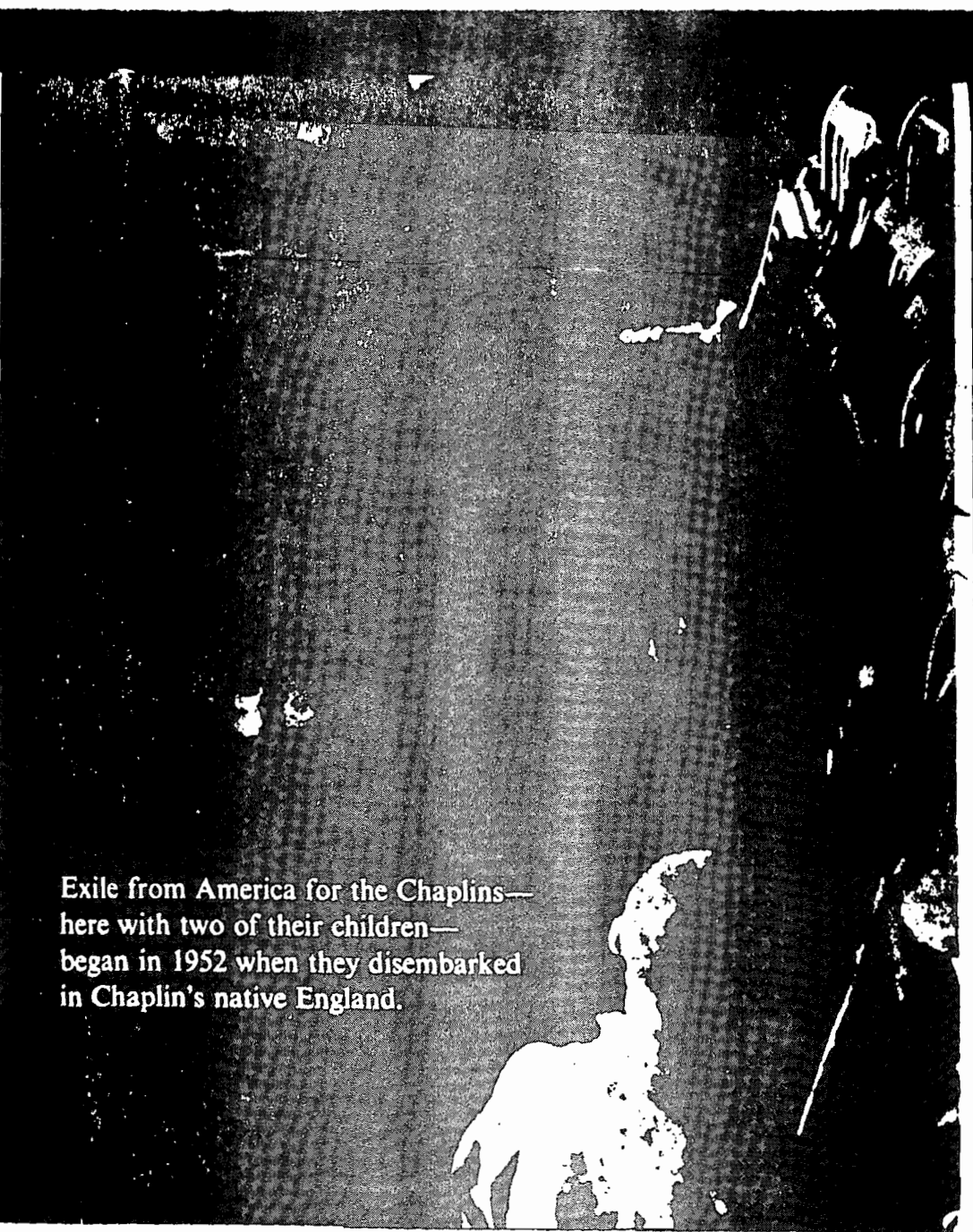
By JAMES P. O'DONNELL

ART ONE

VEVEY, SWITZERLAND.

It takes real genius for a man to become an exile from a land to which he always insisted he never belonged. But Charles Spencer Chaplin is that rare kind of oddball genius, and the land is the United States. Today, as sixty-eight-year-old Charlot—the pet name he enjoys in Europe—walks the boulevards, he is hailed by many as America's most prominent exile, the multimillionaire D.P. from Beverly Hills. It is a role that only a Chaplin could dream up, and only a Chaplin can play.

The story of why the comedian is an exile in Europe is a tangled one, but the details are fascinating and we will get along to them later in this series. After he embarked for Europe, the Department of



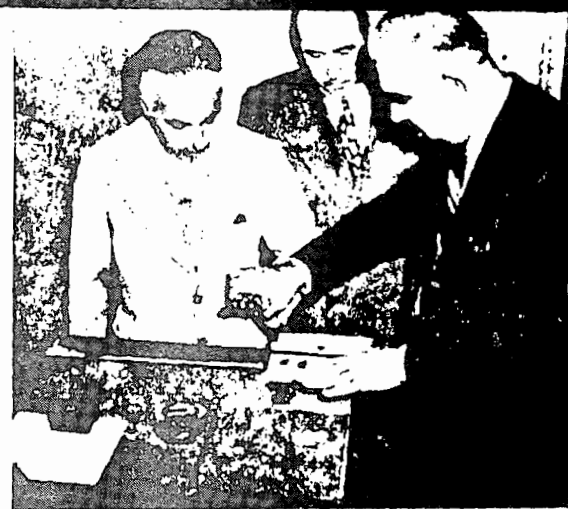
Exile from America for the Chaplins— here with two of their children— began in 1952 when they disembarked in Chaplin's native England.



Charlie the patriot (holding hat) clowned with Douglas Fairbanks (holding Charlie) to sell Liberty Bonds in 1917. Now he sneers at the U.S.A.



Chaplin (left) with Jackie Coogan in the 1920 classic, *The Kid*. These were the days of greatness, when Charlie the lovable underdog made the world laugh and cry "by stepping on the banana peels of life."



Charlie in 1944, indicted on a morals charge and fingerprinted. This helped sour him on America.

Justice of the United States publicly called him an "unsavory character," on moral and other grounds. But Chaplin's most serious quarrel with the U.S.A. actually dates back to the autumn of 1947. Charlie is no Communist—the party is a dues-paying organization—but he is one of the most persistent and irascible of fellow travelers. In 1947, when Washington took legal steps to deport German Communist Hans Ejsler—today a culture czar in Red Germany—Chaplin had the gall to send a cable to painter Pablo Picasso asking him and his Commie pals to mount a demonstration in front of the American Embassy in Paris, "and

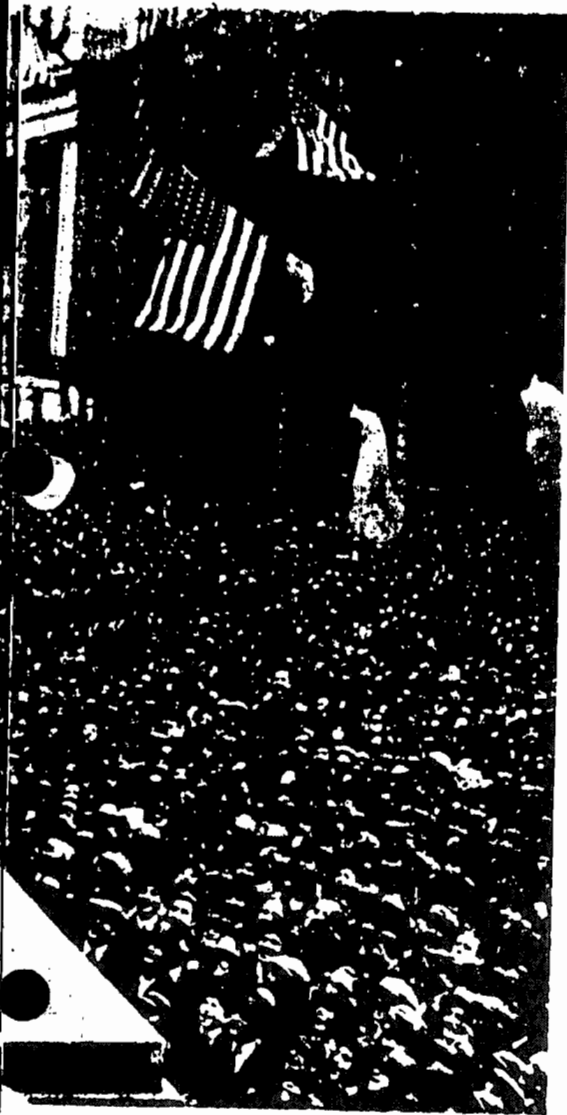
please send me a copy of your protest for use here." Such an overt act, on the part of a non-citizen, surely must be considered proper ground for expulsion from any country in the world.

Chaplin also is in a somewhat voluntary exile because of his difficulties with another department of our Federal Government. From time to time, United States Treasury officials keep in touch with Chaplin here at his villa in Switzerland, trying to collect a back income-tax tab of \$1,400,000, and last month the Government formally filed liens against him for that amount. Charlie, a master of the wry twist

in comedy, has taunted them with a naughty little song:

*"When I think of a million dollars,
Tears come to my eyes —"*

This is one of the theme songs from his latest film, *A King in New York*, in which Charlie has added another sad chapter to the strange case of Charles Chaplin vs. the United States. Through most of the film, Charlie is engaged in his familiar gesture of scratching his nose with his thumb, while extending the fingers. The film is Chaplin's eighty-fifth, but his first made in Europe, and the madcap story of



how Charlie produced *A King*, from his exile here in Switzerland, is a lot funnier than the



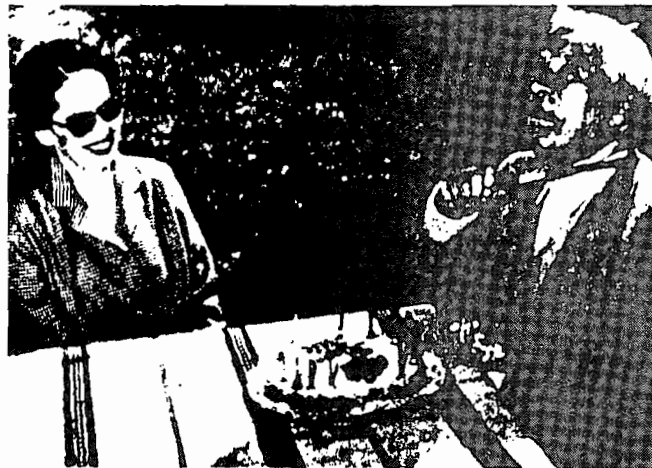
Chaplin with wife, Oona (left), and five of their six children (all except the baby). "I don't like children," Chaplin once said. "I despise them." His young wife, daughter of the late play-

Chaplin takes off after the Statue of Liberty with a blunderbuss. When the smoke clears, the old gal is still there, and all Chaplin has is an aching shoulder—and the worst artistic flop of his career.

Charles Spencer Chaplin was born in London in 1889, the same year that Thomas Alva Edison was perfecting an invention called the "kinetoscopic camera." Because Chaplin's genius lay in the ancient, universal art of pantomime, and because the silent film projected his image into every movie house in every country in the world, his has been the unique honor of having made more human beings laugh than any other actor who ever lived. He became the first man in the world who was, literally, world-famous, and in his own lifetime. He himself once put it this way: "I am quite well known in Tibetan lamaseries, where the name of Jesus Christ has never been heard." That's Charlie for you.

This fierce global adulation of Chaplin the actor clearly spun the head of Chaplin the man. His forty turbulent years in America ended in 1952 on bitter and bombastic notes of mutual good riddance, in retrospect a sad show from any point of view. Charlie said the "Invisible Government" of America—whatever that means—was cramping his style. Most Americans, including millions who have enjoyed his films, and still do, felt the little fellow had grown too big for trousers that were once too big for him. The melancholy Chaplin fade-out was the classic one, Charlie heading down the long road that leads—nowhere.

Or rather, and for the present anyway, to Switzerland. From the Manoir de Ban, the

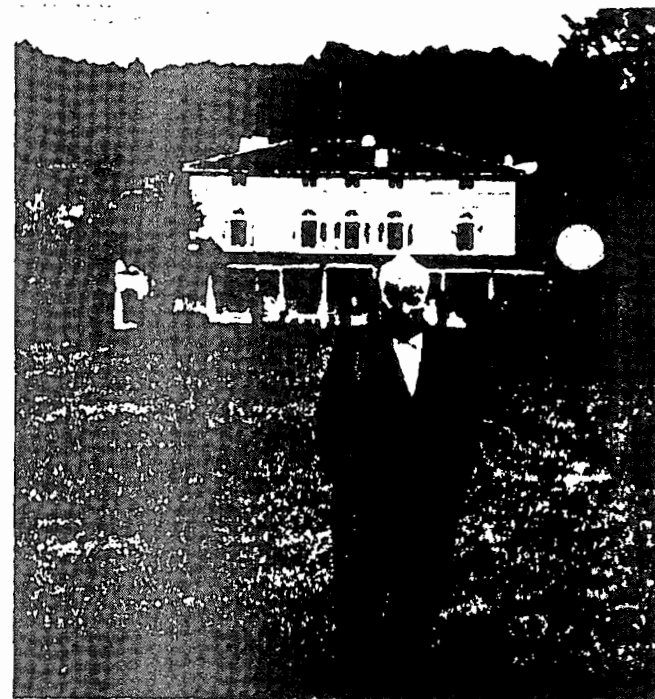


Chaplin hams it up, all day every day. At a party on his last birthday he remarked, "When you get to be 68, you don't want to cut a birthday cake, you want to cut your throat."

