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

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

PART 5 OF 5

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

FILE NUMBER: 31-68496

PART 3 OF 3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case

Originated At: LOS ANGELES

File No. 31-5301

Report Made At: LOS ANGELES

Date When Made: 5/4/44

Period for which made: 2/25-5/4/44

Report Made By: [Redacted]

EA
HB
RD
LCH

CHANGED

Character of Case:

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

VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Snyopsis of Facts: VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, AND CONSPIRACY

Federal Grand Jury, Los Angeles, Calif. on 2/10/44 returned 3 indictments charging CHAPLIN, et al, with violation U.S. Code, Title 18, Sections 51, 52 and 58, conspiracy in violation of civil liberties of JOAN BERRY. Subjects arraigned 2/21/44 and 5/9/44 is date set for arguments on demurrers and motions to quash which were filed 3/9/44. However, on 4/14/44 Federal Judge J.F.T.O'CONNOR sustained plea in bar filed by Subject Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN and dismissed him; exception allowed the Government. No appeal taken to date. These indictments based on activities of Subjects subsequent to arrest of BERRY 1/1/43 by Beverly Hills Police in the person of Subject CLAUDE R. MARPLE; the appearance of ROBERT ARDEN, admittedly acting for CHAPLIN, before Capt. W.W. WHITE of that Police Department to request Judge GRIFFIN to send BERRY out of State of Calif. On 1/2/43 BERRY sentenced by GRIFFIN to 90 days in jail, suspended on condition she leave Beverly Hills, Calif. and pay hotel bills. GRIFFIN had been advised

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Special Agent In Charge

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- 3 - Los Angeles

LA 31-5301

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

b7E

-P- b7C

REFERENCE: Reports of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated at Los Angeles, February 25 and April 13, 1944.

Agents then maintained contact with GERTRUDE SHANKLAND and she was advised to report any reoccurrences of such matters immediately. On the following Sunday night SHANKLAND got in touch with Agent [REDACTED] stating that MOLLIE REDELL did not answer the telephone at HOPPER's house and she was disturbed. SHANKLAND got in touch with HOPPER, who had gone to Whittier, Calif. over the week end, and it was concluded that perhaps REDELL had decided to stay with friends, as she had told SHANKLAND she might. It was suggested to SHANKLAND that if anything immediately warranted the attention of the police she should get in touch with the Beverly Hills Police Department. SHANKLAND said she discussed that with HOPPER but they didn't want to do anything like that. SHANKLAND was told if anything occurred during the night she should feel free to call the FBI office. *b7c*

b7c On the following morning, January 17, 1944, SHANKLAND called Agent [REDACTED] at the office about 11:00 A.M. to state that REDELL was back at HOPPER's home and said she had been there Sunday afternoon and evening and that the phone had not rung. HOPPER, however, had called her from the office this date, January 17th, and MOLLIE answered the phone. They were at a loss to explain why MOLLIE had not answered the previous day because it was not necessary that she should lie about not being there. However, they were satisfied that now everything was all right and expressed thanks for the Bureau's interest and assistance. SHANKLAND was requested to get in touch with this office should they hear from the foreign looking man.

b7c On the afternoon of January 17, 1944, HEDDA HOPPER called Agent [REDACTED] with reference to the telephone calls previously mentioned. She said that this morning MOLLIE had told her she got a telephone call in which a voice merely went "Ha ha ha ha" and then the phone was hung up. Just a few minutes before her call to the Bureau office at 3:30 P.M. on this date, Miss HOPPER said she too received a call at her office, at which time a voice did the same. She said it was impossible to determine whether it was a man's voice. However, HOPPER said she had been receiving such calls for years. She said sometimes an individual would call up and give her the "raspberry" and then hang up.

She said it didn't bother her nor was she frightened. She felt this particular call was a similar prank; however, she said if anything occurred at her house of a nature which was unusual, she would get in touch with the office in the morning. She inquired as to whether she should print in her column that she was being guarded by the FBI and she was told that this did not appear to be advisable.

A description of the foreign looking man who appeared at HOPPER's home is as follows:

Age	50
Height	5' 9"
Weight	170

31-68496-356

Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Extraction	French, Syrian
Clothing	Good, wore no hat

GERTRUDE SHANKLAND subsequently stated that she had talked the matter over with DEMA HARSHBARGER, HOPPER's business manager, who had personally made the call to Mr. CARR's office, and they were both of the opinion that MOLLIE RIDELL had just made up this story to frighten Miss HOPPER and perhaps to get her out of the house over the week end in order that she, MOLLIE, could use the house. SHANKLAND was particularly in accord with this theory in view of RIDELL's answers to SHANKLAND's questions about the telephone calls over the week end of January 17th.

In view of the non-specific nature of this complaint and inasmuch as there were no further reoccurrences, no further action was taken by this office in this regard.

CECIL DELEVAL HOLLAND

Home address 218 South Bedford Drive

Beverly Hills, California

Telephone: Crestview 5-7565

Business address - 314 Bank of America

Building, Beverly Hills, California

CECIL DELEVAL HOLLAND is a judge of the Justice of the Peace Court in Beverly Hills, California. He is a law partner of one BARRY M. WOODMANSE in offices at 314 Bank of America Building, Beverly Hills. HOLLAND was on the Federal Grand Jury in instant case on January 26, 1944.

On December 29, 1943 agents interviewed HOLLAND in his office. Agents had previously called HOLLAND at his home and arranged for the interview.

Although the interview was originally arranged for with Judge HOLLAND, at the time the Agents appeared in his office WOODMANSE was present and HOLLAND stated that WOODMANSE had had as much to do with the case as he had and requested that he be allowed to sit in at the interview. Agents stated this would be all right.

At the outset of the interview with Judge HOLLAND he appeared exceedingly nervous. His face was slightly flushed and his hands were trembling. It was explained to Judge HOLLAND that the Federal investigation was being conducted regarding the JOAN BERRY - CHARLES CHAPLIN affair and that possible violations of the White Slave Traffic Act and violation of civil

erties existed. It was further explained to Judge HOLLAND that the investigation was being conducted at the request of United States Attorney CHARLES CARR, who had desired that all persons who had any connection with the case be thoroughly interviewed.

HOLLAND's first statement was that he did not feel that he could give the Agents any information inasmuch as it would violate his lawyer-client relationship with JOAN BERRY and that it would be necessary for him to have BERRY's permission. It was then pointed out to Judge HOLLAND that there were certain events which transpired regarding this case, which occurred before he became BERRY's lawyer and that the Agents were also interested in these matters. HOLLAND then requested the Agents to advise him if he was being accused of being a part of the conspiracy because if he was, he felt that he would have to be very careful that he did not say anything which would incriminate him. Agents pointed out to Judge HOLLAND that he was not being accused in any sense of the word, that Mr. CARR had merely requested that he be interviewed and the facts as he knew them be ascertained, and after Mr. CARR had assembled all the facts from all the individuals involved in the case, he would then decide which persons would be witnesses and which would be subjects.

At this point WOOLMANSEE, who had been silent heretofore, pointed out to HOLLAND that it would probably be best to give the Agents all the information that was available and cooperate in every respect. However, WOOLMANSEE was also of the opinion that they should secure the permission of JOAN BERRY before giving a full account of their dealings with her.

Agents then got Miss BERRY on the phone, and she gave HOLLAND permission to make a full and complete statement.

HOLLAND stated that he first came into the case through MINNA WALLIS, who called on him in the earlier days of May, 1943, and told him that JOAN BERRY was in jail and that she wondered if he could get her out. He said that he had become acquainted with MINNA WALLIS at an earlier date when he had represented her in Beverly Hills in the matter of some traffic violations. HOLLAND said that he asked Miss WALLIS what the situation was, and she explained that JOAN BERRY had been arrested in Beverly Hills for violation of her probation on a vagrancy charge, that she was going to have a baby and that CHARLES CHAPLIN wanted to help her, get her out of jail and send her back to her mother in New York. She gave the impression that CHAPLIN and BERRY had been previously acquainted and that he was doing this as a favor to her. WALLIS inquired as to what HOLLAND's fee would be, and HOLLAND said \$500. MINNA WALLIS then called TIM BURST on the phone in HOLLAND'S office and told TIM what the case was. TIM said he would talk to CHAPLIN and call back on the phone. TIM called back shortly and said that he had talked to CHAPLIN and that he said that the price was all right and to go ahead and try to get her out of jail.

Judge HOLLAND stated that he went to the County Jail with MINNA WALLIS, where BERRY was incarcerated; that he interviewed BERRY and at this time she told him that she wouldn't tell who the father of the baby was, but that it wasn't CHARLES CHAPLIN. HOLLAND then stated he began his efforts to get her out of jail and first of all obtained a letter from the County Jail physician, which stated that BERRY was about four months pregnant. He then came out to see Judge GRIFFIN in Beverly Hills and personally told him that BERRY was pregnant and should be released from jail. HOLLAND recalled at this point BERRY told him that she had tried to tell Judge GRIFFIN that she was pregnant, but he wouldn't listen; also that she had called the police a few days prior to her arrest and told them that she was in violation of her probation, but they wouldn't come and arrest her, but that when CHARLES CHAPLIN called on the phone the police immediately came up and made the arrest. HOLLAND went on to say that Judge GRIFFIN agreed that the girl should not be incarcerated if she was pregnant and the next day he appeared in GRIFFIN's court and asked for a modification of BERRY's sentence. HOLLAND said that he first asked GRIFFIN to allow BERRY to complete her sentence in a sanitarium, but GRIFFIN was not in favor of this idea and stated that he would rather release her entirely.

At this point HOLLAND stated that he could not remember for sure whether he went over to see GRIFFIN personally after MINNA WALLIS had contacted him, or whether he called GRIFFIN on the telephone. However, he does recall getting in touch with Judge GRIFFIN after MINNA WALLIS had talked to him, and asking GRIFFIN what the nature of the charges was and also telling him that a client of his was interested in getting the girl out of jail and being sent back to her mother.

At the time Judge GRIFFIN released BERRY from jail one of the conditions in the release was that BERRY stay out of Beverly Hills with the exception of any trips into the city for the necessity of seeing her attorney.

A few days after BERRY's release, HOLLAND stated that he talked to Chief ANDERSON and asked ANDERSON to show him the police reports on the arrest of BERRY. ANDERSON refused to show HOLLAND the police records and said, "I'll only tell you the dates from my memory, but I won't show you the records. After all, we must protect our citizens of Beverly Hills and CHARLES CHAPLIN is a big man." HOLLAND stated that he remembers definitely that this is substantially what ANDERSON said, but HOLLAND also pointed out that he and Chief ANDERSON are not on very good terms and haven't been for some few years.

HOLLAND also recalled that GRIFFIN was somewhat angry with him that he, HOLLAND, hadn't made some type of a statement to the newspapers clearing GRIFFIN of any suspicion as to irregularities in the handling of the girl. HOLLAND pointed out that this was impossible for him to do because he didn't know the full details of the handling of the girl.

HOLLAND recalled that when he was in GRIFFIN'S court on the day that BERRY'S release was secured a call was transferred from his office to the courthouse from either MINNA WALLIS or TIM TRANT, HOLLAND was not sure which. The person that HOLLAND talked to told him that they had talked to LOYD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN'S attorney, and WRIGHT had advised them to "lay off" and this individual instructed HOLLAND to drop the case - to leave BERRY in jail and forget about it as the matter was "too hot." HOLLAND stated that he refused, stating that he didn't want any money and that he thought it was a dirty trick to play on BERRY. HOLLAND pointed out at this time that he never did receive the \$500 fee which MINNA WALLIS had agreed upon, but he did on a subsequent occasion talk to TIM TRANT on the phone about the \$500 fee and TIM told him that he had been talking to CHAPLIN and that CHAPLIN had okayed the payment.

Getting back to the chronological activities of JOAN BERRY, HOLLAND stated that a Dr. ██████████ of Beverly Hills examined BERRY after her release from jail and advised that she should be confined in a hospital. For about one day, however, BERRY had a room in a hotel in Beverly Hills, the name of which HOLLAND could not recall off hand. She was then taken to the Santa Monica Sanitarium where she stayed for about ten days or two weeks. During this time BERRY talked to her mother by long distance phone in New York. HOLLAND also said that while BERRY was in the sanitarium she told him that CHAPLIN was the father of the child, and that he remembered this very well because he had recalled that when he first interviewed her in the County Jail she had said that CHAPLIN was not the father of her child. After BERRY had said CHAPLIN was the father of the child, HOLLAND had her sign a brief statement dated May 18, 1943, to this effect. He allowed the agents to view the copy in his file. HOLLAND stated that he gave BERRY a copy of the statement, but that it is his understanding that HEDDA HOPPER stole it out of her purse later on.

HOLLAND also advised that about this time he discussed with JOAN the advisability of her obtaining another lawyer. He told her that if she wanted to get another one, she should feel perfectly free to do so, but she said, "No," and they decided to go ahead and file suit against CHAPLIN. HOLLAND said that he paid all of her bills at the Santa Monica Sanitarium and at the hotel in Beverly Hills. While in the sanitarium HOLLAND said that he recalled that HEDDA HOPPER came out to see BERRY.

BERRY'S mother finally arrived in town and again upon her arrival HOLLAND told both her and JOAN that if they wanted to get another lawyer, they could do so; that the only thing he wanted was to get back the money he had spent and if possible a fee later for his services. HOLLAND stated that he then got in touch with LOYD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN'S attorney, and told him that he intended to file suit unless WRIGHT wanted to talk settlement. WRIGHT said that he would discuss the settlement, and they went down to WRIGHT'S office. HOLLAND recalled that he first wanted a trust fund set up for the baby until it was twenty-one years of age; that they negotiated along these lines for about a week, with negative

Its. LOYD WRIGHT at first did not believe that BERRY was pregnant and re-
 ted that his doctor, a Dr. [REDACTED] examine BERRY. The examination was made
 [REDACTED] verified that he found a pregnancy of about five months. HOLLAND
 ed that he finally reached a settlement with CHAPLIN'S attorneys, but BERRY
 her mother refused to sign. After expending considerable time with BERRY
 her mother, it was obvious that they could never make up their minds what
 they wanted, so HOLLAND wrote a letter of resignation dated May 29, 1943 a copy
 which he also allowed the Agents to view. HOLLAND explained that in his
 opinion BERRY and her mother could never get it through their heads that
 actually they were not entitled to a large settlement themselves, that the only
 one who had any legal claim on CHAPLIN was the baby, and that this was for the
 support of the child and inheritance rights. BERRY and her mother apparently
 thought they should each get about \$75,000 and the baby also get \$75,000; that
 they were more interested in the cash than anything, and that in his, HOLLAND'S
 opinion if CHAPLIN'S lawyers had offered them a couple of thousand dollars he
 believes they would have been glad to settle and forget about it.

HOLLAND stated that as he remembers, BERRY'S mother finally
 went to a Catholic priest who recommended IRWIN. IRWIN finally came into the
 case and a \$5,000 fee was split up between HOLLAND, WOODMANSEE and IRWIN.

Looking back over the case, WOODMANSEE stated that at the time
 BERRY'S sentence was lifted she told him that she was not a vagrant at the
 time she was sentenced inasmuch as she was receiving \$25 a week and she later
 told WOODMANSEE that she was receiving this \$25 from CHAPLIN and also had an
 expensive fur coat.

HOLLAND stated that FLORABEL MUIR contacted him on several
 occasions and had once accused him of representing CHAPLIN'S interests because
 he had hidden BERRY out. HOLLAND explained that this was not the case at all,
 that he had merely tried to get the girl into seclusion because she was
 in a condition to be bothered by newspaper people and that never at any time
 did he represent CHAPLIN'S interests. He recalled that FLORABEL MUIR had talked
 to Judge GRIFFIN in his chambers for about three hours and had apparently been
 very outspoken to him, and he suggested that possibly FLORABEL MUIR obtained
 some information which might be of interest to the case.

With regard to the abortions performed on BERRY, HOLLAND stated
 that it was his recollection that she told him that she had had two abortions
 and that TIM DURANT had made the arrangements and that DURANT had also made her
 sign some sort of a paper saying that CHAPLIN was not responsible for the abor-
 tions, but that DURANT later took this paper away from her. HOLLAND also said
 that GRIFFIN had sent a letter to the Bar Association about HOLLAND'S practicing
 as a lawyer in GRIFFIN'S court when he was also a Justice of the Peace in Beverly
 Hills. HOLLAND mentioned that GRIFFIN had done the same thing in his court and
 that after this incident he had looked up the law on it and has ascertained that
 it was against the law for him to do it and therefore there was no reason for
 action to be taken by the Bar Association.

Interview with HOLLAND and WOODMANSEE was concluded with both these individuals apparently in a cooperative mood. They stated that if any tips came to their attention which they felt would be of interest to the investigation, they would be glad to get in touch with the Agents. They requested that Agents leave their names, which was done.

On January 24, 1944 Judge HOLLAND was again interviewed by Agents in the office of United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR. Mr. CARR was present at all times, and as a matter of fact, requested that Judge HOLLAND come down to his office.

At this time Judge HOLLAND stated substantially the same information as he had previously furnished the above agents when interviewed on December 29, 1943, at his office in Beverly Hills. However, Judge HOLLAND clarified certain points as follows.

He stated that on May 11, 1943, MINNA WALLIS came to his office and at that time told him that JOAN BERRY had been arrested by the Beverly Hills Police Department for violation of her probation on a vagrancy charge; that she was in a pregnant condition and that CHARLES CHAPLIN was acquainted with her and wanted to send her back to her mother in New York. MINNA WALLIS gave Judge HOLLAND the impression that CHAPLIN wanted to help the girl. They talked for some time as to what the fee would be and HOLLAND stated that his fee for handling Miss BERRY's case would be \$500. While in his office Miss WALLIS called TIM DURANT on the telephone and told him that the fee would be \$500. HOLLAND stated that he recalls that he also talked to TIM DURANT at this time regarding the fee and TIM told him that he would have to check with CHARLES CHAPLIN and see if the amount was all right. TIM apparently did check with CHAPLIN because he called MINNA WALLIS back on the telephone while she was still in HOLLAND's office and told her the fee of \$500 was all right with CHAPLIN. Miss WALLIS and Judge HOLLAND then drove to the County Jail where BERRY was incarcerated, in MINNA WALLIS' car and Judge HOLLAND interviewed Miss BERRY.

At this time JOAN told JUDGE HOLLAND that she was in a pregnant condition but she refused to tell him who the father of the baby was. However, she stated that it was not CHARLES CHAPLIN. HOLLAND then asked JOAN if she wanted him to represent her and she said yes. HOLLAND stated that at no time did he ever discuss his fee with JOAN BERRY and no mention was ever made of BERRY having a thousand dollars out of which she intended to pay Judge HOLLAND. HOLLAND stated definitely that as he recalls BERRY did not have any money at all. He pointed out that subsequent bills that were made in Miss BERRY's behalf while he represented her were all paid by him.

HOLLAND stated he then contacted the County Jail physician who gave him a letter to the effect that Miss BERRY was four or five months pregnant. Judge HOLLAND and MINNA WALLIS then left the County Jail together and drove

back to Judge HOLLAND's office in Beverly Hills in Miss WALLIS' car. They went to Judge HOLLAND's office and HOLLAND called Judge GRIFFIN on the telephone to find out what the case was about. At this time HOLLAND stated that he told Judge GRIFFIN that the girl was pregnant and that he had been contacted by a friend of hers and CHARLES CHAPLIN and that CHAPLIN was interested in helping the girl and wanted to send her back to her mother in New York. He also suggested to Judge GRIFFIN at this time that the girl be put into a sanitarium. According to HOLLAND judge GRIFFIN told him to come to his court the next day and make a formal request for modification of the girl's probation.

The next day HOLLAND went to Judge GRIFFIN's court and made a request for the modification of her probation on the basis of her pregnant condition. HOLLAND stated that at this time from the bench Judge GRIFFIN said to him, "I will modify her probation, but I am not going to send her out of the state." HOLLAND pointed out that this seemed to him to be a strange statement inasmuch as he had never asked that the girl be sent out of the state. Judge HOLLAND stated however that perhaps Judge GRIFFIN had construed his telephone conversation on the previous day as a request to send her out of the state inasmuch as he had mentioned that CHARLES CHAPLIN wanted to send her back to her mother in New York.

Judge GRIFFIN then modified the girl's probation so that she could be released from jail but still insisted that she stay out of Beverly Hills with the exception of any visits that she might make to Judge HOLLAND's office.

While in court that day HOLLAND states that he received a telephone call from TIM DURANT at which time TIM DURANT told him, "The girl is talking too much and I believe that you should withdraw from the case." HOLLAND stated that at this time he began to be a little suspicious and told DURANT that he was now representing the girl and that he intended to stay in the case and to help her all he could. He remembered that DURANT's statement had somewhat incensed him because he felt that the girl was not getting a fair deal. HOLLAND then stated that Miss BERRY was released from jail and that he took her to a Dr. [redacted] in Beverly Hills who examined Miss BERRY and advised that she should be confined to a hospital. The first day after her release however, HOLLAND stated that he took Miss BERRY to the Claremont Hotel in West Los Angeles and then the following day after Dr. [redacted] examination she was taken to the Santa Monica Hospital, 16th and Arizona Streets, Santa Monica, California. HOLLAND also pointed out that when Miss BERRY was released from jail she was in a very hysterical condition, was highly nervous and did not know whether she wanted to have the baby or not.

Shortly after she was confined to the hospital Miss BERRY told HOLLAND that CHAPLIN was the father of her child and HOLLAND at this time began the negotiations with CHAPLIN's lawyers, LOYD WRIGHT and FRANK C. DOHERTY. HOLLAND also had Miss BERRY sign a brief statement to the effect that CHAPLIN was the father of the child. This statement was dated May 18, 1943, and HOLLAND pointed out that he asked her to sign it inasmuch as he wanted to protect himself in the event the girl changed her story. Upon contacting LOYD WRIGHT,

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 WRIGHT told him that he desired to have one of CHAPLIN's doctors examine the girl in order to verify that she was pregnant inasmuch as it was possible that she might have a tumor. WRIGHT then sent out Dr. [redacted] to the Santa Monica hospital to examine the girl and Dr. [redacted] verified that the girl had a pregnancy of about five months. Efforts were then made to arrange some type of a settlement with LOYD WRIGHT and HOLLAND stated that they drew up a settlement which in his mind was substantially the same as the one the girl eventually signed. However, she refused to sign it and HOLLAND's explanation was that she did not like one of the phrases which stated that CHAPLIN emphatically denies that he is the father of the child. According to HOLLAND, BERRY thought she would be admitting that CHAPLIN was not the father. Efforts were then made to draw up a satisfactory settlement but BERRY and her mother had come out from New York and would not approve any of the arrangements that HOLLAND made so he wrote them a letter of resignation dated May 29, 1943, and dropped out of the case. Around the first of June Miss BERRY and her mother engaged the services of lawyer JACK IRWIN. Later IRWIN and HARRY M. WOODMANSEE, HOLLAND'S law partner, went into Judge GRIFFIN's court and asked for a dismissal of charges against Miss BERRY. Later on IRWIN went back by himself and the charges were finally dismissed. At the time HOLLAND was interviewed he did not have with him a copy of the first agreement he had asked BERRY to sign and stated that he would try to find a copy of this agreement when he returned to his office and would allow agents and Mr. CARR to see it.

HOLLAND also stated that shortly after Miss BERRY was released from jail he ran into Chief ANDERSON of the Beverly Hills Police Department and asked if he could see the police records on BERRY's case. ANDERSON at this time said he could not allow him to see the police records. He said that he would give them any of the dates wanted from memory. ANDERSON pointed out that CHARLES CHAPLIN was an important man in Beverly Hills and that they had to protect their citizens.

HOLLAND stated that he felt that he had done nothing wrong as far as his handling of the girl's case was concerned. He stated he had done nothing to violate her civil liberties and was of the opinion that DURANT and MINNA ALLIS, acting for CHAPLIN, had tried to use him to get rid of the girl.

HOLLAND also stated that he felt that GRIFFIN had some animosity toward him because he had represented the girl in GRIFFIN's court and was at the same time a Justice of the Peace himself in Beverly Hills. He said that Judge GRIFFIN wrote a letter to the Bar Association, asking that he be investigated for practising in GRIFFIN's court, but that nothing ever came of this, probably because he located some law which stated that it was not permissible for him to appear in another judge's court and that as soon as he found out about this law he immediately desisted.

At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. CARR asked Judge HOLLAND if he would like to appear before the Federal Grand Jury on the following morning. HOLLAND was at first rather reluctant to so appear, stating that he felt that he had had enough unfavorable publicity and that the public

might get the wrong impression of him. Mr. CARR pointed out that he was merely extending an invitation to the judge in order that he might have an opportunity to clear up any points that were still not clear in the minds of the Grand Jury. HOLLAND finally agreed to appear before the Grand Jury and stated that he would appear next Wednesday at 2:00 P.M. HOLLAND then asked Mr. CARR if he would make a statement to the newspapers that he, HOLLAND, was not involved in the conspiracy. Mr. CARR told him that it was not his policy to make such statements.

HOLLAND also said at one point during the interview that he thought he had grounds for a good libel suit against the Los Angeles Examiner. He said this newspaper had stated that he had actually assisted in getting the girl out of Los Angeles and he said that this was not the case at all. He stated that some newspaper reporters called him up and questioned him regarding his participation in the case and then construed his answers the way they pleased. He mentioned that he wished he had never talked to them at all.

MAX K. WATT (Deceased)
1149 South Bedford Street
Los Angeles, California
Telephone: CRestview 6-1978

On November 24, 1943 Agents interviewed MAX K. WATT as his home. WATT is the husband of LOUISE RUNSER, who is employed at the Chaplin Studios as a bookkeeper. It had been developed that he was the one who was hired by CHAPLIN as a night watchman on New Year's Eve to protect the CHAPLIN property. WATT is a man about 48 years of age, who according to reports, is suffering from some disease and is unable to work. EDWARD, CHAPLIN's butler, on one occasion, said that he was afflicted with asthma, but still that he was able to drink his beer.

WATT was out in front of his house mowing the lawn at the time the Agents approached him and during the course of the interview, which took about an hour and one half, it was observed that he appeared to be a bit intoxicated. His face was covered with red welts which appeared to be some kind of infection. On being told AGENTS' identity and the purpose of same, WATT expressed himself as very happy to cooperate. He said that he was an honorary deputy sheriff and that where fellow officers were concerned he would be glad to do all that he could. He was asked for information concerning the activities of JOAN BERRY in and around the CHAPLIN house when he was there. About half way through the interview he said he was unable to recall exact dates so he went to the telephone and called his wife, Miss RUNSER, who was at the Chaplin home. From his side of the conversation it appeared that his wife had asked him the reason for his questions concerning his presence at the CHAPLIN house on New Year's Eve. WATT told her, "never you mind, just tell me what I want to know." A little later he said that there were a couple of gentlemen who were asking him about the CHAPLIN-BERRY matter and that they wanted to take a "deposition." WATT executed the following signed statement, which is being forwarded to the United States Attorney:

"Los Angeles, California
11-24-43

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"I, MAX K. WATT, 1149 South Bedford Str., Los Angeles, Calif., Tel. CR-61976, make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice. It has been explained to me that I do not have to make a statement and I know that anything I say can be used in a court of law. No promises or threats have been made to induce this statement.

About 8 PM on Dec. 31, 1942 I went up to CHAPLIN's residence, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif., at his orders to act as a night watchman. I was given a description of JOAN BERRY by EDWARD, the head butler. I was told to keep her out of the house if she appeared.

I figure it was after midnight and therefore Jan. 1, 1943, when this girl walked into the kitchen where I was having a cup of coffee. This girl, who I now know was JOAN BERRY, said she wanted to see Mr. CHAPLIN. I told her to sit down in a chair and I started to call HARVEY, the chauffeur for CHAPLIN. He was at my sister-in-law's, MARY SECREST, she lives in an apartment in Beverly Hills.

While I was talking to HARVEY a taxi driver came to the door with a fur coat which belonged to BERRY. He said he didn't want the coat but rather the \$1.70 for BERRY's fare. I told him he could get it at the CHAPLIN Studios the next day.

HARVEY said he would come right up and he came in about 20 minutes. By that time JOAN BERRY got out of the house through a toilet window.

However, while she was in the house she started to get away and I told her to sit down or I would shoot her. I had my six shooter with me. She ran for the kitchen and opened a drawer where there was a 38 automatic. She grabbed it but I knocked it out of her hand.

Also before she got away she told me she was pregnant and that CHAPLIN was the father of her child. She was crying when she told me that.

HARVEY and I looked around for BERRY but couldn't find her. The next I heard was at about 3:20 A.M. Jan 1. 43 when the Beverly Hills Receiving Hospital called the CHAPLIN residence and I answered the phone. He said BERRY was in there and had tried to commit suicide. I told him to keep her there and we'd find out what should be done.

CHARLES CHAPLIN came home a little bit after that. I told him about her being up there and that she was in the Receiving Hospital. I also told him she said she was pregnant and had said that he was the father of her child. He threw his hands up and said he was absolutely innocent. I told him if he wasn't he'd better pay off right away. I feel he is innocent because with all his money he could squash it up if he wanted to.

When I talked to the Beverly Hills Receiving Hospital I didn't say anything about having her fur coat. Before dawn that morning a radio car from the Beverly Hills Police Department came up to CHAPLINS. I talked to him and told him what had happened.

The next morning, or rather that morning after I got home, I called BILL WHITE, Chief of Detectives, Beverly Hills P.D. and told him of holding BERRY at CHAPLINS and understanding he had her now. He said that they, meaning the Police Department, would take care of her.

The night of Jan. 1 '43, a radio car again came up to CHAPLINS. They were just cruising around. I remember they scared CHAPLIN when I turned the lights on their car.

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

Signed MAX K. WATT

Witnesses:

b7c
[redacted], Sp. Agt.
F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, Calif.

b7c
[redacted] Sp. Agt.
F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, Calif."

In addition, WATT said that it was his impression that EDWARD PLIN's butler, was in the house all the time that he was there, as was ANDREW, second man. It is noted that EDWARD came on about midnight and ANDREW around 3:00 p.m. He described BERRY as being a "hell-cat".

In conversation, WATT said he understood we had previously mentioned Captain BILL WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department. He was straight on this matter, it being pointed out to him that that questioning was conducted by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office. He said that he had gone to school with BILL WHITE and that WHITE's brother had told him that following the questioning on the part of the District Attorney's Office, WHITE

had not been able to eat for three days. WATT said that he would ask his wife for other dates when he had worked at CHAPLIN'S as a night watchman and advise this office.

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On January 13, 1944 WATT was subpoenaed before the Federal Grand Jury and at the request of United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed him in Mr. CARR's office. He had brought with him check stubs from the Chaplin Studios reflecting employment by CHAPLIN at his house as a watchman at \$12.00 per night. These stubs reflected that from November 10 to November 21, 1942, December 21, 1942 and May 15, 1943 he was so employed. However WATT explained that pay day at the Chaplin Studios is every Wednesday so that dates on those checks as set forth above would not mean he worked those days. Instead it would be some time during the week prior to the time of the check which would ordinarily be dated Wednesday. On the occasion of the interview with WATT Agents had previously interviewed his wife the same date and she explained his medical history which may account for WATT's inconsistency and difficulty in remembering facts. She said he had suffered with sinus trouble which developed while he was working down at the beach as a fishing boat captain. From a doctor friend of theirs they were referred to an X-ray technician who gave WATT some treatments in the course of which his face was severely burned. For weeks his face was swollen and after treatment it finally subsided but left him with the scars which he now has. She continued that the bones in his face are rotting away, that he suffers intense pain at times from sinus trouble which medicine does not alleviate. At times RUMSER said he is out of his mind.

With reference to the time he was up at CHAPLIN'S in May, 1942, WATT said that the chauffeur HARVEY HOLAHAN had called him and told him BERRY was on the loose again and that he should come up and guard the place. He said that BERRY did not appear.

With reference to the period November 10 to November 21, 1942, WATT said he understood that she had been up at the house breaking in the windows and on this date, November 10, 1942, he got there about noon. He recalled that he was sleepy and before the night was over thought he was going to die. He said that HOLAHAN had given him a description of BERRY. He recalled that later in the afternoon two women drove up and he scared "hell out of them", thinking one of them was BERRY. He went into great detail describing as to why he had his gun under his shirt in a shoulder holster and that he would have "shot it out with her" if necessary.

One night during the period in November he said BERRY did come there driving in her car, but that he turned the light on her and "she beat it". WATT was asked what instructions had been given him if BERRY should come and he said that the butler and the chauffeur had both told him that he was supposed to keep her out of the house. This occasion was in November, 1942.

He also recalled that CHAPLIN himself had talked to him on one occasion when CHAPLIN came to the pantry to get himself a cookie and a glass of milk before leaving. He mentioned that CHAPLIN was quite a whistler and CHAPLIN told him that if BERRY should come up there he should "put her in jail". WATT said he told CHAPLIN she had been there but had gone away. He then went into a description of how he had found that the pipe organ pipes had been broken and that he and the chauffeur figured she had climbed up over the pipe organ and got up into the attic and got away. He said he never found her on that occasion.

With reference to the time that WATT told Agents when previously interviewing him that he had told CHAPLIN he had better settle with the girl if he had done wrong, WATT was confused as to whether it occurred in November when she had been there or on the night of January 1, 1943. When pressed on this occasion he thought it was probably in November and not in January.

With reference to New Year's Eve, WATT said that after he called HOLAHAN the chauffeur and told him he had BERRY in the house he understands HOLAHAN checked with CHAPLIN before he came back up to the house and was to go ahead and call the police.

Both EDWARD the butler and HARVEY the chauffeur had told him BERRY was an expert pistol shot, saying that "she could roll a milk can down the driveway with a six shooter", and though WATT said that he had been instructed by CHAPLIN to call the police and have her arrested, WATT said that in his own mind he knew he would "shoot it out with her".

WATT told this story in all seriousness and Agents have not interviewed EDWARD or the chauffeur to determine whether they were "pulling his leg". However, BERRY was asked if she had ever developed any proficiency as a pistol shot and she said she had never even shot a gun.

In trying to reconstruct what went on the night of December 31, 1942, when BERRY was at the house WATT said that when he was talking to the Beverly Hills Police Department and was half through his conversation telling them she was there and for them to come up and get her, she jumped off the chair and ran into the pantry after a gun. He then said he called his wife LOIS BUESCHER and she told him where he could get hold of HARVEY HOLAHAN. He said he did call HOLAHAN telling him he had BERRY there and HARVEY said he would be right up.