The exile at his home, in Vevey, Switzerland. His tizzies, tantrums and threats of legal action have turned the town's friendliness into a contempt which may make him move again.

eagle-nest villa he bought in 1953, high on the vineyard hills overlooking Lake Geneva, Charlie Chaplin can look down through the clouds on the dreary Swiss resort town of Vevey. This is one of the superb natural beauty sites of Europe. Across the lake in France loom the Alps of Savoy. At the water's edge is the castle Byron made famous in his Prisoner of Chillon poem; and the lakeside highway is the road Napoleon took on his march into Italy. Upstairs, in his still-unpacked trunks from Hollywood, Charlie has his Napoleon uniform, and tells French visitors he intends someday to do that

(Continued on Page 94)



Charlie Chaplin's Stormy Exile

(Continued from Page 21)

Napoleon film and "wring the neck of the official legend."

It is a curious footnote to cinema history that the Chaplin Napoleon was the movie Charlie put aside in the late 1930's to make *The Great Dictator*. Chaplin's old friend Winston Churchill had even created a wonderful gag-idea scene—Bonaparte, naked in the bathtub, out-dignities his haughty field marshals by splashing water all over them. In the Chaplin version, it is not Napoleon but his double who is sent to St. Helena. The true Napoleon, living quietly in Paris, becomes a pacifist, concocts a perfect scheme for world peace and is about to spring a *coup d'état* to redeem the world. At the critical moment, news of his double's death comes in, which ruins the plan. In the last scene, walking along the Seine as his own "ashes" are brought back to rest in the Invalides, the true Napoleon, now a tramp whom nobody recognizes, makes a great curtain crack: "The news of my death is killing me."

When he first arrived in Vevey, at the beginning of 1953, Chaplin had halfhearted intentions of rekindling the Napoleon name. Then, in that most curious and fascinating way that story ideas bubble up in the smithy of his soul, it was Vevey itself, plus his row with America that supplied Chaplin the plot he needed. Vevey was once famous as a playground for European royalty and eminent political exiles, and the King of Comedy had brought to it, to the delight of local hotelmen, a nostalgic echo of former glamour. The international guests at the

Loud laughter. Chaplin's peppery sallies at the United States do a good deal for the anti-American propagandists over here. The "latest Chaplin" always sends a titter through his European clan of admirers. One very hot day the comedian invited a score of guests to his Vevey villa for cocktails. Host Chaplin, helping the waiter, announced everyone would soon enjoy a special treat, the "American national drink." A few minutes later, up came Charlie and the waiter, with long cool drinks for the eager guests. "Ice water!" roared Charlie. Sometimes the man who was the world's most wonderful clown can play the painful little joker.

"America's most famous exiles" has become a familiar picture caption in the press on this side of the Atlantic. Charlie

and Oona, as they make the grand tour of international café society, from the French Riviera to London's West End, from Marrakech in Morocco to the Italian isle of Ischia in the Bay of Naples, today get top billing in the headwaiters' sweepstakes of competing celebrity couples—the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, Leopold of Belgium and Princess Lilian, Rainier and Princess Grace, and Ali Khan and Bettina. Charlie, who is still the finest comic alive, can still get plenty of laughs on this circuit. All he needs to draw a crowd are two forks and two restaurant rolls, and a repeat on his "Roll Dance" from *The Gold Rush* has everybody in the aisles. Charlie now has a new bit of restaurant pantomime. He swims like a fish, slits his belly, to order caviar.

In preparing this report on Charlie Chaplin's exile in Europe, following in the footsteps of the little comedian back and forth across the continent, it soon struck

this reporter what a hilarious scenario there is in Chaplin himself. The madcap story of how Chaplin made the film—written in Switzerland, cast and filmed in London, cut and scored in Paris—is a four-year running farce. The offstage shenanigans furnish bushels of mirth. For any enterprising Hollywood producer seeking a good script with a European backdrop, "The Chaplins Abroad" has everything.

There are several one-reelers in the great slapstick tradition, all with their own titles: *Charlie Buys a Villa*. . . . *Charlie Loses the Script in an Airplane*. . . . *Oona's Soufflé Collapses as Charlie Accepts the World Peace Prize*. . . . *Charlie Entertains the Queen of Spain*. . . . *The Geneva Conference of Charlie and Chou En-lai*. . . . *The London Conference of Charlie and Khrushchev*. . . . *Charlie Shows the Swiss How to Build a Tennis Court*. . . . *Charlie Gets the Legion of Honor* (French release). . . . *Charlie Received at St. James's Palace by the Captain of the Queen's Guards* (British release). . . . *Charlie Shows the Swiss How to Build a Swimming Pool*.

Then there is a serial, still running, *Charlie Chaplin vs. William Tell*. Choleric Charlie is currently having a rhubarb with his Swiss neighbors because the noise from a nearby rifle range, where Swiss civilian soldiers practice for their national defense, offends him. The Swiss, politely, have told him to go bag his head. Chaplin is suing to bar riflemen of neighboring communes from using the Vevey range. In one of his finest silent pictures, *The Circus*, Charlie and another clown did a pantomime *William Tell* act. The old clown and Charlie keep taking bites out of the apple until it disappears. Then



annual pilgrimages up from Vevey just to take rubberneck looks at the house where Charlie lives with his fourth wife, Oona O'Neill Chaplin, daughter of the great playwright Eugene O'Neill, and their six children.

One evening, when exile Charlie was dining at the Three Crowns, he thumbed through the golden guest book and noted the names of famous royal exiles—Mad Ludwig of Bavaria, Elizabeth Empress of Austria, Alfonso and Eugenia of Spain, Egypt's Farouk. An idea was born. Charlie as A King in New York was first conceived as Charlie King Igor Shadhov, late of Estrovia, arriving in Vevey.

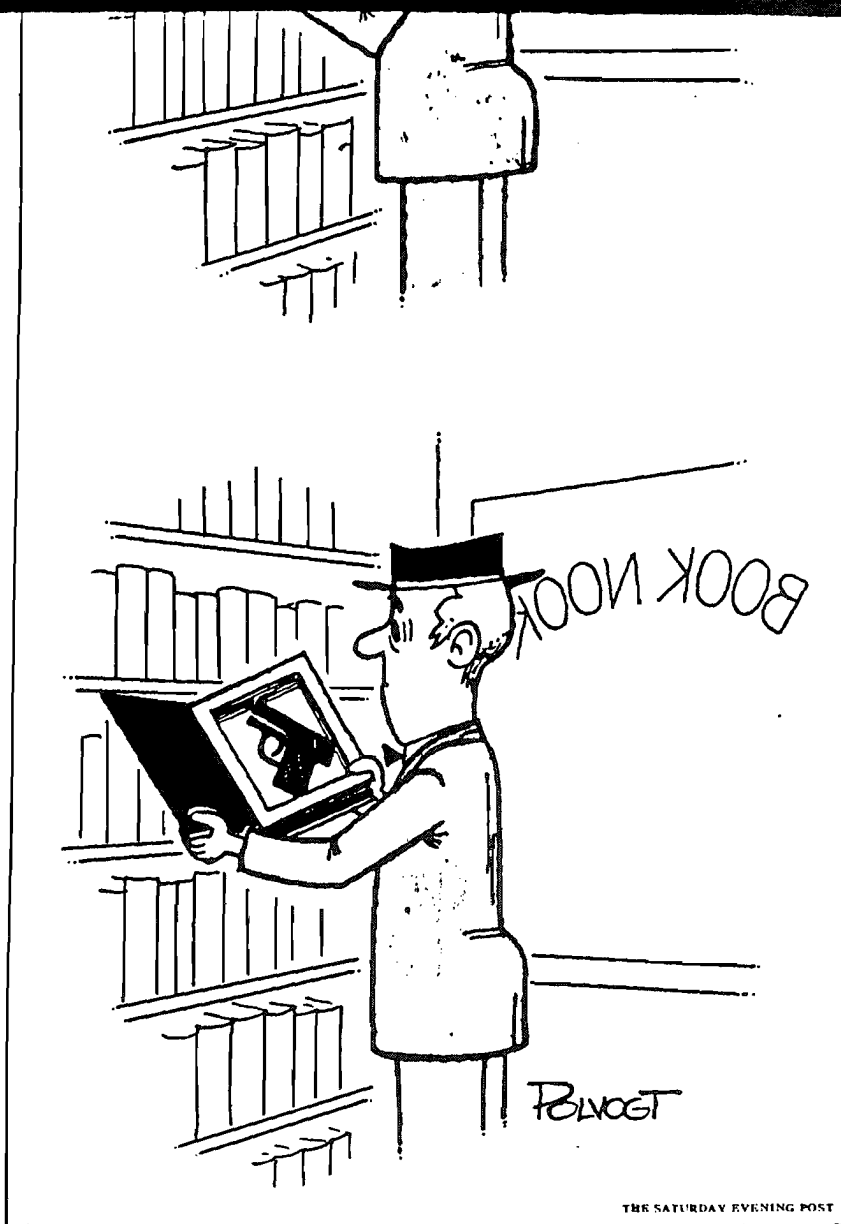
Charlie's first months in Vevey were happy ones. He was even received in state by the local dignitaries. But, for reasons we shall come to later, a distinct cooling off has taken place between Chaplin and the good Swiss citizens of Vevey. Switzerland began to bore Charlie. Some days, brooding up there in his Swiss Berchtesgaden, Charlie gets restless. It's a long way from Beverly Hills, and for Chaplin there is no road back. On his sixty-eighth birthday, last April, Charlie even got so lonely he invited the press in, a sure sign he was about to release another picture. The Chaplin kids had been packed away

Cannes on the Côte d'Azur, and his beautiful young wife Oona had baked him a cake. When he was handed the cake knife, the great pantomimist did one of his pieces of business for the photographers:

"At my age, you don't want to cut a cake; you just want to cut your throat."

Chaplin saved his best gag, however, for the reporter who spotted the sheaf of telegram best wishes on the table and asked, "Mr. Chaplin, do many of those cables come from behind the Iron Curtain?"

Charlie, who never misses a cue line, put on his naughty, wistful smile and countered, "You mean from America?"



THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Charlie still wears a rubberneck look on his noggin. Today, thirty years later, the big apple is right on his own head, and some stalwart Swiss are squeezing off and aiming low, and no allowance for windage. The Swiss civilian soldiers, who have been singularly successful in defending the rugged terrain of their homeland, intend to win this suit—even if they lose Chaplin as a homesteader in the process.

Older readers may brace themselves at this point—everybody out of step but Charlie, it's a familiar theme since Shoulder Arms. That he had several monkeys on his shoulder we all remember from The Circus. And connoisseurs of old Chaplin films, going way back to The Immigrant, have always been perplexed by the furious, and hidden grievance he nursed against the Statue of Liberty.

To a younger generation, who may ask what's eating Charlie Chaplin or how and why he left the U.S.A., the answer is that it is a very old story, a confusing story, and, like most spite feuds, it has been going on so long that no one knows, today, precisely when and how it began.

Even the day that Charlie Chaplin and the United States came to the parting of the ways, September 17, 1952, in New York harbor, the fade-out scene was played without a prepared script and the plot was chaotic. Many observers felt the actor got a most inelegant bum's rush. Many more, including members of our various patriotic societies, hailed it as the most wholesome good-riddance since the day we lost Benedict Arnold, in the same direction. There remain much mystery and confusion as to what was going on behind the scenes.

Chaplin had announced that he and his family were leaving on a long vacation trip to Europe. The re-entry permit in Charlie's British passport was valid for one year. On the sun deck of the Queen Elizabeth, as she was about to weigh anchor, stood Oona and her four Chaplin children (two *Continued on Page 96*)

(Continued from Page 94) more have been born since that day). Some fifty reporters were pursuing Chaplin—"Where is Charlie?" Oona knew, but Oona wasn't talking. Charlie was below, whipping from one first-class cabin to another, successfully evading the legal embraces of a process server. (One Max Krevet, of Chicago, had a claim against United Artists for \$13,000, and Charlie was still a United Artists director.) It is a shame that this most hectic of Charlie's sustained chase scenes was never recorded on celluloid.

The Chaplins were two days at sea before the then Attorney General of the United States, James P. McGranery, tossed off a bombshell statement that he had instructed the Immigration authorities to hold Chaplin for a hearing to determine whether he would be allowed to enter the country. What were the charges? That, hinted the Attorney General, would tip off Mr. Chaplin. McGranery then went on to add, "If assertions about Mr. Chaplin are true, he is, in my judgment, an unsavory character. . . . He has been publicly charged with being a member of the Communist Party, with grave moral charges and with making statements that would indicate a leering, sneering attitude toward a country whose hospitality has enriched him." In Europe the reaction to this bold statement was a spontaneous uproar in Chaplin's favor. It looked as though the comedian was being roughed up—that's the way it looked then.

The prestige of the United States Government did suffer over here in Europe at this point. The Attorney General was the chief law-enforcement officer of the United States. Europeans took the view that whatever charges he wanted to prefer against Chaplin, he had had plenty of time to do it before the actor sailed. Chaplin had been resident in the United States

came the charge that he was the father, out of wedlock, of a now-famous star. There are several raw things in what the FBI calls its raw file. But for Chaplin the nightmare of a second Joan Berry scandal, the paternity case in which he was convicted by a Los Angeles jury of being the father of the unwed girl's baby, must have been terrifying.

This is Chaplin's penny-dreadful version, and if true, it would explain a lot. Both those who insist that Chaplin had decided to leave the United States forever and those who believe he was pressured into it now cite the curious incident known as "Oona's Strange Interlude." Shortly after they landed in Europe, Charlie sent his wife high-tailing back by plane, across an ocean and a continent, to his bank in Los Angeles. This presented no problem, because Oona was perfectly free to travel on her own American passport. Oona arrived on a Friday afternoon, just before the bank was closing for the weekend. There was a mad search for the letter of authority Charlie had left with the bank. This found, Oona scooped the contents of the safe-deposit box clean—cash, stocks and bonds, an estimated \$4,000,000 worth—and stuffed them into her valise. After selling certain other properties and converting the proceeds into a cashier's certified check, Oona scurried back to Europe. Obviously, since the treasure trove was in a rather neat little bundle, pick-up letter and all, Charlie was hedging his bets. But it is even more obvious that had Chaplin definitely known he was leaving Hollywood forever, he would have taken his valuables with him.

There is a variant version of Operation McGranery, one of those persistent stories that crop up so often in the vast Chaplin apocrypha. It goes back to the summer of 1952, when Charlie came to the

public personality—except himself. This deadly gift has cooled his earlier friendships with such diverse people as Lord Beaverbrook, Bernard Shaw, Lady Astor, William Randolph Hearst, King Albert of the Belgians. His skits include Pola Negri at the grave of Rudolph Valentino, The Toreador, The Geisha Girl, and The Woman With a French Lover. Now he added a new piece de résistance, Bess Truman Launches a Battleship. New York friends warned iconoclast Chaplin that if news of this spoofery leaked down to Washington, it might cause trouble. According to one published version, the Attorney General did hear of this naughty take-off of the First Lady, and decided to throw the book at the little fellow. Former President Harry S. Truman, in a letter to this writer, said that this story "was news to me."

When Chaplin has a grievance, it is sure to crop up in his next picture. For four years, from his home in Switzerland, he kept saying that he was engaged in giving the evils of McCarthyism the business. Such a theme, handled as Chaplin might have handled it at his best, could have been a smash hit. Instead, his A King in New York is a reckless satire of not much of anything, really. Chaplin's King, Igor Shadhov of Estrovia, a Balkan bleeding-heart, is driven from his country because he wants to convert atomic power to peaceful purposes. The film gets off to a fast start as he flies into New York, starts giving a speech boosting freedom, and is fingerprinted as he talks. There is some funny business as the King gets caught in the swinging doors of American bureaucracy. But when Charlie, as King, gets before the Un-American Activities Committee, all he can think of is the old Keystone gag of getting his finger caught in the fire hose and then giving the salons a hosing.

picture Chaplin produced on a shoestring budget as pictures go (\$400,000) and knew in advance would never run in the U.S.A. The real reason American audiences will not see A King is not censorship, as Chaplin has been hinting for European box-office purposes, but a private quarrel between Chaplin and the Internal Revenue Service. If Chaplin made money on any picture in the United States, the tax collectors would immediately grab it, because of the wholesale cheating they say he has done in the past.

Where Chaplin really becomes a bore is when he uses his picture and his carefully planted publicity to keep alive the legend of Chaplin as a victim of American witch-hunting, though most of his act is as phony as a seven-dollar bill. Chaplin amuses and bemuses many Europeans—from the sidewalks to the salons. How does Charlie do it? Charlie arrived in Europe when a kind of nagging and niggling anti-Americanism, long fashionable among the élite, had percolated down to the man in the street. Already a symbol, through his pictures, of the little fellow's struggle against the tyranny of authority, Charlie was a natural in the role of persecuted artist being pursued by a flat-footed Uncle Sam, the Keystone Cop.

His initial reception, in September, 1952, was fantastic. The moment the Queen Elizabeth touched anchor, briefly, at Cherbourg in France, platoons of zealous reporters clambered aboard. Charlie, who usually panics before the press, conducted himself with great aplomb. It must all be some mistake, he said, and he and his family certainly intended to return to the United States. He threw out a teasing clue about his next picture, "the story of a D.P. in New York." (The Queen Elizabeth

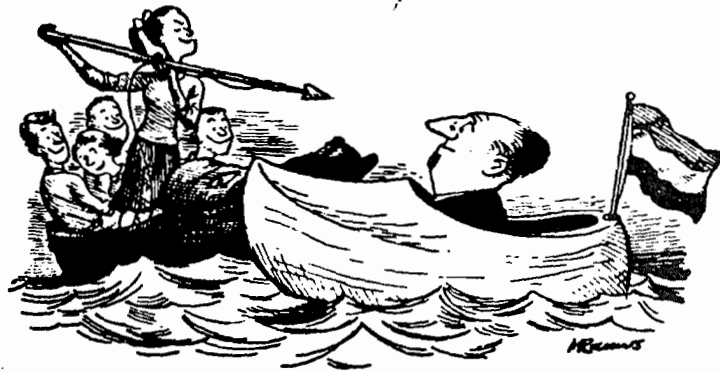
partment of Justice that had given Charlie a valid re-entry permit. Whether "assertions about Mr. Chaplin are true," who should know better than the Attorney General? Chaplin, on his arrival in Europe, would have received a warm welcome anyway, as he did in 1921 and 1931. This time, because of McGranery's statement, it was tumultuous. Charlie was wafted right into the role of political martyr the moment he hit Europe.

What provoked McGranery's action? I have made inquiries at the Department of Justice and I have asked Chaplin his version. Naturally, the versions differ. On the basis of available evidence, one has to conclude that there are certain things in life that can happen only to Charlie Chaplin. The Department of Justice presumably was preparing to move against Chaplin and intended to wait until he returned to the country. But the plan apparently leaked, and hence McGranery made his announcement. Chaplin seemed convinced—wrongly—that the American Government, under special orders from President Truman, was out to lower the boom on him.

Since he arrived here in Europe in 1952, Chaplin has added to the general confusion. A born mythomaniac, he has given several public versions of his troubles—the pressure of bankers on Hollywood, McCarthyism, Fascists in Washington, the American Legion, now that, et cetera. In private, however, Chaplin recently told one of his closest friends in London the following lurid tale: Charlie says that in Hollywood, in the spring of 1952, he was visited by agents of the FBI—this could have been in connection with the granting of the re-entry permit. Several old and rather sticky matters in the dossier were gone over. Suddenly—according to Chaplin—

Chaplin is a ferocious after-dinner mimic, capable of riotous ribbing of any

lumped with clumsy political satire, is probably sure-fire merchandising for a



The Perfect Squelch

A schoolteacher who came to the United States from Holland in 1956 under the Fulbright program was assigned to a high school in Chicago. Most of the students there gave full attention to his lectures, especially when he was discussing the unusual problems of his small country. One girl, however, made it plain that she found him dull. The teacher therefore was pleasantly surprised when she asked a question.

"If more than fifty per cent of the Dutch people live below sea level, as you said," she asked pertly, "then how do you bury the dead?"

A titter at the teacher's expense ran around the class. The girl beamed—until the teacher replied, "In their bathing suits, of course."

Harold Rublin

reached home port in Southampton and Fleet Street reporters swarmed about Charlie, he was ready to step gingerly ashore into what soon became a triumphal procession.

Charlie was coming back to Blighty, the country he had left behind for what looked like forever in 1912. He had never been wildly popular in his native land. Too many people knew him too well. Though a British subject, he had never served in any military capacity in either of two world wars. Once on an earlier visit he had stood up the Prime Minister on a luncheon date. And several of his Hollywood cracks—"I never earned more than three quid a week when I worked in England"—had drifted back. But now all was forgiven. When he reached London, the King and Queen of the cockneys in their mother-of-pearl button costumes led the snake dance that escorted London-born Charlie and his wife, Oona, through cheering throngs to his hotel. So great were the crowds before the Savoy that evening that the police had to throw out special cordons along the Strand. Long after midnight, searchlights were playing on his hotel window. Jovial Londoners sang For He's a Jolly Good Fellow, plus an old pub favorite from World War I days:


*The moon shines bright on Charlie
Chaplin,
Whose boots are crackin'
For the want of blackin'
And his little baggy trousers
They want mendin'
Before we send 'im
To the Dardanelles.*

Somerset Maugham once remarked that the key to Chaplin's character is a certain "nostalgia for the slums." When in London, usually in the evening, he slips out the *(Continued on Page 98)*

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(Continued from Page 96) back door of his hotel. Then he walks across Waterloo Bridge to the dead-end location lots of his own poverty-haunted, Dickensian childhood—across the Thames to Kennington and Lambeth, the Elephant and Castle Pub, Baxter Hall where he saw his first magic-lantern shows, the Hanwell Orphanage. These drab scenes of South London have become familiar to the world because they often inspired sets for Chaplin pictures (The Kid), and are etched on his memory. Kennington Gate, which shows up in Limelight, was the romantic trysting spot where Charlie, the dude, met the beautiful actress, Hetty Kelly, the first great flame in his life, and the one that got away.

If Chaplin's popular reception was folksy and genuine, it was to be surpassed in pomp and ceremony by the official blowout to come. The première of Limelight was due in a fortnight, and when the word came from Buckingham Palace that Queen Elizabeth would be present, there were wise nods among the knowing in the Establishment, who control the la-di-da doings of high society—this meant a royal reception, and a national front with Citizen Chaplin against his wicked American detractors. There were a few eyebrows raised in the right places, however, and the next day the Palace announced that not the Queen, but Princess Margaret would attend.

The gala première was at the Odeon Theater, in Leicester Square. More than 200 bobbies were needed to hold back a crowd of some 10,000. B.B.C. televised the wingding. Princess Margaret arrived with Lady Pamela Mountbatten, daughter of First Sea Lord Earl Mountbatten. Rolls-Royces and Bentleys poured out top-drawer London society—the Marquess of Milford Haven, the Duke of Alba, Lord Inchcape, Viscount Esher, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Inverclyde, Lord Stra-

wildered, pointed to his boutonniere to remind them that he already had the Legion of Honor—awarded to him on an earlier visit by Aristide Briand. There was a quick huddle, and then it was explained to Charlie: "Ah, but this time you are promoted to Officer in the Legion." In a cavalcade of limousines, Charlie and Oona were police-escorted to the Ritz Hotel. There was a riotous but friendly press conference.

The President of the French Republic attended the official gala for the Chaplins at the Comédie-Française. To the delight of everybody present, with the possible exception of Oona, the play presented in Chaplin's honor was Molière's Don Juan. Then came the banquet given by the French Society of Authors and Composers, presided over by André Marie, Minister of National Education. The élite of the Paris stage and screen gathered in force to pay tribute. Carlo Rim, president of the society, eulogized the guest in words which strained the limits even of Latin oratory—"Only two great men in history are his equal, Christ

.....

Baby Spoon

By Laurence C. Smith

"Most babies show an ambition to manage the spoon by a year . . ."

Dr. Benjamin Spock

Her bold techniques
Are gleefully errant.
She spurns all help
From sibling or parent:
Cares not one spoonful
If after a dinner

it as a personal affront, a wicked device to separate the artist from his money. The revenuers regard Charlie as "a hard, shirking man" and claim getting taxes out of him is like trying to open an oyster with a spoon. Down through the years the epic battles between Chaplin and the Treasury have become textbook classics in the art of tax maneuver. On one occasion, the Treasury found Chaplin more than \$1,000,000 in arrears, and forced him to pony up. In a return engagement, Chaplin proved that the Treasury owed him \$18,000—one of those giddy victories that Charlie rather unwisely boasted too much about. In the third showdown, it is the Treasury that is enjoying the old boffola.