WATT at this point in the interview went to lunch with his wife and EDWARD the butler, the Grand Jury having adjourned at noon. On his return the interview was continued and he recalled that the Receiving Hospital at Beverly Hills had called him about 3:30 a.m., January 1, 1943, and told him she had taken some pills and some iodine, but that she was going to live. WATT

said he told the hospital authorities, "lock her up and keep her". He said that he was asked what would happen then and WATT said he told them he would let them know in the morning. WATT was asked if he recalled having called Captain WHITE the following morning, January 1, 1943, after he left CHAPLIN's and had gone home, or if he remembered having called the police station and telling them about the having BERRY's fur coat at the house. He was not quite sure but he finally "sworn he did". Then he was more positive and remembered that HARVEY the chauffeur took BERRY's coat out of the kitchen and to his room over the garage where he said he was going to lock it up so that nothing would happen to it. It was his recollection that CHAPLIN got home that morning about 4:00 a.m. WATT was then detailed as to how he talked to CHAPLIN when he came down after his cookies and milk, telling him of BERRY being up there and how he told him if he had done anything to her he had better make a cash settlement, "before the sun rises in the morning". He also insisted that he had told CHAPLIN on this occasion that BERRY was pregnant.

WATT said when he left that morning after day break and that just as soon as he got home he had called Captain WHITE before he had breakfast and told him to "keep her in there - book her just as you want to - I don't know what the boss wants to do". It was WATT's recollection that immediately after that she was taken to some sanitarium.

It is to be noted that when WATT came out of the Grand Jury room he sat down in the chair next to EDWARD the butler and he immediately began telling him that he had been asked in the Grand Jury room who had given him instructions to have BERRY arrested. He said he told them these instructions had been given to him by EDWARD the butler and by HARVEY the chauffeur. Special Agent having been in the Grand Jury room at that time overheard WATT making these statements to EDWARD and when he got that far pointed out to him that his statements to the Grand Jury were to be kept confidential and besides at the time there were approximately eight reporters and photographers in the same room. He thanked agent for the suggestion and said he would abide by it.

On February 27, 1944 MAX WATT died. His death was brought to the attention of this office through newspaper publicity. Agent [redacted] had occasion to subsequently talk to WATT's wife, at which time he expressed his sympathy and at which time Mrs. WATT told him that WATT had died as a result of accumulations of poison in his system, brought on by his previously mentioned sinus trouble. She stated this caused his heart to give out.

brk

THOMAS H. INCE, JR.
101 Benedict Canyon
Los Angeles, California

On December 7, 1943 Agents interviewed Mr. INCE at his home, in the presence of his wife, at which time Mr. INCE furnished the following information:

Mr. INCE stated that he remembered JOAN BERRY as a girl who had taken an apartment at the Chateau Elysee Hotel in the spring of 1943. At that time Mr. INCE was the manager of the hotel, but he advised that in the last few weeks he has sold the Chateau Elysee and another party now owns it.

Referring to the BERRY matter, Mr. INCE stated that his assistant manager, Mrs. ALICE JOHNSON, checked Miss BERRY into her room. Mr. INCE at first could not recall the exact dates that Miss BERRY stayed at the hotel, but subsequently telephoned his business office and ascertained that she was registered at the hotel from April 20, 1943 to May 11, 1943. At the time she checked in, she seemed to be a perfectly normal girl, but INCE recalled that about three or four days after she checked in, Miss BERRY came down into the lobby and asked Mr. INCE if she could get a larger apartment, explaining that she expected to get a part in the movies and felt that she would need larger quarters. At this particular time she appeared very nervous and paced up and down in the lobby, wringing her hands, and told Mr. INCE that she was expecting an important telephone call, although she did not say from whom. Apparently the call never came through, but during the period that she waited, she made several phone calls herself.

During the last few days of Miss BERRY's registration at the hotel, she did not occupy her rooms at night and the next thing that Mr. INCE knew, he received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as ROBERT ARDEN. ARDEN asked Mr. INCE to go up to Miss BERRY's room and see if he could find anything that might be incriminating. Mr. INCE asked, "What do you mean by 'incriminating'?" and Mr. ARDEN replied, "Oh, a gun or something like that." ARDEN then explained that Miss BERRY had been arrested by the police on a vagrancy charge, and he further requested Mr. INCE to pack up her belongings so that she wouldn't run up any more bills. INCE asked ARDEN who was going to pay her bill, and ARDEN told him not to worry-- that her bill would be taken care of; but he did not say specifically who would pay it. At that time Miss BERRY owed an amount slightly over \$100; but according to Mr. INCE, although her bill had not been paid, she was still in the good graces of the hotel, and her room was available for her had she returned to occupy it. ARDEN also told INCE that in case he did find a gun or anything of an incriminating nature, to take it down to his office and hold it for him (ARDEN).

INCE advised that he and his bookkeeper, TED BRINK, went up to Miss BERRY's room and looked around but found nothing incriminating except a half bottle of rum, and Mr. INCE stated that he did not consider this incriminating. Later on, the housekeeper and a maid went up to Miss BERRY's room and packed her belongings and brought them down to the hotel baggage room.

Mr. ARDEN's call occurred on approximately May 8, 1943, and INCE explained the fact that Miss BERRY was charged until May 11, 1943, by stating that she was probably charged the extra days while the apartment was being cleaned inasmuch as she made no official checking out herself.

INCE also advised that immediately following ARDEN's telephone call, he called Lieutenant WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department, with whom he had been acquainted by virtue of previous residence in Beverly Hills. He asked WHITE what the trouble was and also about the possibility of collecting Miss BERRY's bill. WHITE told him that BERRY was booked on a vagrancy charge and that he shouldn't worry about his bill since it would probably be paid when the matter was finally cleared up; and WHITE stated that he thought the matter would be cleared up but did not elaborate on this remark.

During the conversation, INCE stated that his principal reaction to the whole incident regarding Miss BERRY was that it seemed peculiar to him that ARDEN and WHITE should go to any trouble for Miss BERRY since she was just a girl who apparently had no money and was trying to get into the movies. Mr. INCE surmised that there was possibly more behind their interest in Miss BERRY than just the desire to lend a helping hand to a girl in trouble. Later, when he saw the publicity about CHAPLIN, he felt that his deductions had been substantiated. In concluding this thought, INCE said that he believed that both ARDEN and WHITE were working together in trying to cover up something in connection with BERRY.

INCE stated, however, that while Miss BERRY resided at the hotel, she was a perfect lady at all times, and as far as he knows, there were no parties of any kind, and she lived quietly in her rooms. INCE did not know any acquaintances that BERRY might have made while she resided at the hotel; neither did he know of any visitors who called on her.

INCE stated that sometime after Miss BERRY had been arrested, two investigators, GROSSMAN and TOWER, from the District Attorney's Office, came out to see him and he gave them substantially the same information which he furnished to Agents.

Although INCE did not know any of BERRY's acquaintances around the hotel, he suggested that possibly ALAMO MASON, one of the clerks, might know of some of these individuals since MASON was the type of individual who was very inquisitive and made it a point to find out about any of the guests' activities in whom he was interested. He stated that MASON had mentioned to him that he knew a girl friend of BERRY who lived somewhere in the neighborhood who had made some mention of the CHAPLIN-BERRY affair to him (MASON). For the Agents' general information and future guidance in interviewing MASON, INCE explained that MASON was a "queer."

INCE advised that his firm is known as The Ince Investment Company, HI-0778, 5927 Franklin Avenue, and that his bookkeeper, TED BRINK, could make available any of the hotel records which might be of interest to the case. By this, he referred to records of any toll calls that Miss BERRY might have made.

The following signed statement was executed by INCE at the time he was interviewed on December 7, 1943, and same is being forwarded to the U.S. Attorney herewith.

"12/7/43
Los Angeles, Calif.

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I, THOMAS H. INCE, Jr., 3001 Benedict Canyon, Los Angeles, Calif. do hereby make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I give this statement freely and voluntarily. No threats, promises or duress of any kind were used to obtain it and I am aware that it may be used in a court of law

In April, 1943 I was manager of the Chateau Elysee Apartments, 5930 Franklin; Los Angeles, Calif. As I recall it was in the latter part of this month, about April 20th that Miss JOAN BERRY rented an apartment at the Chateau Elysee. I am not sure of the exact dates of her stay at the apartment but my hotel records will show these dates. My assistant manager Mrs. ALICE JOHNSON, checked her in. I recall that about three or four days after she checked in that she came down in the lobby and asked me if she could get a larger apartment. She was extremely nervous at the time and paced up and down wringing her hands while she waited for a telephone call. I told her there were no larger apartments available at the moment but I would let her know if one came up. She explained that she wanted a larger apartment because she was getting a part in the movies.

As I recall she stayed about eighteen days. The last few days of this period she had not been in her apartment and one day early in May, 1943, I would judge May 8th or 9th, I got a call from a man who introduced himself over the phone as ROBERT ARDEN. ARDEN asked me to go up to Miss BERRY's room and see if I could find anything incriminating. I asked him what he meant by "anything incriminating." He said "oh, a gun or something like that." To the best of my knowledge this was the approximate conversation. ARDEN also asked me to go up to Miss BERRY's room and pack her belongings so that she wouldn't run up any more bills. He said she had been arrested by the Beverly Hills Police Department on an old vagrancy charge. He also told me not to worry about her bill, that it would be taken care of. I went up to Miss BERRY's room with my bookkeeper, TED PRINK. We found nothing unusual except a half bottle of rum. Later the housekeeper and maid packed her things and they were put in the baggage room. I charged her rent until May 11, 1943 in order to clean the apartment, and this terminated her stay as far as the apartment records were concerned.

Right after ARDEN called I phoned Lt. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department to find out what the charge against Miss BERRY was and also to see if anything could be done about her bill. WHITE said she was booked on a vagrancy charge and for me not to worry about the bill as he thought it would be paid when the matter was cleared up.

While at the hotel Miss BERRY conducted herself as a lady and although her bill was delinquent she was still in the good graces of the hotel and her room would have been available to her if she had returned to it.

I have read the above statement, consisting of two pages and a portion of a third page in handwriting and everything contained therein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Below is my signature. "

/s/ THOMAS H. INCE

December 7, 1943

LA 31-5301

MINNA WALLIS
618 North Crescent Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone: CRestview 11727

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On December 4, 1943 Special Agent [REDACTED] telephonically called MINNA WALLIS at her home and requested an interview with her. She advised that she would go to the FBI office. Before her arrival, however, her attorney, HERBERT [REDACTED] telephonically called Agent [REDACTED] and advised that Miss WALLIS had called and that she was coming down to the office on that date. FRESTON stated that he would like to talk to her upon her arrival and he was told that she would be down around 12:00 noon. Miss WALLIS appeared at the office at approximately 12 o'clock noon on December 4, 1943 and while she was in the office her attorney, FRESTON, called her and she said that he told her to give the Agents any information that they desired.

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Miss WALLIS was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at which time Special Agent [REDACTED] was present in the room and took shorthand notes on the interview.

Miss WALLIS started out by telling the agents that she met JOAN BERRY about May or June, 1941 through CHARLES CHAPLIN. She said "She is the sort of person you immediately feel sorry for. She plays on your sympathy." WALLIS went on to say that one night in May or June, 1941 she and some friends went to a movie with CHAPLIN and CHAPLIN was accompanied by JOAN BERRY. She said that she remember CHAPLIN saying that he was going to use BERRY in a show and that he intended to make a "Star" of her and wanted to know if WALLIS would handle her. She remembered that several months after she met BERRY she recalled that BERRY had some books and

appeared to be studying very hard. She said she did not know what CHAPLIN'S relationship with BERRY was but that she thought that he was sincere in trying to make a star of her. WALLIS said that she saw CHAPLIN and BERRY rather frequently that they were at her house on one or two occasions and once in a while she would go to a movie with them. WALLIS said her agency had nothing to do with CHAPLIN meeting BERRY and she did not recall any conversations with CHAPLIN, TIM DURANT or BERRY with respect to BERRY and CHAPLIN not getting along together. She said that JOHN appeared to be very fond of CHAPLIN. WALLIS further recalled that TIM DURANT told her something about JOHN coming to Los Angeles with a letter from somebody in Mexico. She said that she thought that DURANT sent BERRY over to the studio to meet CHAPLIN.

Some time in 1942 WALLIS recalled that she met JOHN BERRY and she said: "I ran into her one morning as she came out of the bank, the Security Bank on Santa Monica. She was always sort of wild looking. She was surprised to see me. She said 'I am in a terrible hurry. I am leaving for Tulsa, Oklahoma. I am going up there to be married.' I said 'Wonderful! Whom are you going to marry?' She said DICK somebody, the oil man's lawyer. He was supposed to be PAUL GETTY'S lawyer. If she mentioned his name it went in my mind and out again. She might have mentioned PAUL GETTY'S lawyer." WALLIS said that she did not ask her what had happened between CHAPLIN and herself. She placed this date of her meeting BERRY around Thanksgiving, 1942.

WALLIS stated that she knew CHAPLIN had been in New York and she said she thought TIM DURANT was with him. She was asked if TIM ever mentioned anything to her about BERRY being in New York at the same time and WALLIS replied: "No - he might have mentioned it but I paid no attention because I did not care. The whole thing about the girl is so unimportant in my life that I don't remember distinctly what happened to her. Even after she was in the hospital she used to call me in the middle of the night and I had to hang up the telephone on her." She is a mad woman, really she is. I think she is a little cracked." WALLIS said that she had known DURANT for about four years and that he was a very good friend of CHAPLIN'S. WALLIS said that she was not acquainted with KATHERINE DUNHAM but thought that TIM knew both DUNHAM and her husband. She said she thought DUNHAM was married to a white man.

WALLIS stated further that she did not remember any details of BERRY'S previous arrests. She said she knew very little about them except that she just had later heard that she had been arrested. She said that all she could remember was the last time BERRY was arrested in violation of her probation in May, 1943. She said she knew nothing about the rest until after BERRY was in jail. She said "I heard it after she was arrested and I heard from HEDDA HOPPER and she told me about it." WALLIS was unable to remember the date that she talked with HEDDA HOPPER. WALLIS was asked if TIM DURANT told her what happened the night that BERRY was arrested. WALLIS replied "No, she (BERRY) told me. She said she went up to see CHAPLIN and was arrested. That they had her arrested for something or

older and she said "You know what that means - yes, vagrancy." I said "No". She asked me how I knew she was in jail and I said HEDDA HOPPER told me about it. She said she had gone up to see him and they had her arrested. That was how I found out about it. WALLIS said that she went down to the jail the day following her talk with HEDDA HOPPER. She was asked if she told TIM DURANT that she was going. She said that she called him and TIM told her not to go down to the jail. She said that she did not ask TIM to go with her. WALLIS was asked if TIM DURANT called her prior to the time that HEDDA talked to her about JOAN BERRY. She said she thought that it was after she talked to HEDDA HOPPER and that she thought that TIM stopped by the evening after. WALLIS said that she told TIM that the reason she was going down to see JOAN was because she was sorry for her. TIM said "Don't go if you think you are doing it to help CHAPLIN." WALLIS was asked how TIM got along with JOAN BERRY and she replied "He felt sorry for her all right I guess. She was like a little stray alley cat. Everybody felt sorry for her." WALLIS added at this point that she talked to TIM before she went down to the jail because she had no intention of going down before she saw him. She said TIM apparently knew that she was in jail but he didn't tell her how he found out that BERRY was there. WALLIS said that before she went down to the jail she called the Beverly Hills Jail and they told her that BERRY was in the County Jail. She could not remember who she talked to at the Beverly Hills Police Department. Then WALLIS said she talked to BLANEY MATTHEWS, head of Plant Protection at Warner Brothers Studios. Her purpose in calling MATTHEWS was to see if he knew someone who would get her into the jail. MATTHEWS told her just to go down to the jail and she could get in. WALLIS again stated "Nothing prompted me to go down except to see if I could help the girl who was in trouble. I just felt sorry for her. She had nobody here." WALLIS said that she went up to the jail and asked to see JOAN BERRY and that someone brought her out. She was asked if there were any reporters there and she replied that apparently there were but that she did not know it.

WALLIS stated "I came up the first time alone and she said 'Did CHAPLIN send you?' I said no, I came down to help her. She said that was wonderful and that the only thing I could do would be to bring her food. I knew I could not get her out. She said 'They got FRANCES FARMER in a sanitarium'. I went down and talked to the matron and she said 'there is only one person who can help you - that is Judge HOLLAND'. So I went in to see JOAN and said 'I am going down to see this Judge.' She was asked if she told BERRY that anybody else sent her down and replied "No, she asked me did CHARLIE send me down. I said no, I came down to help her. I went all the way back to Beverly Hills to see Judge HOLLAND. He said Judge GRIFFIN must have handled the case. He looked up the records and said yes. We went back down to the jail again and I said 'This is the Judge'. He said 'Do you want me to help you?' and she said 'Yes'. He said 'This costs money' and she said she had some money she got from PAUL GETTY'S lawyer. Then he said 'All right, I will do what I can for you' then he came downstairs." WALLIS said that she did not see Judge HOLLAND again after that night. She also said that she did not retain him for JOAN BERRY and that she did not pay HOLLAND for helping BERRY. WALLIS stated that she once gave Judge HOLLAND \$50 about four years ago for handling

a speeding case for her. WALLIS also told Agents that the first time she went down to the jail to see BERRY she went alone.

WALLIS went on to say that she returned with Judge HOLLAND to his office. She said that she remembered him making a call but she doesn't know to whom he spoke and she said she did not know whether HOLLAND called Judge GRIFFIN at that time. However, she recalled that after the call HOLLAND told her that it was Judge GRIFFIN who handled the case. WALLIS further advised that BERRY told her she was pregnant but she didn't tell her who the father was. However, in front of Judge HOLLAND, WALLIS said, when he asked her who the father was she said CHAPLIN was not. WALLIS was asked if there was any conversation between her (WALLIS) and JOAN BERRY or between her (WALLIS) and the Judge about JOAN'S leaving the state of California or leaving the city if HOLLAND could get her in a sanitarium. WALLIS said no, that the only thing BERRY was interested in was getting in a sanitarium. She said that she was in jail with 17 girls and they were saying terrible things to her.

At this point WALLIS said that she couldn't remember whether she called the Beverly Hills Jail before going down or whether she called BLANEY MATTHEWS and asked if he could get her in the Beverly Hills Jail. She said that he might have made this call to the Beverly Hills Jail and then told her that BERRY was in jail downtown. WALLIS said that she knew nothing about the abortions that were performed on JOAN BERRY and BERRY never discussed them with her. WALLIS was also asked if she knew anything about ARDEN'S part in instant matter and she replied: "Oh, it's a terrible man! I only knew him slightly - I know nothing about him. I just don't like that man." She said that she didn't think TIM DURANT cared particularly about ARDEN.

It was noted that WALLIS was extremely nervous during the course of the interview and complained that ever since the Agents first contacted her that her stomach ulcers had been bothering her and she commented several times that they were particularly bad during the interview. WALLIS was rather incoherent during the interview and could not remember specific dates and sometimes appeared to be evasive in her answers.

For possible future reference, mention is made here of the fact that after MINNA WALLIS left the Bureau office and returned to her home she telephonically contacted the writer and stated she wanted to tell him how much she appreciated the courteous manner in which she had been treated by Agents and to express her thanks. Agent had had previous contact with MINNA WALLIS, she having been referred to this office and to the writer at which time she furnished some information concerning a matter of interest to the national security of this country.

b7c [redacted] At that time Miss WALLIS also requested that the next time Agent was in Beverly Hills he give her a ring and stop by the house. She indicated that she had something which might come in handy during the Christmas Season. The

Writer thanked her for her offer and made no commitment. A few days before Christmas MINNA WALLIS again called the writer and suggested Agent stop by as she had several bottles of Christmas "cheer" which she said at that time were "hard to get". She was given the same kind of an answer. Agent has at no time had any contact with her. In this connection from various reports it is known that WALLIS is one who is always making offers to people from whom she later hopes to curry favors.

Again on January 6, 1944, MINNA WALLIS called Agent at the Bureau office and said that she had been making plans to go to New York City and she wondered if it would be proper to leave at that time. It is noted that newspaper stories in Los Angeles had just broken reflecting that the Federal Government was investigating CHAPLIN, et al. She told Agent at that time that she would be at the Hampshire House in New York and that if her presence was desired here she could be reached there. She also expressed amazement at a statement which had been given to the papers by Justice of the Peace CECIL D. HOLLAND. It is to be noted that HOLLAND had told the newspapers that he had been hired by the CHAPLIN interests when he represented JOAN BERRY in May of 1943. MINNA WALLIS at that time said of course what HOLLAND had told them was not true and she thought it would bear looking into. As to whether or not she should go to New York, the writer told her that he would get in touch with United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR and contact her. This was done, Mr. CARR advising Agent to tell her that if she cared to go to New York it was perfectly proper and all right; that the matter of whether CHAPLIN would be indicted and who would be indicted along with him was something which would be up to the Grand Jury. Further, that if, under the circumstances she thought she should leave the city, that was entirely up to her. Mr. CARR also suggested that in the event Miss WALLIS cared to, she could get in touch with him. The above facts were then related to Miss WALLIS and she indicated that she was going to call Mr. CARR.

United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR having advised Agents that MINNA WALLIS would be in his office with her attorney, RAY FILES of the firm of FRESTON and FILES on January 25, 1944, Agents were present at approximately three o'clock when she appeared. Mr. CARR said that FILES had called him earlier in the day, stating that Miss WALLIS wanted to leave town and desired to talk with him before she left.

The Government's position in this case was explained by United States Attorney CARR to Miss WALLIS and her attorney, Mr. FILES, and early in the interview MINNA WALLIS made the statement she had made up her mind that she was going to have to protect only herself and that was the reason she wanted to talk the matter over with Mr. CARR. Again, just before she left, WALLIS mentioned she had been talking with JOE SCHEWCK and he had told her it was up to her to tell the truth because after all she must protect herself.

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MINNA WALLIS went over her story as has been set forth and again disclaimed in any manner acting in behalf of CHAPLIN or DURANT. During part of the interview in Mr. CARR'S offices Agents talked with MINNA WALLIS alone. In General conversation the writer asked her if on the first day she went down to the County Jail to see JOAN BERRY in May, 1943, she went alone. She replied that, "Yes, she had." This question was asked her inasmuch as it had just been recently learned that CECIL COAN, who was DURANT'S secretary at that time at United Artists Studio, had accompanied her, he having been requested to do so by DURANT.

At the conclusion of the interview with Miss WALLIS by United States Attorney CARR, she was told by him that it was possible that she might be called before the Federal Grand Jury either the following day or a week from then. Miss WALLIS told Mr. CARR that she had hoped that by personally talking the matter over with him she would not have to go before the Grand Jury. At this point Mr. FILES spoke up and said he had advised her that she must tell the truth and pointed out to her that if she was subpoenaed before the Grand Jury and perjured herself, she would be subject to Federal prosecution for that crime. She stated she understood that fact.

The matter of her appearance before the Grand Jury was left open, Mr. CARR suggesting that Miss WALLIS and her attorney talk the matter over and if they decided that she would like to appear to get in touch with him. Miss WALLIS did appear before the Grand Jury on February 2, 1944.

INTERVIEW WITH MINNA WALLIS BY LOS ANGELES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, June 5, 1943:

On June 5, 1943 MINNA WALLIS was interviewed at her home at 618 North Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, California by investigators HERBERT GROSSMAN and PHILIP T. TOWERS. Present at this time were Mr. HERBERT FRESTON, attorney and Miss WALLIS and LORNA ADAMS, stenographer with the District Attorney's office, who reported the interview. At this time WALLIS stated that after she had been introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN to BERRY she saw BERRY occasionally over a period of time. While WALLIS said that she knew CHAPLIN was working on a play but that he didn't make a point of telling her about it, she said that CHAPLIN thought BERRY would be very good for this play "Shadow and Substance". She said CHAPLIN told her: "MINNA, I have this girl to do a picture. I think she will be good - I would like to have you handle it". At this point WALLIS said "The girl, by being a nut and letting her emotions run away with her.". However, she did not finish this statement. WALLIS told the District Attorney's investigators about November of 1942 she met BERRY and BERRY told her at that time that she was leaving Los Angeles to go to Tulsa, Oklahoma to marry PAUL GETTY'S lawyer. She said BERRY did not mention the name of this man. WALLIS went on to say that the next time she saw BERRY was in the County Jail and she recalled that she said to BERRY: "I thought you were going to Tulsa to be married?" WALLIS had her memory refreshed as to dates and she stated that on the night preceding May 9th, she called HEDDA HOPPER and that during that conversation the subject of JOAN BERRY came up and she could not remember whether she asked HOPPER about BERRY or whether HOPPER told her that BERRY was in jail. However, WALLIS said that she learned that JOAN BERRY had been sentenced to jail in the Beverly Hills Jail; that she was pregnant and that since she had known the girl for a period of several years she wanted to see if she could do something for her. The following morning, WALLIS asked a friend to call the Beverly Hills City Jail and this friend told her that BERRY was no longer there but in the County Jail in the Hall of Justice. WALLIS was asked: "And that morning, on the morning of May 9th, you yourself proceeded to the Los Angeles County Jail?" WALLIS replied: "Right". She said she then went upstairs and saw JOAN.

At this point in the interview WALLIS was asked if she went to the County Jail at the request of any other person and also if CHAPLIN asked her to go. She replied: "I hadn't seen CHAPLIN for a month before this happened." WALLIS was asked if DURANT asked her to go to the jail and she replied: "No." WALLIS under further questioning stated that when she met BERRY at the jail she had a conversation with her and that she first noticed that BERRY looked very badly. WALLIS

said that she felt a great deal of pity for BERRY. WALLIS said that she asked BERRY what had happened and BERRY said that she had been arrested for vagrancy. She asked BERRY what this meant. She said that BERRY told her what this meant out that she didn't pay very much attention. WALLIS went on that BERRY cried and asked if she could do anything to help her get in a sanitarium and BERRY expressed a willingness to serve her term in a sanitarium if only she could get out of the cell. WALLIS said that she told BERRY that going into a sanitarium would cost money and asked her if she had any money. She said that BERRY told her that she got \$1000 from PAUL GETTY'S lawyer.

WALLIS further stated that she told BERRY she didn't know whether she could get her in a sanitarium or not but said that she would see if there was anything she could do about it. WALLIS advised that she then asked the matron if there was anything that could be done. The matron said that the only thing to do was to get in touch with the Judge who sentenced her and then the matron said that this Judge was Judge HOLLAND in Beverly Hills. WALLIS then left the County Jail and went to talk to HOLLAND in his office. According to WALLIS, HOLLAND told her that he didn't sentence her and that it must have been Judge GRIFFIN but HOLLAND said that he would see what he could do about it. WALLIS then asked HOLLAND to do what he could and later that day she and Judge HOLLAND went down to the County Jail together to see JOAN BERRY. At this time they discussed the possibility of having her removed to a sanitarium. WALLIS said that in this regard BERRY pleaded and cried and begged to take her out of the jail saying that she could not spend another night in that cell. WALLIS said that HOLLAND asked BERRY in her presence if she was willing to have him represent her and she said yes. WALLIS said that she could not remember any discussion at this time about fees but said that it's possible that was talked about.

WALLIS continued that she and Judge HOLLAND left the jail together and that on the way back she smashed her Cadillac. She said that on the way home she read in the newspapers about the BERRY arrest and this upset her so much that she decided she wasn't going to have anything more to do with the JOAN BERRY case and she said that since that time she hadn't done any more about it and hadn't talked to Judge HOLLAND although she admitted talking to several other people about the case.

WALLIS was asked if at the time she first arrived at the jail if she said to BERRY: "JOAN, you know Mr. CHAPLIN is not the father of the child". WALLIS replied: "I did not". WALLIS further denied that she even discussed who the father of the child was. WALLIS further denied that she told BERRY or anyone else at the County Jail that Miss HOPPER had sent her (WALLIS) to see BERRY. WALLIS also denied that at the time of the second visit to the jail with Judge HOLLAND that she told BERRY: "Now you have allowed yourself to be interviewed by the newspaper men and had your picture taken and now you have gone and done it". WALLIS also stated that at no time was she acting in behalf of CHAPLIN or any other person and she stated that she didn't act for anyone except herself.

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WALLIS said when asked if she was part of a conspiracy to spirit Miss BERRY away and hide her from her friends: "Never, I was even foolish enough - I will show you what a sap I was - it was on the tip of my tongue to say to her: 'If I can't get you into a sanitarium maybe I can get you into my house!'"

At the conclusion of the interview WALLIS again denied that she ever had any conversation with BERRY as to who was the father of her child.

PAUL GETTY

Los Angeles Business Address, 3902 West Sixth Street

Business telephone - FEderal 2466

Residence address, 270 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, Calif.

Residence telephone - Santa Monica 4-2216

Tulsa, Oklahoma Business Address, Spartan Aircraft Co.

Tulsa Residence Address, 2701 South Victory, Tulsa, Okla.

GETTY is an Oklahoma multi-millionaire who has known victim BERRY since about October, 1940.

On November 22, 1943 it being known that GETTY was in Los Angeles, he was telephonically contacted at his office and requested to come to the Bureau office where he was interviewed by agents. During the interview, Special Agent [REDACTED] took shorthand notes of the interview, which notes are being retained in the files of the Los Angeles office.

GETTY advised that he met BERRY in about October of 1940. At that time she was living in the same house in Los Angeles with one ANN BALDWIN, an acquaintance of GETTY'S who introduced BERRY to him. He said that she seemed to be a very decent sort of girl and recalled that she was paying \$6.00 a week for a room and was trying to get into pictures. GETTY said that he took a liking to her and that he took her out several times for dinner and to movies and shows. He said that BERRY impressed him as a girl who was trying to get ahead but seemed to be economical and was not extravagant. He was impressed with her and said that he wanted to help her. GETTY further advised that she did not ask him for any money at first but after she had known him for a month or two she said that she was hard up for money and he gave her approximately \$20 or \$30. GETTY also recalled that at this time she was trying to get a job but as far as he knew she did not get one. GETTY went on to say that he left Los Angeles about the middle of November, 1940 and went to Mexico and that he did not hear anything from her until about Christmas of that year when he got a cable from her which said in effect: "Desperate. Need \$200. Would you please send it to me". It was GETTY'S recollection that this cable came from New York City and he said that he got in touch with his office, the Getty Corporation, located at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, and requested that they find out what it was all about and to give her the money if it seemed worthwhile. GETTY said that a Mr. KRUG, his New Jersey representative, gave her the money and that two or three days later she turned up in Mexico City. GETTY said "I don't know what the emergency was but she said she was lonesome in New York and she professed to have admiration and affection for me but I told her that I was happily married and I had no other intention but I was glad to have met her and glad to go out with her but nothing serious." GETTY said that she stopped at the Ritz Hotel in Mexico City and that upon her arrival he told her that there was nothing for her to do there in Mexico and requested that she go back. She agreed to go back but stayed about five or six days. He recalled that

while she was there she made a trip to Acapulco and was of the opinion that she went down there with some girl friends. BERRY then returned to either New York or Los Angeles. He said that he didn't recall that he heard anything more from her for some time but he did say that he agreed to give her \$150 a month until she was able to get a job in motion pictures. This started about the end of December, 1940. In January, GETTY said, he didn't recall whether he heard from her but was giving her \$150 per month at this time. Early in February she suddenly appeared in Mexico City again. She told GETTY that she had borrowed the money from a friend, one VIC DALTON, in Los Angeles. This time she stayed about ten days or two weeks and he again persuaded her to go back and again GETTY could not recall whether she went back to New York or Los Angeles. He said that he was somewhat put out because of her coming to Mexico again and admitted being a little apprehensive because he was a married man. At this point he mentioned that BERRY was a girl who seemed to him to do things that one would not expect the average girl to do. GETTY continued to pay her \$150 a month and himself came back from Mexico towards the end of March, 1941. GETTY was of the opinion that she had met Miss HILDA KRUGER, a movie actress, through Mrs. LEONA DALTON and stated that the next time he heard from BERRY was about May of 1941 when she told him that she wanted to buy an automobile. Meanwhile she had met CHAPLIN.

GETTY was asked if he recalled asking A. C. BLUMENTHAL in Mexico City to give BERRY a letter of introduction to DURANT. GETTY said that she had met BLUMENTHAL herself in Mexico City and that she apparently had asked BLUMENTHAL for this letter of introduction. GETTY said that he was sure that he did not ask BLUMENTHAL for the letter.

Continuing, GETTY said that in May of 1941 after she met CHAPLIN, she came to him and wanted to borrow some money for an automobile and he said that he lent her about \$600 to make a down payment on the car. He also recalled that he saw her occasionally about a half dozen times during 1941. He said that she used to come up to his house on Wilshire and spend a few minutes.

GETTY was asked what BERRY said about CHAPLIN and he replied that she was very enthusiastic about CHAPLIN. She told him that CHAPLIN was going to make her a star and that he thought she had better possibilities than PAULETTE GODDARD. She also said that CHAPLIN was going to train her inasmuch as she was too heavy and her enunciation was poor. CHAPLIN apparently was giving her lessons himself every day. She told GETTY that she was working very hard, much harder than she thought anybody could work, and GETTY said that he thought she was sincere about it. GETTY also said that after she got her contract with CHAPLIN that she did not ask him for any more money. GETTY suggested to her that she pay back some of the money that he had lent her but she said that she was not making enough money to do that. She said that she would take care of her debt later on when she was making more money. GETTY recalled that he had dinner with her in September or October of 1941 in the company of Mr. and Mrs. DALTON but could not recall hearing from her any other time except when his (GETTY'S) mother died in December,

1941. He recalled that BERRY was at the funeral.

GETTY was asked if he knew that an abortion was performed on BERRY in 1941 and he said that he did not know that.

GETTY went on to say that right after Pearl Harbor he volunteered for the Navy but was turned down. During January of 1942 he went east to Washington, D.C. and shortly thereafter became associated with the Spartan Aircraft Corporation in Tulsa. He said that he is still president of Spartan and has been since February, 1942.

GETTY said that he did not hear any more from BERRY until about May of 1942 when she telephoned him in Tulsa and said she was going to New York and that she would like to see him and wanted to know if he had any objections to her stopping off in Tulsa. A few days later she arrived in Tulsa and at this time was very enthusiastic about CHAPLIN and her movie career. However, just as she was about to leave Tulsa she asked GETTY for some money. She said she decided not to go to New York but was going back to Los Angeles. She wanted the money to pay for her transportation. GETTY said that he was somewhat surprised since he thought that she was doing well in pictures and would have enough money to travel. She explained that she had to travel and at that time did not have enough money ahead. GETTY said that he was disgusted with her for giving him all this "grand lady" talk and then asking him for enough money to return to Los Angeles.

GETTY was asked if he noticed any change in her at this time. He said no except that she was thinner and seemed to be more nervous than before. However, he said that he attributed her nervousness to her loss of weight and estimated that she had taken off about twenty pounds. He said that she was in Tulsa for about two weeks at the Mayo Hotel at this time.

GETTY went on to say that he did not see or hear any more from her until November of that year. Sometime during this month she came down to Tulsa, Oklahoma saying that she was on her way to New York and she said that she was going to commit suicide; that CHAPLIN had thrown her over and that the police in Oklahoma City were going to put her in jail. She said CHAPLIN had always wanted her to have fine clothes and she had written a check on a Los Angeles clothing firm. She also told GETTY that she had no clothes; that she had been thrown out of her hotel in Los Angeles for owing money and that they were holding her clothes. She said that she had to have some money or she was going to commit suicide. She further said that she needed about \$1100.00 or \$1500.00 and that she was willing to put up her car and her fur coat that CHAPLIN had given her as collateral. GETTY recalled that BERRY told him that the coat was worth about \$1500. GETTY said that he arranged to make a loan to BERRY through his attorney, Mr. ROSENSTEIN in Tulsa, which loan was for about \$1500 and ROSENSTEIN took as collateral the car and the coat. GETTY recalled that it was cold in Tulsa at

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this time and that all she had was her coat and some thin summer dresses or a light suit so he told her that he wouldn't take her coat away in such weather and allowed her to keep it. He recalled that she was in Tulsa about four or five days and at this time she talked rather incoherently and gave him the impression of a woman on the verge of a nervous breakdown. GETTY said that he turned her off on ROSENSTEIN to see if he could calm her. After she got the loan she seemed to feel better and went back to Los Angeles. She told him at this time that he was the only friend she had.

GETTY was asked if at this time she made any mention of being in New York and he said that she did. She told him that she had been staying at the Waldorf Hotel in New York but had moved over to the Pierre where she had run up a bill of about \$200 which GETTY said was never paid. GETTY said that he is not the actual owner of the Pierre Hotel; that it is owned by the George F. Getty, Inc., with which firm he is associated. GETTY said that BERRY also told him that she was in New York in October and mentioned something about CHAPLIN being there to make a speech. She told GETTY that she heard the speech but did not go into any detail about it.

GETTY said that the next time he heard from BERRY was about the middle of January, 1943 when she showed up in Tulsa again and telephoned him. GETTY told her that he was not in a position to see her as he was very busy but advised agents that actually he was a little "jittery" because his wife had just left and he expected her back in a few days. GETTY said that he told her that he could not see her but she said that she wanted to talk about her loan and wanted to get an adjustment on it. She said that she wanted to get the coat released from the chattel mortgage but this he said was just hearsay because he had to leave for New York about the time she got there and heard about it later from his attorney. It seems that she talked to ROSENSTEIN and that although he was willing to make an adjustment on the chattel mortgage, she actually was there to borrow about \$200 or \$300 more. About that time she gave one of the Tulsa hotels or clothing stores a check in the small amount of about \$30 or \$40. This check bounced and she was put in jail. GETTY said he believed that ROSENSTEIN either telephoned or wrote him that BERRY was in jail and that she desperately needed money and wanted to know if GETTY would help her to make the checks good and get out of town. GETTY said that he finally agreed to do this; that he authorized the paying of the checks and also let her have about \$200 to get back on her feet and get another job. GETTY recalled that ROSENSTEIN told him that at this time she said something about CHAPLIN, that she was still in love with him and wanted to be back with him and resume her movie career.

GETTY said that again in either February or March, 1943 she came back to Tulsa and once more said that she was desperate for money. GETTY said that at this time he did not talk to her at all but that she talked to ROSENSTEIN. ROSENSTEIN asked GETTY if he wanted to help her again and GETTY said that he would make another loan but it occurred to him that she was not getting much

good out of the money. GETTY recalled that from Tulsa she went up to Kansas City and then came back to Tulsa again after spending all her money in Kansas City and again said she was desperate and had to borrow some money. GETTY said that he was out in California at this time and ROSENSTEIN got in touch with him and he authorized making her a final loan of about \$300 or \$400.

GETTY said that the last time he heard from BERRY was on Easter Day in 1943 when she called him up on the 'phone and he remembers putting his wife on the extention 'phone and at this time BERRY told GETTY how thankful she was for him helping her out, said that he was her only friend and she appreciated his assistance very much. She also told him that she was going to study and make good in pictures and that she was going to have a career in spite of everything.

GETTY said that he would estimate that BERRY presently owes him between \$2500 and \$3000.

GETTY was asked if during any of the times that BERRY was in Tulsa if he made a trip with her from Tulsa to Miami Beach. GETTY'S reply was "No, I never made a trip with her at all. I have not been in Miami Beach in about ten years." He also denied having been to Florida with her at all or to any other place by plane or any other means of transportation.

GETTY was also asked if his attorney, DAVID HECHT, in New York, ever gave him a report of BERRY'S activities while she was there. He said no that HECHT had not, that he, GETTY, was not at all suspicious of the girl in any way until she came down to Tulsa about a year ago and was talking about committing suicide. He said that it occurred to him at that time that she might be mentally unbalanced. GETTY explained that he thought she was just a girl who was on the threshold of having a movie career and he was particularly impressed at the enthusiasm and energy she put into her work along this line. GETTY said that he had met BERRY'S mother on several occasions.

With reference to BERRY'S association with CHAPLIN and her trip to New York in October, 1942, GETTY recalled that she did tell him that she had been living at CHAPLIN'S house and spent a great deal of her time there. GETTY said that he was under the impression that she was expecting to marry CHAPLIN but he does not recall her ever mentioning having an affair with CHAPLIN in New York City.

GETTY was asked if he had heard anything through the newspapers to the effect that he was the father of her child. GETTY'S answer was that "It is physically impossible. I have never had any sexual relations with her. In the second place I have not seen her since the middle of November, 1942 so it would be practically impossible for me to be the father of her child." He said that BERRY never mentioned to either he or his lawyer that she was pregnant

and the first time he heard that was through the newspapers.

GETTY said that his attorney in Los Angeles is TOM DOCKWEILER and that BERRY had contacted DOCKWEILER at one time when GETTY agreed to lend her \$300.

With regard to ANN BALDWIN, GETTY said that he got a letter from BALDWIN about Christmastime about 1940 in which she mentioned that she had seen JOAN BERRY in New York and she said that she wanted to warn him that BERRY had been in some fantastic lawsuits. GETTY said that although he was a little bit on his guard towards BERRY he did not believe BALDWIN'S letter inasmuch as BERRY seemed to him to be an honest girl, hardworking, and wanting to get ahead. GETTY explained his philanthropic attitude toward BERRY as follows: "I have tried to help about a hundred people in the last 25 years. If I had all the money I have lent to people in the last 25 years it would amount to a very large sum of money. I used to know ED DOHENY and a couple of months after his death I was talking to one of the executors of his estate and he said it was somewhat of a joke. A fellow came in and said he was a friend of DOHENY'S. The executor pulled out a list and said 'I don't see your name on this list'. Apparently the only friends that DOHENY had were the ones to whom he had lent money." GETTY went on to say that actually DOHENY had put out over one million dollars to people without collateral. He said he might not have put out quite that much but he has put out a very substantial amount.

GETTY went on to say: "I have followed the policy of having them sign a receipt so that they have no claim against me, my mother or my wife. I have had the experience that when you help people you actually don't help any and that when you don't help them you make an enemy of a friend because when you make a loan five times and the sixth time you refuse then you make an enemy, whereas if you had refused the first time they would still be friendly. I was very much annoyed when she (BERRY) brought my name in and said I was assembling a group of pretty girls at CAMACHO'S inauguration. It sort of made a laughing stock of me in the position I now hold."

GETTY was asked if BERRY signed notes for all the money he gave her. GETTY said yes, to his knowledge she signed a receipt every time and he was rather pleased because at one time he thought he was going to get his money back since she apparently was going to get a large movie salary. However, he said that with the exception of the time he loaned her the money on her coat, the other loans were just friendship loans and she was not required to put up any collateral.

GETTY said that at the time she was in New York at the Pierre Hotel in 1942 that he was not there. GETTY was asked if it wasn't strange that he had never had sexual relations with her and he replied: "I don't claim to be a saint but I am skittish about being bold. The less a man has on his conscience the better off he is. I figured that the more formal my relations with her, the

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better off I would be. For instance, when she came to Mexico the first time I was staying at the Escobar Hotel about six miles from the Ritz. I was never in her room at the Ritz. When she went to Acapulco I did not go down. She suggested that I go but I did not go. I am glad that it was that way." GETTY said that to his knowledge while BERRY was in Mexico she was not promiscuous and he said he thought she was well-behaved. GETTY was asked if he knew anybody who had sexual relations with her. He replied as follows: "No, I don't, except that she said this. She had this breakup with CHAPLIN. This was in October or November, 1942. She said she had been living with somebody at this hotel, the Beverly Hills or Beverly Wilshire Hotel. She said she had gone all to pieces. This was the time she threatened to commit suicide. As far as I know the girl has always been well behaved." GETTY said the only thing he knew about BERRY'S early background was that she told him she was a typist or a stenographer and he said that as far as BERRY'S civil suit involving the parentage of her baby was concerned, that he had never been approached by anyone about it.

It is to be noted that GETTY was subpoenaed for the defense and testified before the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles, California in the White Slave Traffic Act trial in instant case on March 29, 1944. However, his testimony was limited to the fact that he knew her.

b7c GETTY was also subsequently interviewed at Tulsa, Oklahoma by agents of the Oklahoma City office at which time he stated substantially the same information as he had previously furnished. The results of this interview are set out in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 18, 1943 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

ANDREW DAHL
8914 Cynthia Street
West Hollywood, California
Telephone: CRestview 5-9049

On November 15, 1943. [REDACTED]

that morning with ANDREW DAHL, CHAPLIN'S former second man and that DAHL had told him that even before BERRY was brought into court January 2nd, the servants in the CHAPLIN household knew that she was going to be floated out of town. The writer telephonically contacted DAHL and interviewed him in the Bureau office the same date, at which time the following signed statement was taken:

"Los Angeles, California
November 15, '43

b7c
"I, ANDREW DAHL, 8914 Cynthia Street, West Hollywood, California, Tel. CR. 59049, make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. It has been explained to me that I do not have to make a statement, that anything I say can be used in a court of law. No promises or threats have been made to induce this statement.

"I went to work as a second man for Charles Chaplin about December 9, 1942. At that time there were also employed in the Chaplin household, Edward Chaney, butler, Frances Killian, cook, and Heddy Backlund, maid. They told me Joan Berry was his girl whom he'd had for 18 months, that they were having trouble and he wanted to get rid of her.

"I knew he had just come back from a trip to New York and that Joan Berry was also in New York at that time he was there. I don't just recall whether Edward told me they had seen each other there.

"Berry came up to Chaplins three times in December, '42. One of these was the time when she brought a gun with her. I was in bed that night and didn't know about it until the following morning. I didn't see Joan Berry in the house at all that night or morning but from Edward I knew she'd been there and had a gun.

"On New Year's eve, 1942 I was coming up to the Chaplin house about 11:00. I met Joan Berry coming down the hill carrying her shoes; she was dressed in a grey suit. She did not appear

to be drunk or under the influence of any sleeping pills. I spoke to her. She asked who I was and I told her I worked at Chaplins. I offered her \$5.00 but she said she didn't want it. She had asked for help but it wasn't money she wanted. I imagined she wanted me to help her get in touch with Chaplin. She went on.

"When I got back the watchman, Mr. Watts (husband of Miss Runser) was there. He said she had been there and asked to use the washroom. That when she got in there she turned on the faucets and jumped out the window. He said that she had gone away when he tried to call the police. Although he didn't say so, I feel that he had been instructed to call the police by Mr. Chaplin. However, I don't know whether he did or not as they didn't come. I've been told that Miss Berry says he tried to attack her.

"After Joan Berry was arrested and put in the Beverly Hills, Calif: jail in January, 1943, we, the help, knew the kind of a sentence she would get even before the Judge sentenced her. In our discussions at the dinner table Edward kept us informed of what was going on upstairs (among the Chaplins). He told us that Robert Arden had it fixed up with the Beverly Hills police court, in behalf of Mr. Chaplin, so that Berry would get 30 days in jail and then have to stay out of Los Angeles County. As I recall she did get 30 days suspended and had to stay out of Beverly Hills. There was no talk of whether any money was paid either the police or Arden. Arden was always anxious to please Mr. Chaplin. The latter helped him get into the United States I understand.

"We, the help, thought this was pretty raw treatment of Miss Berry after the way they had been together for so long and then to see that she was treated in that fashion.

"During the period of several days, around January 1st and 2nd, 1943, while Berry was in the Beverly Hills jail, I recall that Edward told us a Captain White of the Beverly Hills police was calling the Chaplin house frequently. Edward told us it was in connection with the sentence she was going to get and how to get rid of her. This is why I am sure this conversation of White with Chaplin must have been in January, '43. It was during this time that I saw a man in Chaplin's library with a highball. Chaplin was with him. Edward told me he was a police officer. I don't recall what he said his name was. As I recall he was around 40 years of age, blonde coloring. Edward said he was from the Beverly Hills police. I understand that his being

there was in connection with Miss Berry.The several conversations I mentioned that White had with Chaplin were over the 'phone. Edward would tell me of his calling Chaplin. The mention just made of the officer being in the house was the only time I saw a police officer there.

"Two or three days later, Edward told me that a Sgt. from the Beverly Hills police department had been trying to get in touch with Mr. Chaplin. Finally he got to talk with him and after their conversation Mr. Chaplin told Edward that it was as follows: Police officer: "What do you know"? Mr. Chaplin: "Nothing, what do you know"? And that's all that was said. ...We laughed about that quite a bit. It was our opinion that this officer was thinking he would get some money from Mr. Chaplin because of the way the department had seen to it that Miss Berry was sentenced out of town. And we laughed because we knew how hard it was for anyone to get any money out of Chaplin, he's so tight.

"In May, 1943, when Joan Berry was arrested at Chaplin's house by the Beverly Hills police department, I was not upstairs so didn't see the officers. It is my understanding, from what Edward said, that Mr. White came up and got her. Also, I recall that a police officer came back and talked with Chaplin. Edward told us that.

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

Signed
ANDREW DAHL A.K.N.
ANDREW DYBOAL

Witness:
[redacted] Sp. Agt.
F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, California"

DAHL signed his statement ANDREW DAHL, as he is usually known, but also for the sake of clarity, included the name ANDREW DYBOAL, which was originally his name. Instant statement is being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

Again, on November 23, 1943, DAHL was interviewed by Agents [redacted] and [redacted]. When questioned more closely concerning what WATT, the night watchman, told him when he returned to the house on New Year's Eve, DAHL stated that WATT did tell him of BERRY being in the house and that he had called the police, but that between the time of the call and the time the police got there BERRY was gone. DAHL said he did not believe the night watchman would have called Chasen's Restaurant first because he did not know CHAPLIN was there and secondly, because he would not have dared.

DAHL continued that the watchman told him that he had BERRY'S fur coat. DAHL recalled that he had seen BERRY'S fur coat in the house. He said WATT did not explain how he happened to have it.

With reference to EDWARD CHANEY coming in that night, DAHL said he believed he got in the house about midnight and that FRANCES CHANEY did not come in until the next day. He pointed out that she had her own car and as far as their activities in the house were concerned, one would never know they lived together.

DAHL continued that EDWARD had told him later that BERRY called him, EDWARD, some time between 1:00 and 2:00 a.m., January 1, 1943, and related that she had taken poison. ANDREW did not recall that EDWARD ever told him what he had told her. ANDREW said that CHAPLIN had not yet returned. Later in the morning, DAHL said he heard she had been arrested. He did not know whether he read it in the papers or where he got the information, but did know people kept calling the house concerning same. He did not know who they were. DAHL, as of December 6, 1943, is employed at Vega Aircraft Company in the stockroom. He obtained the position through the intercession of JACK IRWIN'S secretary, Miss CAROL ROY, whose brother is employed at Vega Aircraft Company. At the time of DAHL'S interview on the last date mentioned, he had sent Agent ANGELL a letter, he said. This letter, postmarked Los Angeles, November 22, 1943, enclosed copies of two letters. One letter is addressed to Mrs. CHARLES CHAPLIN, nee CONA O'NEILL and the other was to Mr. HARVEY HALLAHAN, CHAPLIN'S chauffeur, posted October 26, 1943. These letters consisted of efforts to clear himself with first, Mrs. CHAPLIN for his actions in that household and belittling EDWARD and FRANCES CHANEY. The one to HALLAHAN was of a more scurrilous nature, calling him a snake-in-the-grass, etc. He also referred to HALLAHAN talking against the Jewish race. It appears from this letter that HALLAHAN did not like BERRY at all.

From DAHL'S letter of transmission to the writer, it appears that these letters were not sent to Mrs. CHAPLIN and HALLAHAN, but that one went to Mr. WESTBROOK PEGLER, it being addressed to Mrs. CHAPLIN. The other was sent to a friend of his in the east who had a relative working on the New York Daily News. These communications are being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

It was also learned that the Fresno, California "Bee" newspaper of November 19, 1943 carried a news story to the effect that on that date DAHL was ordered by the court in the civil suit to tell what he knew of CHAPLIN'S relations with victim BERRY. This statement was to be taken in the form of a deposition at the offices of JACK ERWIN, BERRY'S attorney.

The news article also went on to say that DAHL, who had been discharged from the CHAPLIN home, said he complained to the Office of Price Administration that CHAPLIN kept his larder stocked with black market meat.

SAMUEL MARX
101 Foothill Road
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone - Crestview 6-8504
Business Address - METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER STUDIOS
Glendale City, California

SAMUEL MARX is a Producer at MGM Studios. On March 18, 1944, he was interviewed by Agents in his office at the Studios. MARX advised that he first met BERRY in the early summer of 1940. It was on a Saturday afternoon and he was getting ready to leave his office. The boy on the front desk called him on the telephone and said there was a girl named JOAN BERRY who wanted to see him, who said that she was related to him. He said that he had BERRY come down to his office, and after talking with her it appeared that she was distantly related to him, since her aunt had married his uncle, which uncle had been dead for about twenty years.

He asked BERRY what she wanted and BERRY said that she had heard her family speak of MARX and that she was trying to get into the movies. MARX said that since she was distantly related to him that he invited her over to his house and that he and his wife and children drove her down to Laguna Beach and had dinner. At this time he found out that she had had no acting background at all; that she had gone to high school in Brooklyn and she told him that she had borrowed enough money to come to California. She also told MARX that her money was running low and that since she had been trying to get into the movies she thought that he as the producer at one of the large studios could help her.

MARX pointed out that he later determined that BERRY was not telling the truth when she said she had been in Hollywood for a couple of weeks, because he found out, through CHAPLIN's investigators, that she had been living with a shoe salesman named WARNER for several months. After dinner that evening MARX and his wife took BERRY back to an apartment house where she was living. He said this apartment house was on a street just off of Sixth Street. His last advice to her at the time was to go back to Brooklyn, inasmuch as he did not feel that she could get into the movies.

About two nights later MARX said he and his wife were coming home from a movie and put the car in the garage and were walking back to the house by way of a small path. His wife stumbled over something lying in the path and it was ascertained that it was a body, which body turned out to be JOAN BERRY. He said that his wife was considerably frightened and upset but that he picked BERRY up and walked her around the block to revive her. He recalled that BERRY seemed to snap out of it rather rapidly, but once she was on her feet she began crying and saying that she had no friends in Hollywood and that the MARX's were her only friends, and that she had taken some sleeping tablets and was considering doing away with herself. MARX said that he then put her in his automobile and drove her back to the apartment house where they had taken her a few nights before. Up to this point MARX said she had never requested any money from him.

A few days after this second episode MARX said he got a call from BERRY on the telephone and she asked him very innocently "was I at your other night." She then went on and said that she was very ashamed of

that she wanted to see him very badly. MARX allowed her to come to the studios, at which time she again requested that she be given a test of some kind. He sent her over to the Talent Department and she read a piece from some play. He got back an oral report from one of the talent directors, whom he believed was LILLIAN BURNS, and he said that he was rather surprised to learn that they felt that the girl had considerable "fire" but no training. They also told him that it would take almost a year to train her, and since he did not want to sponsor her and he knew the studios didn't, he told her again to go back home to New York.

MARX also pointed out that by this time his wife had taken a dislike to BERRY because she felt that BERRY had been faking when she was found on the path a few nights previously. MARX went on to say that a few nights after this episode, while playing bridge with his wife and some friends at his home, a taxi driver knocked on the door. He went to the door and the driver said that he had a girl in his cab outside, whom he had been driving around rather aimlessly for the past hour or so, and that when he finally asked the girl for payment of the bill, she said that she had no money and then told him that she thought MARX would pay the bill. The bill amounted to \$5.00, which MARX paid and she left in a taxi.

MARX recalled that about a month after that he got a call from some woman in Hollywood, who said that she was BERRY's former landlady and that she had left without paying her rent. MARX said he didn't know anything about it and did not know if the bill was paid.

MARX said that the next time he heard of BERRY was about six months later, which he placed as some time in 1941. He said she called him one day and told him that she was back in town, and that if he should happen to run into her would he please not act like he knew her. She said that she was going with a very important man at that time. MARX said that he told her he would be very pleased not to speak to her because he felt that she was getting to be quite troublesome.

The next day MARX and his wife were eating in Romanoff's Restaurant and in walked BERRY accompanied by CHARLES CHAPLIN. MARX said that he was rather surprised to see BERRY with such a prominent person but that actually he was glad to see that she apparently had made a success of her efforts to get into pictures. Recalling that she had called him on the telephone the day before and asked him not to speak to her, he said he turned away and was trying to avoid her when she suddenly saw him and walked over to the table immediately, greeting him very profusely.

Several months after this meeting MARX said that he got another telephone call from BERRY and BERRY told him she was under contract to the Chaplin Studios. CHAPLIN was buying a play called "Shadow and Substance" for her. He also recalled BERRY came over to see him and she did several scenes for him from "Shadow and Substance" which MARX stated were excellent, and he considered her a very remarkable actress. She told him that she had been studying under CHAPLIN and also

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at the Max Reinhardt Studios.

MARX was not sure of his dates, but he stated that there was a period in 1941 when things apparently were going along very smoothly. She seemed to be very happy with CHAPLIN and apparently was going ahead to star in a picture which she was going to make. However, late in 1941 or early in 1942, MARX said that she began to get more frequent telephone calls from her. She told him she was worried that CHAPLIN was never going to make a picture; that CHAPLIN had started to stall, would never work on the play and would never make definite appointments for work with her.

She asked MARX at this time, if it was possible for her to get a screen test at MGM. Around May, 1942, she called MARX and said she wanted to see him. She came over and wanted to know if she broke away from CHAPLIN would MGM give her a test. MARX said "no", it would be impossible because of motion picture ethics to give her a test as long as she was still under contract to CHAPLIN.

She later contacted him again and said that she had broken her contract with CHAPLIN, and since she was no longer under contract to him MARX arranged a screen test for her with MGM. This test was supposed to be a scene which she would do with an actor named BARRY NELSON. JOAN, however, began to act very erratic and would never show up for appointments, for rehearsals with BARRY and they could never get her to come in and do the screen tests.

MARX recalled that BARRY NELSON later told him that one day she took him, NELSON, up to CHAPLIN's house. She had told NELSON that CHAPLIN was a genius and would watch them in their scene. NELSON therefore went up to CHAPLIN's house, but was greeted very coldly. He said that CHAPLIN made no effort to try to direct them, and as a matter of fact seemed very hostile towards BERRY. This was embarrassing to NELSON and he asked BERRY to leave, which they did.

MARX went on to say that around the time of the screen test he got a call from BERRY, at which time she was very hysterical. She said she was going to kill herself and wanted to see him right away. He said she sounded so upset that he went over to where she was living on Robbins Drive in Beverly Hills. When he got there he saw that her face was bruised around the eyes and forehead. She was crying and kept saying "How could he do this to me. I love him." She said that someone at the CHAPLIN house had beaten her up and she said that "they" had held her and beat her. She did not say specifically who it was that had beaten her. While he was there in the house she received a telephone call, apparently from CHAPLIN's house and BERRY talked to the person on the other end of the line about the beating, and he remembers her saying "I'll get even." She then took the telephone, which was on a long extension cord, to another room and closed the door. When she did this MARX went away and left her.

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The next day MARX said that he got a call from TIM DURANT. DURANT seemed to be in a rather ugly mood and talked to him in a gangster style. DURANT said "I'm talking to you as a friend, MARX. I know you were up at JOAN's house. She's CHAPLIN's girl. You're a married man and you had better lay off. I'm telling you to stay away." MARX said that this ended up in an argument and that he didn't know which of them hung up first, but MARX did point out that he told DURANT that his being married had nothing to do with it, since his wife knew all about BERRY.

MARX said that he did not see her again until early in 1943, when she was living at the Chateau Elysee Apartments. Again he got a call from her saying that she wanted to see him very badly. He said that he then went over to the Chateau Elysee and while waiting for BERRY in the lobby he ran into BILL CASTLE, a writer with Columbia Studios. CASTLE had a Greek girl with him at the time, whose name MARX could not remember. He said that CASTLE invited him to go to dinner with him and that when JOAN came down the four of them went to dinner and had a rather enjoyable time. During dinner JOAN made no mention of the reason she wanted to see MARX.

After dinner CASTLE said that he was going to a Greek party and suggested that JOAN and MARX go along. They went to this party and MARX said he had a very nice time and later went back to the Chateau Elysee. After CASTLE and his girl friend left JOAN told MARX that she needed \$300 desperately, but she didn't tell him why. MARX said that he wouldn't give her the money unless she told him what she needed it for, but she never did, and he left her at the apartment. MARX said this was the last time he ever saw BERRY.

In looking back over some of the other contacts that he had with BERRY, MARX said that on one occasion, at a time he couldn't remember, the Beverly Hills Hotel called him about her bill. She apparently had left without paying it. MARX recalled early in 1942 he was going to San Francisco to a dog show to scout some talent for some of his dog pictures. He said that BERRY found out he was going and called him on the telephone and begged him to take her along, but he refused.

MARX went to San Francisco with another director and while on the train the other director commented that it would be nice if they had some girls with them. MARX said he then told the director that a beautiful red haired girl had asked to go along on the trip and his friend kidded him about not taking her along. MARX said that while on the train he sent BERRY a telegram saying he was sorry he didn't take her with him. He pointed out that he mentioned this telegram because some time after the Chateau-Elysee episode the previously mentioned Greek girl called him on the telephone and said that she and JOAN had become good friends after their meeting and that she had been going through some of JOAN's effects and had found the telegram he had sent to her. She said she thought it was incriminating and wanted to know if he wanted it torn up. MARX said he didn't care what she did

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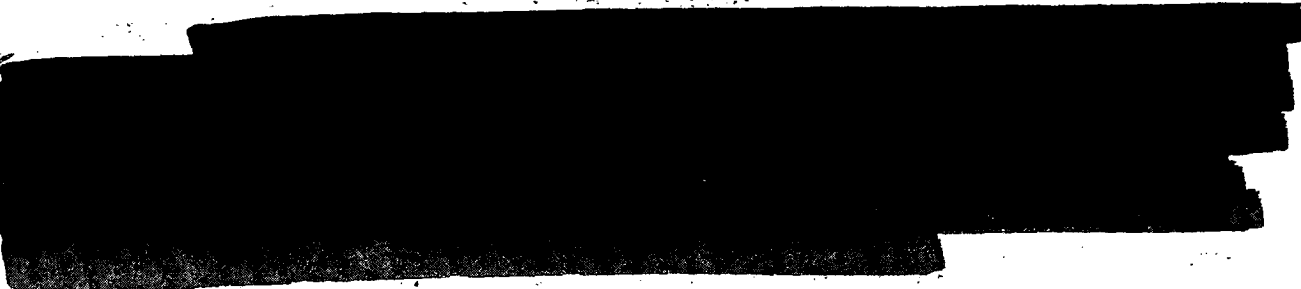
with it because he didn't feel it was incriminating and the girl said she would tear it up anyway. MARX said that all of this talk about the telegram sounded like a shake-down to him.

Getting back to his trip to San Francisco he said that when he arrived he ran into CHAPLIN on the street several days later and that in his mind he felt that this was the reason BERRY had wanted to go so badly, just so she could meet CHAPLIN.

MARX said that during his association with her she was constantly asking him for money. It was his recollection that all he had given her was \$10.00 at one time. She also seemed to move from one address to another quite frequently. MARX said that he doesn't recall PAUL GETTY's name being mentioned by her at all, although she said that she had some friend back in Oklahoma.

MARX was asked to describe the girl from his association with her. He said that she was undoubtedly flighty and rather emotional. However, she seemed to him to be a typical girl who came to Hollywood for a film career and when the career slipped through her hands it caused her to do many things that she undoubtedly would not otherwise have done. He said he knows nothing about her character, other than emotional instability. He said that he believes the girl is an excellent actress. He said that he has a very high regard for her dramatic ability and that he believes she could be a success in pictures.

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With regard to CHAPLIN, MARX said that BERRY had told him that she had been signed to a contract with the Chaplin Studios; that CHAPLIN had taught her how to act, that he had bought a play for her and that she loved him very much. BERRY, however, told MARX that CHAPLIN never wanted to be definite about anything as far as the play was concerned and that he kept stalling her off on the subject of making a picture. She also told him that CHAPLIN beat her up but that in spite of that she still loved him.

MARX went on to say that when the publicity first broke in the paper about BERRY after she was in jail, which was in about June or July of 1943, a man contacted him and said he represented LOYD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN's attorney. This individual made a date with MARX and they met and talked in MARX' car in front of

the Hollywood Canteen. At this time MARX said that he told WRIGHT's representative substantially the same information as that which is set out above.

MARX also said that a few months ago TIM DURANT called him on the telephone and asked him to have lunch with him. MARX placed this time as just before DURANT was going to New York. DURANT left for New York three days after their conversation and MARX also recalled that there was no indictment returned at this time. When they met for lunch DURANT apologized for his previous conversation on the telephone and spent most of the time talking about a picture that he, DURANT, was going to make. He wanted MARX to suggest some possible stories he could use and MARX said that he would do this.

MARX had previously told agents when they first came into his office that DURANT had called him and had asked him if they couldn't get together, since DURANT had heard that MARX had been subpoenaed. MARX said that DURANT told him "If we can get together I think I can spare you some of the ordeal of testifying." DURANT also said "I don't know how you got into this" but MARX pointed out that that statement obviously is not true since DURANT had called him on the telephone after the beating up of BERRY. DURANT wanted to see MARX that night and MARX said that he had arranged to have DURANT call him at his house and arrange for a meeting; however, when MARX went home he talked it over with his wife and they were a little suspicious of DURANT and therefore went to the movies so that they wouldn't be home when DURANT called. MARX said he knows that DURANT called him three times since then, but that he hasn't seen him yet. MARX said that it was his impression from the conversation with DURANT that DURANT was trying to get over the idea that he, MARX, didn't have to testify to everything he knew and that he, DURANT, could fix it up so that it would be easier for MARX when he got on the stand.

At the conclusion of the interview MARX recalled one more incident where he had seen BERRY and that was at a party with NICKEY NAYFACK, former assistant to L. B. MAYER, and a party of several other people. MARX said this occasion was a farewell party for NICKEY and that in trying to get together a group of girls he had taken JOAN BERRY to the party. The party was held at the Beachcombers.

MARX expressed his willingness to cooperate in every respect to get the facts in this case and said that on the following Monday morning he would endeavor to locate the records of her appointment for a screen test and would so advise the agents.

MARX advised agents immediately on their starting the interview with him that he had been subpoenaed by JERRY GEISLER.

bnc
MARX telephonically contacted Special Agent [REDACTED] on the morning of March 20, 1944 about 10:15 A. M. He advised he had checked with the office of LILLIAN BURNS, who had handled arrangements for giving BERRY a screen test. He said that she has a book which reflects that BERRY read some lines the

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first time in 1940, which was probably some time before June, and that she was sized up as a girl who had great possibilities, was totally untrained and in need of a year's training.

There were also two slips of paper which reflected that the dates were set for a screen test with BERRY in June and July of 1942 and that same had been requested by SAM MARX. Also, there is notation to the effect that she had been introduced to BARRY NELSON in July, 1942.

MARX explained that usually when a screen test is arranged for it takes about ten days to complete it, but in this instance he recalled that BERRY had appointments, then broke them and the matter stretched out over a month. He recalled he went to New York in July, 1942 and left word the test should be completed before he returned. When he got back he found that they had not been made and that BERRY had broken several appointments.

MARX volunteered the information that on March 17, 1944, he saw TIM DURANT and that DURANT was particularly interested in whether BERRY had said in the summer of 1942 that she was through with pictures and was going back to New York. MARX told him that she had never made such a statement to him. MARX said that he also remembered and told DURANT that BERRY did get in touch with him on the phone and spoke of having been to New York and that CHAPLIN had wanted her to hear his speech, but she didn't hear it.

DURANT told MARX that they, meaning GIESLER and his investigators, had a lot of information on the girl's background, but didn't know whether they would be able to bring it into evidence. Also that they were going to produce evidence reflecting that CHAPLIN sent her to New York in October, 1942, because she had caused him so much trouble and he was trying to get rid of her. After all DURANT told MARX, CHAPLIN admits having an affair with BERRY in Los Angeles as well as others.

It is to be noted that MARX was not called by the defense to testify in the recent White Slave trial in instant case.

MARK WARNER

Business Address - Warner Shoe Store

345 South Broadway, Los Angeles

Telephone MUTual 0922

Residence Address - 123½ East 74th Street

Los Angeles, California

(No telephone)

On March 17, 1944, Agents stopped by the Warner Shoe Store, located at 345 South Broadway, about 3:00 p. m. and made inquiry for MARK WARNER. Agents

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were advised he was out, but was expected back within thirty minutes to an hour. On their return, the writer inquired of a man who was standing in the lobby of the store if he was MARK WARNER, and on being told that he was, Agent advised him that Agents were with the FBI Office and desired to talk with him at their office. WARNER replied that he would be glad to, whereupon he turned the store over to an assistant named BEN and accompanied Agents to the Bureau office, where they arrived about 4:00 p. m.