How an old master like Chaplin got his neck in the wrong loopholes is an involved affair, although the law is simple enough. Through the autumn of 1952, as he moved from capital to capital and triumph to triumph, Charlie's plan seemed to be simply to play things by ear. On several public occasions he insisted on the validity of his re-entry permit and his intention to return to the United States. By December, however, shopping around under the name of Mr. Brocker in Switzerland, he rented the lovely Manoir de Ban in Vevey, with a six-months' option to buy. He seemed to have made the decision to make at least one picture in Europe. Then, one fine spring day in 1953, came the tax notice from the United States. Charlie whipped off to the nearest American consulate, in Geneva, and tossed in his re-entry permit like a hot grenade. He apparently thought that possession of it was what made him liable for United States taxation.

Too late. This time the Treasury had Chaplin in a three-way bind: If Charlie claimed his re-entry permit was valid, then he was taxable on the usual basis.



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orig. Vivien Leigh, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Seats cost forty dollars each. It was a benefit performance for the London Society for the Education of the Blind.

Ten days later, at another film première, Charles Spencer Chaplin was presented, informally, to his Queen. The occasion was the one-time-a-year Royal Film Performance at the Empire Theater. The show was Because You're Mine. There was even some talk now that Charlie might be knighted. No "Sir Charles Chaplin" appeared on the New Year's List, but he was appointed Honorary Rector of the University of Saint Andrews, a special tribute from Scotland.

If Chaplin's reception in sedate London had been wholesome, a kind-hearts-and-coronets affair, in Paris it was giddy, tumultuous and at times hysterical. There has always been a special gamin empathy, a maudlin affinity between the French and a Charlot. The endearing nickname Charlot—"little Charlie"—was put on his earliest films by his first French distributor. Most French today believe that Charlot was born in France. His birthplace is listed in the International Film Almanac as "Fontainebleau, near Paris." Chaplin, when among the French, sometimes goes along with this. At other times he qualifies it to a cute "I was conceived in Paris."

Chaplin is thus at least an honorary Frenchman, and the French were eager to take their Charlot to their hearts. At Orly Airfield outside Paris, a reception committee was waiting for the plane. As Charlie alighted before the cameras and the microphones, an official came forward to announce that the Fourth Republic intended to promote him in the Legion of Honor. Like many Francophiles who speak no more than twenty words of French, Charlie, happy but be-

Than ever gets in her.

and Napoleon. His glory outshines that of Joan of Arc, Louis XIV and Clemenceau —" There was a slightly pained look on the face of the Minister of National Education.

From Sweden, another country heard from, the critic, Olof Lagercrantz, proposed that Chaplin be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1952. At this point, nothing would have been surprising. Charlie's victory tour of Europe continued with a march on Rome, marred only by some ripe tomatoes tossed by a few ignoble Romans. Once again, a gala première of Limelight at the Sistina Theater, and this time a head of state, President of the Italian Republic Einaudi, attended.

Triumphant was the word for Charlie. Of all the turns in an amazing career, this razzle-dazzle tour of Europe was his most remarkable conquest. The little fellow had pitted his personal prestige against the giant dignity of the United States Government. He had won, hands down, precisely because he was the little fellow. Just as on that memorable occasion in Shoulder Arms when he captured the slew of prisoners, Charlie could say, "I surrounded them." Political officers in our embassies reported back to Washington that we were taking a prestige drubbing.

Ironically, it was Chaplin's clear-cut victory over the Department of Justice that now set him up for a terrible pratfall, and at the hands of the oldest villain in the Chaplin repertory of persecuting demons, the Internal Revenue Service. The XVI Amendment (Income Tax) was passed in 1913, one year before Chaplin hit the big money, and ever since he has regarded

as an alien still legally resident in the state of California; if he claimed he was no longer a resident or had been deprived of his right to be a resident, then he was taxable on all income and profits made in the United States. For a nonresident alien, British, the flat rate is 30 per cent; the one status Chaplin could not claim was the popular "18-month exemption clause" under which other Hollywood directors and stars had made films in Europe free of U. S. tax. That clause applied to American citizens only.

The amount due, according to the Treasury, was \$516,167. Charlie refused to pay. In 1954 a penalty double was invoked bringing the amount to \$1,400,000, roughly. And then Charlie got so mad he sat down and wrote that song: "When I think of a million dollars —"

Readers at this point may feel the plot has become even zanier than the usual Chaplin scenario. This is only the first act of Chaplin's career abroad. What we now see emerging is the raw stuff of his latest picture. In that curious way that the hurly-burly of Chaplin's life feeds his pictures, and his pictures reflect the mad adventure of his life, the comedian now has three major themes:

He had arrived in Europe talking about doing a film on a D.P. in New York, an idea that actually dates back to 1940. Now he had become a D.P. himself.

His hassle with two major branches of the United States Government, the Department of Justice and the Treasury, will furnish material for virulent satire.

And in Switzerland, in the town of Vevey, he will be an exile, inspired by the playground of previous exile kings. Charlie becomes a king in Switzerland, the land of milk and money.

Editors' Note: This is the first of three articles on Charlie Chaplin's adventures and misadventures in Europe. The second will appear next week.

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 7/8/59

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 29, 1959

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY *GH*

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
FORMER HOLLYWOOD ACTOR
NAME CHECK REQUEST - STATE DEPARTMENT

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Name check on Charles Chaplin was received from State Department. John Becht, Branch Chief, Office of Security, Department of State, advised on 6-29-59 Chaplin has not applied for a visa to visit the U.S.; however, name check submitted in anticipation that Chaplin will request a visa in near future.

Chaplin, born 4-16-89 in London, England; entered U.S. for permanent residence 10-12-12; remained citizen of Great Britain, and has remained abroad with his wife and children on British passport since 9-52. On 4-15-53 the Attorney General of the U.S. issued press release announcing Chaplin had surrendered his U.S. re-entry permit to U.S. authorities in Geneva, Switzerland. This press release also referred to an order of the Attorney General, which had been outstanding since previous fall, that Chaplin be held for a hearing by Immigration authorities concerning charges of communist affiliations and moral turpitude should he seek to re-enter the U.S.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has conducted extensive investigation on Chaplin in this regard. Results of Bureau's Security Matter - C investigation (100-127090), which includes results of White Slave Traffic investigation (31-68496), previously furnished Attorney General and INS. Chaplin was acquitted in White Slave Traffic case which also involved paternity of child born to Joan Berry which received considerable publicity in early 1940's. 10-14-52 Security Matter - C summary report furnished State Department 1-6-53. This report includes information concerning White Slave Traffic investigation. State Department not in possession of 11-12-52 supplementary summary report, 4-7-53 and 7-10-53 Security Matter - C reports which are already in possession of Attorney General and INS.

OR It is interesting to note Bufiles reveal [redacted] on 12-28-57 advised R. E. Wick, Crime Records Division, that it appears Chaplin now feels quite repentant, wants to return to the U.S., believes he never will be able to do so, he is

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Name Check Section
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

REC-18

100-127090-1854

JUL 9 1959

67 JUL 10 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

dissatisfied abroad, etc. Chaplin's 11-year-old son is somewhat of a prodigy. His treatment he is receiving, seems to have his "feet on the ground" and is also desirous of coming to America.

ACTION:

State being referred to data previously furnished by the FBI; being furnished photostats of 11-12-52, 4-7-53 and 7-10-53 Security Matter - C reports; and being referred to INS for additional information concerning Charles Spencer Chaplin.

2/27/54

A


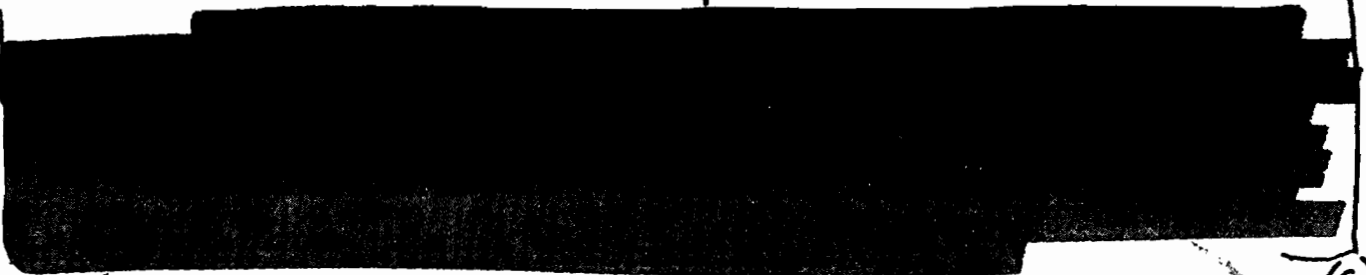
+ Right. Say that State has all information. Also prepare concise summary on Chaplin for me. O

K.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A security-type investigation was conducted concerning Chaplin by Los Angeles Office on 9-9-46. Investigation developed information concerning Chaplin's contacts with Soviet officials, his activities in connection with communist front groups, and his association with persons known to be sympathetic to communism. On 12-29-49 the Department was advised, pursuant to its request, that from review of Bufiles it had been determined there were no witnesses available to use in trial who could offer testimony that Chaplin was or had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) or that he had contributed funds to C P. (U)
(100-127090)

 b1
 (C)
As early as 1923, Chaplin received favorable mention in "Pravda," official organ of the CP in Russia. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with communist activities since that time, but no proof has been developed to reflect actual membership in or contributions to CP. His associates have included known CP members, including Egon Erwin Kisch, Czechoslovakian national and member of Czechoslovakian and German communist parties; Lion Feuchtwanger, a refugee; John Howard Lawson and Theodore and Helen Dreiser, CP members in Los Angeles area; Clifford Odets, long-time CP member; and Gerhardt Eisler, well-known Soviet agent, and Hans Eisler, former Hollywood composer and acknowledged communist who was ordered by INS on 2-12-48 to voluntarily depart from U.S. in lieu of deportation. Chaplin was active in defense of Hans Eisler during deportation proceedings against Eisler in 1948. Information received in May, 1953, that Gerhardt Eisler, then living in East Germany, visited the Chaplins in Switzerland. (100-127090-81) (U)

AFFILIATIONS WITH CITED ORGANIZATIONS:

Chaplin has been affiliated with or contributed to at least 16 cited organizations, including the Abraham Lincoln School, American Russian Institute of Southern California, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Committee, National Council on American-Soviet Friendship, People's Radio Foundation, United American Spanish Aid Committee, cited by AG; American Continental Congress for Peace, Artists Front to Win the War, Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, National Labor Conference for Peace, "New Masses," Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, the American Committee to Save Refugees, World Peace Congress, cited by congressional committees; and the Exiled Writers Committee, "Salute," cited by California Committee on Un-American Activities. (U)

MISCELLANEOUS:

On 4-15-53 AG issued press release announcing Chaplin had surrendered his re-entry permit to American Embassy in Geneva, Switzerland. The "Los Angeles Herald and Express" in issue of 4-15-53 quoted Chaplin when giving up his re-entry permit as stating, "I have no further use for it. I'm never returning to America." (U)

b7c [REDACTED] on 12-28-57 advised R. E. Wick, Crime Records Division, that it appears Chaplin now feels repentant, wants to return to U.S., believes he never will be able to do so, he is dissatisfied abroad, etc. Chaplin's 11-year-old son is somewhat of a prodigy, resents treatment he is receiving, seems to have his "feet on the ground" and is also desirous of coming to America. (U)

INS has conducted extensive investigation on Chaplin in order to exclude Chaplin if he attempts to re-enter U.S. Bufiles reveal (100-127090-82) INS hopes to make a case against Chaplin sufficient to exclude him under provisions of Immigration and Nationality Act (Public Law 414, 82nd Congress) effective 12-24-52. INS expressed view that under this law INS hopes to exclude Chaplin on moral grounds. It desires to prove Chaplin conspired to cause one of his girl friends to abort. If Chaplin attempts to re-enter U.S., INS could place Chaplin under oath and if he denies charge, and if INS is able to establish the charge, Chaplin will be committing perjury. On the basis of charge alone, Chaplin would be mandatorily excludable under Immigration and Nationality Act. On other hand, if he admits charge, Chaplin will likewise be mandatorily excludable under Immigration and Nationality Act. (U)

ACTION: For information. (U)

2/12/58

Q

V.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
 Belmont
 Mohr
 Callahan
 Conrad
 DeLoach
 Evans
 Malone
 Rosen
 Sullivan
 Tavel
 Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Holmes
 Gandy

TO : MR. A. ROSEN *ARM*

DATE: July 12, 1962

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY *GH*

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
FORMER HOLLYWOOD ACTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

100-127090-186

Pursuant to the Director's request of 7-11-62, there is attached a concise summary memorandum of information in Bureau files dated 7-2-59 concerning Chaplin. This memorandum contains background information, investigations involving Chaplin, contacts with Soviet officials, affiliations with numerous cited organizations, and miscellaneous information relating to him.

Subsequent to July 2, 1959, Bureau files reveal that the 10-1-59 issue of "Firing Line," a publication of the American Legion, mentioned in part that Chaplin who for many years "has given consistent support to the communist cause" was ordered barred from this country by the Attorney General in 1952 because of his "unsavory character" and statements "indicating a leering, sneering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him." The article continued that in a National Executive Committee resolution adopted in 1952 the Legion stated that Chaplin "has always manifested a contemptuous attitude toward American patriotism" and his "views of personal morality have resulted in public censure." The article continued that Chaplin's latest film, "A King in New York," has never been shown in the United States. The film is reportedly a "vicious attack on the American constitutional form of government, particularly in the savagery of its assault of Congress." (100-418228-39)

In a report entitled "Communists In the Motion Picture Industry" dated April, 1960, prepared by the Public Relations Department, Hearst Magazines, Chaplin is indicated as being one among many signers of a brief amici curiae presented in October, 1949, to the Supreme Court on behalf of the "Hollywood Ten." (100-138754-1172)

The "Los Angeles Mirror," in an article of 8-31-60 entitled "Chaplin Is No Red, Says Clifford Odets," mentioned that Charles Chaplin has found another defendant in the playwright Clifford Odets who, according to the article, is one of the great individualists of our time. Odets, a long-time member of the Communist Party, stated "Charlie is not a communist at all. He is an anarchist - the only real anarchist I've ever met - he believes in no government at all."

53 AUG 6 1962

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Name Check Section
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

18 JUL 26 1962

REC-62 100-127020-187

EX-113

Enclosure
fjb

ENCLOSURE
Newspaper
Clippings

NAME CHECK

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bc

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

His attitude is - the less government, the better. He'd be tossed out of Russia in two weeks if he ever got in there." According to the article, Odets described Chaplin as a "kind and generous man to whom money means nothing but to whom personal liberty means everything." (100-127090-A)

On 2-3-61 a New York informant furnished a copy of a report prepared by Martin Young, a committee leader, for the national meeting of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (cited by the Attorney General) which was held in New York on January 14 and 15, 1961, in which he urged the American people to "raise their voices and demand the return to our shores of that great world esteemed artist and humanitarian, Charles Chaplin, and Cedric Belfrage, editor of the National Guardian, and John Williamson, and many others unjustly exiled." (100-7046-3127)

"The New York Times" of 6-28-62 contained an article which revealed that Chaplin on 6-27-62 had been awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at Oxford University, England. The article also reported that Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, and Eugene R. Black, President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, received honorary Doctor of Law degrees at the same ceremony.

ACTION:

For the Director's information.

GPU

✓

7/12

JA

Be

Wans- ✓

Prepare a plain
paper summary
of public
source data
on Chaplin

7/12

L

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Malone _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Chaplin Outshines Rusk at Oxford



Secretary of State Rusk, left, and Eugene Black, president of World Bank, stand in academic procession at Oxford, where they were given honorary degrees. Soft hats are worn by those receiving the Doctorate of Civil Law.

Associated Press Radiophotos
Charlie Chaplin in procession. He received Doctor of Letters degree so he wore the usual mortarboard.

By SETH S. KING
Special to The New York Times.
OXFORD, England, June 27
—Dean Rusk and Eugene R. Black walked today with Charlie Chaplin in an academic procession that wound through the streets of Oxford to the University, where all three received honorary degrees.
The United States Secretary of State and the president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, attired in soft velvet scholars' hats and red robes, went largely unnoticed as they paced solemn-

Both Get Degrees, but Crowd Gives Actor Top Billing

ly along a few steps ahead of Mr. Chaplin.
Smiling broadly and nodding his stiff black mortarboard, the white-haired comedian acknowledged the applause of the large crowd and the shouts of "Good old Charlie!"
Mr. Rusk, a Rhodes scholar who was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree by the univer-

sity in 1934, and Mr. Black were made honorary Doctors of Civil Law. Mr. Chaplin received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.
In Mr. Rusk's citation, read in Latin by A. N. Bryan-Brown, the Public Orator, the Secretary of State was described as a man most loyal to his colleagues and a strong bulwark of justice and freedom.
Mr. Black was said by the Orator to be a servant of mankind comparable to the late

The New York Times
New York, New York
June 28, 1962
Page 1

100-10000-101

Rusk, Charlie Chaplin Win Oxford Degrees

LONDON, June 27. (UPI) U. S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, cited as "a strong bulwark of justice and freedom," and British comedian Charlie Chaplin, who is barred from entering the United States, received honorary degrees today at Oxford University.

The two men chatted jovially, downed the traditional peaches and champagne served at a party before the ceremony and then marched in a procession to Oxford town hall. Afterward they sat opposite each other at a special luncheon.

Chaplin, often accused of Communist leanings and a recipient of the Soviet Lenin Peace Prize, said later that there was "no bitterness" between him and Rusk.

The American secretary, a Rhodes scholar at Oxford 27 years ago, was awarded a doctor of civil law degree and was praised for "his journeys, labors, wisdom and determination." Then he left for Portugal on the final stop of his five-nation tour of Europe.

Chaplin was described as "a man who sympathizes with the underdog" in the citation that accompanied his honorary doctor of letters award.

The 73-year-old comedian said he and Rusk met in a completely friendly fashion.

"There was no bitterness between us, no bitterness at all," he said. "Bitterness is a very hard thing to keep up."

Chaplin's exclusion resulted from a paternity suit filed by his protegee, Joan Barry. In 1952, while on a cruise to Europe, he learned his re-

entry permit had been lifted by the United States. Since he had remained a British citizen during his years in America, this meant he could not return.

At a pre-ceremony party, called collation, Rusk and Chaplin were brought together for the first time since they arrived at Oxford yesterday. They shook hands and exchanged toasts. Neither would say later exactly what they talked about.

After chatting several minutes they joined in the procession with other honor-winners—including World Bank President Eugene R. Black, violinist Yehudi Menuhin, artist Graham Sutherland, and Helen Cam, former Harvard University historian.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Malone _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Mr. Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
June 28, 1962
Page A-12

CHAPLIN PLANNING 2 MORE COMEDIES

He Asserts at Oxford That
He Is Not Hostile to U. S.

Special to The New York Times.
O+ FORD, England, June 28
—Charlie Chaplin, now an honorary Doctor of Letters from Oxford University, said today that he planned two more films. One will be a comedy, with his son Sydney, and the other a parody on historical spectacles. The comedian explained the films will be Mr. Chaplin's first since 1957.

The last film Mr. Chaplin made was "A King in New York," in which he ridiculed many aspects of American life, from television commercials to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The film was not shown in the United States, at Mr. Chaplin's request.

Mr. Chaplin, 73 years old, spoke of his plans before flying home to Switzerland, where his wife, Oona, daughter of the late Eugene O'Neill, the dramatist, is expecting their eighth child. He said he was also busy on his autobiography.

He said he was just finishing the script of his comedy. "It's something I've had in mind for many years," he added. "It has been half-written for the last ten years."

Burlesque Planned

"It's real slapstick burlesque. I have some very funny business which I've been keeping and cooking up."

Speaking of his past "differences" with America, Mr. Chaplin said:

"I have no bitter feeling about America now" he said. "It is not a thing one can carry on. Some of my best friends are Americans. I like them. They

come off very well in my book." "Writing a book," he said, "is like developing a photograph, and they come out very well. What happened to me—I can't condemn or criticize the country for that. There are many admirable things about America and about their system too. I have no ill feeling. I carry no hate. My only enemy is time."

Under Frequent Attack

Mr. Chaplin frequently has been attacked in the United States as a supporter of Left-wing movements. He says he has never been a Communist.

In 1952, after he and his family had left the United States for Europe, the Attorney General's office announced that he could not return until he had satisfied the Immigration Service that he was a fit person. Later he paid \$425,000 to settle claims that he owed \$700,000 in back taxes and interest.

Today Mr. Chaplin was vehement in his attack on nuclear weapons. "I think the scientists are more irresponsible even than the politicians," he said. "They have created this frankenstein and placed it in the hands of third rate men. It is outrageous yet we stand for it. That goes for the whole of the world."

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

New York Times
New York, New York
June 29, 1962
Page 3.

Secretary General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld

"Endowed as he is with the most manifest shrewdness, benevolence and authority, he has acted in many parts of the world as a new and most useful kind of ambassador," the citation declared of Mr. Black.

The degrees were conferred this year in the cramped chamber of the Oxford Town Hall instead of in the Sheldonian Theatre, which is undergoing repairs.

Audience Cheers Chaplin

The audience broke into long applause as Mr. Chaplin stepped forward to receive his degree.

His citation, in which he was addressed as "Carolus Spencer Chaplin," opened with a line from the Latin poet Juvenal: "The hardest blow that poverty can deal is that the poor are laughed at."

"But our guest, having endured poverty as a boy, got himself laughed at on purpose and most successfully," the citation said.

It continued: "In all his films you will find the humor and the generosity of a man who sympathizes with the underdog."

At the conclusion of the citation, the comedian was hailed as "a twentieth-century Roscius." Roscius was a Roman actor who was born a slave and later achieved great popularity for his grace and ele-

gance on the stage, especially in comic roles.

Mr. Chaplin has frequently been a center of controversy, first in a paternity suit and then as a supporter of Left-wing movements. He repeatedly said that he was not and never had been a Communist. Instead, he described himself as a "peacemonger."

In the fall of 1952, while Mr. Chaplin was on the way to Europe with his fourth wife, the former Oona O'Neill, and their children, the Attorney General's office announced that the comedian could not return to the United States until he satisfied the Immigration Service that he was a fit person.

Mr. Chaplin and his family settled in Switzerland in relative seclusion. In 1958, it was announced that he had paid \$425,000 to the United States to settle claims that he owed \$700,000 in back taxes and interest.

Menuhin Gets Degree

In other presentations, Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, was made an honorary Doctor of Music.

Honorary degrees of Doctors of Letters also were conferred on Graham Sutherland, the painter; Helen Maud Cam, a historian and lecturer at Harvard University; and George Ostrogorsky, director of the Byzantine Institute at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Sir Frederic Bartlett, a Cambridge University psychologist and specialist in the study of memory, was made an honorary Doctor of Science.

Mr. Rusk had interrupted his series of diplomatic conferences in European capitals to come to Oxford. He left later for talks in Lisbon, Portugal.



Associated Press

DEAN RUSK

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

EUGENE BLACK

... among recipients of honorary doctorates at England's Oxford University

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Malone _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Re-enter the 'Little Tramp'

It has been ten years since the United States Government decided that Charles Spencer Chaplin, a native of Britain who had lived long in this country without becoming a citizen, could not be readmitted after a trip abroad until he had satisfied the Department of Justice that he was "fit." Mr. Chaplin retired to Switzerland. Last week he was in Britain to receive, in company with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, an honorary degree from Oxford University.

The photographs that show him in the academic procession will not remind any old-timer of the supreme comedian who appeared in "The Gold Rush," "Shoulder Arms" or "The Kid." But the little tramp lives, and will live until the last of the films that show him in action have turned to dust. His thoughts may go back, as many other thoughts will do, to the days when the boy from the London slums had a big house above Beverly Hills and ruled a mimic world that included Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks the First and Harold Lloyd.

The creator of the little tramp was a moody man, moving between elation and profound depression, deeply sympathetic to the sorrows of the poor. In his unhappy later years the Communists tried to use him for their purposes, as they did other gifted men. He insisted that he never had belonged and never would belong to the humorless fraternity of the Left.

And now those of us who never saw him in the flesh, but did see him gratefully on celluloid, look at the aging figure coming up to take his Oxford honor; and what we see is the little tramp with the toothbrush mustache, the battered hat tipped disarmingly over one eye, the shoes that never fitted, and the cane twirled with such disarming deftness. We see him walking into the mist as he walked out of so many of his pictures. We do not believe the Republic would be in danger if the present Administration lifted the ban that was imposed in 1952 and if yesterday's unforgotten little tramp were allowed to amble down the gangplank of a steamer or a plane in an American port.

The New York Times
 New York, New York
 July 2, 1962
 Page 28

ENCLOSURE 100-1270-187

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. Rosen *ph*

FROM : G. H. Scatterday *GHS*
OKR

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
 FORMER HOLLYWOOD ACTOR

DATE: 7/14/62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

By memo dated 7/12/62 there was furnished a summary memorandum of information in Bufiles concerning Chaplin. Mr. Tolson asked that a summary of public source data be prepared on Chaplin.