Upon arrival, the writer inquired of him if he was aware of what the Bureau might be desiring to talk with him about, and he replied that he was not. Thereupon he was told that it was understood that he at one time knew JOAN BERRY, who was connected with the CHAPLIN-BERRY case, and for that reason interview with him was sought. Immediately WARNER expressed himself as wondering if it might not be better before he said anything to get in touch with the attorneys for CHARLES CHAPLIN. WARNER continued that representatives of CHAPLIN, whom he later identified as GEORGE WOODS and a Mr. HALL, had talked to him. He didn't know whether he should tell Agents what he knew about BERRY or not, and said that he was taking that position not because he was trying to protect CHAPLIN, nor because he had any particular desire to hurt BERRY, but he said he had to think of his own position. Agents told him at the outset that he did not have to make any statement, and that it was just up to him as to whether he said anything or not. He first said he felt like calling up CHAPLIN's attorneys and asking them what he should do, and then when he was asked why he should call them he changed to saying he guessed he better call his own attorney, HAROLD C. ADAMS, and seek his advice. WARNER did place a call to ADAMS, TUCKER 4181, but he was out, and left word for ADAMS to call him as soon as he came in. Again at 5:00 p. m. he called ADAMS, but he had not returned and at this time he told the receptionist that he was at the FBI Office, and she assured him that she would endeavor to get hold of Mr. ADAMS and have him call. When WARNER left at 6:50 p. m. ADAMS had still not called, however, Agents talked with him over that intervening period and considerable information was furnished. Also during interview he talked with someone at his store on two occasions, telling where he was and he also talked with the bookkeeper whom he had requested to be present that evening in connection with the final winding up of his business.

WARNER had a subpoena issued to him in behalf of JERRY GEISLER, attorney for CHAPLIN, requesting his appearance in Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR'S Court, 2:30 p. m., March 22, 1944. This subpoena was issued the 6th of March, 1944 and signed by EDWIN L. SMITH, Clerk, by IRWIN HAMES.

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On March 29, 1944, WARNER testified in Federal Court in Los Angeles on behalf of the defense in the White Slave trial in instant case. WARNER's testimony was limited to the fact that he had met BERRY and was acquainted with her.

MRS. GERTRUDE E. BERRY
10382 Mississippi Avenue
West Los Angeles, California
Telephone CRestview 6-2650

Mrs. BERRY is the mother of the Victim. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Mrs. BERRY has apparently been very cooperative with investigating agents but it has been noted that she has a rather inquisitive mind and is constantly asking agents details of how the investigation is coming. The Victim also informs agents that when she comes home from an interview with the agents or with the United States Attorney, Mrs. BERRY always wants to know the full details.

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During the course of this investigation agents have had occasion to talk with Mrs. BERRY on numerous occasions. However, she was interviewed formally and also for the first time on November 26, 1943, in the office of JACK IRWIN, Victim's former civil attorney, who was not there during the interview. At this time Mrs. BERRY furnished the following information:

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

JOAN BERRY attended the following schools: St. Catherine's Academy, New York City; St. Rose of Lima in New York City, and New Town High School, Long Island, New York, where she graduated when she was eighteen years old.

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[REDACTED]

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After her return to New York, JOAN worked for awhile with CRUBB & SONS, New York, an insurance company, as a typist. She was employed there during most of 1939 and up until May of 1940. It was at this time that she came back to Los Angeles, California, and met J. PAUL GETTY. In October, 1940, JOAN returned to New York, and Mrs. BERRY places this date because it was during this month that Mrs. BERRY's mother died and JOAN had returned for the funeral. JOAN stayed just a few weeks and then went to Mexico from New York, around Christmas time 1940. Mrs. BERRY recalled that JOAN made the trip to Mexico by herself and stated she could have secured the money from J. PAUL GETTY, although she does not know this to be a fact. JOAN then went to Los Angeles from Mexico and later went to Mexico again and again returned to Los Angeles. Mrs. BERRY was not completely clear as to the exact times of BERRY's trips back and forth from Mexico to Los Angeles and she stated that she does recall, however, that JOAN came to New York once from Mexico when her step-father had a mastoid operation in April, 1941.

In May, 1941, JOAN signed her contract with Chaplin Studios and shortly thereafter came back to New York to get her mother to bring her to California. This time JOAN had an automobile and Mr. and Mrs. BERRY drove back with JOAN in July, 1941. Mr. BERRY, however, did not come all the way with them, and they left him in Denver. JOAN and her mother came on to Los Angeles and took an apartment at the Beverly Green Hotel on Shirley Place, just off Olympic, near the Fox Studios. Later on Mr. BERRY also came to Los Angeles, but he only stayed with JOAN and her mother for a few days. Mrs. BERRY explained at this time he was supposed to be travelling as a salesman and as yet she wasn't aware of his bad check activities. JOAN and her mother stayed for about a month at the Beverly Green Hotel and then moved to 9921 Robbins Drive. During this period JOAN was receiving checks for \$75.00 a week from the Chaplin Studios and it was also while they were residing at this address that they learned that Mr. BERRY was wanted by the police for passing bad checks. Mrs. BERRY stated that the detectives contacted her several times while residing on Robbins Drive in an effort to locate her husband. Her husband was a fugitive for about seven months and was finally apprehended in May of 1942 in New Mexico and brought back to Los Angeles, where he was sentenced to prison.

Mrs. BERRY stated that she met CHAPLIN for the first time in November, 1941. CHAPLIN was working on the "Gold Rush" at this time and he sent a car up to the apartment for JOAN and her mother and they went down to the Chaplin Studios where she met CHAPLIN. Mrs. BERRY recalled that at this meeting CHAPLIN told her how much talent her daughter had and that she would eventually be a big movie star.

On January 2, 1942, Mrs. BERRY went to Reno, Nevada, to secure a divorce from Mr. BERRY. Mrs. BERRY stated that the reason for her wanting this divorce was because she had learned that her husband was wanted by the police and she felt that if he were arrested it would reflect on JOAN's movie career. Mrs. BERRY also advised that JOAN accompanied her to Reno in January but JOAN only stayed a few days and Mrs. BERRY stayed about six weeks. JOAN had just received \$1,000 Christmas bonus from the Chaplin Studios and had given her mother most of the money in order to help her get a divorce. Mrs. BERRY also stated that she had talked the matter of obtaining a divorce over with Mr. CHAPLIN and that CHAPLIN had thought that it was a good idea in order to lessen the scandal, since her husband was a Fugitive. Mrs. BERRY recalled that she had publication against her husband in the paper and had to wait a period of thirty days. She therefore went back to Reno, Nevada, in April and secured her divorce on April 18, 1942.

With regard to the two abortions performed on JOAN, Mrs. BERRY stated that in October, 1941, which is the date of the first abortion, that JOAN said she was going away for a week and made no statement to her regarding an abortion. At the time of the second abortion in January, 1942, Mrs. BERRY stated that JOAN again said nothing to her at the time but that she has since learned about it and she feels that this abortion was performed while she was away in Reno, Nevada, and that was probably the reason that both JOAN and CHAPLIN were anxious for her to get away. JOAN has since told her mother that TIM DURANT personally took her down to the doctor for the abortions.

Mrs. BERRY recalls that when she was in Reno, in April, 1942, obtaining her divorce, JOAN called her on the phone and told her that CHAPLIN had bought the play "Shadow and Substance" for her. Mrs. BERRY came back to Los Angeles and shortly after her return JOAN told her that CHAPLIN was too slow in getting production started with her picture and that she desired to work for another studio. In May, 1942, Mr. REEVES, CHAPLIN's Studio Manager, talked to Mrs. BERRY on the telephone and told her that JOAN was in his office and wanted to break her contract. REEVES apparently didn't want JOAN to break the contract and requested that Mrs. BERRY talk to JOAN and see if she couldn't persuade her to change her mind. Mrs. BERRY told REEVES that JOAN was twenty-one years old and knows her own mind and if she wants to break the contract that is up to her. The contract was broken and JOAN went to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios and tried to get a screen test. Mrs. BERRY did not know whether the screen test was ever made although she does recall that between May and October, 1942, JOAN often rehearsed for the screen test with METRO. Mrs. BERRY also stated that between May and October, 1942, JOAN still saw CHAPLIN quite frequently although she wasn't under contract to him. Mrs. BERRY stated that she knows that JOAN saw CHAPLIN during this period because she recalls a speech that CHAPLIN made one afternoon over the NBC network to

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Madison Square Garden and the evening following the speech she and JOAN went to a concert at the Hollywood Bowl with CHAPLIN, MINNA WALLIS, and TIM DURANT. They all sat together in CHAPLIN's box and Mrs. BERRY recalls that at the intermission Miss WALLIS and TIM DURANT kidded CHAPLIN about the speech that he had made that afternoon.

On October 2, 1942, JOAN and her mother took a trip to New York. CHAPLIN was also going to New York a few days later to make a speech at Madison Square Garden and JOAN and her mother picked up their railroad tickets at the Chaplin Studios and went to the station in JOAN's car.

Mrs. BERRY stated that upon her arrival in New York with JOAN, they both went to Mrs. BERRY's home in New York. JOAN stayed there only a few days and then went to the Pierre Hotel. She told her mother that she had seen CHAPLIN and she also said that she and CHAPLIN went out together to a night club in New York. Mrs. BERRY stated that while in New York, Mrs. BERRY stated that while in New York, JOAN also saw J. PAUL GETTY's attorney, DAVID HECHT. She advised that she, Mrs. BERRY, met HECHT for the first time on this occasion and that at the time of the meeting HECHT had a cold and was confined to his room at the Pierre Hotel when she and JOAN went up to see him. Around the 29th of October, Mrs. BERRY recalled that JOAN returned to Los Angeles. After her return, Mrs. BERRY recalls that JOAN often called her long distance from Los Angeles.

Some time during January, 1943, Mrs. BERRY stated that JOAN returned to New York. She had some money at that time which she said she had received from GETTY's attorney in Tulsa. JOAN stayed several weeks and then returned to Los Angeles.

Mrs. BERRY advised emphatically that no one in New York had contacted her and told her that JOAN had been arrested and was pregnant. She stated that she first learned of this when she saw the publicity in one of the New York papers in May of 1943. Mrs. BERRY said that she came out to Los Angeles immediately and that she used her own money and she appeared to be unduly incensed to have it suggested that anyone else would furnish her with the money. On the way to Los Angeles, Mrs. BERRY stated she wired JOAN from Chicago at the Sanitarium in Los Angeles, where JOAN was confined.

On May 24, 1943, Mrs. BERRY said that she also called JOAN from El Paso, Texas, but ascertained through this call that JOAN had left the Sanitarium. She arrived in Los Angeles on May 25, 1943, and immediately called JOAN's attorney, Judge HOLLAND. JOAN was in HOLLAND's office at the time and they came down together to meet Mrs. BERRY at the station.

Mrs. BERRY stated that she knew TIM DURANT and MINNA WALLIS were friends and that Judge HOLLAND told her that MINNA WALLIS did not retain him.

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HOLLAND told Mrs. BERRY that when he saw the facts of the case he went over to JOAN's side. Mrs. BERRY also advised that she did not trust HOLLAND and stated that she saw in one of the New York papers that HOLLAND had asked the Judge to have her daughter run out of the state. Mrs. BERRY recalled that HOLLAND drew up two agreements, which JOAN refused to sign and that shortly thereafter HOLLAND tendered his resignation from the case. However, Mrs. BERRY advised that she learned that JOAN had signed some papers before she got there, giving HOLLAND a certain percentage of any money received from CHAPLIN. After HOLLAND's resignation someone recommended JOHN IRWIN as an attorney and he was retained.

With regard to JOAN BERRY's relationship to SAM MARKS, the Producer, Mrs. BERRY explained that SAM MARK's uncle, MOE, was married to Mrs. BERRY's sister, AGNES. Mrs. BERRY also stated that she, Mrs. BERRY, has two brothers, DANIEL McLAREN, who owns the DANIEL McLAREN RESTAURANT, 123 East 47th Street, New York, and ARTHUR McLAREN, who is in partnership with DANIEL in the restaurant business.

Mrs. BERRY was also asked if JOAN had ever told her that GETTY was the father of her child and Mrs. BERRY advised that JOAN never had made this statement to her.

In conclusion, Mrs. BERRY made the observation that the District Attorney's Office had made considerable investigation regarding JOAN's relationship with CHAPLIN, especially with regard to the abortions and had failed to do anything about it.

MARIA B. DeGUARDA
Seaman Second Class
United States Navy - Wave
Quarters G (Friendly Hall)
Arlington Farms, Virginia

Miss DeGUARDA is a girl who met the Victim in the latter part of April, 1943, at the Chateau Elysee Apartments on Franklin Avenue in Hollywood, California. At that time Miss DeGUARDA was accompanied by one BILL CASTLE and the Victim was accompanied by SAMUEL MARKS. Thereafter she saw the Victim almost nightly up to about September 19, 1943, when Miss DeGUARDA joined the Waves.

Miss DeGUARDA was interviewed on November 24, 1943, at Arlington, Virginia, and the results of this interview are set forth in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED], November 26, 1943, at Richmond, Virginia.

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HANS RUESCH
Buckingham Hotel
New York City

RUESCH is a Swiss alien who came to this country for the first time in December of 1938. He returned to Europe and again visited the United States in October of 1939, staying a few months and made his final entry into the United States on August 19, 1940. He is a writer by profession and is believed to have had a substantial private income from investments in this country. He is a friend of VASCO BONINI and he, RUESCH, met JOAN early in November, 1942. Thereafter he and BONINI took her out on several occasions. According to RUESCH he left Los Angeles on February 5, 1943, and went to New York City, where he presently resides.

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RUESCH was interviewed twice in New York City in connection with instant case, which interviews are reported in the reports of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 1, 1943, at New York City, and December 23, 1943, at New York City.

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It is to be noted that RUESCH was subpoenaed by the defense in the White Slave trial in instant case and testified in Federal Court at Los Angeles, California, on March 29, 1944, at which time he testified that BERRY had come to his apartment early in the morning of December 31, 1942, in a disheveled condition. This was in conflict with the information which he had given Agent [REDACTED] to the effect that this date was in the last few days of November, 1942, or the first part of December, 1942. Agent [REDACTED] thereafter testified in rebuttal to RUESCH's statements on the stand.

LIONEL VASCO BONINI
Private, United States Army
ASN 39712623, Company B
28th Training Battalion
APRTC, Barracks 2624
Fort Custer, Michigan

b7c
BONINI is an Italian alien and also a friend of HANS RUESCH, who met JOAN BERRY in December of 1942. He and RUESCH both took BERRY out on several occasions and he last saw BERRY in about May, 1943, just prior to her arrest by the Beverly Hills Police Department for the violation of her probation. BONINI was interviewed at Fort Custer, Michigan, in connection with this case, which interview is reported in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 10, 1943, at Detroit, Michigan. It is to be noted that BONINI was subpoenaed by the defense in the recent White Slave trial and testified in Federal Court at Los Angeles, on March 30, 1944.

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CECIL COAN

Business Address: 1040 North Las Palmas

Hollywood, California

Telephone: Granite 3111

Home Address: 5915 Graciosa Drive

Hollywood, California

Telephone: Gladstone 2490

FLORABEL MUIR, "Daily News" correspondent, this city, advised the writer on January 10, 1944, that she obtained information that CECIL COAN, presently employed as a secretary at United Artists Studios, had some information concerning TIM DURANT. Subsequently MUIR talked to him because COAN was after her to be interviewed, and she amplified the above statement by saying that it was COAN who took MINNA WALLIS to the Los Angeles County Jail on the occasion when she visited JOAN BERRY there.

On January 15, 1944, COAN was interviewed in his offices at United Artists by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer. He is employed as a secretary in the office of GEORGE BAGWELL, one of the Vice-Presidents of United Artists. The Studio is located at 1040 North Las Palmas, Hollywood, telephone Granite 3111. COAN's home address is 5915 Graciosa Drive, Hollywood, telephone Gladstone 2490.

COAN is an Englishman, who was employed at United Artists Studio first by TIM DURANT himself. DURANT was put on at the request of CHAPLIN as an associate producer. He was getting \$75 per week. Not having a secretary, DURANT arranged things so that he could get one and it was COAN who was hired.

With reference to instant case, the following is the information in the possession of COAN: On a date which was placed by COAN as the Tuesday following BERRY's arrest in May of 1943, which would be May 11, TIM DURANT came in his offices at United Artists about 9:30. He said it was DURANT's custom to stop at MINNA WALLIS' house on the way in to his office from his ranch. On this particular morning he said that "MINNA will be by in a few minutes and I want you to go down to the County Jail with her. It's concerning the BERRY thing." COAN said he asked TIM, "What are we going to do - spring the girl?" He said TIM laughed, but didn't say anything. On their way down to the County Jail, COAN said he and MINNA talked in generalities and nothing was said concerning JOAN BERRY. However, he said, "We both knew what we were going for."

After they got to the County Jail, MINNA went upstairs and he hung around the lobby downstairs. He estimated she was gone about one and a half hours. When she came down and they drove back to United Artists in her car, the only thing she said with reference to BERRY was that she "had a difficult time." On the way back to the Studio, COAN said he observed that she was

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iving erratically, and had a grim expression on her face. When they got back observed that she talked to TIM DURANT through the window for a short period time and then she left. Later MINNA called TIM back on the phone. He thought it was about an hour after she had gone. It is to be noted that at this time COAN was handling all of DURANT's calls for him as they would come off the switchboard.

On the day before, which would be May 10, DURANT was in United Artists Studio and COAN recalled that there were frequent phone calls for DURANT and from him with MINNA. He estimated that she was calling him practically every hour or so. Although he did not listen over the phone, on one occasion that day COAN said the door was open between his office and DURANT's and he heard DURANT mention the names of GRIFFIN and HOLLAND. During these days in May from the 10th until after JOAN was out of jail on the 12th, 1943, COAN said that there were approximately ten to fifteen phone calls a day between DURANT and WALLIS.

COAN apparently was quite familiar with the details in this case and he had always supposed that instead of Dr. [REDACTED] having been the one who performed the abortions on BERRY that it was one Dr. [REDACTED]. In fact, COAN had a notation in his day book which reflected that on May 11, 1943, DURANT had an appointment with [REDACTED] for a conference and dinner. COAN said that [REDACTED] had been calling frantically nearly a dozen times that day, trying to get hold of DURANT. He thought perhaps [REDACTED] had some definite connection with this case.

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MICHAEL R. POPOVICH
1836 West 75th Street
Los Angeles, California
No telephone

Prior to the time that ANDREW DAHL was employed as a second man in the Chaplin home, information has been received that MICHAEL R. POPOVICH, 1836 West 75th Street, Los Angeles, worked there for a short time. The writer checked with Mrs. FORCH's Placement Bureau, 9533 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills, BRadshaw 22743, who handles domestic help for many Hollywood families, and she advised that her files reflect that he was living at 8307 Van Ness in Inglewood, THorn-wald 5853; that he is a Servian who had lived in this city for twenty-five years and that he was doing defense work.

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On April 5, 1944, POPOVICH appeared at the Bureau Office and was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED]. At that time he stated he had been employed at Chaplin's home during the months of November and December of 1942. He advised this Agent he remembered JOAN BERRY visited CHAPLIN and in particular one occasion when she became inebriated and tried to disrobe, resulting in her being evicted from the house. POPOVICH stated he is presently employed at the DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY, El Segundo Branch, and will be glad to furnish any information he has.

W. G. BARMORE
Second Lieutenant, Air Corps
Victorville Army Air Field
Victorville, California

Information reached this office that in October of 1943, the above-named officer was in touch with CHAPLIN and his attorneys, at which time he offered to furnish information in which he thought they might be interested. It is not known whether BARMORE was interviewed nor whether he is still attached to that base at Victorville.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HANNI
50 North Sycamore
Hollywood, California

This woman was Manager of the apartment house at 9709 Olympic Boulevard, Beverly Hills, at the time HANS RUESCH was living there in December of 1942. It was she who let BERRY into RUESCH's apartment on New Year's Eve and talked with her and was aware of her association with RUESCH. She was subpoenaed by the defense at the time of the Mann Act trial and took the stand to testify she was

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Manager of that apartment and that RUESCH lived there. She was permitted to say nothing more. The above address is her present residence and she has not been interviewed by the government.

Mrs. MARY HALL
Formerly at 9921 Robbins Drive
Beverly Hills, California

This woman was Manager at the apartment at 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills, California, where JOAN BERRY lived with her mother during 1941 and 1942. BERRY has advised Agents that she was friendly with Mrs. HALL and that on one occasion after she had been to CHAPLIN's home and had been beaten by CHAPLIN and DURANT she went back to the apartment and MARY HALL saw her condition. Thereafter a friend of Mrs. HALL, according to BERRY, called the CHAPLIN residence and told the butler that CHAPLIN had better quit doing such things or something would happen. Further, that it is understood that Mrs. HALL listened in on a telephone conversation between JOAN BERRY and TIM DURANT, during which conversation TIM DURANT admitted he had beaten her up.

After JOAN BERRY left the Beverly Hills Hotel in November of 1942 she visited with Mrs. HALL and was also in touch with her when she was staying at the Beverly House Hotel in December, 1942. It is possible Mrs. HALL gave her some money to help her pay her bill at that hotel. Following BERRY's arrest in May of 1943, Mrs. HALL was also in touch with BERRY. She was aware of BERRY's being treated at the Garden Grove Sanitarium, 801 West Garden Grove, Garden Grove, California, Telephone Garden Grove 384. BERRY's doctor during this period was

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[REDACTED]

In an effort to locate Mrs. HALL, Agents contacted Mr. and Mrs. STEWARD SHIRKIE, Apartment 4, 9921 Robbins Drive, Telephone Crestview 65965. The SHIRKIES were interviewed on March 16, 1944, at which time they advised that they were presently managing a group of apartments at that address. They advised they have lived there since September of 1943 and that the building is owned by a Mr. LEE WOOD, who could probably be located at Crestview 61087. The SHIRKIES advised that they did not know JOAN BERRY and were not living there while she was there. The SHIRKIES advised that Mrs. HALL was no longer living at 9921 Robbins Drive and that she had heard that Mrs. HALL is presently living with her daughter, somewhere in Hollywood. Mrs. SHIRKIE stated that the occupant of Apartment No. 2, Mrs. M. C. WACHTELL, knows where Mrs. HALL is living but has never told her, Mrs. SHIRKIE the exact address. Mrs. SHIRKIE recalled that Mrs. WACHTELL told her that JOAN BERRY was a good friend of Mrs. HALL's daughter. Mrs. SHIRKIE also advised that she had learned through Mrs. WACHTELL that Mrs. HALL apparently knew a great deal about the JOAN BERRY case but didn't want to get involved and that was why she had not left a forwarding address. Mrs. SHIRKIE further suggested that

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perhaps a Mrs. MARY HUGHES is the oldest tenant at 9921 Robbins Drive and perhaps she would know something of JOAN BERRY's residence there.

Mrs. SHIRKIE was able to locate an old receipt book which reflected that JOAN BERRY occupied Apartment No. 6 and paid eighty dollars a month. It was also noted that Apartment 5 was occupied by MERRILL PYE.

At the conclusion of the interview with the SHIRKIES, Mr. SHIRKIE remembered that there were several suitcases down in the basement, one of which belonged to the BERRYS. Agents and Mr. SHIRKIE proceeded to the basement, where a suitcase was located, which from its contents was definitely identified as belonging to JOAN BERRY. Mr. SHIRKIE allowed Agents to take this suitcase which was taken to BERRY's present residence on Mississippi Avenue and turned over to her and her mother immediately thereafter on the same day.

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WADA C. RUSSELL, Matron
Los Angeles County Jail
Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
Telephone - MUTual 9211, Ext. 2542

Mrs. RUSSELL was interviewed by Agents on January 25, 1944 in her office at the County Jail. She advised she has been employed at the Sheriff's Office for about twenty years.

Mrs. RUSSELL obtained the records of the jail, which reflected that a visitor's slip had been made out for MINNA WALLIS to see JOAN BERRY on May 11, 1943. This slip was signed by V. L. DRUMM, Deputy Sheriff. Mrs. RUSSELL explained that this meant that WALLIS had obtained permission to visit JOAN BERRY through the Sheriff's Office itself, and did not come up directly. This slip has on it the period of time from 11:45 a. m. until 12:05 p. m., however, Mrs. RUSSELL explained that WALLIS was there longer than that. She recalled having heard FLORABEL MUIR and HEDDA HOPPER talking and arguing, but was not definite on the conversation between them. She did recall that MUIR had told WALLIS that CHAPLIN had gotten away with such things long enough. She recalled that FLORABEL MUIR did use her telephone and talked with HEDDA HOPPER. She remembered that somewhere in the conversation MUIR had observed that there was only one girl, PAULETTE GODDARD, who had managed to best CHAPLIN. RUSSELL recalled that before MINNA WALLIS left on this first visit the newspaper reporters had made quite a scene in the course of their talking with BERRY, and were milling about the women's quarters of the jail. RUSSELL said she did not overhear any conversation between MINNA WALLIS and JOAN BERRY.

The records of the jail also reflected that a visitor's slip had been issued at 5:00 p. m. on May 11, 1943, for Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND to see JOAN BERRY. This slip reflected that he was seeing her at the request of MINNA WALLIS, who was listed as "a friend." This was signed by WILLIAMS, the gate officer. It was observed that on the back of this visitor's slip appeared the handwriting of, it is believed, MINNA WALLIS. The same bears her name and gave the address of the California Bank Building in Beverly Hills. It is known that this is where her agency office is in connection with her association with Feldman and Blum, actors' agents.

Matron Mrs. MABEL GUILLIAMS, who signed the slip admitting Judge HOLLAND and MINNA WALLIS, was not available for interview. Mrs. RUSSELL said that she would talk with her and if she had overheard any of the conversation, she would advise Agents.

The booking officer when BERRY was brought in at 10:00 a. m. on May 8, 1943, was JEAN McCARTNEY. She is presently working in the transportation department of the Sheriff's Office, telephone MUTual 9211, Extension 3635.

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The records of the jail also reflect that on May 12, at 9:20 a. m. Judge HOLLAND was admitted to remove JOAN BERRY from the County Jail. One RUSSELL was the officer who admitted him to the jail, and the only other visitor's slip which appears pertinent to this case was one reflecting that MARIA DE GARDA came to see JOAN BERRY on May 10, 1943, and according to this slip she was there from 2:04 to 2:24 p. m.

With reference to BERRY's presence in the County Jail, Mrs. RUSSELL stated that she was a cooperative prisoner, did not cause any trouble, appeared to be able to adapt herself to her surroundings, but with all that she was considerably upset. She said she talked freely with the girls in the tank in which she was confined, and told them all about CHAPLIN being the father of her child. RUSSELL also remembered that BERRY had told others in the jail that she had been living at CHAPLIN's and frequently went out on parties to homes of other movie personalities with him. However, she said that it was apparent that she did not mix too well with them, so she used to stay at home when CHAPLIN went out and when CHAPLIN came back sometimes they got into an argument which eventually resulted in his being tired of her. RUSSELL stated that she recalled no conversation being repeated to her wherein BERRY had stated that anyone else was the father of her child.

During the examination of the slips reflecting visitors admitted to the Jail, the name of HELEN ROCKOFF ABRAMS was noted. Mrs. RUSSELL was asked if she recalled that prisoner and she said that the name was vaguely familiar, but she could not identify her. It will be recalled that information reflects that BERRY told ABRAMS that GETTY was the father of her child, and also that she wanted an abortion. RUSSELL also stated that at no time did she ever hear of BERRY stating that she wanted an abortion.

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LUDWIG F. GRIMSTEAD, Credit Manager
Ambassador Hotel
Home Address - 1907 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California

On March 9, 1944, Agents interviewed Mr. GRIMSTEAD in his office at the Ambassador Hotel. Agents had previously contacted GEORGE HARRIS, Assistant Manager of the hotel, who advised he knew nothing about BERRY's stay there other than the fact that she had been registered there, and referred Agents to Mr. GRIMSTEAD.

Mr. GRIMSTEAD made available the records of the Hotel, which reflected on November 27, 1942, Victim, under the name of JOAN BARRATT, registered at the Ambassador. She gave as her address 630 West 158th Street, New York City. The reservation book was checked by Agents and it failed to reflect that she had had any reservation before coming in. She was assigned Huerta 18 as her room. This is a small suite located in one of the bungalows. Her bill amounted to \$226.65, and examination of the account reflected that she was charged for a room through the date of December 9, 1942. GRIMSTEAD explained that it appeared that she had probably actually left the Ambassador on the 7th of December, 1942, but she was charged for the night of the 8th. The records reflect that this bill was paid on January 5, 1943.

When BERRY registered at the Hotel she signed registration blank No. 2384 and RAY FREEMAN was the clerk who registered her. She came in and paid \$6.29 on Friday, November 7, 1942. FREEMAN was interviewed by Agents and he only recalled that she had received a great many telephone calls. It was his recollection that somebody in pictures, whose name he recalled phonetically as "MITSKY" or "NITSKY" was one of her frequent callers. He was asked if it might have been one MARX and he said he thought perhaps it was.

BERRY's record at the Hotel reflected the following telephone calls:

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[REDACTED]

b7c
[REDACTED]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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GRIMSTEAD when first interviewed, stated that he recalled that two or three months ago two men came out and interviewed him about BERRY's stay at the Hotel. GRIMSTEAD said that they told him they were with the FBI and that he turned them over to EDDIE TRANTOW, House Detective. A few days later GRIMSTEAD said two other men who properly identified themselves as Agents of the FBI came out to see him and he happened to mention that previously it appeared that the FBI Agents had been checking on BERRY. GRIMSTEAD recalled that the last two named said that there had been no investigation being conducted by the Bureau on BERRY at that time. GRIMSTEAD suggested that Agents interview the former stenographer at the Credit Office, Mrs. WINIFRED NOLDEN. He said that she would know where the records with reference to BERRY were placed, because he understood they were not in the regular file. So, before examination of the records as set out above, Agents interviewed Mrs. NOLDEN.

Mrs. WINIFRED NOLDEN, 803 South Catalina, Los Angeles, telephone Fitzroy 5460, resigned her position with the Ambassador approximately one month ago. She had been there for a period of seven years. She explained that the records with reference to BERRY had been placed in the Credit Office and when Agents returned they were immediately located.

With reference to two individuals inquiring at the Hotel about BERRY, NOLDEN recalled that one man came to the Hotel around the first of March, 1943, showing his credentials reflecting that he was with the FBI. He wanted a list of the telephone numbers made by BERRY while at the Hotel. NOLDEN said she recalled looking at his credentials and seeing the signature of J. E. HOOVER,

Director of the FBI. She explained she knew the signature well because she had seen it numerous times when Mr. HOOVER was stopping at the Ambassador. NOLDEN said that she pulled the records reflecting telephone calls made by BERRY and she definitely recalled his sitting at her desk making a list of them and observing that some sixteen telephone calls had been made on one day. She described this man as middle-aged, brown hair. NOLDEN thought she might be able to identify the man.

NOLDEN also recalled that Captain W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department, called her in May, 1943, to ask her one question. After considerable thought she believed that that question was to ascertain the dates when BERRY checked into the Ambassador and when she left. His call to her was about the time that the newspapers in May of 1943 carried the stories about BERRY's relations with CHAPLIN. NOLDEN said she called him back and furnished him the information asked for.

NOLDEN stated that ROBERT ARDEN called her in January, 1943 to make inquiry about BERRY's bill at the Ambassador and to verify the fact that they were holding some of her luggage. At the time ARDEN said he would take care of her bill at the Hotel. She said that he first asked to have the luggage sent to the depot where the payment of her bill would be made. He explained that he was in a hurry and when she refused to handle the matter that way, some man came to the Hotel, paid her (Mrs. NOLDEN) the bill, and she turned over various luggage to this man. She remembered that it was delivered at the Wilshire door. In pictures of ARDEN which have since appeared in the newspapers, Mrs. NOLDEN said that the man who called for the baggage and paid the bill was not ARDEN. NOLDEN didn't even recall whether she gave the man a receipt due to the fact he was in such a hurry. She remembered that this incident occurred just before lunch time.

NOLDEN also recalled that some police officers from Los Angeles, who she said could have been the District Attorney's investigators, also inquired of her about various telephone calls. NOLDEN said that GEORGE HARRIS, Assistant Manager of the Hotel, told her that someone had called him and made the statement that ELAINE BARRIE wanted to pay JOAN BERRY's bill at the Ambassador. This she remembered was three weeks after BERRY had gone. This party had not left her number with HARRIS. NOLDEN said that before BERRY actually left the Hotel, her clothes had been packed and she remembered that Mr. SCHWANKE, who was then Credit Manager, had been asking her for money in payment of her account, which was running to quite a figure. NOLDEN said that BERRY did not try to leave the Hotel with her baggage before settling up. NOLDEN said that BERRY caused no trouble while at the Ambassador and no complaints were registered which came to her attention. She said she was always a lady. NOLDEN was told that it was understood that two men claiming to be from the FBI and checking on BERRY's records there had been at the Hotel.



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around about two months after BERRY left and that GRIMSTEAD, who was then the Credit Manager, had called the FBI and been told that this organization was making an investigation. HOLDEN said she knew nothing of this incident and pointed out that GRIMSTEAD did not come to the Hotel as Credit Manager until about the first of March, 1943.

LOUIS SCHWANKE, who was Credit Manager of the Ambassador at the time BERRY stopped there, is now employed by the J. E. BENTON Management Corporation, Sixth and Hill Street, Los Angeles, telephone TRinity 7023. He resides at 2441 Lanterman Terrace, Los Angeles - unlisted telephone number NORmandy 7343. He left the Ambassador March 1, 1943 to go with the Management Corporation, which owns and operates the Ambassador Hotel. He was in Mr. GRIMSTEAD's office at the time Agents were conducting their inquiry at the Ambassador and was interviewed. He examined the records and advised that when he observed that she was running a charge of \$30.00 for massages at the bathing pool in back of the Hotel, he told her that she would have to make some payment on her account. However, SCHWANKE pointed out that he never personally saw her or talked with her, but made this request of her over the telephone. As he recalled, somebody down at the pool had told him she was supposed to be getting into the movies and had come out to the West Coast from New York. When she left, SCHWANKE said that they packed her belongings, forwarding some eight or nine pairs of shoes and a couple of dresses. He said he pulled the files and began calling various numbers which had been called by BERRY. It was his recollection that somebody from a studio had come in and paid her account and that this resulted from his calling and talking to someone who had an Arizona exchange telephone number.