There is attached a memorandum relating to Chaplin which sets forth data secured from public sources. It is noted that the information up to and including September, 1947, has previously been reported and approved by the Director, Mr. Tolson, and other officials. The memorandum contains data not only prior to 1947 but information received by the Bureau subsequent thereto.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Tolson *Handwritten initials*
- 1 - Mr. Belmont *Handwritten initials*
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Name Check Section
- 1 - Mr. [Redacted]

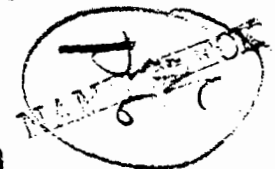
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REC-62

100-127177-188

18 JUL 26 1962



cc MR. TOLSON

Photo Encl - Legat Bern 10-7-63
 CC TO: Legat Bern
 REQ. REC'D
 OCT 11 1963
 ANS. BY: *wjw-jk*

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
 - 1 - Mr. Belmont
 - 1 - Mr. Mohr
 - 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Name Check Section
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED] b7c

July 14, 1962

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
 Also known as: **Charlie Chaplin**
 and **Charley Chaplin**

Summary

CLASS. & EXT. BY *1259 JSP/KN 1/27/9*
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
 DATE OF REVIEW *2/14/82*

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Chaplin was born in London, England, on April 16, 1889. Both of his parents were in the theatrical profession. He was educated in public schools in London, England. He married Mildred Harris in London and was married the second time to Lita Grey. His third wife was Paulette Goddard, from whom he was divorced in 1942. He married his fourth and present wife Oona O'Neill in June, 1943. Chaplin has been identified with the theater since he was seven years of age at which time he was employed in Vaudeville and the legitimate playhouses. He came to the United States initially in 1910. His scene debut was made in 1914 with the Keystone Film Company. Shortly thereafter, he became a producer and constructed his own motion picture studios in Hollywood, California, starring in and directing productions of his own creation. He is one of the founders of the United Artists Corporation.

EVIDENCE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND ASSOCIATION WITH KNOWN COMMUNISTS

On February 10, 1923, it was pointed out that press dispatches from Berlin, Germany, dated January 30, 1923, stated that "Pravda," official Soviet newspaper, printed an enthusiastic tribute to Chaplin as a communist and friend of humanity in connection with the first production of a Chaplin film in Russia. "Pravda" gave a great boost to "Communist Charlie" as one of those whose heart was on the right side, and, according to the latest reports from America, had joined the Communist Party. (61-20-67)

On August 6, 1942, it was claimed that never in the history of the Communist Party have the hidden intellectual membership "thrown all caution to the wind and come out in the open for the very things that the Party is demanding." It was alleged that on a list of communist members who were in this group of intellectuals the name of Charlie Chaplin appeared. (100-3-45)

The "New York Herald Tribune" of October 18, 1942, quoted Chaplin as saying he was not concerned with the spread of communism after the war as he could live on \$25,000 a year. (61-6211-210, pg 2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

jld & lnw
 (9)

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED] b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

An article in "The Daily Worker," an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication in January, 1958, of December 21, 1942, by Sender Garlin, said the simplest way to compile the "Honor Roll of 1942" would be to list those individuals attacked by Westbrook Pegler for their support of the war against Hitler. On this list would be the name of Charlie Chaplin and others. The article then attacks Pegler for his attacks on Charlie Chaplin.

(100-49101-A)

The "Los Angeles Times" of March 23, 1945, said that Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union of America was to be the guest of honor at a dinner on March 24, 1945, at the home of Dalton Trumbo, alleged Communist Party member, in Beverly Hills, California. David Hanna in his column in the "Los Angeles Daily News," referring to this party, said that Chaplin had been invited to attend.

(39-915-2545, page 15)

An article in the "Washington Post," Washington, D.C., for March 27, 1947, by Mary Spargo, reported the testimony before the House Un-American Affairs Committee of State Senator Jack B. Tenney, Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee of the California State Legislature. The article pointed out that Tenney had named Chaplin as one of those giving aid to the communists.

(61-7582-A)

Chaplin is reportedly a close contact of Herbert Joseph Biberman, 3259 Deronda Drive, Hollywood, California, a motion picture director allegedly active in intellectual communist circles.

(100-203581-3702, page 469)

"The Worker" (the Sunday edition of "The Daily Worker") for June 8, 1947, and "The Daily Worker" (generally regarded as the Communist Party daily news organ) for June 4, 1947, carried articles saying that Chaplin was among a large group of notables who urged that the trials of Eugene Dennis, Leon Josephson, and Gerhardt Eisler, be postponed "in order that they may have proper time to prepare their case and in order to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting hysteria is so violent."

(100-15877-A)

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CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

An article in the publication, "Challenge - The Voice of Youth," on July 5, 1947, carried an article entitled, "Proceed with the Witch Hunt." This article points out the results of a press conference held by Chaplin on the occasion of the release of his new film, "Monsieur Verdoux." One of the questions asked of Chaplin was, "Mr. Chaplin, are you a communist sympathizer?" He answered, "I am not a communist." The next question was, "Are you a communist sympathizer?" The answer was, "That has to be qualified. I do not know what you mean by communist sympathizer. During the war I sympathized with Russia because Russians were fighting and dying to bring victory to the allies. For that I have a memory and I feel that I owe her thanks. In that sense, I am a sympathizer." Chaplin was asked, "Are you a personal friend of Hans Eisler?" His answer was, "Yes, and I am very proud of that fact." He was then asked, "Are you aware that his brother, Gerhardt Eisler, is a communist agent?" To this he replied, "I know nothing about his brother. I know nothing about whether he is a communist agent. I do know that Hans Eisler is a fine artist and a great musician and I am proud to be his friend." He was then asked, "Would it make any difference if Hans Eisler were a communist?" His reply to this query was, "No." He was then asked, "Would it make any difference if he were a Soviet agent?" To this Chaplin replied, "If he were a spy and a traitor to this country, it probably would make a difference."

The "Los Angeles Herald-Express" of December 10, 1948, shows a picture of Herbert Biberman, a film director and one of the "Unfriendly" witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee, holding a check for \$200 donated by Chaplin during a rally at which Reverend Hewlett Johnson, the "Red Dean" of Canterbury, spoke.

In December, 1952, the American Legion magazine contained an article concerning Chaplin. This article indicated that several years after Chaplin's arrival in the United States, 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!'" This article continues

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

that Chaplin not only conquered America, but in a sense, he conquered the world. Further, his conquest has been tinged with more and more bitterness and he has made an inordinate number of enemies. This article continued that Chaplin once 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 things, barren of results, and for the most part, false." The article continued that had Chaplin stuck, even to this rather cynical view of himself, things would not have been so bad, because the public is accustomed to seeing its artistic geniuses misbehave and in Hollywood's weird climate of opinion and occasional moral lapse is often a help at the box office. The article stated as a result of Chaplin's disinterest in personal ethics, he became a fellow traveler of communism.

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

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EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY BY CHAPLIN (U)

John Leech, an alleged 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. (100-127-... (U)

Hedda Hopper, Hollywood columnist, wrote in her column of December 27, 1943, as follows: "From things I have learned, Charlie Chaplin who contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross...." (100-127090-13, page 10) (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

On April 10, 1940, it was rumored in Hollywood, that Zina Voynow, over the signature of Charlie Chaplin, had sent telegrams giving Chaplin's permission to use some of his films for the Charles Chaplin Festival in Moscow, Russia. One telegram went to Ivan Bolshakov, Committee on Cinema, Moscow, Russia, and the other went to Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia. In the telegrams he urged the exchange of cultural achievements between the two countries. In the telegram to Harriman, he said, "...I consider it necessary to support every move which cements friendship of the two nations...." (100-203581-2416, pg. 50, 51) (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED]

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

b1
[REDACTED]
(C)

David Platt in "The Worker" of March 5, 1944, said that Chaplin had been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. The article said that Chaplin was the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship and that the Fascist press had been hounding him for this ever since. (U)

b1
[REDACTED]
(C)

On May 28, 1946, the "Los Angeles Examiner" reported the results of the party given by Constantin Simonov aboard a Russian ship. Chaplin's photograph was in the paper and the account which appeared underneath the photograph referred to an alleged remark made by Chaplin wherein he referred to the United States Customs officials as the "American Gestapo." While aboard the Russian ship, a Russian propaganda film extolling the virtues of the Soviet system and berating the capitalist system was shown. (U)

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY CHAPLIN TO AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS (U)

"The Daily Worker" of April 6, 1943, announced the formation of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, to promote better understanding between the United States and the USSR, which was considered essential to winning the war. It identified Chaplin as one of the sponsors of the new organization. (U)

"The Daily Worker" of September 29, 1943, lists Chaplin as one of the sponsors of the tenth anniversary of the United States Soviet Friendship Congress, November 6 and

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

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7, 1943. (U)

According to "The Peoples World," west coast newspaper of the Communist Party, on October 23, 1943, Chaplin was on the motion picture committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The "Los Angeles Times" of November 11, 1943, carried an article saying that a celebration of the American-Soviet relations was to be held at the Shrine Auditorium on November 16, 1943. Chaplin was reportedly scheduled to be present.

The "California Jewish Voice" of November 16, 1943, said that the Los Angeles Council of American-Soviet Friendship held a rally at the Shrine Auditorium on November 16, 1943. At this rally, Chaplin reportedly made a \$250 contribution.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF PROSOVIET ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF CHAPLIN

On April 22, 1943, Chaplin was observed in attendance at the Filmarte Theater, 1228 North Vine Street, Los Angeles, California, at a showing of the Russian-made picture, "Baltic Deputy," sponsored by the American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated.

A news release of the Overseas News Agency on May 1, 1944, at Moscow, said that a tribute to Charles Chaplin as a "Militant Humanist" who "worships love and puts up a one-man fight against life," was paid in Moscow that day at a meeting of the Soviet Cultural Organization dedicated to the screen star. The meeting was sponsored by Voks, a society to promote cultural relations between Soviet Russia and other countries. The feature of the meeting was a speech by Solomon Michoels, noted Russian actor. Michoels, who met Chaplin while he was in this country, said his courage in taking an open anti-Fascist stand in his picture, "The Great Dictator," was great.

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

AFFILIATIONS WITH THE ARTISTS FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

It has been alleged that the Artists Front to Win the War was formed in September, 1942, for the reported purpose of holding one cultural meeting at Carnegie Hall New York City on October 16, 1942, with Chaplin as the honorary chairman of this organization. On October 16, 1942, on the occasion of this meeting, Chaplin was the principal speaker of the evening. He began his speech by saying, "Dear Comrades. Yes, I mean comrades. When one sees the magnificent fight the Russian people are putting up, it is a pleasure and a privilege to use the word comrade." He added, "The columnists and fifth columnists don't want a second front but I and you do. Marshal Timoshenko, Joseph Stalin, and every self-respecting citizen in this country wants a second front." He continued, "I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers. Citizenship papers don't mean a thing. I am a patriot of humanity. I am a citizen of the world. I am not a Communist, not a Democrat, not a Republican. I am a paying guest here..." During his speech he praised Franklin Delano Roosevelt and said, "I am gratified because he is the man who released Earl Browder...and I hope and we all demand that he lift the stigma of persona non grata from Harry Bridges." Later on in his speech Chaplin said, "And then there is all of the nonsensical talk about Communism when one talks about the second front, but thank God Communism is no longer the bugaboo it used to be. Who are these Communists? Thank God we are beginning and the American people are beginning to understand them. The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves...They say Communists are Godless. What nonsense. A people who fight and die like the Russians approximate God." He concluded his speech by paying a tribute to the three million heroic dead of Soviet Russia who died while we were getting ready. This same information appeared in "The New York Times" of October 17, 1942, page 16, and "PM" on the same date. (100-153338-4 pages 1,6)

"The Daily Worker" of July 23, 1942, said that 60,000 people urged a second front at a rally in Madison Square Garden. During this rally a speech by Chaplin was telephoned from Hollywood. During his speech he said, "The fate of the Allied Nations is in the hands of the Communists." He then strongly urged the opening of a second front. (100-97-5-A)

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

In an article in the publication, "Challenge - The Voice of Youth," published July 5, 1947, there is set forth the results of an interview by the press with Chaplin. During this interview Chaplin, in answer to a question on his war record, said that he had made many speeches calling for a second front. He said, "I spoke what was in my heart and in my mind and what I felt was right. I appealed both to Great Britain and the United States. I said we should have a second front. I was not alone. General Marshall and President Roosevelt and other people it turned out were of the same opinion."

ASSOCIATIONS WITH MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS

It has been alleged that Chaplin was listed among those who attended a dinner at Ciro's restaurant in Hollywood on November 10, 1941, given by a committee of sponsors under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exiled Writers Committee, and the United States American-Spanish Aid Committee. (100-7061-A)

"The Daily Worker" of October 19, 1942, said that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee would hold a dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York City on October 27, 1942, as the first major public function based on Vice President Wallace's speech, "The Century of the Common Man." The purpose was to raise funds for the rescue from the Vichy concentration camps, the anti-Fascist unionists, and political refugees. Chaplin was listed as a sponsor of the affair. (100-7061-A)

On November 25, 1942, it was rumored that the "All Chicago Committee to Salute our Russian Ally" staged a program in tribute to the Soviet people on the ninth anniversary of American-Soviet relations at 220 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Chaplin was introduced and spoke. He criticized the anti-Communist propaganda. He said, "We are no longer shocked by Russian purges. They liquidated the Quislings and Laval's, and it was too bad that Norway, Hungary, and other countries didn't do the same. The stigma against Russia is being dissolved like mist in the sun. They say they are Godless people. I think they must have eternity in their souls to fight as they are fighting. Anyone who dies for an ideal must have a little religion... Russia is fighting for Communism and let's face it. They like the system." With reference to his own politics he said, "They ask me what I want. I want a change and don't want the old rugged individualism...rugged for a few, ragged for many." (100-3-14-1170 page 40)

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

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A small circular distributed by the American-Russian Cultural Association, Incorporated, reflects that in November, 1944, Chaplin was on the Board of Honorary Advisors.

"The Morning Freiheit" (a Jewish language paper reportedly Communist controlled) for August 25, 1945, reported that the Trade Union Committee for Jewish Unity would support a demonstration for jobs at Madison Square Garden on August 29, 1945, sponsored by the New York CIO and Chaplin, ~~members~~.

(100-8754-24 page 4)

A bulletin published by the Abraham Lincoln School, a Communist controlled organization, lists Chaplin as a proposed director. ~~(100-8754)~~ (100-71076011, page 17)

CHAPLIN AND JOAN BERRY

Chaplin's activities with one Joan Berry in 1943 and 1944, was the subject of considerable talk in Hollywood. It was reported that Chaplin authorized his studio to obtain railroad tickets for the transportation of Joan Berry and her mother to New York, leaving Los Angeles, California, on October 2, 1942, via the Santa Fe Railway. He left for New York himself on October 12, 1942. Chaplin took Berry to dinner in New York several times following his appearance in New York, on October 16, 1942, at the Artists Front to Win the War Rally.

Thereafter, Berry returned to the Waldorf Astoria apartment of Chaplin, where the alleged immoral acts took place. The following day Chaplin gave Berry \$300 to return to Los Angeles, California. She left for Los Angeles on October 28, 1942. Between the time she returned to Los Angeles and January, 1943, she allegedly had numerous trysts with Chaplin. On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles returned a true bill of indictment against Chaplin, charging him with violation of the Mann Act in two counts. The first count charged him with transporting Berry to New York, and the second count charged him with transporting her from New York to Los Angeles. He was tried in Los Angeles, the trial commencing on March 21, 1944, and ending April 4, 1944, at which time he was acquitted. (31-68496-172, Ser. 238)

On February 10, 1944, a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles returned three indictments against Chaplin charging him and others with violations of Title 18, Section 51, 52 and 58, United States Code, for conspiring to violate the

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

civil liberties of Joan Berry. The indictments were based on the activities of the subjects subsequent to the arrest of Berry on January 1, 1943, by the Beverly Hills Police Department through the person of Claude R. Marple. After, Robert Arden, admittedly acting for Chaplin, appeared before Captain W. W. White of the Beverly Hills Police Department with the request that Judge Charles J. Griffen send Berry out of California. On January 2, 1943, Berry was sentenced to 90 days by Griffen. The sentence was suspended on the condition that she leave Beverly Hills and pay her hotel bills. Judge Griffen had been advised by Arden that Chaplin would pay the bills and her transportation to New York. Thereafter, on January 5, 1943, Captain White escorted Berry to the train. Berry returned to California in April, 1943, and visited Chaplin's home on May 7, 1943, allegedly to advise him that she was pregnant by him. At that time Tim Durant, close friend of Chaplin, reportedly called the Beverly Hills Police Department and had her rearrested. The following day Judge Griffen sentenced Berry to thirty days in jail. On May 11, 1943, Durant, working in the interests of Chaplin, reportedly had one Minna Wallis obtain the services of Judge Cecil D. Holland and was instrumental in getting Berry out of jail with the original idea of putting her in a sanitarium and thereafter sending her out of the state.

On May 15, 1944, Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor dismissed the charges against Chaplin.

On June 3, 1943, a suit was filed in the State Court in Los Angeles by Gertrude E. Berry, mother of Joan Berry, on behalf of Joan Berry's unborn child, seeking to obtain money from Chaplin for the support of this child. The child was born on December 23, 1943.

Joseph Scott, a Los Angeles Attorney represented Joan Berry in her paternity suit against Chaplin.

Mike Gold in his column, "Change the World," in "The Daily Worker" of January 19, 1945, said that the paternity suit against Chaplin by Joan Berry was a part of a campaign of character assassination started by the Hearst, McCormick, and Fascist Press of America when Chaplin produced "The Great Dictator," which lampooned Hitler and Mussolini.

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

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INFORMATION REGARDING CHAPLIN'S DEPARTURE FROM
THE UNITED STATES AND HIS LIVING ABROAD

"Variety," a theatrical trade paper, in its issue of September 20, 1950, contained an article in which it was stated that Chaplin was planning to film the greater part of his picture "Limelight" in England, but that his plans hinged on his securing a United States State Department guarantee that he could return to this country. This permission was necessary inasmuch as Chaplin had never become a United States citizen. "Variety," for September 27, 1950, indicated that Chaplin was attempting to seek a re-entry permit before leaving the United States.

Chaplin left the United States September 17, 1952, on what was planned as a six-months world tour with his wife and children.

"The Daily Worker" of April 21, 1953, contained an article dated London, April 20, in which it mentioned that Chaplin had given up his residence in the United States and told a press conference that he had taken that step because the "yellow press" and "powerful reactionary groups" in the United States have singled out and persecuted liberal individuals there.

In February, 1954, Chaplin's wife announced in London that she had surrendered her American citizenship and had become a British subject. It is noted that two days following Chaplin's departure from the United States the Attorney General of the United States ordered Chaplin's re-entry barred pending a hearing as to whether he held political views inimical to the United States, and whether he was guilty of "grave moral charges" that would make him unfit to return to the United States.

The "Los Angeles Herald and Express" in its issue of April 15, 1953, mentioned in an article that Chaplin had forever abandoned the country that had made him famous and declared that he would never return to the United States.

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

The article also mentioned that it had been announced in Washington, D.C., that rather than merely ignore his re-entry permit, Chaplin made an appointment with the United States Consul in Geneva, Switzerland, and tossed the permit on the Vice-Consul's desk and stated "I have no further use for it. I'm never returning to America."

According to the "Daily Mail," a London, England, newspaper of January 22, 1953, Chaplin stated "I am afraid Hollywood is going to need me before I need Hollywood."

The "Daily Express," a London, England, newspaper of January 2, 1953, reported that Chaplin had purchased a home overlooking Lake Geneva, Switzerland.

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

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RECENT INFORMATION CONCERNING CHAPLIN

The "New York Herald Tribune" of December 30, 1958, reported that Chaplin had paid the United States Government \$425,000 to settle the \$700,000 he owed in back taxes and interest. The article continued "that the out-of-court settlement ended a five-year-old struggle between the Federal tax collectors and the comedian who left the United States in 1952 after a forty-two-year Hollywood career."

The October 1, 1959, issue of "Firing Line," a publication of the American Legion, mentioned in part that Chaplin who for many years "has given consistent support to the communist cause" was ordered barred from this country by the Attorney General in 1952 because of his "unsavory character" and statements "indicating a leering, sneering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him." The article continued that in a National Executive Committee resolution adopted in 1952 the Legion stated that Chaplin "has always manifested a contemptuous attitude toward American patriotism" and his "views of personal morality have resulted in public censure." The article continued that Chaplin's latest film, "A King in New York," has never been shown in the United States. The film is reportedly a "vicious attack on the American constitutional form of government, particularly in the savagery of its assault of Congress."

The "Los Angeles Mirror," in an article of August 31, 1960, entitled "Chaplin Is No Red, Says Clifford Odets," mentioned that Charles Chaplin has found another defendant in the playwright Clifford Odets who, according to the article, is one of the great individualists of our time. Odets, a long-time member of the Communist Party, stated "Charlie is not a communist at all. He is an anarchist - the only real anarchist I've ever met - he believes in no government at all."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles Spencer Chaplin

In an article appearing in a news letter entitled "Vagabonding with Vanderbilt" dated June 20, 1962, it was indicated that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had visited Chaplin in Switzerland and Chaplin had advised him that he had just sold his autobiography to an English publisher for over a quarter million dollars. The news letter mentioned that Simon & Schuster will bring it out in the United States and that it will not be syndicated first by any magazine.

"The New York Times" of June 28, 1962, contained an article which revealed that Chaplin on June 27, 1962, had been awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at Oxford University, England. The article also reported that Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, and Eugene R. Black, President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, received honorary Doctor of Law degrees at the same ceremony.

"The New York Times" in an editorial dated July 2, 1962, mentioned that it had been ten years since the United States Government decided that Chaplin could not be readmitted to the United States after a trip abroad until he had satisfied the Department of Justice that he was "fit." The article continues by briefly outlining Chaplin's career as an actor while in the United States and mentioned that they did not believe the Republic would be in danger "if the present administration lifted the ban that was imposed in 1952 and if yesterday's unforgotten little tramp were allowed to amble down the gangplank of a steamer or a plane in an American port."

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 8/6/62

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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UNITED STATES GOVERN

Memorandum

1 - Belmont

1 - Sullivan

1 - [REDACTED]

DATE: July 24, 1962

TO : MR. BELMONT *abw*

FROM : W. C. SULLIVAN *wcs*

SUBJECT: HONORABLE JAMES P. McGRANERY
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

On July 24, 1962, in accordance with the Director's instructions, public source material concerning Chaplin was furnished to Judge McGranery. He was most appreciative of the Director's assistance in this matter.

McGranery told the Liaison Agent that in discussing this case with an editorial writer of "The New York Times" the writer had alleged that McGranery as Attorney General had blocked Chaplin's return to the U. S. McGranery said this simply is not true; that he had insisted that Chaplin be subject to the same hearing procedures as anyone else and should not be given preferential treatment because of his wealth and notoriety. McGranery said there are many industrious, hard-working people seeking entry into the U.S. who could make more of a contribution than could Chaplin with his background.

ACTION:

For information.

✓ 5 [REDACTED] b7c 7

b7c (4) *hman*

cc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

REC- 32

EX-108

10 JUL 31 1962

AUG 2 1962

396

189

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/5/63

b1

FROM : Legat, Bern [REDACTED] (C)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-5-83

b1

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR.
[REDACTED]

The 9/6/63 issue of the English language newspaper "Weekly Tribune", published in Geneva, Switzerland, contained an item indicating CHAPLIN continues to reside at Manoir des Bains, Vevey, Switzerland, with his wife and children. (U)

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

- 3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
- 1 - Bern

b7c

[REDACTED] :mls
(4)

B

Let's try to get print
13-12-63

REC-54

100-127090-190

6 SEP 10 1963

SEP 10 11 27 AM '63

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-54

100-107090-170

Legal Attache, Bern [redacted] (C) b1

9/13/63

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. [redacted] b7c

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR. - SUMMARY

[redacted] (C)

B. EITHER 4-28-25 OR 6-28-25

GER. SWITZ

b1

[redacted] (X)(C)

Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr., was reportedly born either on 4/28/25 or 6/28/25 to the well-known comedian and film producer, Charles Spencer Chaplin, Sr., who has been residing in Switzerland for a number of years. Subject's mother was Lita Grey. Chaplin's birth date is probably 4/28/25 as his brother, Sidney Chaplin, was born 3/30/26 to Charles Spencer Chaplin, Sr., and Lita Grey. (U)

The only information concerning captioned individual in Bureau files of a pertinent nature is that Chaplin and his brother, according to an article in the 4/24/55 issue of the "Washington Post and Times - Herald," had produced a picture in Germany entitled "Columbus Discovered Krahwinkel" which was said to be violently anti-American. (U)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: 9-13-83

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COMM-FBI

SEP 13 1963

FBI
REC'D NY 1000

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

26 SEP 26 1963

[redacted] 23 1963

CONFIDENTIAL

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/20/63

FROM : Legal, Bern [redacted] - (c) b1

SUBJECT: CHANGED
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, SR.
[redacted] - (c)

b1

act 2 -
11-217

The title in this case is changed to indicate the true name of subject. (u)

ReBulet 9/13/63. (u)

From the contents of reBulet it is obvious that the article in the newspaper actually refers to the comedian and film producer CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, SR. (u)

[redacted] (c)

b1

- 3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
- 1 - Bern

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
 REASON FOR EXTENSION 3
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-20-83

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(4)
1cc + report Legal Bern via a-7
10-4-63
[redacted] /caw
b1

REC-11

100-127070-191

25 SEP 24 1963

EX-103

- A Check of Bureau Files reveals
- () No record re
 - () No pertinent data re
 - () No identifiable data re
 - (x) No additional data re Subject

Subject
10-4-63

OCT 8 1963

205

SEP 30 11 02 AM '63

Rabbit Check

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 21, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th NW
Washington, D:C.

Sirs:

I am researching the circumstances surrounding Charles (Charlie) Spenser Chaplin's decision to leave the United States, and the subsequent denial of reentry by the U.S. government.