SCHWANKE remembered that several weeks after the BERRY bill had been paid at the Hotel some investigator who did not show any credentials, made inquiry of him concerning her stay there. SCHWANKE said he told this man he had never seen BERRY; that her bill was paid up. As far as he knew, SCHWANKE said BERRY was always a lady when at the Ambassador, and he pointed out that the only reason he happened to check on her bill and request money was because she had not been there before and was delinquent. He remembered that when he called her on the phone she said she was expecting a check. He called the next day and said he told her he would have to have the money, and then she disappeared. SCHWANKE said that it is usual for the Credit Office to ask for payment when the person is not known and when \$100.00 worth of charges are added to the account, and especially charges like a massage bill which, he pointed out, is a luxury.

CHARLES DONNELLY, Bell Captain at the Ambassador, was contacted by Agents and he advised that he did not recall BERRY.

Captain GEORGE JANATSCH, who was the Captain of Room Service at the Ambassador, was suggested by NOLDEN as someone who might have recalled BERRY. FREEMAN, however, pointed out that Captain GEORGE JANATSCH was always in the kitchen and would not have been in position to see her or know anything about her.

LUCILLE McBRIDE, who resides at 932 South Mariposa, telephone DRexel 9551, is the maid who was on duty at the time BERRY was at the Ambassador in the bungalow in which her small suite was located. Agents interviewed her and she definitely recalled BERRY's stay there. She said that BERRY talked to her a great deal, telling her that she was hiding out because she was supposed to be in New York. BERRY showed her a clipping reflecting that she was supposed to make a picture for CHAPLIN. BERRY told her that she was under contract to CHAPLIN and that she had to stay in most of the time. McBRIDE recalled that on one occasion she heard some man talking with BERRY in her room. She remembered that BERRY had observed that she did not know any soldiers, a great many of them having been around the Hotel at that time, and they were discussing that fact. McBRIDE said that BERRY was rather quiet at all times, did not cause any disturbance, and seemed to her like a nice, friendly girl. McBRIDE suggested that perhaps BERRY might have had some night service from the maid who was working nights, who she identified as one PAULINE or one ANN. McBRIDE said that in connection with the contract with CHAPLIN, BERRY told her there had been some trouble about it, but she did not explain any further. One morning BERRY was gone, she having said nothing to her about planning to leave. McBRIDE said that the only others around there who might have remembered her was one "SIG", the houseman. She said he mentioned to her on one occasion that he had seen BERRY's picture in the paper and recognized her as having been at the Hotel.

EDDIE TRANTOW, Chief House Detective, was not at the Ambassador on March 9, 1944, but was interviewed there on March 11, 1944. It is recalled that GRIMSTEAD said that he sent some men who said they were with the FBI in inquiring about BERRY to TRANTOW. TRANTOW stated that he did not recall anyone ever having approached him and making inquiry about BERRY's stay at the Ambassador. When he was asked this question he hesitated for a moment as if he were thinking and then replied "I don't believe anyone did." TRANTOW was asked if while she was at the Hotel she came to his attention in any way and in the same manner he replied that he might have seen her in the lobby. He was not sure. TRANTOW said he did not know where her room was while she was at the Hotel. TRANTOW was specifically asked if he knew GEORGE WOODS and HERBERT HALLNER, who, as it is known, have been conducting an investigation in behalf of CHAPLIN and his attorneys, and he replied that he did not. TRANTOW endeavored to explain that his position there in the Hotel was such that if any law enforcement officers inquired of him about some guests, he first had to clear the matter with GEORGE HARRIS, Assistant Manager. He told Agents that he would not furnish any information unless he did so. From past experience the writer knows that this is not true. TRANTOW professed not to know anything about anybody ever even having been at the hotel inquiring about BERRY's stay there. In conversation with JOAN BERRY subsequent to Agents' inquiry at the Ambassador, she advised that VASCOE BONINI came down to the Ambassador to see her on one occasion while she was there.

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C. C. SMITH, Credit Manager
Biltmore Hotel
515 South Olive Street
Telephone - Michigan 1011
Los Angeles, California

On March 15, 1944, Agents interviewed SMITH in his office at the Biltmore Hotel. At this time SMITH made available the records of the hotel relating to JOAN BERRY, which reflected the following information:

The Biltmore Hotel registration card reflects that the victim as Miss JOAN BARRATT, 630 West 158th Street, New York City, registered at the Hotel on November 25, 1942 at 12:58 p. m. There is, however, another stamp on the registration card which shows the time of registration as 1:04 p. m., November 26, 1942. SMITH pointed out that there is only six minutes difference between these two times and stated that probably the card was put in the stamping machine twice and that it is possible that BERRY could have stepped away from the desk for a few minutes and then returned again. It was further noted, however, that the ledger sheet of the Hotel reflected the time as 1:04 p. m. on November 26, 1942 and this is probably the correct date and time. She occupied Room 8326 at a rate of \$8.00 per day. Room Clerk No. 12 registered her and SMITH was unable to ascertain who this clerk was, since he is no longer an employee of the Hotel.

On the back of the registration card there are the following notations in handwriting, which SMITH identified as his:

"CHAPLIN STUDIOS, Beverly Hills Hotel. 5' 8"
red--comp., Freckles, 30, silver fox. LA opr. 45."

SMITH explained that he was not sure where he got this information since it has been such a long time since it was written, but he said that he either got it from the Beverly Hills Hotel on the telephone or from Lieutenant COPPAGE of the Los Angeles Police Department. He could not explain what the "LA opr. 45" meant.

SMITH went on to say that he never actually saw the Victim while she was registered at the Hotel. However, he recalls that while she was there someone in the Hotel beauty parlor called him and said that BERRY was getting a message and that she had mentioned that she had formerly lived at the Beverly Hills Hotel and that they were holding her bags. SMITH considered this unusual, inasmuch as she had registered from New York City, so he telephoned the Beverly Hills Hotel and spoke to someone on the desk who verified that Hotel was holding her bags. SMITH then got in touch with Lieutenant COPPAGE of the Forgery Detail.

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of the Los Angeles Police Department who told him that BERRY was the step-daughter of a man named JOHN BERRY, who had a lengthy record as a hot check artist and who had previously been apprehended and brought back to Los Angeles, where he was sentenced to Folsom Penitentiary. SMITH stated that he immediately recalled JOHN BERRY as an individual whose pictures had appeared on numerous hotel bulletins; that, as a matter of fact, at the time BERRY was brought back to Los Angeles, SMITH had gone down to the railroad station with the officers and had talked to BERRY for some little time. SMITH explained that he occasionally does this in order to familiarize himself with the modus operandi of criminals who defraud hotels.

In view of these circumstances, SMITH said that he then went up to BERRY's room and locked it so that she couldn't get in. However, when BERRY came out of the beauty parlor she went to the desk and paid her bill in cash, so SMITH said he then went back to her room and took the lock off of the door, inasmuch as she was paid up to date. Shortly after this she checked out and as far as SMITH knows, she caused no disturbance at all while she was at the Hotel.

SMITH also made available the original ledger sheet of the Hotel, number 516069, which reflects the same information as previously set out with respect to her registration. This sheet, however, shows that she checked out on November 27, 1942 at 3:59 p. m. She paid her total bill of \$10.95 in cash.

SMITH also made available the records of telephone calls made by BERRY while at the Hotel. These are as follows:

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

Lieutenant R. R. COPPAGE
Los Angeles Police Department
City Hall
Los Angeles, California

With reference to the above-mentioned interview with SMITH, while Agents were talking to SMITH, Lieutenant COPPAGE came into his office and at this time he verified that SMITH had called him about BERRY in November. He further verified that he was familiar with the activities of her step-father, JOHN BERRY, and was also acquainted with Mrs. BERRY and JOAN as a result of his investigation of JOHN BERRY. COPPAGE stated that the Burns Detective Agency has a file on JOHN BERRY running back for twenty years. BERRY apparently has been passing bad checks all this time, but until shortly before his apprehension he was never identified definitely. COPPAGE described him as a "typical Jew salesman." He said that BERRY's method of operation was to register at two hotels at the same time in a town and if he got in trouble with one hotel he could always go to the other. COPPAGE said that when BERRY was arrested he indicated that he had a great deal of affection for the Victim. COPPAGE also said that he had found Mrs. BERRY very uncooperative in his efforts to locate her husband. During the conversation COPPAGE mentioned that after SMITH had called him he had called Captain W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department, inasmuch as Captain WHITE and some of the other officers had assisted the Los Angeles Police Department in their efforts to locate JOHN BERRY. It was COPPAGE's understanding that WHITE had gotten in touch with one LAMBERT O'NEIL of the Beverly-Wilshire Hotel with regard to JOAN BERRY.

OLGA MELTON, Proprietor
Biltmore Beauty Shop
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California
Home address - 659 West Gage Avenue
Los Angeles, California
Telephone - PLeasant 19463

OLGA MELTON was interviewed in the office of Mr. SMITH, Credit Manager of the Biltmore Hotel, on March 15, 1944, by Agents. At this time MELTON had with her the records of the Beauty Shop, which reflected that on November 27, 1942, JOAN BERRY, who had Room #8326, had an appointment for a body massage at 2:30 p. m. This is the first record that the Hotel had of her being in the Beauty Shop and MELTON recalled from general gossip about the place that at that time BERRY had told of her being a protegee of CHAPLIN. MELTON said that HELEN KIRK, the masseuse who worked on BERRY, at that time told the other girls of her conversation with BERRY. However, said KIRK was dismissed September 13, 1943 and MELTON believed that she was presently working at the Knickerbocker Hotel. The records also reflected that on April 20, 1943, BERRY had an appointment at the Biltmore Beauty Shop for a body massage at 9:00 a. m. She was then occupying Room #10124 and the appointment was made by BERRY under the name of Mrs. MARSH. HELEN KIRK, masseuse, worked on her and MELTON said that gossip among the girls was that when BERRY endeavored to make an appointment for 4:00 p. m. that

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Afternoon for another body massage she was refused treatment by Madame RAYMONDE ELLEN, who was then the proprietor of the Beauty Shop and who is now at the City of Paris Beauty Salon in San Francisco, California. MELTON said it was her understanding, and SMITH verified it, that they were of the belief that BERRY was trying to abort her child. BERRY had told KIRK that she was pregnant. MELTON believed that Madame RAYMONDE got in touch with Dr. [REDACTED] who was [REDACTED] and he recommended that the second treatment not be given. MELTON said it was rather unusual for anyone to have two body massages in one day. [REDACTED] offices are in the Pacific Mutual Building.

87c
HELEN KIRK
211 Witmer Street
Los Angeles, California
Telephone - MADison 8870

Miss KIRK was interviewed at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Hollywood, California, where she is presently employed as a masseuse. She advised that she recalls JOAN BERRY coming into the Biltmore Beauty Salon in November, 1942, for a massage. At that time KIRK stated that while BERRY was in the sweat cabinet she casually mentioned that she was having some kind of trouble getting her baggage and automobile from the Beverly Hills Hotel. KIRK recalled that she called this to the attention of one of her superiors. BERRY also mentioned at the time that she had been under contract to CHAPLIN, but gave no indication of any malice towards him. KIRK stated that this was about all she could remember of BERRY's statements in November, 1942.

KIRK recalled, however, that BERRY again came into the Biltmore Hotel Beauty Shop in April, 1943. By this time she was more familiar with BERRY and BERRY told her that she was going to have a baby. KIRK expressed surprise, saying that she did not know that BERRY was married and BERRY said that yes, she had married an Army Captain in Kansas. BERRY then told her of her experiences at Army Posts in Kansas and described several wild parties that she had been on. KIRK recalled particularly that BERRY mentioned that the Chaplain of the Post had also actively engaged in these parties. BERRY also commented at this time regarding her pregnancy, explaining that it was necessary for her to get frequent massages in order to keep her figure for pictures which she intended to make. Later in the day BERRY came back again and wanted another treatment on the same day, but KIRK mentioned to her boss, Madame RAYMONDE, that BERRY was pregnant and Madame RAYMONDE would not allow her to give the treatment and cancelled BERRY's appointment.

KIRK also recalled that BERRY was very vindictive towards CHAPLIN at this time, saying that CHAPLIN had ruined everyone's life that he had touched. BERRY also said she was going to try to reach some kind of an agreement with

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CHAPLIN, but she did not elaborate on this statement. At this time BERRY mentioned to KIRK that she had been in jail, but KIRK was unable to recall what jail, except she thought that it was someplace in the South. KIRK stated that BERRY did not mention anything about CHAPLIN being the father. Neither did she give any indication that she wanted to get rid of the baby and, on the contrary, seemed very happy over the prospects of having it. It was KIRK's recollection that BERRY was not wearing a wedding ring at the time.

KIRK stated that she had not been contacted by any other investigators and has not seen BERRY since April, 1943, but she did state that about a week ago she wrote a letter to BERRY with no address other than Hollywood, California, saying that she, KIRK, was presently employed at the Knickerbocker Hotel and would be happy to see her.

With further reference to BERRY's presence at the Biltmore Hotel in April, 1943, Agents examined the registration card which reflected that Miss JOAN BARRY, 630 West 158th Street, registered there on April 19, 1943 at 10:59 a. m. She checked out the following day. Her bill amounted to \$11.36. On the 19th at 7:04 p. m. she called CRestview 50525, which is CHAPLIN's telephone. At 9:20 a. m. the following morning she called CRestview 62782, which is the number of FINLANDIA BATHS, WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT, 9026 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, and again called CHAPLIN the same day. It is noted that on the telephone slip, although the charge was made to her room, there appeared the name Mrs. MARSH.

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HARVEY HOLAHAN
CHARLES CHAPLIN
1095 Summit Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone - CRestview 50525

On February 8, 1944, Agents interviewed HOLAHAN, the CHAPLIN chauffeur, in the Los Angeles Field Office. It was explained to HOLAHAN that he did not have to make a statement if he did not care to, however, he said he was perfectly willing to give any and all information in his possession.

HOLAHAN advised that he has been employed at the CHAPLIN household as a chauffeur since May 19, 1942. Prior to that time he was employed as a chauffeur for a Mrs. HEATH, now residing in Beverly Hills. He stated that he was born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 31, 1889.

HOLAHAN further advised that when he came to the CHAPLIN household in May of 1942, CHAPLIN was already acquainted with JOAN BERRY. He observed her on several occasions when she came up to the CHAPLIN house and took sun baths and appeared to be reading or studying parts in plays. At that time she drove her own car. He remembered that he had taken BERRY and CHAPLIN out to restaurants for dinner about three or four times, and recalled that these places were Romanoff, Chasen's and The Players. He would usually take CHAPLIN and pick up JOAN, who at that time was residing at an address on Robbins Drive in Beverly Hills. HOLAHAN stated that in his opinion BERRY was a very emotional girl, subject to periodic flare-ups, and that on one particular occasion she got into an argument with CHAPLIN and got up and walked out of Romanoff's restaurant. HARVEY took her home and then had to go back and get CHAPLIN.

HARVEY stated that CHAPLIN has three pleasure cars, one station wagon and three trucks, which HOLAHAN referred to as the Studio fleet. He explained that these are all registered in the name of the CHARLES CHAPLIN Studios.

HOLAHAN advised that CHAPLIN did not give him the impression that he was in love with JOAN BERRY, but rather that he only wanted to make an actress out of her. He said that he observed no signs of affection particularly on the part of either BERRY or CHAPLIN, and that although they would often have arguments and would not speak to each other for a few days, he attributed this to the artistic temperaments of both of them.

CHAPLIN and BERRY saw each other periodically up until the time they went to New York in about October of 1942, according to HOLAHAN, but he said that he did not see JOAN after she got back from New York until about the middle of December, when she came up to the CHAPLIN house with a gun. HOLAHAN

ated that he was in the house at this time and that he didn't actually see her person, but that he heard some comment from members of the household that she was there, and the next day EDWARD the butler, told him that she had come up and threatened CHAPLIN with a gun.

The next incident that HOLAHAN recalled regarding BERRY's association with CHAPLIN was on the night of December 31, 1942. On this occasion MAX WATT, the husband of LOIS RUNSER, CHAPLIN's bookkeeper, had been employed by CHAPLIN as a night watchman. HOLAHAN stated that he did not know what instructions WATT received nor from whom, but he stated that he, HOLAHAN, did not instruct WATT at all with regard to how he should handle JOAN BERRY if she came up to the house. HOLAHAN further explained that it was his night off and that he went down to the Fulton Market where a woman friend of his, LOIS RUNSER's sister, is employed. She was taking inventory and HARVEY stated that he helped her. At about 9:30 p. m. he received a phone call from WATT at the market, at which time WATT said "I have Miss BERRY here. What shall I do with her?" HARVEY stated that he replied "I don't know" but he then called Mrs. WATT, who also said that she didn't know what to do with the girl. HARVEY said he knew that CHAPLIN was at Chasen's restaurant so he went down to Chasen's and had either Mr. CHASEN or the head waiter call CHAPLIN out on the sidewalk. He told CHAPLIN that JOAN BERRY was up at the house and that MAX WATT was with her, and he asked CHAPLIN what should be done with her. He stated that CHAPLIN just shrugged his shoulders and waved his arms and said "Get her out of the house. I don't want her in there." HARVEY stated that he does not recall CHAPLIN telling him to call the police.

HARVEY then went to the CHAPLIN house around 10:00 p. m. and when he arrived WATT told him that JOAN BERRY had been there, that he had sat her down in the kitchen for some time, but that she had used the pretense of going to the bathroom, had turned on the water in the bathtub and had jumped out of the window and disappeared. HARVEY stated that he and WATT spent about half an hour or so looking for her, but were unable to find her anywhere around the premises. HARVEY then went back to the Fulton Market and later returned to the CHAPLIN house and went to bed. He recalled that WATT came in, woke him up about 2:30 p. m. and told him that JOAN BERRY had been picked up on the other side of town and was presently in the Beverly Hills Jail. He said that he took no action other than going back to sleep.

The next morning HARVEY stated he heard nothing more about the case except that EDWARD told him that at about midnight he had received a call from JOAN in which she said that she was going to commit suicide. EDWARD had done nothing about it and had gone back to bed. HARVEY further stated that he did not see CHAPLIN when he came home from Chasen's.

HARVEY did recall, however, that on the night of December 31, 1942, he had been given JOAN BERRY's fur coat, which she had left with the taxi driver.

in lieu of her taxi fare, and which the taxi driver had ultimately left with MAX WATT, the watchman. HARVEY kept the fur coat in his room overnight and next morning EDWARD came down and took it up to his room. HARVEY said that he never saw ARDEN or DURANT around on January 1, 1943, but recalls that he did hear that JOAN had been released a day or two later.

The next incident that HARVEY could recall was in May of 1943. He stated that on the day before JOAN's arrest, which was May 6, 1943, Captain W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department came up to the CHAPLIN house in a squad car and stayed around for a few hours in an effort to catch JOAN BERRY while she was there. HARVEY says that he knows this because he was working in the garage and WHITE came up to him and told him that he was looking for JOAN BERRY and that she was wanted for violation of her probation. It was HARVEY's recollection that Captain WHITE had come up to the house on two occasions and stayed a few hours prior to JOAN BERRY's arrest on May 7, 1943. HARVEY further recalls that on the 6th of May, 1943, he saw JOAN BERRY at the CHAPLIN house near the swimming pool. HARVEY was out in front of the house waiting for CHAPLIN and he set the time at about 8:15 p.m. While he was waiting, she came up to him and said "You don't like me, do you?" He replied "I don't dislike you." She then asked him to take her someplace in CHAPLIN's automobile, that she was feeling sick. He said that he couldn't take her in the car, but that she did appear to be ill, and ANDREW, the second man, called a taxi. When the taxi arrived, JOAN was lying on the sidewalk and appeared to have fainted. When the taxi driver saw her, he refused to take her in the cab, so HARVEY took her in his own car to MAX WATT's house. BERRY had not told him where she was residing, and he stated that he learned from Mrs. WATT that she was living at the Chateau Elysee Apartments. HARVEY had gone in to see Mrs. WATT and left JOAN in the car, and when he returned she was not there, so he went back to CHAPLIN's. At this point HARVEY remembered that when JOAN had come up to talk to him from the swimming pool, he noticed that her wrists had been scratched as if she had been trying to commit suicide, but he observed that the scratches were only superficial and had hardly drawn blood.

After BERRY had run away from the car in front of Mrs. WATT's house, HARVEY, as previously stated, came back to CHAPLIN's, but BERRY returned about 2:00 a. m. HARVEY at this time was sleeping upstairs, but MAX WATT was on duty as a watchman and had called her into the house. Again she told him that she felt as if she were about to faint, so HARVEY took MAX WATT's car and since he now knew her address, he drove her to the Chateau Elysee Apartments. She and MAX WATT sat in the back of the car. When they arrived he offered her \$3 or \$4 since she said she had no money, but she refused to take it, saying that she needed at least \$60. HARVEY, however, was of the opinion that she had previously accepted 15 cents from him for bus fare.

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HARVEY further advised that in thinking back on dates that WHITE was at the CHAPLIN house before the girl was arrested, he was positive that he was there on the morning of May 7, 1943, and it is his impression that WHITE was also there sometime on May 6, 1943. HARVEY stated that he knew no more about the case, other than he heard that after BERRY had gotten out of jail in May and was also out of the hospital, she came up to the CHAPLIN house again, but he knew no details regarding this and stated that it was just something he had heard in conversation around the house.

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CHESTER B. CALDWELL, Manager
New Carlton Hotel
529 South Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, California

On March 20, 1944, the above advised that he had been the manager of this hotel during May and June of 1943, and that he was presently still serving in this capacity.

He stated that BERRY had come to the hotel without any baggage, and had been asked to pay for her room in advance which she did. He advised that she continued this policy for a period of four or five days, and on one occasion had to be reminded of this fact, and thereafter went to her room and returned with the money.

He searched his records and advised that under Folio No. 13708 was reflected the fact that BERRY had registered under the name of MARY L. SPENCER on May 20, 1943, and had been assigned to room 328 during her entire stay. He advised that after she had been at the hotel for about four or five days she was joined by her mother who also brought in luggage, and that both of them stayed until June 4, 1943 on which date the original publicity on the paternity case had broken in the papers.

CALDWELL stated that BERRY's conduct while at the hotel was exemplary in every respect, and that she was an ideal guest. He stated that she had no parties in her room, and had never been seen while under the influence of liquor or narcotics. He stated that she came and went in a normal manner. He advised that two men, presumably from the District Attorney's office, had conducted a little surveillance in the lobby for two days, after which they contacted BERRY in person and thereafter held several conferences with her. He stated that two other men also called for BERRY in the lobby, but that it was later ascertained that these men were her lawyers. He advised that she never had taken anyone up to her room before her mother had arrived and that she had been very careful to have these men call for her in the lobby.

CALDWELL stated that no other employees of the hotel knew BERRY, and that she made no friends with other guests.

CALDWELL advised that he had not been contacted by anyone else since the men for the District Attorney's Office had spoken to him. He stated that no subpoenas had been served for his records, and stated that the registration card for BERRY could be produced if it became necessary.

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JOHN SCHLOTTERBECK, Manager
Plaza Hotel of Hollywood
1637 North Vine Street
Hollywood, California

On March 15, 1944 Agents interviewed Mr. SCHLOTTERBECK at his offices in the Plaza Hotel. At this time he made available ledger sheet No. 16089 and 16360, reflecting the registration of Miss JOAN BERRY, Beverly Hills, California. She occupied room No. 308 at a rate of \$5.00 a day. She was registered at the hotel from December 23, 1942 through December 30, 1942. On December 26, 1942 she paid \$20.00 on account. When she checked out the bill amounted to \$61.83, which was paid on January 2, 1943.

According to Mr. SCHLOTTERBECK, he is of the opinion that she checked out on December 31, 1942, since she is charged for the night of the 30th.

The following notations appeared on the face of the ledger sheets:

Telephone calls ---	
Monday	14
Thursday	10
Friday	2
Saturday	1
Sunday	2
Tuesday	1
Wednesday	14

"Bags in C.O.D. room."

At the top of the ledger sheet appeared the notation "Watch - no large charges. E. ELLISON." There is also a notation "will beat us" initialed "E.E.". The stamp on the face of the ledger sheet, which reflects the payment of the bill on January 2, 1943, is also initialed "E.E." Mr. SCHLOTTERBECK stated that the initials E.E. are those of EARL ELLISON, former Assistant Manager, who has not been at the hotel for about a year, and who can presently be located at the following address: "Private EARL ELLISON, Dibble General Hospital, Menlo Park, California.

SCHLOTTERBECK stated that the following people were employed by the hotel at the time that BERRY was there:

W. S. COOPER, Assistant Manager, who is still employed at the hotel.

WARREN ROCK, clerk, who registered JOAN BERRY.

JOE DROWN, former manager of the Plaza Hotel, presently employed at the Clark Hotel, Los Angeles.

AL SMITH, clerk, who is still employed at the Plaza Hotel.

GALLEN BEATTEY, former manager, now located at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

MONROE EYRE PINCKARD, clerk, presently employed by the Plaza Hotel.

FRANK BOOTS, odd job employee, presently employed by the Plaza Hotel.

SCHLOTTERBECK further advised that he was served with a subpoena duces tecum two days ago by a man named WOODS and another man who said that he represented JERRY GEISLER. This subpoena requested that SCHLOTTERBECK appear in Federal Court on March 22nd at 2:00 P.M. as a witness for the defendant, and that he should bring with him all records pertaining to the registration of JOAN BERRY as a guest for the period from December 23, 1942 to December 30, 1942, also all records of telephone calls charged to the above guest.

SCHLOTTERBECK explained that he has only been at the hotel since the first of December, 1942 and that he has no personal knowledge of BERRY's stay there. He recalled, however, that about three or four weeks ago ROBERT ARDEN came in to see him and said that he would like to have the dates of BERRY's arrival and departure from the hotel. SCHLOTTERBECK said that at first he was unable to find the record, and ARDEN commented that this was strange, inasmuch as he had also been to the Ambassador Hotel and they were not able to locate their records. ARDEN said that he had paid BERRY's bill at both the Ambassador and Plaza Hotels. SCHLOTTERBECK, after a later search, was able to locate the records of the hotel, which were in the desk of W. S. COOPER, Assistant Manager, and he gave ARDEN the dates of BERRY's arrival and departure.

These records had been put away by COOPER at the request of two representatives of CHAPLIN about three months ago. SCHLOTTERBECK and agents then went downstairs to the hotel store room and endeavored to locate the records of BERRY's telephone calls while at the hotel. SCHLOTTERBECK explained that the records had never been kept in any order and that for the past week or two he had been trying to get them straightened out. He also said that he had made some effort to locate the records after he had the subpoena served on him, but that he had been unable to do so.

After considerable searching the records were not located, with the exception of one long distance telephone call record, which reflected a call on December 26, 1942 to Mrs. BERRY, New York City, Wadsworth 3-5746. This call had been okeyed by JOHN J. GARRITY, former assistant manager of the hotel.

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WARREN ROCK, Clerk
Plaza Hotel of Hollywood
1637 North Vine Street
Hollywood, California

ROCK is the clerk who registered JOAN BERRY at the Plaza Hotel on December 23, 1942. He stated that he was unable to recall the registration and knew nothing of the girl's activities while she was there. He stated that he had no reports on any misconduct on her part. He did recall, however, that about three months ago two investigators came in representing CHAPLIN's interests, whose names he cannot remember, and at that time he told them substantially the same information as set out above.

W. S. COOPER, Assistant Manager
Plaza Hotel of Hollywood
1637 North Vine Street
Hollywood, California

COOPER was interviewed in SCHLOTTERBECK's office, at which time he stated substantially the same information as ROCK. He recalled that in about September or October of 1943, two investigators from LOYD WRIGHT's office, came in to see him and asked to have the records of BERRY's stay dug up. COOPER said that he was able to locate these records and put them in a drawer in his desk, which records consisted of the two previously mentioned ledger sheets. He did, however, show these records to the investigators. They also asked him to try to check her telephone calls and to call them back and COOPER said that he was unable to locate the telephone calls and never did call the two investigators. He could not recall their names.

COOPER also recalled that somebody had come in to check the records of BERRY's stay at the hotel, and as he recalls they were FBI men. He said that they contacted GALEN BEATTEY, former manager and that they had gone down to the basement and tried to locate the records. COOPER stated that he did not hear them say that they were FBI agents but it was his recollection that BEATTEY had mentioned it after they left.

In this connection SCHLOTTERBECK and COOPER said they recalled that FRANK BOOTS, an odd job man who resides at 2342 South Stevens Street, Los Angeles, also mentioned that he, BOOTS and BEATTEY, had looked for some records in the basement of the hotel.

MONROE EYRE PINCKARD, Clerk
Plaza Hotel of Hollywood
1637 North Vine Street
Hollywood, California

With regard to BERRY's stay at the Plaza 1942 through December 30, 1942, PINCKARD stated that it

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that "some FBI agents" had come into the hotel several months ago and had talked to BEATTEY in an effort to get records of BERRY's stay. PINCKARD, however, was not definite in his information, stating that he did not hear these individuals identify themselves as FBI agents, but just recalls that BEATTEY mentioned it to him later.

Private First Class EARL ELLISON
Dibble Hospital
Menlo Park, California

By teletype dated March 16, 1944, the San Francisco Field Division was requested to contact Private First Class EARL ELLISON at the Dibble Hospital, Menlo Park, California, and interview him for any information he might have with regard to BERRY's stay at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel. By teletype dated March 20, 1944, the San Francisco office advised that ELLISON does not remember JOAN BERRY or the circumstances surrounding her registration or stay at the Hollywood Plaza. ELLISON does recall the basis for his notation on her folio sheet but assumes they were made because of unusually high extra charges which BERRY made at the hotel.

ELLISON does not know ARDEN or remember who paid BERRY's bill. He stated that the sight of the folio might bring circumstances of the case to his mind, inasmuch as the hotel makes code notations on all folios noting amount and type of luggage as an indication of the hotel's opinion of the financial responsibility of the guest.

ELLISON further advised that he had not been previously contacted on this matter. He will be at the Dibble Hospital until March 26th, when he may go overseas.

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LA 31-5301

Miss AMELIA FREY
1627 North Ogden Drive
Los Angeles, California
Telephone: Granite 9868

Miss FREY advised that she formerly ran a rooming house at 1260 North Harper Avenue in Los Angeles, and had operated it from 1937 to 1941. She stated she had an average of eight roomers living with her at that address. Miss FREY stated that she was from Connecticut, was single and had made her living from operating a rooming house for the past seven or eight years.

She recalled that a short time before Christmas in 1938 JOAN BERRY had come to her rooming house at 1260 North Harper Avenue and had obtained a room, which she rented for \$3.00 a week. Miss FREY stated that she did not recall exactly, but believed JOAN was working in a dress shop at that time, but she was unable to think of the name of this shop.

She stated that JOAN impressed her as an average young lady at that time and presented a fairly good appearance, but her appearance definitely indicated that she was in rather limited financial circumstances at that time. Miss FREY was unable to recall whether one of her other roomers had recommended the house to JOAN or whether she had come there as a result of seeing a sign that Miss FREY often put up in front of the house when she had a vacant room.

She stated that JOAN had told her about her family in New York and mentioned writing to them regularly at that time. Miss FREY recalled she had the opinion that JOAN thought a great deal of her family and talked a great deal about them. She recalled that JOAN had very few clothes at that time and that she believed JOAN was looking for work in motion pictures at that time, without success.

Miss FREY made a search of any records she might have maintained, but was unable to find a record indicating the exact date JOAN stayed at that address, but as nearly as she could recall it she thought it was for a period of about six weeks. She stated that JOAN behaved very nicely while she was living at that address and was unable to recall any reprimands she had ever given to JOAN.

She stated that JOAN went out in the evenings with a young man occasionally, but that the young man had been introduced to her and had seemed to be a very nice individual. She stated that JOAN always came in at a reasonable hour and had never indulged in either liquor or smoking during the time she stayed at the house. Miss FREY mentioned that because of her New England background she noticed such things somewhat more than people who had more experience with the artistic class of people in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

She stated JOAN did not look at all dissipated at that time and behaved in every respect like any other normal young lady of her age. She advised that although JOAN was in rather limited financial circumstances she paid her room rent regularly, although occasionally it would be a day or two late.

Miss FREY recalled that JOAN was of the Catholic faith and had attended church quite regularly. She also recalled that JOAN did not associate closely with any of the other roomers at the house and had never made any close friendships with other people who stayed there. Miss FREY recalled that a young lady named JEAN NEWMAN, who is presently employed as a stenographer at the American Airlines Office, 6th and Olive, had stayed at this address during the time JOAN was there, and because of the fact that Miss NEWMAN felt sorry for JOAN, she had given her a little Christmas gift during JOAN's stay at that house. Miss FREY stated that Miss NEWMAN contacted her occasionally even yet, and had mentioned on one occasion that JOAN had called the American Airlines Offices for a plane ticket to Mexico after her case had attracted some publicity in Los Angeles. She stated Miss NEWMAN had talked to JOAN on the phone at that time and that JOAN was acting somewhat tempermental because she was finding it somewhat difficult to secure reservations. Miss FREY recalled Miss NEWMAN telling her that NEWMAN had told JOAN that she recalled her from staying at this address and that thereafter JOAN had quieted down immediately.

Miss FREY stated that JOAN had left the address of 1260 North Harper to return to New York City, and recalled that some woman from one of the welfare agencies in Los Angeles had called at the house making a brief investigation concerning the merits of JOAN's claim for assistance from that agency in securing passage back to New York.

Miss FREY stated she did not recall any trouble JOAN had been in at that time and could say absolutely nothing against the girl for anything she had seen of her during her stay at that address. Miss FREY mentioned that she had not been contacted by anyone else in connection with this case and indicated her willingness to testify on behalf of the Government if it should become necessary.

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LA 31-5301

FERNANDO CORTRIGHT, Executive Manager, and
B. B. WILSON, Assistant Manager
Beverly Hills Hotel
Beverly Hills, California

Mr. CORTRIGHT and Mr. WILSON were interviewed by Agents to obtain information concerning the records of that hotel reflecting the presence of JOAN BERRY thereat. The ledger sheet reflecting BERRY'S presence at the hotel in November, 1942, together with other records concerning her stay there at that time could not be located.

The Boston Office interviewed EDWARD F. NASH, who was Assistant Manager of the hotel at that time. He is presently residing at 486 South Main Street, Bradford, Massachusetts. NASH recalled the fact that records did exist reflecting this particular stay; that he had pulled those records for some investigator during the time he was at the hotel. NASH was positive that when he left they were a part of the hotel records. He has not been with the Beverly Hills Hotel since the fall of 1943. He also advised that BETTY MALOUF, his former secretary, as well as BETTY LOU CRAIG, who is now Mr. CORTRIGHT'S secretary, would have some information concerning BERRY'S stay there at that time. NASH advised that JOINE ALDERMAN, former social hostess at the hotel and supposed friend of BERRY, has on two occasions contacted him in an effort to secure the records of BERRY'S registration at the hotel in November, 1942. NASH said she advised that she had a personal interest in BERRY.