I would appreciate correspondence relating to me any unclassified information concerning not only the role of the F.B.I. in this case, but also the Mann Act (White-slave-traffic Act of 1910) and Charlie Chaplin's paternity suit in California.

If your files contain nothing on any aspect mentioned, i would be grateful for an address to which to write to recieve such information.

Any additional information would also be appreciated. My address is given below.

Thank you

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

[Redacted block] b7c

[Redacted block] b7c

Eight
100-12709-1

REC-114

12-2
NOV 24 1964

11-2-79
[Redacted] b7c

W...
S...
[Handwritten signatures]

84 NOV 24 1964

November 27, 1964

REC-111 100-127090-192

NOV 27 1 11 PM '64
FBI
READING ROOM

b7c

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of November 21st has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance but trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy.

You may wish to direct an inquiry in this regard to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 119 D Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. 20536.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

b7c

MAILED 4
NOV 27 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent and [REDACTED] are not identifiable in Bufiles.

b7c

[REDACTED] kaf (3)
kaf

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

66 DEC 7 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/27/65

FROM : Legat, Buenos Aires

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - (c) & 1

SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - (c)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 125A JPK/EN
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-27-85

On 7/20/65 and during subsequent contacts in August, 1965
ROBERT E. ARDEN, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he is presently negotiating with a German publisher concerning a book he has written regarding the captioned individual. ARDEN said that he was previously associated with CHAPLIN several years ago in the production of one of the latter's pictures, and that as a result of this association CHAPLIN owes him \$17,500.00, which he refuses to pay. ARDEN said that the book he is planning to publish will disclose many details of CHAPLIN's private life, and that he is publishing it in Germany rather than the U. S. because of the libel laws prevailing in the U. S. would make its publication there unwise.

ARDEN stated that at one time he had cooperated with the Bureau in furnishing information concerning CHAPLIN. He said that he remains ready to furnish any additional information desired by the Bureau regarding CHAPLIN, although all pertinent data in his possession has already been made available.

It is noted that at the present time ARDEN is visiting in New York, but expects to return to Argentina, [REDACTED]

The Bureau is requested to advise whether or not it desires this office to attempt to obtain further data concerning this matter and whether or not ARDEN has, in fact, cooperated with the Bureau in the past.

- 3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
- 1 - Buenos Aires

[REDACTED] gmg
(4)



REC-13 100-127090-193

1 OCT 1 1965

EX-103

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBV CONTROL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Legat, Buenos Aires [redacted] - (C) b1

10/11/65

Director, FBI (100-127090) - 193

1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION 3
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-11-85

Reference is made to your letter dated 9/27/65, concerning Charles Chaplin.

For your information the subject who is the well-known comedian and film producer, has been residing in Switzerland for a number of years. He is a British subject and left the United States in 1952, and has been barred from re-entering this country. In view of this information, the Bureau deems it unnecessary to pursue this matter further and it will not be necessary for you to obtain further data concerning Chaplin from Robert E. Arden.

Bureau files contain several references to Arden and he apparently was a codefendant with Chaplin during the Chaplin-Joan Barry trial during the 1940's. Charges were later dismissed against Arden. There is no indication in the Bureau files regarding any cooperation by Arden with the Bureau regarding Chaplin.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

NOTE:

Arden has written a book regarding Chaplin and advised Legat he remains ready to furnish any additional information desired by the Bureau regarding Chaplin although all pertinent data in his possession has already been made available. Legat requested to be advised whether he should obtain further data regarding Chaplin from Arden and whether Arden has cooperated with the Bureau in the past.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____

spg/alt
(6) alt

MAILED 11
OCT 12 1965
COMM-FBI

19 OCT 12 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

57 OCT 19 1965

[Handwritten initials]

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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2

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

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

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

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

Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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For your information: _____

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FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 3/24/67

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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4

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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100-127090-NR 2/3/67; 2/3/67;
2/3/67; 3/8/67

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: [REDACTED]

b7c

and that Mr. Hoover has definitely been a credit to the United States and an individual who warrants the thanks and gratitude of every true American. He said he hopes Mr. Hoover lives for many, many years to come and will continue to serve as the head of the FBI for several more years.

b7c

[REDACTED] was thanked for his comments concerning Mr. Hoover.

Bufiles indicate [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

RECOMMENDATION:

For record purposes.

D

TEB [Signature] [Signature]
L. [Signature]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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For your information: _____

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FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 1/20/72

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 8 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD _____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

STATE 969

URGENT 3-8-71

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT BERN NO. 026

TRANSMITTED IN CODE -
PARAPHRASE IF DISSEMINATED

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, INFO CONCERNING.

AMBASSADOR DAVIS, BERN, ON MARCH FIVE LAST SENT CABLE TO U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL; DIRECTOR, USIA, AND UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE IRWIN, NOTING BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY MAY INVITE CHAPLIN TO NEW YORK MAY TWO NEXT FOR AWARD.

AMBASSADOR RECOMMENDED SWIFT WAIVING OF CHAPLIN'S INELIGIBILITY TO AVOID UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY FOR U. S. FOR INFO.

RECEIVED 9:34AM JTJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

REC-66 100-127090-196

SI-113

APR 14 1971

cc: *1118*
APR 22 1971

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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5

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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 3/4/71; 1/26/72;
2/4/72; 3/3/72

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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b7c

Jan. 26, 1972

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

Dear Sir;

I've read where Charlie Chaplin is to return to the United States to receive some type of award from the American motion picture industry.

This Communist bastard turned his back on this land of ours and took millions of dollars out of this country when he went to live in Switzerland.

He has still not answered for some of the crimes he committed while he was living in these United States.

As a red-blooded American, I want you to make every effort to keep this son-of-a-bitch out of our country.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours truly,

[Redacted signature]

[Redacted address]

b7c

EX-11

REC-4 100-137090-19

16 FEB 4 1972

ack' mmp
2-3-72
[Redacted]
b7c

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-117

February 3, 1972

REC-4/00-127090-197

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

*Jan
brc*

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of January 26th has been received and the concern prompting you to furnish me your views is understandable. Since your comments may be of interest to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, I am referring copies of your communication and my reply to him.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
FEB 3 1972
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles show prior cordial correspondence with [REDACTED] last outgoing dated 9-9-71. He has previously written concerning Dick Gregory and Angela Davis. Copies of the incoming and reply being sent to Immigration and Naturalization Service by form referral. (25-529087).

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Dalbey _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Ponder _____
- Mr. Bates _____
- Mr. Waikart _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

anna
[REDACTED]:amw (4)

57 FEB 10 1972

FBI
FEB 10 1972

19 V. [unclear]

Toto/H...
Jan 11/24
elt

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 3/8/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: LEGAT, BERN [REDACTED] - (c) b1

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN [REDACTED] - (c)

b1

NOT [REDACTED] b7c

ReBERcab 3/8/71. (U)

The Consular Section, Bern, has informed that CHAPLIN has been issued a visitor's visa for the U.S. He intends to leave Switzerland for the U.S. on 4/3/72. (U)

For information (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-8-92

EX-102

REC-6

100-127090-198

MAR 13 1972

- 3 - Bureau (1 - Foreign Liaison)
- 1 - Bern
- rah

b7c

NFT. NEW EFF. UNIT. SEC. [Handwritten signatures and initials]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sent _____ M Per _____

MAR 21 1972

XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 3/21 h2

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- E F T O
- CLEAR

~~SECRET~~

Date 3/8/78

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BOSTON [163-NEW] (C)

SUBJECT: UNSUBS; THEFT OF BODY OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN
FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3908 DRK/wel
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-8-98

5-19-80
DRK/wel

[REDACTED]

For information of the Bureau, [REDACTED] is a respectable businessman [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] whose last name was not given, is considered to be one of the strongest psychics in the area.

[REDACTED]

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9333 Haj/960
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (1)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/08

5-19-80 DRK/wel

REC-7

ST-103 [63-44511-2] (C) U

2-Bureau (Encs. 2)
1-Boston
1-Em
(3)

[REDACTED] (C) U

MAR 10 1978

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)

3/8/78
SECRET

MAY 3 1978

Approved: RFB/96 Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

March 8, 1978

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; THEFT OF
BODY OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN,
FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

On March 7, 1978, [redacted] telephonically contacted the FBI in Portland, Maine, and advised that he had been in contact with a psychic whose first name is [redacted] however, he would not reveal her last name because she did not desire any publicity in this matter. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had advised that she had envisioned the body of Charlie Chaplin in a basement of a home in Germany. She stated that the body was stolen by two men and one woman. She stated that one of the men was named Shloeman or Shloemann, however, she did not receive a very good vision of this person and could not describe him further. She stated that the second male involved was named Richter and his last name was either Hiemann or Hieburter, and this person is the one who is supposed to have masterminded the theft of the body. The third party, the female involved, is Gretchen, who is Richter's wife. [redacted] envisioned the address to be 2708 Bittenburg or Rittenburg, Düren, Germany. [redacted] also stated there would be no ransom demand made for the body, that the reason for the theft of the body has something to do with the war and something to do with hatred of Americans. She further stated that Richter was the type of person who would be suspect in this matter and stated the house involved is in the older section of town where the houses are close together and is surrounded by a fence. She stated that Chaplin's body is in the cellar of this residence.

h7c

3908 DRK/mel 5-19-80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [redacted] BY [redacted]

[63-44511-2] (S) U

[redacted] (S) U

3/8/79
CLASS. BY 2333/BAJ/ghw
REASON FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (3)
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/98

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DATE 5-19-80



1*
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (

DATE: 3/23/78

FROM : Legal Attache, Bonn

(c) b1
[Redacted] (RUO)

SUBJECT: UNSUBS; THEFT OF BODY
OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN
[Redacted] MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

b1
(c)

Reference: Bureau R/S, 3/13/78 and Boston LHM, 3/8/78.

Dissemination, as outlined below, was made on dates indicated.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF [Handwritten: CLASS, 6]
DATE [Handwritten: 3/20/78]

one copies of referenced LHM.

CLASS. & EXT.
REASON - FCIM
DATE OF 1
BY 3808 DRK/mel
5-19-80
3-23-98

Pertinent information from

3/9/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 Gaj/ghw
REASON - FCIM 4.2 (1)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 3/23/08

(9)

[Redacted]

[Redacted] (S)

REC-13
DE-71

163-44511- [Redacted]

IN 35

ST 100

20 APR 5 1978

3 - Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)

MAY 3 1978
[Handwritten: 5-19-80]

5-19-80
DRK/mel

[Handwritten signatures]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Bishop *BJ*

DATE: 9-25-67

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b7c REQUEST FOR BUREAU ASSISTANCE

b7c Captioned individual, [REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Bureau on Friday, September 22, 1967, and spoke with SA [REDACTED] of the Crime Research Section.

b7c [REDACTED] He stated that he was a foe of communism and that during one of his trips to Czechoslovakia he realized that Charlie Chaplin, the former Hollywood star who has been refused readmittance into the United States, is quite a hero overseas. [REDACTED] indicated that he had talked to Senator Dirkson's Office in Illinois and the American Security Council in Chicago concerning Chaplin. He stated that he definitely feels that legislation should be enacted to prohibit Chaplin's films from being shown in the United States or any publicity given to Chaplin in United States periodicals. He stated that Chaplin receives royalties from this type of publicity and uses these finances to further his subversive ideals. *AP*

b7c [REDACTED] indicated that he was contacting the Bureau in an effort to have the Bureau furnish information from its files concerning Chaplin to the Senate Internal Security Committee and to also strongly urge the Committee to recommend legislation concerning Chaplin.

b7c The confidential nature of the Bureau's files was explained to [REDACTED] and also the Bureau's long standing policy of not injecting itself into legislative matters. He indicated that he fully understood and would probably contact the Department of Justice along these lines.

b7c In closing, [REDACTED] requested that Mr. Hoover be advised that he, [REDACTED] has a most sincere admiration for Mr. Hoover.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

b7c [REDACTED] mac/jar (7)

100-127090-195

EX 101

REC-66

10 SEP 27 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI HQ 100-127090-182

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 7, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN
STORY CONCERNING IN
SATURDAY EVENING POST

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

b7c

For record purposes, while talking with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] December 28, 1957, on another matter, Wick learned that the Saturday Evening Post may publish a three-part story on Chaplin.

[REDACTED] said that Jimmy O'Donnell has recently been in Paris, has talked to Chaplin, his secretary and his 11 year old son. [REDACTED] said O'Donnell has written a story which the Saturday Evening Post may run in three parts.

[REDACTED] said it appears that Chaplin now feels quite repentant, wants to return to the United States, believes he never will be able to do so, he is dissatisfied abroad, etc. Chaplin's 11 year old son is somewhat of a prodigy, resents the treatment he is receiving, seems to have his "feet on the ground" and is also desirous of coming to America.

b7c

[REDACTED] said he was merely passing this on for our information.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont

[REDACTED] ejp
(4)

gm

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

100-127075-125

JAN 14 1958

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