JACK CALDWELL, former manager of the Beverly Hills Hotel, was interviewed by the Chicago Office, and denied knowing anything about the disappearance of any records and thought they should be in the hotel files. He also denied that he had ever been interviewed by anyone concerning BERRY'S stay there. From information available to this office it is known that CORTRIGHT was interviewed approximately ten months ago by CHAPLIN'S attorneys' investigators concerning BERRY'S stay at the hotel.

During the course of talking to Mr. CORTRIGHT it was ascertained that GEORGE W. WOODS, an investigator for JERRY GIESLER, during March of this year just prior to the Mann Act trial, was endeavoring to obtain information at the hotel concerning BERRY'S activities. He particularly wanted information concerning a check received by the hotel in payment of BERRY'S bill, this check being sent to the hotel from Tulsa, Oklahoma, by GETTY'S attorney.

HARRY STROMER, Chief Auditor of the hotel, was subpoenaed by both the Government and CHAPLIN for the Mann Act Trial, but was not called.

The following investigation conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] covers the records of the hotel as known to date.

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Investigation at this hotel reflects that a considerable amount of the records pertaining to JOAN BERRY'S stay there in November of 1942 are missing. From several interviewed, Agent was advised that not only had investigators for the District Attorney's Office made inquiry at the hotel, but also investigators working in behalf of CHAPLIN. Miss WARRENE HEWING and BETTY MALOUF advised Agent GALLOWAY that some one of those men must have taken the records.

The following items which are part of the records of the Beverly Hills Hotel can be produced and will reflect the presence of JOAN BERRY at the hotel during the month of November, 1942: Telegram from Chicago, Illinois, dated October 31, 1942, as follows: "PLEASE RESERVE ROOM," and signed, "Miss JOAN BERRY", guest registration history card, which shows that Miss JOAN BERRY stayed at the Beverly Hills Hotel from November 2 to 13, 1942, occupying Room 325. The registration number was given as No. 356, but the Agent was unable to locate the registration card.

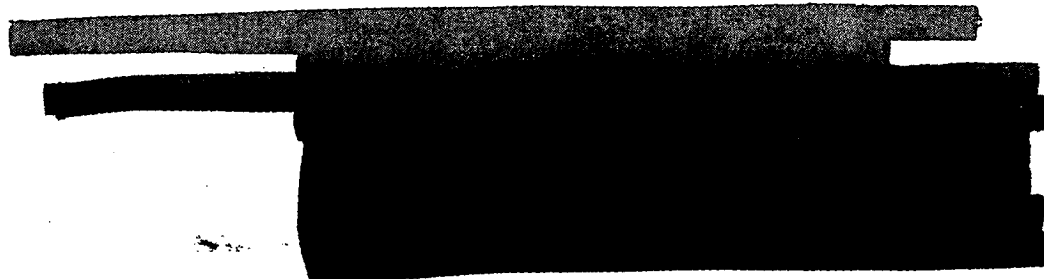
The daily statement of occupancy which is prepared each day at this hotel reflects that Miss BERRY occupied Room No. 325 for the first time during this stay on November 2, 1942. The statements of occupancy for the days following November 2, 1942, show that Miss BERRY occupied this room until Tuesday, November 10, 1942, at which time she was locked out of her room. The occupancy sheets for November 11 and 12, 1942, show Miss BERRY still locked out of the room.

Mrs. BETTY MALOUF advised Agent that Miss BERRY had taken an overdose of sleeping drugs on or about November 9, 1942, and the management of the hotel had secured a nurse to take care of her. The following day Miss BERRY and the nurse went some place and Miss BERRY excused herself from the nurse and left with some man. The management of the hotel resented this action of Miss BERRY'S and consequently locked her out of her hotel room. Mrs. MALOUF advised that BERRY did not stay at the hotel after this occurrence.

The records of the hotel show a number of meal and beverage checks signed by Miss BERRY on the following dates: November 2, 5, 6 and 9, 1942. These checks reflect that she was a guest of the hotel on these dates, and occupying Room 325.

Local telephone calls: The following vouchers for miscellaneous charges were found in the records of the Beverly Hills Hotel:

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A check record of the hotel dated November 24, 1942, reflects that a check was received on this date in the amount of \$249. from ROSENSTEIN and GORE, drawn on the National Bank of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mrs. MALOUF stated that this check was in payment of Miss BERRY'S account at the hotel and she recalls that the account was overpaid approximately \$20. Mrs. MALOUF also stated that they had no return address of the firm of ROSENSTEIN and GORE to which the overpayment might be sent, so a statement was sent to Miss BERRY at her last known address, showing a credit to her account for this difference. Sometime later Miss BERRY called the hotel and inquired if there was some money there. Mrs. MALOUF advised her that her account was overpaid and she could have a check for the difference if she would call at the desk in the lobby. Miss BERRY told her that she did not want to call at the front desk, and requested that Mrs. MALOUF meet her outside on the porch of the hotel and deliver the check to her there, which Mrs. MALOUF did.

The records of this hotel also reflect that Miss BERRY was registered at the hotel as a guest on the following dates:

August 16 to 17, 1941	-	registration No. 11714,	occupying Room 316;
January 19 to 22, 1942	-	" " 12812,	" " 210;
June 26 to 28, 1942	-	" " 14341,	" " 325;
September 6 to 16, 1942	-	" " 15166,	" " 325.

Also found in those records were registration cards No. 11714, dated August 16, 1941, in the name of Miss JOANNE BERRY, 420 South Shirley Place, Beverly Hills.

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VERBENA HIBBARD, Resident Manager, Beverly Hills Hotel, was interviewed by Agents and she stated that she just handled publicity at the time BERRY was in the hotel and that she knows absolutely nothing about the girl or her activities. She said, however, that she had heard some rumors of what happened while she was here, but she knew nothing of her own knowledge.

BETTY MALOUF, secretary to the Manager, Beverly Hills Hotel, advised that she, Mrs. MALOUF, came to the Hotel on October 31, 1942, and at that time she was secretary to Mr. NASH, the Assistant Manager.

lx
She stated that the first she remembers was that BERRY took sleeping tablets and that it was necessary to have a nurse with her. Mrs. MALOUF recalled that this nurse was [REDACTED] Mrs. MALOUF explained that she was new at the hotel at this time and actually from her own knowledge there was nothing of BERRY'S activities. Practically all that she knows she has heard from gossip around the hotel. She said it was her understanding that Mr. CALDWELL, the Manager, got another nurse to stay with BERRY after [REDACTED] treated her. She also understood that this nurse and JOAN went out to get some food the next day and BERRY told the nurse that she saw someone that she knew, and when BERRY went over, ostensibly to speak to this person, she disappeared, and the nurse never saw her again.

It was Mrs. MALOUF'S understanding that the next thing the Beverly Hills Hotel heard from BERRY was that she was in New York City, but Mrs. MALOUF was

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able to state just what it was that the hotel heard, or how they heard it. Mrs. LOUF recalled that BERRY owed some money when she left and that the hotel didn't know her whereabouts and made several efforts to try to locate her and collect their money. She stated that it was her recollection that payment finally came from BERRY'S attorney, located somewhere in the South. She did not know his name. She stated that no other investigators representing either CHAPLIN or the Government have talked to her.

b7c
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] concerning the time when JOAN BERRY was attended by a nurse in the Beverly Hills Hotel on November 9 and 10, 1942.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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AXEL W. LIND, Manager
Beverly House Hotel
120 South Lasky Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone CRestview 1-2145

Mr. LIND was contacted March 17, 1944 by the writer, and advised he had managed this hotel for the past several years. He produced registration card No. 6217 for Miss JOHN BERRY, who registered from 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills for Room 301, at a rate of \$30.00 per week, and had been registered by Mr. HERBERT GREGORY, afternoon and evening clerk of the hotel on December 7, 1942. LIND also exhibited rack card No. 6217 for Room 301, showing rate for that room of \$30.00 per week, showing the arrival date as December 7, 1942 and the departure date as December 20, 1942. Itemized charges noted on this rack card were as follows:

December 7, 1942	telephone calls	\$.30
December 9, 1942	postage	.06
	telephone calls	.40
December 11, 1942	telephone calls	.90
December 12, 1942	postage	.06
	Vallet service	2.25
	telephone calls	.40
December 13, 1942	telephone calls	.40
December 14, 1942	telephone calls	.70
December 15, 1942	Long distance call to New York	12.50
December 16, 1942	telephone calls	.70
December 17, 1942	telephone calls	.60
December 18, 1942	telephone calls	.92
December 19, 1942	telephone calls	1.42
December 20, 1942	telephone calls	.10

LIND advised that BERRY had paid \$30.00 rent in advance on her registration, since she did not have adequate baggage to check in without paying in advance. He stated that at the end of the first week she had not paid her second week's room rent in advance and that because of the charge for the long distance call and the fact that she did not have adequate baggage she had been billed about the middle of the second week, or as he recalled it on the day following December 15th. He stated that she had ignored this billing and had again been billed towards the end of the week. He stated that as a result of her ignoring both billings he had decided as manager to wait until her second week was up and then demand payment of the bill or ask her to leave the hotel.

LIND stated that on December 20, 1942, which was a Sunday, Mr. GREGORY, who had been on days, the preceding evening called to his attention

that BERRY and some gentleman friend had had a slight accident with a car in front of the hotel the preceding evening. He stated he went to the front of the hotel and noticed a two-ton grey convertible Buick roadster sitting directly in front of the hotel, with the right front fender and grill somewhat damaged. He stated that he looked in the car and saw a handbag lying on the floor and also found a driver's license belonging to JOAN BERRY lying in the gutter. He stated that he picked this driver's license up and put it back in the handbag, at which time he noticed that she had no money or other articles in the handbag. He stated that he was somewhat suspicious of this circumstance, particularly in view of the fact that JOAN's bill was quite large at the time and that he had previously examined baggage in the room and found nothing of value there.

He stated that as a culmination of these circumstances he had instructed Mr. GREGORY to check JOAN BERRY out of the hotel when she left on Sunday and demand payment of the bill. He stated that JOAN went out shortly thereafter in the morning and that payment had been demanded for the bill, at which time she admitted that she did not have money enough to pay for it. He stated that after she had gone out he went to Room 301 and found one dress, a fur jacket, cosmetics and one pair of shoes, which articles he had placed in the C.O.D. room at the hotel. He stated that JOAN did not call back for these things until December 23, 1942, at which time she came to the hotel and paid her bill of \$52.83 in full in cash. At this time she asked for another room at the hotel, which request was refused. He stated that she got her clothes on that occasion and left the hotel and that she had come in on that occasion with a suitcase, the description of which he did not recall.

LIND stated that he did not know JOAN BERRY at the time, but that Mr. GREGORY, who registered her, had informed him that she was connected in some manner with the Chaplin Studios. He stated that he had had a little trouble with JOAN while she was at the hotel, but attributed this to the fact that she was very demanding in so far as service was concerned, and expected the hotel management to do her more favors than the ordinary guest would expect. He recalled one occasion when JOAN had been living at the hotel she had attempted to give him four or five telephone numbers where she might be reached in case she received telephone calls. He advised he had told JOAN at that time that he would be glad to take one number where she might be reached or advise others where to reach her, but that he would not accept a list of four or five. JOAN became very indignant at this time and stated "You can't talk to me like that."

LIND also recalled that JOAN had left conflicting instructions from time to time with men on duty at the switchboard, to the effect that she only wished to receive telephone calls from her attorney and one other gentleman. He stated that later on she had countermanded these instructions and had therefore got the clerks on duty so confused that they did not know whether to refer calls that came in to her or not, and that on occasion when they would refer

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calls to her she would subsequently call the clerk on duty and be very impatient with him for having given her the call. He stated, however, that she did accept a great many outside calls while she was living at the hotel.

LIND stated that his wife was head housekeeper at the hotel and at no time did she mention having found liquor bottles or other indications of such activities in JOAN's room. He stated that he believed JOAN to be a rather unusual girl at the time she was there and described her as "dopey." Mr. LIND was questioned as to what he meant by this term and as to whether or not there was any actual indication that JOAN was using narcotics during her stay at the hotel. LIND admitted this was not the case and stated that what he meant by "dopey" was that she acted peculiar in that sometimes when she went out of the hotel she would be very exuberant and would stop at the desk and talk. At other times she would be very depressed. He recalled that on one occasion she came to the desk extremely happy, stating she was going to be married and have a sweet little cottage in the nearby neighborhood and that she was very happy about it. He stated that she returned to the hotel in the course of the next three or four hours and was extremely depressed for no apparent reason.

LIND stated that he did not pay particular attention to JOAN's appearance while she was in the hotel, but did not recall the fact that she appeared extremely dissipated or appear to be under the influence of either liquor or narcotics at any time she was there.

LIND stated that at no time while JOAN had been in the hotel had he seen any men go to her room, or had he had to caution her about any such thing. He stated Mr. GREGORY had at one time called attention to one gentleman the house rule that there were no visitors allowed in guests' rooms after 11:00 PM.

LIND stated that all telephone toll call sheets were destroyed after a period of three or four months and were therefore not available. LIND stated that because of the elapse of time since JOAN stayed at the hotel his memory on some of these points was not too clear, but he thought he was playing hunches in checking her out of the hotel more than anything else. He stated he could not definitely say he had seen JOAN do anything out of line and that she had been asked to leave the hotel fundamentally due to the fact that her financial status did not look as though it would be good for the amount of the bill she was running at the hotel.

LIND stated that he had not been subpoenaed in this case, nor had he been questioned. He stated, however, that Mr. GREGORY had received a subpoena several days prior to the date of this interview. He stated that he did not connect the JOAN BERRY at the hotel with instant investigation until he had seen her pictures in the paper, at which time he had remembered the above incidents and had gone back to the hotel records and obtained the registration card.

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HERBERT M. GREGORY
10669 Holman Avenue
West Los Angeles, California
Home Telephone: ARIZONA 3-5585
Evening Clerk, Beverly House Hotel
Business telephone: Crestview 1-2145

Mr. GREGORY advised that his schedule at the hotel is approximately as follows: - Sunday and Monday - works 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. - Tuesdays - day off. Wednesday, 7:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. Thursday, Friday and Saturday - 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.

Mr. GREGORY stated that on December 7, 1942, about 3:00 or 3:30 P.M., JOAN BERRY had come to the hotel and had registered for Room 301, at the rate of \$30.00 per week. He stated that she had no baggage with her at the time and that he had therefore obtained rent in advance. He stated that he was a little suspicious of her registering for Room 301 because of the fact that it had twin beds in it and she stated she wanted the room only for herself.

Mr. GREGORY was unable to recall any very specific information concerning JOAN's stay at the hotel and stated that the thing that stuck out in his mind was the incident which occurred on Saturday night, December 19, 1942. He stated that a short time after 11:00 P.M. on that night he had been on duty and had heard a crash in front of the hotel and when he went outside to see what had happened he observed that a Buick Convertible coupe, which had apparently been making a U turn at the corner of Lasky Drive and Durant, immediately in front of the hotel, had made the turn a little too short and had hooked the right front fender of the Buick Convertible Coupe with the back rear fender of a car parked in front of the hotel.

He stated that when he went outside he saw JOAN BERRY and a man, whose description GREGORY was not sure of, standing looking at the damage that had been caused and trying to unhook the cars whose bumpers had caught. He stated that the man had a slight accent but could not recall his name. He recalled that a few moments after he had gone outside that JOAN and this individual had come into the hotel and that he, GREGORY, had gone inside and obtained the key for 301 to give to Miss BERRY. He stated that after handing her the key that the gentleman she was with had started to accompany her to the elevator and that he had said "I am sorry brother, but there are no visitors allowed in guest's rooms after 11:00 P.M."

He stated that after he had made this statement the gentleman in question said goodnight and turned around and walked out of the hotel. He stated at the time he walked over to Miss BERRY and held the elevator door open for her while he gave her the key to her room, and that she had then gone up to her room, after which he, GREGORY, had gone back outside to assist the gentleman in unhooking the two cars. He stated that he found the keys gone

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out of the Buick Convertible and the gentleman gone, and that in an effort to protect one of the guests of the hotel who would undoubtedly have received a traffic citation for leaving the car parked as it was, he worked with the car for a period of about ten minutes and had managed to unhook the bumpers and push the car back to the curb.

GREGORY stated that a casual examination of the car had revealed a pint whiskey bottle in the car, which was empty, which bottle he had removed from the car and thrown into a vacant lot adjacent to the hotel on the south side.

GREGORY advised that this was the only occasion on which he had ever reminded anyone not to go to JOAN's room and that he did not attribute any significance to this fact inasmuch as they often had to notify visitors of the house rules in this regard. He stated that the gentleman did not make any fuss about leaving, nor had Miss BERRY remonstrated him for reminding her guest of this fact. GREGORY stated he would be unable to state that these individuals were intoxicated at that time, but that he was positive that JOAN did not stagger nor was she obviously intoxicated to the best of his knowledge. He stated that this was also true in case of the gentleman in question. GREGORY recalled that he was somewhat put out because of the fact that the gentleman had walked off and left the car sitting out in the street, rather than waiting to assist GREGORY in parking it properly. GREGORY stated that he had been in California since July 1, 1942 and was staying with his nephew at the above address. He advised that he was from Arkansas.

He stated that JOAN BERRY seemed to him to be a flighty girl and one with which there was something wrong, the exact nature of what was wrong he was unable to state. GREGORY also stated that he had seen nothing to indicate that JOAN was a user of narcotics or liquor but got the impression that she might be using some sort of drugs because of her flighty actions.

GREGORY recalled having presented JOAN with a bill during the second week of her stay on one occasion, but was not clear as to exactly what had happened in so far as making demand on her for payment of the bill on December 20, 1942, at which time he told her she would have to check out of the hotel. It is to be noted that JOAN's second week's rent would not have been up until Monday morning, December 21, 1942, but that she was checked out of the hotel on December 20th.

GREGORY stated that Mr. O. P. BARTON was the clerk who worked the alternate shift with him and was on duty late at night on the nights that GREGORY worked during the evenings. GREGORY advised that he had received a subpoena several days before date of instant interview and that he had been questioned by Mr. WOOD, who had accompanied the process server to the hotel. He stated that he had been asked general questions concerning JOAN's conduct at the hotel.

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As a matter of general information the following is being noted: - Mr. GREGORY is a man of apparently some sixty-five years of age, who presents a fairly nice appearance, but he is an extremely nervous individual, as indicated by the fact that his fingernails are bitten completely to the quick and he is unable to sit quietly for even a matter of minutes. Mr. GREGORY admits he is very confused in his own mind as to the exact situation as it might have existed at the time of JOAN's stay at the hotel. It is to be noted that he admitted that he only spoke to one visitor about not going to the room, as indicated above.

Mr. O. P. BARTON

Residence: 9952 Robbins Drive, Apt. 202

Home telephone: CRestview 1-8390

Business address: Beverly House Hotel

Telephone: CRestview 1-2145

An attempt was made to locate Mr. BARTON in person on March 17, 1944. He was not located and was subsequently telephonically contacted on that same date. BARTON advised that during the pertinent period he had just come to work at the hotel and that he was able to remember absolutely nothing concerning the BERRY incident at the hotel. He stated that he had never seen any men go to BERRY's room, nor had he ever told any men not to go to her room. He stated he was unable to recall Miss BERRY or any of her actions at the hotel, and would have remembered absolutely nothing about it if it had not been discussed by Mr. LIND and Mr. GREGORY when they recalled the incident in view of the present publicity connected with JOAN BERRY.

BARTON stated that he had been questioned by some individuals a few days previously and had given them the same answer. He stated that he had not received a subpoena.

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ACTIVITIES OF CHAPLIN'S INVESTIGATORS

Reference is made to investigation in this matter covered under the section referring to the Ambassador Hotel and the Beverly Hills Hotel where it will be recalled that several of those interviewed stated that "FBI Agents" had previously been in touch with them to obtain information concerning BERRY'S activities while in those hotels.

The matter was brought to the attention of U.S. Attorney CHARLES H. CARR and at his instruction efforts were made to determine definitely if CHAPLIN'S investigators did represent themselves to be FBI Agents. It appears that the conclusion on the part of those employees interviewed was erroneous, they having made that statement in error because agents of the Bureau were frequently in touch with them.

However, for future reference attention is drawn to the fact that during the Mann Act trial of this case both GEORGE WOODS and HERB HALLNER were in constant attendance at the trial, were in frequent conversation and communication with the prospective defense witnesses, and even sat at the counsel table with Attorney JERRY GIESLER, who represented CHAPLIN.

H. S. HALLNER, better known as HERB HALLNER, who has also used the alias HERB HALL, is employed by the California Bar Association as an investigator. Newspaper stories reflected that he had been given a leave of absence from this position to act as GIESLER'S investigator for this trial. He resides at 460 West Walnut Avenue, Arcadia, California, drives a 1940 Pontiac four-door sedan, bearing current California license 98N320.

The other investigator of CHAPLIN'S in this case was GEORGE WOODS, whose full name is GEORGE W. WOODS, who resides at 389 West 47th Place, Los Angeles, telephone ADams 8840. He apparently is frequently employed by GIESLER in connection with cases in which he is appearing as an attorney.

Mention is also included here of the fact that during the trial of the Mann Act case, CASEY SHAWHAN, who was formerly a news and feature story writer for the "Los Angeles Times," but who is now employed in the publicity department at 20th Century-Fox, was given a leave of absence from Fox Studios to work with GIESLER. SHAWHAN himself told the writer, and the information was verified from other sources, that GIESLER had hired him to be in court every day and build up good relations with the press handling the case. It is understood that every day a rather goodly supply of liquor was kept in the press room by SHAWHAN for consumption of the press reporters and photographers.

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ANONYMOUS PHONE CALLS MADE TO MEMBERS
OF CHAPLIN JURY IN MANN ACT CASE

Subsequent to the jury's returning a verdict in the Mann Act case, several of the jury members received anonymous telephone calls expressing the callers' dissatisfaction with the verdict which acquitted CHAPLIN.

b7c
On April 7, 1944, the matter was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney JAMES L. CARTER, who advised that there appeared to be no violation of a Federal statute. The Bureau was advised of this fact by letter on April 7, 1944, and in subsequent letters dated April 13 and 17, 1944, was furnished information given Agents by [REDACTED] a jury member. While [REDACTED] had not received any anonymous telephone calls, she did have some thoughts which she wished to call to the attention of the Government reflecting her desires to make further requests of Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR after they had retired to the jury room.

b7c
During the trial of the Mann Act case, specifically on March 23, 1944, Special Agent [REDACTED] observed an unknown individual who appeared to be surveilling JOAN BERRY from the courtroom to the office of the U.S. Attorney. It was determined that he subsequently appeared to be surveilling BERRY after she left the Federal Building, and it was determined that he was driving a car bearing current California license No. 1W9043. Inquiry of the Department of Motor Vehicles at Sacramento on the same date reflected that there was no record in that department of this license number.

PROSECUTIVE ACTION
CIVIL LIBERTIES CASE

Reference report of February 25, 1944, set forth a brief resume of the indictments in instant case charging CHAPLIN, et al, with violation of the civil liberties of JOAN BERRY. The various indictments, of which there were three, are being referred to in more detail here.

1. Violation, U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 51, Docket No. 16619

On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury meeting in the Central Division, Southern District of California, returned an indictment against CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARDEN and Captain W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department, charging them with a violation of the above-mentioned section of the U. S. Code. This indictment charged therein that the afore-named Subjects, "did unlawfully, wilfully, and feloniously, conspire, combine, confederate and agree together and with each other, and with divers other persons whose names are to the grand jury unknown, to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate Joan Berry, a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of the state of California, in the free exercise and enjoyment of rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the said Joan Berry by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and because of her having exercised the same, to-wit: the right and privilege of peaceably remaining in and residing in the state of California and the right and privilege to be free from unlawful deportation therefrom, and which conspiracy was performed and carried out in the manner and means hereinafter set forth:

"That it was the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that the said Joan Berry, having been arrested on January 1, 1943, by the Police Department of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, and charged with vagrancy as a person who roamed from place to place without lawful business, the defendants would arrange for the defendant WHITE to call upon the Judge of the City Court of said Beverly Hills before whom the said Joan Berry was to be tried upon such charge, and in his chambers before the arraignment of the said Joan Berry, for the purpose of arranging and agreeing upon a method whereby said Joan Berry would be excluded from the state of California, would convey unto the said judge the plan, desire, and request of the defendant CHAPLIN to have the said Joan Berry excluded from the state of California;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that the defendant WHITE at said time and place would inform said judge of the City Court that the defendant CHAPLIN would furnish transportation for the said JOAN BERRY out of the state of California to New York City;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that the defendants would wrongfully and wilfully influence and induce said Judge of said City Court to impose upon the said Joan Berry a sentence which would exclude her from the state of California;

"Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

On February 21, 1944, Subjects were arraigned before Federal Judge J.F. O'CONNOR. Pleas were continued until March 9, 1944. On the latter date, motions to quash the indictment were denied and pleas in abatement overruled as to all defendants. (This motion was made on the grounds that there were no women on the Grand Jury.) On the same date defendants' attorneys filed demurrers and motions to quash on general grounds. Argument on these motions was continued several times. It was first set for March 31, 1944, at which time it was continued until April 13, 1944. On that date it was continued until April 26, 1944, and on the last-named date it was continued until May 9, 1944.

2. Violation of U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 52, Docket No. 16618

On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury meeting in the Central Division, Southern District of California, returned an indictment against CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARDEN, Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN and Captain W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department, charging them with a violation of the above-mentioned section of the U.S. Code. This indictment charged, "That from, on or about, and between the first and fifth days of January, A.D. 1943, in the Southern District of California and within the jurisdiction of this Court, CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, who was then and there the duly appointed judge of the City Court of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, acting under the laws of the State of California and the ordinances and regulations of said municipality creating the office of Judge of said Court and prescribing the duties thereof, and W. W. WHITE, who was then and there a duly appointed police officer and the Captain of Detectives of the police department of said municipality, acting under the laws of the State of California and the ordinances and regulations of said municipality of Beverly Hills, creating the office of police officer and Chief of Detectives and prescribing the duties of such office, did wilfully, unlawfully and wrongfully, under color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations and customs of the State of California and of the municipality of Beverly Hills in said state, creating the offices of Judge of the City Court of Beverly Hills and police officer and Chief of Detectives of the police department of said municipality, subject and cause to be subjected Joan Berry, an inhabitant of the State of California and of the United States, to the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities secured and protected to the said Joan Berry by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to-wit, the right and privilege not to be denied of liberty without due process of law; the right and privilege not to be denied equal protection of the laws; the right and privilege to be tried by due process of law under the laws and constitution of the State of California upon the accusation and charge of crime preferred against her, and to be punished, if guilty, only after an impartial judicial determination of her guilt by due process of law; the right, privilege and immunity of peaceably remaining and residing in the State of California;

and the right, privilege and immunity of being free from unlawful deportation herefrom; all of said rights, privileges and immunities being secured to the said Joan Berry by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as against any person vested with and acting under the authority of the State of California; that is to say, that the said Joan Berry, having been arrested on January 1, 1943, by the police department of said municipality of Beverly Hills, California, and having been charged with vagrancy as a person who roamed from place to place without lawful business, the defendant White, on January 2, 1943, visited with the defendant Griffin in his chambers prior to the arraignment and trial of the said Joan Berry on said charge of vagrancy, and requested said Griffin to impose a sentence excluding the said Joan Berry from the State of California, in order to carry out the defendant Chaplin's plan, desire and request to keep the said Joan Berry away from the said Chaplin; that the said defendant Griffin wrongfully and wilfully persuaded and induced the said Joan Berry to plead guilty to said charge of vagrancy without regard to whether or not she was in fact guilty of said offense, and imposed a sentence on said plea of guilt in order that defendant White, on January 5, 1943, using his position as a police officer, could induce the said Joan Berry to board a train in Los Angeles en route for Chicago, and escort Joan Berry to the railroad station in Los Angeles and place her aboard a train en route for Chicago and instruct and order the said Joan Berry to depart from and remain away from the State of California;

"And the grand jury aforesaid, upon its oath aforesaid, does further present that at the time and place aforesaid, Charles Spencer Chaplin and Robert Arden, also known as Rudolph Kligler, well knowing all the premises aforesaid, did in the Southern District of California and within the jurisdiction of this Court, unlawfully, knowingly and wilfully aid and abet in the commission by Judge Charles H. Griffin and Chief of Detectives W. W. White. of the offense described in this indictment.

"Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

On February 21, 1944, Subjects were arraigned before Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR. Pleas were continued until March 9, 1944. On the latter date, motions to quash the indictment were denied and pleas in abatement overruled as to all defendants. (This motion was made on the grounds that there were no women on the Grand Jury). On the same date defendants' attorneys filed demurrers and motions to quash on general grounds. Argument on these motions was continued several times. It was first set for March 31, 1944, at which time it was continued until April 11, 1944. On that date it was continued until April 26, 1944, and on the last-named date it was continued until May 9, 1944.

3. Violation of U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 88, Conspiracy, Docket No. 16616

On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury meeting in the Central

Division, Southern District of California, returned an indictment against CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARDEN, Captain W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department; Lieutenant CLAUDE R. MARPLE, Beverly Hills Police; JESSIE WINIFRED RENO, Police Matron, Beverly Hills Police; City Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, Beverly Hills Police Court, and THOMAS WELLS DURANT. This indictment charged "That prior to and on December 30, 1942, and at all times mentioned herein, W. W. WHITE was the duly appointed Chief of Detectives of the Beverly Hills Police Department and was acting in that capacity under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, creating the office of Chief of Detectives and prescribing the duties thereof;

"That prior to and on December 30, 1942, and at all times mentioned herein, CHARLES H. GRIFFIN was the duly appointed Judge of the City Court of Beverly Hills and was acting in that capacity under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, creating the office of Judge of the City Court and prescribing the duties thereof;

"That prior to and on December 30, 1942, and at all times mentioned herein, Claude Marple was a duly appointed sergeant and later a lieutenant of the Beverly Hills Police Department and was acting in that capacity under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, creating the positions of police sergeant and lieutenant and prescribing the duties thereof;

"That prior to and on December 30, 1942, and at all times mentioned herein, Mrs. JESSIE BILLIE RENO was employed by the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, as a police matron, and was acting in that capacity under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality of Beverly Hills creating the office of police matron and prescribing the duties thereof;

"T h a t

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
THOMAS WELLS DURANT,
W. W. WHITE,
CHARLES H. GRIFFIN,
ROBERT ARDEN, also known as Rudolph Kligler,
CLAUDE MARPLE, and
JESSIE BILLIE RENO,

hereinafter called the defendants, whose full and true names are, other than as stated, to the grand jury unknown, did prior to the dates of the commission of the overt acts hereinafter set forth and sometime prior to December 30, 1942, and continuously thereafter to and including the date of the finding and presentation of this indictment, in the Division and district aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of the United States, knowingly, willfully, unlawfully, corruptly, and

"feloniously conspire, combine, confederate, arrange, and agree together and with each other and with divers other persons whose names are to the grand jury unknown to commit an offense against the United States of America, to-wit: to violate Section 52 of Title 18, United States Code, that is to say, during the period above mentioned the defendants did combine, conspire, confederate, arrange, and agree together and with each other and with divers other persons to the grand jury unknown that they would under color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations, and customs of the state of California and of the municipality of Beverly Hills in said state, creating the offices of Judge of the City Court of Beverly Hills, California, and Chief of Detectives, Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Police Matron of the Police Department of said municipality of Beverly Hills, California, wilfully subject and cause to be subjected Joan Berry, an inhabitant of the state of California and of the United States to the deprivation of rights, privileges, and immunities secured and protected to the said Joan Berry by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to-wit: the right and privilege not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law; the right and privilege not to be denied equal protection of the laws; the right and privilege to be tried by due process of law under the laws and constitution of the state of California upon the accusation and charge of the crime preferred against her and to be punished, if guilty, only after an impartial judicial determination of her guilt by due process of law; the right, privilege, and immunity of being free from unlawful deportation therefrom; all of said rights, privileges, and immunities being secured to the said Joan Berry by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as against any person vested with and acting under the authority of the state of California;

"That said scheme and conspiracy was to be carried out in substantially the following manner, to-wit:

"That the defendants would contrive to force Joan Berry into the custody of the Police Department of the municipality of Beverly Hills; that the defendants would cause Joan Berry to be arrested by said Police Department and to be subjected to the custody and control of the City Court of Beverly Hills for the purpose of placing her under restraint and forcing her to leave the state of California;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that Joan Berry would be refused access to legal counsel during the time she was in jail awaiting arraignment and trial; that the defendants would arrange that Joan Berry would be wrongfully and wilfully counseled, persuaded, and induced to plead guilty to a charge of vagrancy without regard to whether or not she was in fact guilty of vagrancy; that the defendants would arrange for the defendant WHITE to call upon the defendant GRIFFIN in his chambers prior to the arraignment of said Joan Berry for the purpose of arranging and agreeing upon a method whereby said Joan Berry would be excluded from the state of California;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that the defendant GRIFFIN would persuade and induce Joan Berry to plead guilty

"for the purpose and with the object of subjecting her to the restraint of a judgment of conviction of a criminal offense, without regard to whether or not she was in fact guilty of such offense; that the defendants would endeavor to persuade and induce Joan Berry into believing that she had pleaded guilty to a charge of prostitution and that her reputation and opportunity for work and a career in motion pictures and in California had been destroyed and her only hope in life was to depart and remain away from the state of California; that defendants would arrange for and purchase a ticket for Joan Berry to New York City and that defendant WHITE would escort her to the railroad station and place her upon a train in Los Angeles en route for Chicago;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that WHITE would use his position as a police officer of the city of Beverly Hills to induce Joan Berry to board the train in Los Angeles for Chicago en route to New York and to remain away from the state of California and would instruct and order Joan Berry to remain away from the state of California;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that defendants would endeavor to prevent Joan Berry from returning to California and it was a part of said agreement and conspiracy that upon the return of Joan Berry to California the defendants would cause her to be arrested and imprisoned upon the judgment entered against her upon the plea of guilt, counseled, persuaded and induced by the defendants without regard to her guilt as hereinbefore set forth; that defendants would use such judgment of conviction obtained as aforesaid for the purpose of again forcing the said Joan Berry to leave the state of California;

"The grand jury aforesaid upon its oath aforesaid does further charge and present that at the hereinafter stated times, in pursuance and furtherance of, for the purpose of carrying out, and to effect the object and purposes of said conspiracy and combination, the hereinafter named defendants and co-conspirators did commit, among others, the following overt acts in the Southern District of California and within the jurisdiction of this court:

"(1) That on December 30, 1942, the defendant CHAPLIN drove Joan Berry in his automobile to the Beverly Hills Police Station; (←)

"(2) That on December 31, 1942, defendant CHAPLIN issued instructions to his employees at his home to call the Beverly Hills Police and have Joan Berry arrested upon her appearance at his home;

"(3) That on January 1, 1943, at about 12:30 p.m., defendant ARDEN visited the Beverly Hills Police Station at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;

"(4) That on January 1, 1943, Sergeant Claude Marple booked the said Joan Berry on a charge of vagrancy at approximately 5:19 a.m., after having re-

LA 31-5301

received a telephone call from the Chaplin home;

"(5) That on January 1, 1943, at approximately 10:00, a.m., the defendant ARDEN visited the Beverly Hills Police Department and talked to defendant WHITE at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;

"(6) That on January 1, 1943, the defendant WHITE interviewed the said Joan Berry in his office at the Police Department;

"(7) That on January 1, 1943, at approximately 10:30 a.m., defendant WHITE advised Joan Berry that she was guilty of vagrancy and should so plead;

"(8) That on January 1, 1943, at approximately 12:00 noon, defendant ARDEN held a conference with the defendant WHITE at the Beverly Hills Police Station at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;

"(9) That on January 1, 1943, Police Matron Jessie Billie Reno advised Joan Berry that legal counsel could not be called for her;

"(10) That on January 2, 1943, defendant WHITE conferred with defendant GRIFFIN in his chambers prior to the arraignment of said Joan Berry;

"(11) That on January 2, 1943, defendant GRIFFIN sentenced Joan Berry to ninety days in jail and suspended the sentence;

"(12) That on January 2, 1943, the defendant ARDEN escorted Joan Berry from the Beverly Hills jail;

"(13) That on January 4, 1943, defendant ARDEN purchased a pullman ticket to Chicago and a coach ticket from Chicago to New York for Joan Berry at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;

"(14) That on January 5, 1943, the defendant WHITE escorted Joan Berry to the railroad station in Los Angeles;

"(15) That on January 5, 1943, the defendant WHITE instructed the conductor on the train boarded by Joan Berry in Los Angeles that Joan Berry was not to get off the train before it reached Chicago;

"(16) That on or about January 15, 1943, the defendant CHAPLIN issued and delivered his check in the amount of \$705.00 to the defendant ARDEN;

"(17) That on May 6, 1943, the defendant WHITE visited the Chaplin home;

"(18) That on May 7, 1943, at the instruction of the defendant CHAPLIN, the defendant DURANT called the Beverly Hills Police Department and requested that

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Joan Berry be arrested at the Chaplin home;

"(19) That on May 8, 1943, the defendant WHITE visited the defendant GRIFFIN in his chambers and discussed the Joan Berry case;

"(20) That on May 8, 1943, the defendant GRIFFIN sentenced Joan Berry to thirty days in jail;

"(21) That on or about May 11, 1943, the defendant DURANT, on behalf and at the request of defendant CHAPLIN, instructed Cecil Holland, an attorney, to represent Joan Berry;

"(22) That on May 12, 1943, the defendant DURANT called Cecil Holland and instructed him to withdraw from the case and leave Joan Berry in jail;

"Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

On February 21, 1944, Subjects were arraigned before Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR. Pleas were continued until March 9, 1944. On the latter date, motions to quash the indictment were denied and pleas in abatement overruled as to all defendants. (This motion was made on the grounds that there were no women on the Grand Jury). On the same date defendants' attorneys filed demurrers and motions to quash on general grounds. Argument on these motions was continued several times. It was first set for March 31, 1944, at which time it was continued until April 11, 1944. On that date it was continued until April 26, 1944, and on the last-named date it was continued until May 9, 1944.

Bond in the amount of \$1,000. was set for each defendant. However, this bond was later removed and within a few days after the return of the indictment they were all released on their own recognizance.

Defendants' attorneys have given statements to newspapers reflecting that on May 9, 1944, when arguments are to be heard in the event the Government's case against CHAPLIN, et al, is not dismissed prior to that time, they intend to enter pleas in abatement as to Captain W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department; CLAUDE R. MARPLE, Lieutenant in the same department, and Police Matron ESSIE BILLIE RENO.

On April 14, 1944, Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR sustained a plea in bar filed by Subject Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN and dismissed him from the case. An exception was allowed the Government and U.S. Attorney CARR has advised that he has recommended an appeal. None has been taken to date. Mr. CARR has further advised that the question of continuing the case against CHAPLIN, et al has been referred to the Department.

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II

b7E STOP NOTICES [REDACTED]

b7c Information having been received January 13, 1944, from several sources to the effect that CHAPLIN, either with or without his wife, CONA O'NEILL, was seriously considering leaving the United States and going to either Mexico or Russia, it was deemed advisable to place appropriate stops. By teletype dated January 15, 1944, the Seattle, San Diego and El Paso Offices were requested to place same with the appropriate immigration authorities. The El Paso Office by letter on January 18, 1944, the Seattle Office on January 26, 1944, by the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] and the El Paso Office by letter on January 18, 1944, advised of the placing of those stops. Information previously set forth to the effect that CHAPLIN had been offered an opportunity to go to Russia has been received by this office on several other occasions.

b7E [REDACTED]

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DESCRIPTIONS:

The following is a description of ROBERT ARDEN as obtained from personal observation and available records:

Age	43
Born	December 16, 1900 in Vienna, Austria
Height	5' 9"
Weight	173
Build	Medium heavy
Eyes	Gray to hazel
Hair	Brown, wavy
Complexion	Medium
Characteristics	Hooked nose; big ears
Teeth	Lower plate
Residence	1525 North Van Ness
A.R. No.	5830879, dated 12/21/40
Occupation	Writer, radio commentator
Automobile	Drives 1940 De Soto 6 convertible coupe, light bluish gray in color, current California license No. 35Q260
Draft classification	Registered with LDB No. 240, Los Angeles, classified 4-H.

The following is a description of Captain W. W. WHITE, as obtained from observation and questioning:

Age	46
Date of birth	July 9, 1897
Place of Birth	Los Angeles, California
Height	6'
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Slender
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown - bald
Complexion	Medium
Residence-	311 North Palm Drive, Beverly Hills
Scars or marks	Tattoo rose on left shoulder; Scar right side of abdomen; Scar top of right shoulder.
Photograph	Los Angeles file instant case, one of which is being forwarded to the Bureau with this report.

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The following is a description of Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, as obtained from observation and questioning:

Address	607 North Palm Drive
Birthdate	October 28, 1891
Birthplace	Los Angeles, California
Height	5' 11"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Slender
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown, turning grey, thin in front.
Complexion	Ruddy
Glasses	Yes

The following is a description of CLAUDE RAY MARPLE, as obtained from observation and questioning:

Age	47
Born	November 5, 1896 at Hoyt, Kansas
Height	6'
Weight	220
Build	Heavy
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown to grey
Complexion	Ruddy
Residence	9049 Nemo Street, West Hollywood
Scars or Marks	Scar behind left ear

The following is a description of JESSIE WINNIFRED RENO, as obtained from observation and questioning:

Address	300 North Palm Drive
Birthdate	August 4, 1890
Birthplace	Ft. Lupton, Colorado
Height	5' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	140 pounds
Build	Medium
Eyes	Blue-grey
Hair	Bleached - grey
Complexion	Medium
Scars and marks	Scar to right side of abdomen.

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The following is a description of THOMAS WELLS DURANT, as obtained from observation and questioning:

Age	44
Born	October 18, 1899 in Waterbury, Connecticut
Height	6' 2"
Weight	170
Build	Slender
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Gray brown
Complexion	Medium
Residence	13151 ¹ / ₂ Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California
Criminal	Admits several traffic violations

Photographs of Subject CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, another photograph of Subject CHAPLIN, and a photograph of Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND are being forwarded to the Bureau with this report, and an additional copy of each is being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case. Negatives of photographs of CHAPLIN, ARDEN, GRIFFIN and HOLLAND which were likewise made available to this office by FLORABEL MUIR, owner of the Los Angeles Daily News Service, who in turn obtained them from the Acme News Pictures, Los Angeles Bureau, 1257 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles 54, California, are likewise being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

A disposition sheet reflecting the fact that CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN on April 4, 1944, was found not guilty on both counts of an indictment charging him with violation of Section 398, Title 18, U.S. Code (Mann Act) is being submitted to the Bureau with this report.

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CLOSURES:

TO THE BUREAU

- 1 Disposition sheet on Subject CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
- 1 Photograph of each of the following: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND, Captain W. W. WHITE, ROBERT ARDEN;
- 1 Snapshot of Subjects CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN and THOMAS WELLS DURANT;
- 1 Snapshot of Subject THOMAS WELLS DURANT with his arms around an unknown woman, together with an unknown man on his right and an unknown woman on his left.

TO THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, LOS ANGELES

Original signed statements of the following: ROBERT ARDEN, dated November 22, 1943; VILMOS GYMES, dated November 27, 1943, at New York; THOMAS H. INCE, JR., dated December 7, 1943; JOHN D. MARSDEN, dated December 1, 1943; MAX K. WATT, dated November 24, 1943; ANDREW DAHL, dated November 15, 1943. (All statements, unless otherwise specified, were taken at Los Angeles, California). Unsigned statement of A. J. GEBHART, taken at Los Angeles, California, which is not dated, since it was never signed; Page 13 of original notes of Special Agent H. FRANK ANGELL taken during interview with ROBERT ARDEN, November 22, 1943, which page contains figures in ARDEN'S handwriting, listing amounts expended for JOAN BERRY in behalf of CHAPLIN.

- P E N D I N G -

31-68496-256

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LA 31-5301

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California: Will maintain contact with the United States Attorney's Office to ascertain the disposition of the pending civil liberties cases against CHAPLIN, et al, which are set for hearing and argument May 9, 1944. Will thereafter conduct further investigation if necessary, or report the disposition of those cases if further prosecution is not maintained.

b7E



Will remove the stop notices which have been placed on CHAPLIN by the San Diego, El Paso and Seattle offices when same are no longer necessary.

Will set out the completed criminal record on Subjects in this case after disposition of same has been ascertained.

One copy of this report is being furnished to each of the following offices for their information: New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Oklahoma City, and Omaha. No leads are being set out for those offices at the present time inasmuch as it is not known whether further prosecution of Subjects herein will be had. In the event it is authorized, further investigation within the jurisdiction of those offices will be necessary.

ROBERT ARDEN



Captain W. W. White
Captain W. V. White
Beverly Hills Police Department

Age	46 (7-9-07, Los Angeles)
Height	6'
Weight	150
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown

Left to right, unknown man, unknown woman,
THOMAS WELLS DURANT, and unknown woman.

Left to right, THOMAS WELLS DURANT, CHARLES
SPENCER CHAPLIN

Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND



Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN



CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN



PROPERTY FOR PRIVATE
PAYMENT OF \$50.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU.

- 1 photograph of each of the following: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Judge CHARLES J. BRUFFIN, Judge CECIL B. HOLLAND, Capt. W. E. WHITE, ROBERT AHERN;
- 1 Snapshot of Subjects CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN and THOMAS WELLS DURANT;
- 1 Snapshot of Subject THOMAS WELLS DURANT with his arms around an unknown woman, together with an unknown man on his right and an unknown woman on his left.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ENCLOSURE

31-68496-251

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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9
J

23 1944

Dear Sir:

CHARLES CHAPLIN b7c

I am [redacted] of [redacted]

Cal my address is [redacted] 99738

Dear Sir if you will help me I am sure that I could ~~catch~~ get this Charles Chaplin he goes around making fools of most of our school children here and his fellows he prays to do the dirty work.

I am not good at writing letters. But I am sure I could help in getting this man or faps if you will hear. Hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours Truly [redacted] b7c [redacted]

ack
11/3/44 cc. S. Stronin
r/c

RECORDED & INDEXED

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162

27 MAY 26 1944

Op. 15

95737

RFC:HM
31-68496-257

June 13, 1944

RECORDED

EX-8
b7c

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 20, 1944, and to express my appreciation for your interest in writing.

Copies of your communication have been forwarded to the San Francisco Field Division of this Bureau located at One Eleven Sutter Building, Room 1729, San Francisco 4, California, and it is suggested that any additional information in your possession be made available to that office.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - San Francisco
(With copies of inclosure)

MAIL ROOM
RECEIVED
JUN 13 1944

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
JUN 14 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED HEADQUARTERS
JUN 13 5 58 PM '44

[Handwritten signature]

2 AMB 8 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES** FILE NO. **31-5301**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 5/30/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/6-30/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; ROBERT EUGENE ARDEN, was. Rudolph Kiegler, Rudolph Kligler, Raoul R. Kligler, Rudolph Kliegler, Rudolph Klegler; WILLIAM N. WHITE; CHARLES GRIFFIN; CLAUDE RAY MARPLE; JESSIE WINIFRED RENO, wa. "Billie" Reno; THOMAS WELLS DURANT, wa. Tim Durant; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was. Joan Barry, Joan Barry, Mary Louise Berry, Joan Barratt, Mary L. Barrett, Joanne Berry, Jo Anne Berry, Bettie Booker, Joan Spencer, Mrs. Mark Warner, Catherine McLaren, Mary L. Spencer - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Synopsis of Facts: On May 9, 1944, Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR dismissed charges against subjects RENO and MARPLE on recommendation of U.S. Attorney CARR. On May 15, 1944 the remaining charges against CHAPLIN, ARDEN, WHITE and DURANT were dismissed by Judge O'CONNOR when he was advised by U. S. Attorney CARR that written instructions had been received from the Department of Justice to dismiss same. Mail cover on DURANT negative. Stop notices placed at borders against CHAPLIN removed May 15, 1944. Disposition sheets as to all subjects submitted.

- C - *b7c* DEFERRED *cc*

Reference: Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated May 4, 1944 at Los Angeles.

Details: I
 On May 9, 1944, before Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR, the matter of motion of the defense attorneys to quash the remaining indictments

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - USA, Los Angeles 2 - Los Angeles COPY IN FILE	31-168496-258 RECORDED EX - 57 3 JUN 8 1944 <i>[Signature]</i>

5-2 JUN 17 1944

LA 31-5301

against CHAPLIN, et al, and for arguments on demurrers was continued until 10:00 A.M. May 16, 1944. However, on that date, United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR, recommended to Judge O'CONNOR the dismissal of the charges against subjects JESSIE WINIFRED RENO and CLAUDE RAY MARPLE, the matron and lieutenant at the Beverly Hills Police Department respectively. Thereafter Judge O'CONNOR dismissed the indictment against them.

On May 15, 1944, United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR appeared before Federal Judge O'CONNOR and recommended dismissal of the remaining indictments against CHAPLIN, ARDEN, DURANT and Captain WHITE. At that time Mr. CARR stated in open court that he had received written instructions from the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., requesting him to take such steps. Thereafter Federal Judge O'CONNOR dismissed the same.

An examination of the records in the office of the Clerk of the Federal Court, Southern District of California, revealed that entries reflecting the above facts had been entered on the days mentioned. This examination also reflected that there had been an entry made reflecting the sustaining of the plea in bar filed by Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, which resulted in his dismissal on April 14, 1944, said fact being reported in reference report.

The following criminal record on subject CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN was received from the Bureau:

FBI No. 3860132

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
USM, Los Angeles, Calif.	Charles Spencer Chaplin #--	2-14-44	18 U.S. Code, Sec. 51; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 52; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 88- conspiracy; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 398. Mann Act	Rel. on bond
USM, Los Angeles; Calif.	Charles Spencer Chaplin #14571	2-14-44	conspiracy and Mann Act	4/4/44 Acq. on Mann Act. 5/15/44- Chg. dism. on conspiracy charge

The criminal record received from the Bureau on subject ROBERT EUGENE ARDEN was set out in reference report.

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

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For your information: _____

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LA 31-5301

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7E

[REDACTED]

On the same date the stops placed at the borders by the San Diego, El Paso and Seattle offices against CHAPLIN's leaving the country, were likewise removed.

ENCLOSURES - TO THE BUREAU

27- disposition sheets.

- C L O S E D -

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

April 27th, 1944.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have hertofore corresponded concerning the fine spirit of cooperation and coordination existing between this office and your Los Angeles filed office. That condition, I am happy to say, still exists and we are continuing our efforts with reasonable success, which is in a large measure due to the work performed by the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Sometimes, however, despite our best efforts, we do lose an important case, such as the recent trial of Charles Chaplin for violation of the Mann Act.

Usually when a United States Attorney loses a case of this type, he is disposed to say as little as possible about it; however, despite the defeat in this particular case, I do feel that you should hear about the fine work which was done by the field office here.

Throughout the entire period the case was under investigation, both the work and cooperation of your office here was excellent.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. CARR,
United States Attorney,

RECORDED 31-68496-
35 JUN 6 1944

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

EX-50

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Vok R...

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
May 26, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL
White Slave Traffic Act;
Violation of Civil Liberties;
Conspiracy.

Dear Sir:

I thought you would be interested in knowing of the contents of a letter received by Special Agent [redacted] from JERRY GIESLER, attorney for CHAPLIN in the recent trial, which is dated May 18, 1944:

"Dear Mr. [redacted]

"Having completed the federal cases in which we were recently engaged in the local courts, as defense counsel opposed to the government in these cases, I wish to compliment you and Mr. [redacted] your associate, and the other members of your bureau who assisted you, for the fair and courteous manner in which you performed your duties during the recent trial.

"With kindest personal regards, I am

"Sincerely

(s) Gerry Giesler"

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD, SAC.



98
2 JUL 1 1944

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

119

31-68496-1
F B I
22 MAY 31 1944

PEER FILES



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

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

KCH:DMM

May 18, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUCKLEY

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

For record purposes the following information concerning the captioned individual is quoted from a news release of the Overseas News Agency dated May 1, 1944:

"ONA 4 Moscow Chaplin HW240-P

"Moscow, May 1. (ONA) -- Tribute to Charlie Chaplin as a 'Militant Humanist' who 'worships love' and 'puts up a one-man fight against life' was paid here today at a meeting of a Soviet cultural organization dedicated to the screen star.

"Feature of the meeting, which was sponsored by Voks, society to promote cultural relations between Soviet Russia and other countries, was a speech by Solomon Mikhoels, noted Russian actor and director of the Moscow Jewish Art Theater who recently toured the United States on an official mission.

"Mikhoels, who visited Chaplin, said the actor's courage in taking an open anti-Fascist stand in his picture 'The Great Dictator' resulted in a campaign of 'mud-slinging, wholesale libel and slander' against him by the 'Hearst and McCormick tabloid press!'"

Respectfully,

K. C. Howe
K. C. Howe



RECORDED & INDEXED

31-68496-211
89 JUN 25 1944

Kittelen
Coyle
(5) KCS
SIX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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) b7c; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

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

FBIHQ 31-68496-262

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XXXXXX

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

DATE: May 30, 1944

Your attention is directed to my letters of the 9th and 15th instant, wherein mention was made of the fact that United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR was interested in ascertaining whether EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN's butler, was influenced by CHAPLIN or his attorneys when he testified during the Mann Act trial.

CARR had requested the possibility of initiating prosecution against CHAPLIN and possibly others, charging conspiracy to commit perjury on the part of CHANEY.

It has been ascertained that CHANEY has left the employ of CHAPLIN, took a short vacation trip to Santa Barbara, California, and has since then been endeavoring to remain incommunicado.

Discreet efforts were made to locate CHANEY for interview without his being apprised in advance of the fact that this office was interested in again talking with him. These efforts met with negative results.

You recall that JOAN BERRY's civil suit against CHAPLIN will soon come up in local courts. Special Agent [redacted] of this office discussed this situation today with United States Attorney CARR and he instructed that the locating and interviewing of CHANEY by this office be held in abeyance until after the disposition of the civil suit. CHANEY will, of course, be an important witness in that suit, and Mr. CARR felt that it would be wise for the Federal Government to stay out of the situation until after it had been concluded.

I will closely follow and report developments in this matter, as well as any others which may be of interest to you. A closing report in the CHAPLIN case is being submitted within the next few days.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

b7c

7

b7c

NA
31-5301

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

137-68496-26
F B I
30 JUN 21 1944

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

SIX

JUN 2 1944
778

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
May 25, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL;
White Slave Traffic Act;
Violation of Civil Liberties;
Conspiracy.

Dear Sir:

As you are aware, U. S. Attorney CHARLES H. CARR here in Los Angeles personally handled the prosecution of the above case against CHAPLIN, and subsequent to CHAPLIN'S acquittal, he directed a communication to you expressing his appreciation for the assistance rendered him by the Agents in connection with this case. He also expressed his general appreciation for the cooperative spirit existing between this office and that of the United States Attorney.

It is recommended that the Bureau consider the advisability of directing a communication to Mr. CARR, in view of the capable manner in which he did handle the trial in this case, although the effort was not successful in prosecution.

Mr. CARR has, since the early Fall of 1943, devoted most of his personal time to the preparation of the case. He proved himself to be an able courtroom lawyer, and it is believed that considerable good would come to the Los Angeles office if the Bureau sees fit to express its commendation to him for the manner in which he handled this trial.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD, SAC.



ack
7-5-44
fca

See 67-106914-124
37-68496
100-127099

RECORDED

EX-10

HANDLED BY
STOP DESK

131-68496-264
F B

29 JUN 30 1944

SIX

Op. 18

RFU: FW

RECORDED 31-68496 - 264

July 5, 1944

SAC, Los Angeles

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
CONSPIRACY

Reference is made to your letter of May 25, 1944, in the above-captioned case recommending that correspondence be directed to United States Attorney Carr commending his handling of prosecution in this matter.

A letter was directed to Mr. Carr under date of May 9, 1944, a carbon copy of which was forwarded to your attention, acknowledging his commendation of the work of this Bureau in this case.

It is not believed necessary that any further action be taken in this matter.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JUL 5 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

W *Q* *ja*

51 JUL 12 1944 286

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WHY WERE YOU
AND F.B.I. KEPT
OFF THE
CHAPLIN
BERRY
CASE

Chaplin

RESEARCHS CONTINUED
SEEK FURTHER INFO

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RECORDED
123

31-684 96-265

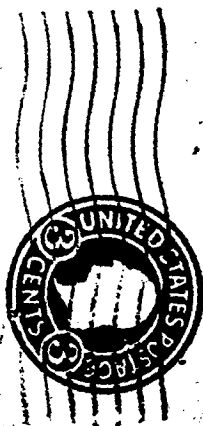
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52 AUG 29 1944 347

After.....days, return to

SAVANNAH, GA.



J. EDGAR HOOVER

F.B.I. WASHINGTON

D.C.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : R. B. Hood, SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

DATE: August 3, 1944

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

amp
100-3
H-1

The following developments with reference to CHAPLIN I thought might be of interest to you.

As you know, no investigation is being conducted by this office involving CHAPLIN, but as you were previously advised, United States Attorney Charles H. Carr indicated after the acquittal of CHAPLIN in the White Slave Traffic Act case and the dismissal charging him and others with violations of the civil liberties of JOAN BARRY, that he might in the future desire investigation to determine whether EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN's butler, had been persuaded to perjure himself when he testified. Special Agent [redacted] conferred with Mr. Carr recently, at which time he said that he did not yet desire investigation along those lines until a later date. CHAPLIN and his wife OONA O'NEILL were then expecting a baby any day, and as you may have noticed, a daughter was born to them a little over a week ago. It appears probable that no investigation at all along these lines will be conducted until after the civil suit pending against CHAPLIN in BARRY's behalf comes to trial in December of this year.

HEDDA HOPPER, gossip columnist, whose daily writings appear in papers throughout the country, on August 12, 1944, when in conversation with Agent [redacted] furnished the following items with reference to CHAPLIN which had come to her attention. She had heard recently, she said, when CHAPLIN was in New York, he obtained his American citizenship; that his marriage to OONA O'NEILL had made obtaining of same easier.

She also stated that within the last week, ROBERT ARDEN, who as you recall figured prominently in previous investigation, came into her office and offered to sell his story, setting forth the entire picture of his connections with CHAPLIN, to her for \$500. He told her that CHAPLIN owed him at the present time \$82 which he had advanced him on one occasion, and that he was going to file suit for same. Included therein would be a demand for \$350 which is supposed to be his weekly salary for a story that ARDEN worked on in CHAPLIN's behalf. HOPPER said that ARDEN told her that CHAPLIN had from time to time made statements about the United States which were treasonable. HOPPER did not ask just what these were. She said she told him that she was not interested in his desire to sell her his story on CHAPLIN, and HOPPER called

COPIES DESTROYED

338 JUL 19 1966

78 SEP 14 1944

EX - 56

RECORDED & INDEXED

31-68496-2

19 SEP 5 1944

SIX

Director, FBI

August 23, 1944

attention to the type of an individual ARDEN has proved to be, pointing out that his word was probably not worth anything anyway.

It is not contemplated that any efforts will be made to verify the story about the CHAPLIN citizenship, nor will ARDEN be interviewed to develop from him those alleged statements made by CHAPLIN, in the absence of instructions from you.

Handwritten initials Mec
31-5301



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

WASHINGTON - 25

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS
AND REFER TO

September 7, 1944

C970

*Adverse
miss
2/7*

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For your information I am enclosing the original
of an anonymous communication addressed to the Narcotic
Bureau at Chicago, together with the envelope in which
it was mailed at Savannah, Ga. on August 28, 1944.

This does not appear to relate to any case in
which this Bureau had an interest.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Anslinger
H. J. Anslinger
Commissioner of Narcotics

7

Encl.

*1 ENCL 70
30
153*

*Charles ...
Geo. O. B. ...*

78 SEP 11 1944

347

RECORDED

31-68470-267

F B I

30 SEP 8 1944

EX-65

[Handwritten signature]

WHY WAS THE F.B.I.

KEPT OFF THE BERRY

GAPLIN CASE?

WHY DID THE PERSON

WHO THREATENED

THE JUROR USE

THE TELEPHONE

INSTEAD OF THE

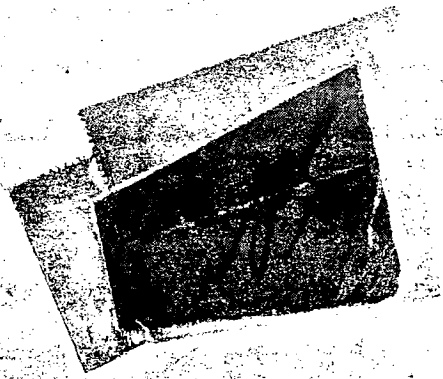
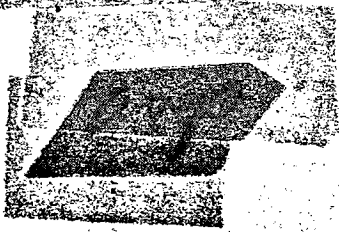
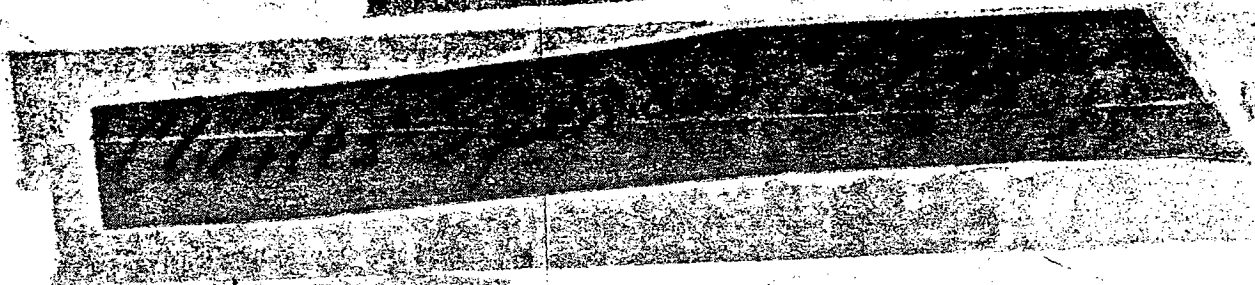
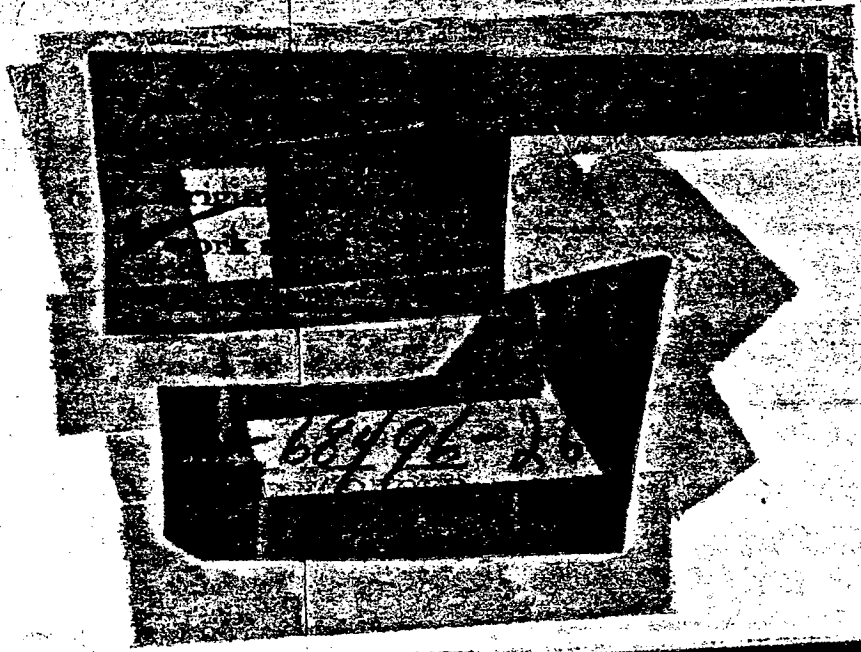
MAIL 31-68476-20

ENCLOSURE

ASK J. EDGAR

HOOVER.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

31-68496-268

1/25/44 rec.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1/20/44 mk

EXHIBIT

Re: Charles Spencer Chaplin; Mary Louise
Gribble, with aliases, Victim; White
Slave Traffic Act; Violation of Civil
Liberties.

File # 31-68496-101
Lab. # CE-4167

Examination requested by: Los Angeles (31-5301)

Date of reference communication: letter of 1/12/44 Date received: 1/15/44 mk

Examination requested: Food and Drug

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [redacted] b7c

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1, White box containing one bluish-green capsule.

(Wired 1-17-44)

1-25-44
MAB

31-68496-268

Evid. rec'd from Photo 1-22-44

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

November 10, 1949

Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney
General

AMC:mmv

Charles Chaplin

AMC

710

Please send to my office as soon as possible for my personal study copies of all of the Bureau reports on Charles Chaplin and especially am I interested in the field of subversive activities, any communist connections, associations or information concerning Communist Party activity, or front organization membership and/or activity.

131-68496- ✓

NOT RECORDED

87

DEC 13 1949

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-127190-51

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

November 25, 1949.

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLES CHAPLAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KEH
ON 1-3-79

ASB2-1
7-2-51

NO SE 21 31-68496-✓

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 10, 1949, in which you requested copies of Bureau reports on the captioned individual.

The Bureau files fail to reflect any information identifiable with the name Charles Chaplan. In the event your request was in connection with the individual Charles Spencer Chaplin, Hollywood, California Motion Picture personality, please be advised that the following reports have been furnished the Division of Records in connection with this individual. All the following reports were in connection with the White Slave Traffic Act violation entitled, "Charles Spencer Chaplin; Victim, Mary Louise Gribble, was.":

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 9, 1943, at Los Angeles, California.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 16, 1944, at Detroit.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 25, 1944, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated February 25, 1944, at Chicago.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 25, 1944, at Omaha.

DE-INDEXED Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 15, 1944, at Newark.
DATE: 8-13-57

36 Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 18, 1944, at Oklahoma City.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 18, 1944, at Baltimore.

see note on page 2 of yellow

67c [redacted] :tg

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP (S) DATED
DATE 10/25/79 JSP/KEH

58 DEC 15 1949 143

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-127090-56

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 24, 1944, at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 28, 1944, at Chicago.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 13, 1944, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated May 30, 1944, at Los Angeles.

The Bureau will be pleased to make a further check of its files on the name originally requested providing further identifying data is available on the name Charles Chaplan.

Note: In connection with the above-mentioned White Slave Traffic Act investigation on Chaplin, copies of all the Bureau's reports were not furnished to the Division of Records. Only those above-mentioned.

In addition, an Internal Security - R investigation on Charles Spencer Chaplin is presently pending. This investigation began on September 9, 1946, and at present the Los Angeles Office is endeavoring to interview Edward C. Chaney, Chaplin's former Butler for a period of approximately 3½ years during the early 1940's. None of the Bureau's investigation reports have been released to the Division of Records in the latter investigation for security reasons.

COPY

North Hollywood,
California
Sept. 3rd
1950

F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I offered to tell your Los Angeles office just how Charlie Chaplin won his case against you when you had him up for trial--but it seems that the L.A. office don't want to know--so I thought I would tell you anyway--just in case you should ever have him up against--If I had had the money to bet on the outcome of that trial I would now be wealthy--

You people believe that the millions of dollars and the fine work of high paid attorneys won that case for Chaplin--you were never so mistaken--It was a hungry-looking little handy-man that beat you--and here is how it was done--

In North Hollywood--on Riverside Drive--near Coldwater Canyon, there lives a big fat man who rolls like a barrel when he walks--He is very wealthy--a producer at Paramount Studios--and he is a big shot--a pal of big shots--and a special pal of Charlie Chaplin. He lives in a great ranch style house--and he lives in great fear. His house is surrounded by a high cement wall--all the windows on his house are guarded by iron bars--and he keeps big nasty dogs--

His name is Jack Moss

Now this big shot pal of Charlie Chaplin--Jack Moss-- has in his employ a little handyman who at the time of the trial became "Manager" of the Jack Moss estate (its on the Record) This little man has black hair and eyebrows very dark steady eyes, and sunken cheek--He is alway calm and silent and has a ready smile when spoken to--when other people speak he will just listen--but when he minds to speak there is a force in him that upsets the apple cart--His voice is low and calm--and he wins the battle of words everytime.

This little man's name is

Bernie Davis

This little handyman is the only steady male employee on the Jack Moss estate--His mother and sister were also employed by Jack Moss at the time of the Chaplin trial--now here is the layout to think about--

Jack Moss is a special pal of Charlie Chaplin

Bernie Davis is a special employee of Jack Moss--

and

Bernie Davis was a hotshot on the Charlie Chaplin jury--

Think it over--

sincerely

S/

[REDACTED]

BTC

b7c



North Hollywood
California

Sept. 3rd
1950

ack 9-14-50
107

F.B.I.

Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen,

Bernie * Davis

7

I offered to tell your Los Angeles office just how Charlie Chaplin won his case against you when you had him up for trial -- but it seems that the L.A. office don't want to know -- so I thought I would tell you anyway -- just in case you should ever have him up against -- If I had had the money to bet on the outcome of that trial I would now be wealthy -- you people believe that the millions of dollars and the fine work of high paid attorneys won that case for Chaplin -- you were never so mistaken -- It was a hungry-looking little handy-man that beat you -- and here it was done --

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INDEXED - 91

496-267
SEP 21 1950
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REC'D

ack 11/15/50
107

In North Hollywood - on

512

Canyon, there lives a big fat man
who rolls like a barrel when he
walks. He is very wealthy - a pro-
ducer at Paramount Studios - and
he is a big shot - a pal of big shots
and a special pal of Charlie Chaplin.
He lives in a great ranch style
house - and he lives in great fear.
His house is surrounded by a
high cement wall - all the windows
on his house are guarded by iron
bars - and he keeps big nasty
dogs -

Jack Moss

His name is Jack Moss

Now this big shot pal
of Charlie Chaplin - Jack Moss -
has in his employ a little handy
man who at the time of the trial
became "manager" of the Jack Moss
estate (it's on the record) This little
man has black hair and eyebrows
very dark steady eyes, and a sunken
cheek - He is always calm and silent
and has a ready smile when spoken
to - when other people speak he will

Just used it - but when
to speak there is a force in him
that upsets the apple cart. His voice
is low and calm - and he wins
the battle of words everytime.

This little man's name is
Bernie Davis

This little handy man is the
only steady male employee on the
Jack Moss estate - His mother and
sister were also employed by
Jack Moss at the time of the Chaplin
trial - now here is the layout to
think about -

Jack Moss is a special pal of
Charlie Chaplin

Bernie Davis is a special
employee of Jack Moss -

and
Bernie Davis was a hot shot
on the Charlie Chaplin jury -
Think it over.

Sincerely,

BTC

RECORDED - 91

September 19, 1950

INDEXED - 91

31-68496-269

[Redacted]

North Hollywood, California

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter dated September 3, 1950, has been received. The interest which prompted your communication is indeed appreciated.

I am forwarding a copy of your letter to Mr. R. B. Hood, Special Agent in Charge of our Los Angeles Office, located at 900 Security Building, Los Angeles, California, who will instruct one of my representatives to contact you for the purpose of discussing the contents of your letter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Los Angeles (with copies of incoming)

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES - CONSPIRACY
Your file 31-5301

MAILED 6
SEP 20 1950
COMM - FBI

Enclosed is a copy of a self-explanatory letter received from [Redacted]. You should immediately arrange to have Mr. [Redacted] thoroughly interviewed and secure all pertinent facts within his possession. The Bureau should be promptly furnished with the results of such interview for referral to the Department of Justice.

It is to be noted that in the report of SA [Redacted] dated 3/21/44 at Los Angeles in the above-captioned matter on page 26 there is listed an individual named [Redacted] as a member of the jury panel.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

b7c [Redacted] EHC

Received for attention
7 WSTA Dist 9/14/50

SEP 19 4 21 PM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI

Handwritten signatures and initials: V/S, [Signature], [Signature], [Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI.

DATE: October 9, 1950

b7c FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Et Al
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES,
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES-CONSPIRACY.

Rebulet 9/19/50.

b7c Reference letter instructs this office to interview [redacted], North Hollywood, California, for the purpose of securing all pertinent facts regarding his allegation of jury fixing in the CHAPLIN WSTA case.

b7c [redacted] was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on October 3, 1950.

Informant stated that he met "BERNIE" DAVIS, 13 or 14 years ago, at the Glesby Milling Company, North Hollywood, where they were introduced by the milling company manager, one MIKE, last name not recalled. [redacted] who is about 65 years old and semi-retired now, said that DAVIS invited him to work at the then new JACK MOSS residence as a painter. He said he did work there for about six weeks until he was laid off. This was in approximately 1937 and during his employment there he recalled that CHARLES CHAPLIN and JOHN BARRYMORE together visited MOSS on two occasions. Through servants and other building employees, he learned that MOSS, CHAPLIN and BARRYMORE were very close friends. DAVIS was employed as yardman and general handyman at the MOSS place while his mother and sister worked there as resident domestics.

b7c [redacted] saw no more of DAVIS or the MOSS household until shortly after the CHAPLIN case broke in the newspapers. When MIKE [redacted] at the Glesby Mill told him about "BERNIE" DAVIS being on the CHAPLIN jury in the Federal case, informant said MIKE considered it very humorous that his good friend DAVIS should be on the CHAPLIN jury under the circumstances. Several days before the trial ended, [redacted] saw DAVIS at Glesbys Mill. DAVIS said he had a day off from jury duty. After DAVIS left, [redacted] mentioned to MIKE that he thought CHAPLIN had met his Waterloo, to which [redacted] said MIKE replied, "Bunk - that girl got what she came here for." MIKE offered to bet that CHAPLIN would win an acquittal and [redacted] gained the impression that DAVIS on the jury, would be the key to CHAPLIN's beating the case.

b7c MCR
31-5301

*Allegation of obstruction
of Justice from specific
statute of limitations -
no action
59 NOV 2 1950*

RECORDED - 82

INDEXED - 82

OCT 13 1950

14

EX-29

COPIES DESTROYED

338 JUL 19 1966

LA 31-5301

Informant said that many wagers were actually being made in the North Hollywood area regarding the outcome of the CHAPLIN trial. He said that if he had had any money, he could have "made lots of money" betting that CHAPLIN would win acquittal. He said that he was confident that such would be the case because of his conversations with DAVIS and MIKE and because he knew the close relationship between MOSS and CHAPLIN and, in turn, MOSS and DAVIS.

b7c
[redacted] said that he did not mention this matter to the FBI or to any other law enforcement official at the time of the trial or shortly after the trial because he felt that the FBI "could take care of itself." He explained this, saying he was confident at that time that the FBI would somehow learn of DAVIS' more or less relationship to CHAPLIN and would consequently make an appropriate investigation. He said that the matter has never left his mind and that currently, with his sons back in military service and the world situation what it is, he has decided to do whatever he can to expose people who are so greedy and disrespectful of the United States Government that they flaunt the laws. He said that he does not feel he has long to live, but before he dies he means to expose as many of such people as he can.

Another such person in his mind is his landlord, who he said, has been over-charging him some \$40.00 per month on rent. This, he said, he has reported to the Housing Administration and to the Treasury Department.

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For the Bureau's information, [redacted] appears to be a rational, intelligent person, although of admitted meager formal education.

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Chaplin-Barry Paternity Case Probed by U. S.

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 8 (U.P.). Federal officials have entered the legal battle of Charles Chaplin and his red-haired former drama protege, Joan Barry, who seeks to establish the film comedian as father of her three-months-old baby girl, it was learned last night.

U. S. Attorney Charles Carr declined comment, but it was reported that Chaplin, Miss Barry and several prominent Beverly Hills persons who figured in the case, had been questioned.

Civil Rights Involved

The Federal investigation, it was learned, was designed to determine if Miss Barry's civil rights had been violated under an old Federal criminal law that makes it a crime for Government officials or others to infringe upon a citizen's constitutional privileges.

Carr refused to say whether results of the reported inquiry would be placed before a Federal grand jury.

Miss Barry was arrested by Beverly Hills police a year ago on a charge of vagrancy after she had attempted to enter Chaplin's Hill-side estate. Sentenced to serve 90 days, she was placed on probation on condition she leave Beverly Hills. She was arrested a few days later on grounds she had violated terms of her probation.

Sees the Left State

Miss Barry explained she had left Southern California in the interim on \$100 and a railroad ticket given her as she left the court of Police Judge Charles W. Griffin.

Radio Commentator Robert Arden, friend of Chaplin, told reporters the comedian had asked him to try for a suspended sentence for Miss Barry. He said he discussed it with Police Capt. W. W. White, who talked to Judge Griffin. Arden said the judge reported he would be lenient if the girl returned to her mother in New York.

Arden said he collected Miss Barry's luggage, bought her a one-way train ticket and provided \$100 in cash, which Arden said Captain White gave to Miss Barry.

Blood Test Next Month

Miss Barry gave birth to a daughter last October. Under terms of a prenatal agreement with Chaplin, the baby is to be submitted to a blood test next month to determine if the British film actor could possibly have been the father. If the test establishes such a possibility, then Miss Barry announced she will proceed with her suit to force Chaplin to assume fatherly responsibilities.

Chaplin recently married 18-year-old Oona O'Neill, daughter of Playwright Eugene O'Neill.

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Coffey _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Acers _____

Mr. Carson _____

Mr. Egan _____

Mr. Gurnea _____

Mr. Hendon _____

Mr. Pennington _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Gandy _____

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87 JAN 10 1944

Clipped from Washington Times Her
Edition No. 8

Date January 5, 19

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

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Were Joan Barry's Rights 'Violated'? FBI Is Checking

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 5—The FBI sought to determine today whether a violation of constitutional rights was committed in the arrest and treatment of Joan Barry, who claims that Charlie Chaplin is the father of her baby daughter.



Miss Barry

The red-haired drama student who studied under the comedian was arrested a year ago when she attempted to confront Chaplin at his home with the news that she was to become a mother. Her friends asked Federal authorities to

investigate on grounds that her constitutional rights had been violated. Miss Barry pleaded guilty to a vagrancy charge, and Police Judge Charles W. Griffin of Beverly Hills suspended a 90-day jail sentence on condition that she leave town. Radio Commentator Robert Arden, a close friend of Chaplin, said the comedian wanted the suspended sentence arranged if it would prevent Miss Barry from "bothering him any more." Arden said he discussed the proposal with Police Capt. W. W. White, who talked to Griffin. The judge, Arden said, agreed to suspend the sentence if the girl returned to her mother at New York. Arden said he bought her a railroad ticket and turned it over to White along with \$100. White gave her the money and ticket as she left the courtroom.

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U. S. Justice Officials Enter Chaplin-Barry Paternity Case

Civil Rights Law Believed Basis

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 4 (U.P.). Federal officials have entered the legal battle of Charles Chaplin and his red-haired former drama-protége, Joan Barry, who seeks to establish the film comedian as father of her three-months-old baby girl, it was learned tonight.

U. S. Attorney Charles Carr declined comment, but it was reported that Chaplin, Miss Barry and several prominent Beverly Hills persons who figured in the case, had been questioned.

Civil Rights Involved

The Federal investigation, it was learned, was designed to determine if Miss Barry's civil rights had been violated under an old Federal criminal law that makes it a crime for Government officials or others to infringe upon a citizen's constitutional privileges.

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JOAN BARRY
New Angle in Her Suit

ported he would be lenient if the girl returned to her mother in New York.

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Chaplin recently married, 14-year-old Oona O'Neill, daughter of Playwright Eugene O'Neill.

- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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

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FBI Probes Barry Case

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating circumstances under which Joan Barry, former protegee of Charlie Chaplin, was given a suspended jail sentence on vagrancy charge at Beverly Hills, Cal., last year, to determine if there was a violation of the statute which bars Government officials or others from combining to infringe on a citizen's constitutional rights. Miss Barry, who has since become a mother and is pressing a paternity suit against Chaplin, was handed \$100 and a train ticket to New York as she left court, by Police Capt W. W. White who said he received the ticket and money from Robert Arden, friend of Chaplin.

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PM DAILY
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- Mr. Hendon ✓
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- Mr. Starke ✓
- Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
- Miss Gandy ✓

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FBI Is Checking 'Violation' of Joan Barry's Rights

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 5—The FBI sought to determine today whether a violation of constitutional rights was committed in the arrest and treatment of Joan Barry, who claims that Charlie Chaplin is the father of her baby daughter.



Miss Barry

The red-haired drama student who studied under the comedian was arrested a year ago when she attempted to confront Chaplin at his home with the news that she was to become a mother. Her friends asked Federal authorities to

investigate on grounds that her constitutional rights had been violated.

Miss Barry pleaded guilty to a vagrancy charge, and Police Judge Charles W. Griffin of Beverly Hills suspended a 90-day jail sentence on condition that she leave town. Radio Commentator Robert Arden, a close friend of Chaplin, said the comedian wanted the suspended sentence arranged if it would prevent Miss Barry from "bothering him any more."

Arden said he discussed the proposal with Police Capt. W. W. White, who talked to Griffin. The judge, Arden said, agreed to suspend the sentence if the girl returned to her mother at New York. Arden said he bought her a railroad ticket and turned it over to White along with \$100.

White gave her the money and ticket as she left the courtroom.

Miss Barry's friends said the action violated a Federal statute which prohibits government authorities and others from joining in the infringement of a citizen's constitutional rights.

JAN 5 1944

Parental Test Coming Up

Chaplin's Cup of Woe Is Now Running Over

By FREDERICK C. OTHMAN
United Press Hollywood Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 7 — Troubles piled up today on Charlie Chaplin, the white-haired comic who hasn't laughed for months, as G-men sharpened their investigations and doctors their needles for further legal and medical investigations into his alleged affairs of the heart.

FBI agents were gum-shoeing thru Beverly Hills trying to decide whether a Federal grand jury should be given evidence charging the multi-millionaire Britisher with conspiring to remove Joan Barry's civil rights.

The physicians are getting ready to draw a drop of blood from Miss Barry's infant daughter and compare it with fluid from the veins of Chaplin in hope of discovering whether he might be the father. Miss Barry says he is. Chaplin says he isn't. Today he wasn't talking to anybody, except J. Edgar Hoover's detectives.

The gate breaking the cement walls around his Beverly Hills mansion was locked and nobody got inside to see Chaplin and his 18-year-old bride, the former Oona O'Neill, except the G-men.

What interested the G-men was the \$200 a Beverly Hills police captain got from Chaplin to buy a ticket to New York for Miss Barry after she'd been arrested on vagrancy charges. The captain put her on the train against her wishes, she says, thereby depriving her of her civil rights, a criminal offense. Furthermore, she said, she was no vagrant. She had earned \$100 a week, hadn't she? A Beverly Hills Judge dismissed the charges.

She got as far as Omaha before she decided the police couldn't chase her out of town; she returned, charged



Miss Barry

Mr. Chaplin

Chaplin with being the father of her unborn baby, and demanded \$10,000 in medical fees and \$2,500 a month. That was last June. Her lawyers and Chaplin's kept the case out of court temporarily by agreeing that the elderly comedian would pay her prenatal bills and submit, four months after the child was born, to a blood test.

The baby was born Oct. 2; the blood test is on schedule for the first week of February. Miss Barry's physician, Chaplin's, and a third doctor to be selected by them, will seek to prove one of two things: That Chaplin might be the father, or that he could not possibly be. If the test results in "maybe," Miss Barry will press her suit against Chaplin.

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77 JAN 14 1944 Washington Daily News-1-7-43

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- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease

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FBI Quizzes Joan's Judge

Federal investigation of the Joan Barry "floater out of town" case continued yesterday with the appearance of the Beverly Hills Mayor, Police Judge and Tim Durant, associate of Charlie Chaplin, at the Federal Building.

The Examiner learned last night that the three appeared voluntarily in the offices of U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr, and were closeted with him and FBI agents for four hours.

Mayor Arthur L. Erb of Beverly Hills and Police Judge Charles J. Griffin appeared at the Federal Building together, but it was claimed that Erb had "no connection" with the case and had merely accompanied Judge Griffin.

Durant hurried from Carr's office after the afternoon-long session, saying:

"The FBI told me not to comment on the case."

The case is expected to go before the Federal Grand Jury Wednesday.

FBI agents have been investigating the possibility that Joan Barry, who has filed a paternity suit against Charlie Chaplin, was given a legal "pushing around" to get her out of town before the suit was filed.

LOS ANGELES BUREAU

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FBI Probes Charges In Chaplin-Barry Case

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 7 (UP).— Troubles piled up today on Charlie Chaplin, the white haired comic who hasn't laughed for months, as G-men sharpened their investigations into his alleged affairs of the heart.

The FBI agents were gumshoeing through Beverly Hills trying to decide whether a federal grand jury should be given evidence charging the multi-millionaire Britisher with conspiring to take Joan Barry's civil rights away.

The physicians are getting ready to draw a drop of blood from Miss Barry's infant daughter and compare it with fluid from the veins of Chaplin in hope of discovering whether he might be the father. Miss Barry says he is. Chaplin says he isn't; or at least he did say so a while back when he still was talking to the press. Today he wasn't talking to anybody, except J. Edgar Hoover's detectives.

The gate breaking the cement walls around his Beverly Hills mansion was locked and nobody got inside to see Chaplin and his 18-year-old bride, the former Oona O'Neill, except the G-men.

The federal agents were as mum as Chaplin. What interested them was the \$200 a Beverly Hills police captain got from Chaplin to buy a ticket to New York for Miss Barry after she'd been arrested on vagrancy charges. The captain put her on the train against her wishes, she says, thereby depriving her of her civil rights, a criminal offense.

Soon thereafter Miss Barry was getting aboard an eastbound train, with the strong arm of Police Capt. W. W. White helping her up the steps. The captain admitted he bought the railroad ticket with Chaplin's money and handed Miss Barry \$100 more for meals en route.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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SAN JOSE NEWS
SAN JOSE, CALIF.

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Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
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 Mr. Gurnea
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 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn
 Mr. Nease
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FBI clamps lid on Chaplin case

The FBI clamped a lid of secrecy yesterday on its investigation of the Joan Barry-Charles Chaplin case, which reportedly will be taken before the federal grand jury Wednesday.

The G-men and United States Atty. Charles H. Carr were attempting to round up evidence to determine whether Miss Barry was deprived of her civil rights when Beverly Hills police "floated" her out of town before she accused Chaplin of being the father of her then unborn child.

Latest development came Saturday afternoon when Police Judge Charles J. Griffin, Mayor Arthur L. Erb and Tim Durant, associate of Chaplin, spent several hours in conference with Carr and FBI agents.

After Durant came out of the conference he said: "The FBI told me not to comment on this case."

Erb reportedly was not connected with the investigation, but had merely accompanied Griffin to the session in the Federal building.

—Zero Your Mail—

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LOS ANGELES DAILY

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

Charles Chaplin Employees; Records Subpoenaed by Jury

Subpoenas have been issued by Judge Charles J. Griffin, who the Government for appearance imposed the sentence, and asked before the Federal grand jury permission to testify. today of personal employees of Charlie Chaplin, in the investigation of whether "Chaplin interests" violated the civil rights of Joan Barry, it was understood yesterday.

With the grand jury officially launching its investigation late yesterday by hearing testimony of FBI agents and an outline of the matter by U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr, it was reported the subpoenas named several persons employed in Chaplin's home and studio, and also called for certain of Chaplin's personal records.

OTHERS TO APPEAR

Among the others who are expected to appear at today's special session, according to reports, are Beverly Hills Police Chief C. H. Anderson, with records showing that Miss Barry was given an "out-of-town floater" sentence on a vagrancy charge; Captain W. W. White, Mayor Arthur Erb, with other Beverly Hills municipal records, and Po-

lice Judge Charles J. Griffin, who imposed the sentence, and asked permission to testify.

At the same time, indications were that authorities do not plan to call Chaplin before the jury, nor Tim Durant, producer-friend of the comedian; Robert Arden, radio commentator; Minna Wallis, actor's agent, or Justice of the Peace Cecil D. Holland, who said he was retained by "Chaplin interests" to represent Miss Barry.

Holland said that after Miss Barry was jailed as a probation violator he was asked to "help out" the actress and, accompanied by Miss Wallis, visited her in the county jail.

"I told Miss Barry I had been asked to help her out," said Holland, "and asked, 'Do you want me to represent you?' She said she did, and I obtained her release to go to a sanitarium. When I learned later that she was accusing Chaplin of being the father of her child, I refused to accept a fee."

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY
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JAN 25 1944

Barry Hysteria Bared

Chaplin Case
Girl's Emotion
Delaying Probe

Joan Barry, red-headed former protege of Charles Chaplin, becomes so emotionally upset when she discusses the ordeal of her associations with the English comedian and her two arrests as an accused vagrant that she has not yet been able to give United States Attorney Charles H. Carr a complete story of how she was banned from fashionable Beverly Hills a year ago.

This was learned today as a Federal Grand Jury hastened to complete the agenda of its regular weekly meeting to swing into a special session late today or tomorrow to determine whether Miss Barry's civil rights were violated when she was arrested, given a one-way ticket east, and then put in jail when she appeared at the Chaplin home to tell the actor that he was the father of her expected child.

DELAYS PROBE

Because of her hysteria at the mention of the name of Chaplin, Carr was not able to complete her statement, so will interview her again before she goes before the Grand Jury, probably as the last witness, to follow a group of Hollywood and Beverly Hills personalities who already have been questioned by F. B. I. agents.

While it was expected the Grand Jury will actively begin considering the case at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow, it was reported today that Miss Barry may not make an appearance there until next week, as the probe probably will require several days.

SUBPENAS WITNESSES

In the meantime, it was reported that deputy United States marshals were scouring Hollywood and Beverly Hills today with subpoenas of witnesses, as well as records of the Chaplin studio where Miss Barry was under a \$100-a-week contract.

It also was learned today that the F. B. I. had obtained police and court records of the arrests of the mother of a 3-month-old daughter which she charges in a paternity suit was fathered by Chaplin. These records, it was understood, will go before the Grand Jury.

Upon recommendation of Mayor Arthur L. Erb, the Beverly Hills City Council pledged its full co-operation in the pending investigation of the case and instructed the city clerk and other municipal officials to furnish such records and other information as may be needed in the inquiry.

Chaplin affair begins to heat local court

Deputy United States marshals made a number of persons uncomfortable today as they made the rounds with the first batch of subpoenas issued in the Charles Chaplin-Joan Barry case.

The documents called various persons, connected with the case in some manner, to appear ready to testify tomorrow when the federal grand jury begins an investigation.

What the jury wants to know is whether the civil rights of Miss Barry were violated when she was arrested in Beverly Hills on a vagrancy charge and "escorted" out of town, only to be juggled later when she returned.

United States Atty. Charles H. Carr refused to reveal the names of those for whom subpoenas were issued.

Miss Barry herself, former protégé of Chaplin, who is now accusing the comedian of having fathered her child, will probably not be called until early next week.

The Beverly Hills city council last night authorized the city clerk to deliver any records that might be needed in the grand jury investigation.

LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

412-44

3 subpoenaed for Chaplin case hearing

Three Beverly Hills city officials yesterday were served with subpoenas ordering them to be on hand this morning when a federal grand jury begins its investigation of the Charlie Chaplin-Joan Barry case.

They are Mayor Arthur Erb, Police Chief C. H. Anderson and city clerk Burt Firminger, who said they had been ordered to appear at 9:30 a. m.

Mayor Erb said he had made arrangements with United States Atty. Charles Carr's office which may make it unnecessary for him to appear personally. Anderson and Firminger, he said, will deliver all records relating to the case as ordered by the Beverly Hills city council.

Subpoenas were served on several other persons yesterday, but Carr declined to reveal their names.

What the jury wants to know is whether the civil rights of Miss Barry were violated when she was arrested in Beverly Hills on a vagrancy charge and "escorted" out of town, only to be jugged later when she returned.

Miss Barry herself, former protégée of Chaplin, who is now accusing the comedian of having fathered her child, will probably not be called until early next week.

1-13-44

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

U.S. Probes 'Exile' Of Girl in Chaplin Case

(Special to the Daily Mirror)

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 18.—Joan Barry, who protested to G-men in language as colorful as her carrot-colored hair when she was given the bum's rush out of Charlie Chaplin's favor and into the model Beverly Hills clink, is having her rights looked into by a Federal Grand Jury.

The jury today opened an inquiry into whether her civil liberties were violated, calling into closed session the Mayor and police chief of Beverly Hills, Chaplin's butler and several other witnesses. A parade of great and near-great is expected to pass before the jurors this week.

Joan says if ever a gal lost her rights it was she when she found herself Chaplin's \$75-a-week actress-protgee one minute and "a vagrant" the next. And not only that, Joan says, Chaplin is the father of her three-month-old baby.

The Vital Point

However, the jury isn't as interested in the paternity angle as it is in a statute, making it a criminal offense for a public official to take away the civil liberties of a citizen without due process of law.

Last January, Judge Griffin sentenced the Brooklyn-born redhead to 90 days in jail, then freed her on condition she leave the city. When she got out, she said, an officer was waiting for her with a ticket to New York and \$100 lunch money. She charged the ticket and the money came from Chaplin, who has since married and tiffed with Oana O'Neill, daughter of playwright, Eugene O'Neill.

Joan went as far as Omaha,

which was practically the end of the world for her, then came back.

G-men have been scrutinizing the case for weeks, and action finally began today. Mayor Arthur Erb, of Beverly Hills, his chief of police, Clinton H. Anderson; and Chaplin's ever-polite butler, Ed Chaney, were the first witnesses, as well as several other persons. Judge Griffin also will testify.

If Chaplin has been subpoenaed he hasn't announced it. Neither has Robert Arden, the radio voice of a credit dentist, who, Joan charges, arranged for her sudden departure. Joan herself is in seclusion and probably won't appear before next week.

Jerry Giesler, the lawyer who rescued Errol Flynn from the fine kettle of stew in which two girls were embroiling him, has been retained by Chaplin. Giesler said Chaplin would not appear before the jury, adding, "This whole thing's absurd."

Last June, Joan filed a paternity suit against Chaplin, demanding \$10,000 for medical expenses, \$2,500 monthly support and \$5,000 legal fees. Chaplin denied he was father of the child but agreed to a blood test.

If the doctors say "maybe," Joan will continue her suit.

File 2-1-44

31-67496-A

JAN 14 1944

JAN 18 1944

New York Daily Mirror

27 JAN 19 1944

SHE HAS HER RIGHTS... OR HAS SHE?



Joan Barry with her three-month-old daughter whose father, she says, is Charlie Chaplin. Of more interest to the FBI yesterday was the question whether her civil rights were violated by her hasty "exit" from Beverly Hills. (AP Photo)

Chaplin Refuses To Face Jury In Barry Case

By FLORABEL MUIR

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (N. Y. News).—Charles Spencer Chaplin refused to be booked today for a personal appearance before a Federal grand jury to tell the 23 male jurors his version of the asserted "rousting around" of his former protege, red-haired Joan Barry, who claims he is the papa of her 3-month-old daughter.

Chaplin, who has kept consistently mum on the subject of Joan ever since she first made the Beverly Hills jail a year ago on a vagrancy charge, sent word to United States Attorney Charles Carr, through his own attorney, Jerry Giesler, that he regretfully declined the invitation to speak up.

Can't Be Subpoenaed

Since Chaplin is a possible defendant, should an indictment be returned by the grand jury investigating whether Joan's civil rights were abused, he cannot be subpoenaed unless he signs an immunity waiver. This applies to all other possible defendants.

Judge Charles J. Griffin, Beverly Hills police magistrate, signed a waiver and asserted vigorously that he wants to tell not only the grand jurors but the entire world all about his part in sentencing Joan to 30 days in the county jail on a vagrancy charge.

He wants to tell, he said, that it made him very angry when Capt. W. W. White, of the Beverly Hills police, approached him in his chambers with an offer from Chaplin to pay Joan's hotel bills and give her a ticket to New York if she were "floated out of town."

Didn't Want to Do Favors

"Of all the people in Beverly Hills," said Griffin, "I was least inclined to do any extra favors for Chaplin since he has never done anything that I know of for Beverly Hills. I have three sons in the service and I was incensed when I heard Chaplin yelling for a second front long before our military authorities were ready for such a front."

"I told Captain White that I wouldn't do any favors for Chaplin."

Judge Griffin said he took the bench on that January 2 morning still seething over White's attempts to prejudice his decision in Joan's case. However, he did give her 30 days, which sentence he ruled would not be enforced if she left Beverly Hills never to return.

She was taken to the train in Los Angeles by Captain White, who gave her a tourist ticket to New York and \$100 for expenses. Investigators were asking questions about that transaction since Chaplin is reported to have given \$1,000 to be rid of the girl.

"That jail sentence is a pretty stiff one for vagrancy," United States Attorney Carr said in discussing the case. "I haven't heard that they gave as stiff a sentence as that to drunken drivers in Beverly Hills."

Left Train at Omaha

Joan only went as far as Omaha on the ticket handed her by Captain White, which, he in turn said, was given to him by Robert Arden, alias Rudolph Klingler, refugee radio commentator.

All attempts of FBI investigators to talk with Chaplin have met with failure. Not that Chaplin refused to see them—he just couldn't be found, it seems.

Plans of Chaplin and his 18-year-old fourth wife, the former Oona O'Neill, to spend the next three months in Mexico were frustrated by the investigation. All of which is very tiresome to Oona, she confided to friends.

Giesler, who appeared for Chaplin for the first time today, successfully defended Errol Flynn against rape charges by two movie-truck, teen-age girls a year ago.

Red-haired Joan, who received \$15,000 from Chaplin pending blood tests to determine whether he could have been her child's father, is expected to testify Tuesday or Wednesday.

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

File
F. N. N.

61 JAN 13 1944 (14)

JAN 14 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page 3

31-68496-A
NOT RECORDED
87 JAN 18 1944

Chaplin case adjourned till Wednesday

The federal grand jury currently interesting itself in whether or not Joan Barry was gyped of her civil rights when she was booted out of Beverly Hills, will not hold further hearings until next Wednesday.

At the close of the first day's inquisition yesterday the grand jury had heard from a varied assortment of witnesses who were questioned about the circumstances under which the one-time Charles Chaplin protege was run out on the eastbound rails from Beverly Hills after her arrest on a vagrancy charge.

The jury also heard from the FBI, in the person of an unidentified local agent.

Miss Barry herself is expected to take the stand Wednesday along with six or seven other witnesses, so that the federal investigators may determine whether or not they are going to knock anybody over with an indictment.

Among the first consignment of witnesses was Beverly Hills Police Chief Clinton H. Anderson.

Before entering into the grand jury's presence Anderson said he believed everything had been "regular" in the conduct of the case, but he had an "open mind" on the matter.

"If anything is wrong out here, I want to know it," the chief said. "Chaplin doesn't mean anything to us; any more than any other prominent persons who have figured in police cases in Beverly Hills," he deadpanned. "We just want to know the true facts."

To help it get the facts the grand jury called first Burt Firminger, Beverly Hills city clerk. He came bearing records of the case for the jury's scrutiny.

The clerk was followed by Mrs. Lois C. Watt, secretary of the Chaplin studios, who told about the screen contract arrangement between Chaplin and Miss Barry.

This contract never bore fruit, except in the sense that Miss Barry alleges Chaplin is the father of her baby daughter, assertedly put into production while she was learning all about the drama from him.

Another witness was Mrs. Watt's husband, Max K. Watt, a watchman at the Chaplin home the night Miss Barry was arrested.

Also testifying were Thomas H. Ince Jr., manager of the Chateau Elysee, where Miss Barry lived for a time, and Edward Chaney, Chaplin's butler.

Mayor Arthur Erb of Beverly Hills was excused as a witness yesterday, though he may be called later.

Another character in the cast, who has maintained silence in the matter, is radio commentator Robert Arden, who allegedly expedited Miss Barry's departure from Beverly Hills.

Confirmation of the hint that famed attorney Jerry Giesler had taken over Chaplin's case came from the lawyer himself.

In a statement explaining why his client had turned down United States Atty. Charles H. Carr's invitation to attend the hearings, Giesler said:

"Chaplin has nothing to conceal and nothing to fear. This whole thing is absurd; there is no reason that he should be called. He has no connection with any act that would deprive anyone of his rights and he doesn't see why he should appear for any private questioning.

"He will be very happy to appear publicly any time he is called upon, and at any such time the public will recognize that the

whole thing is ridiculous, so far as it relates to charges indicated by the loose talk that has been going around."

Also called by the jurors was gossip commentator Hedda Hopper. Miss Hopper, before going in, said she didn't know from nothin'.

"I don't know why they subpoenaed me. I know nothing about this."

She was then followed by retired Florabel Muir, Los Angeles newspaperwoman, who first "spoke" the Chaplin "story."

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

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File F. W. W.

31-68496

LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

1-14-44

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8. JAN 25 1944

77 JAN 25 1944

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

Times Herald - 6 P.M. Edition
1-14-44

Broadway
 BY DANTON WALKER

JIMMY SAVO, who recently blossomed out as a sport story writer (in Vogue and elsewhere) is studying grand opera and taking ballet lessons on the side . . . Ralph Bellamy of "Tomorrow the World" is making his recording debut with an album of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" for Victor . . . William Bendix, slated for a radio show called "The Life of Riley," is down with pneumonia, with day and nite attendants . . . Frederick Steinhauser, who declared himself the father of Joan Barry's child, is currently in the Federal hoosegow for wearing his Army uniform beyond the 90-day limit after being given a medical discharge . . . Jack Kirkland's "Golly Guds in Your Eye" won't win any Pulitzer prize but it is far better entertainment than Maxwell Anderson's phony-baloney "Storm Operation" which postulates, for the umpteenth time on Broadway, the question "Why are we fighting the war?" We ought to know by now; or at any rate, shouldn't need a Broadway playwright to tell us.

File F. H. H.

walk to loc a Bureau file on the man. He is mentioned, apparently in 31-68496-21, "Charley Chaplin East - H.

Charles Chaplin

31-68496-A
 NOT RECORDED
 87 JAN 18 1944

INDEXED

21 JAN 20 1944

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

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Jurist Who Sentenced Her Testifies in Joan Barry's Case

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 19 (U.P.)—Police Judge Charles Griffin, of Beverly Hills, today appeared as a voluntary witness before a Federal grand jury investigating a vagrancy sentence he gave Joan Barry after she attempted to confront Charlie Chaplin with her charges he was the father of her baby.

Griffin said he had asked the U. S. attorney's office to be allowed to testify.

"I came down here of my own volition. I think I acted fairly when I sentenced Miss Barry. I just want to clear all the details

up before the jury," Griffin said. Griffin sentenced Chaplin's protegee after the movie actor had called police and said Miss Barry was attempting to force her way into his mansion.

The grand jury is seeking complete details on the case to determine if her civil rights were violated when vagrancy sentence was suspended on condition she leave southern California. Later she served a jail term after coming back, because it was said she had violated conditions of the suspended sentence.

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JAN 20 1944

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

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Case*

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61-68496-11

JAN 25 1944

JAN 25 1944

THE TIMES HERALD—WASHINGTON, D. C.—January 20, 1944

FBI Testifies In Barry Case

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 19 (U.P.) Federal Bureau of Investigation agents appeared today before a Federal grand jury investigating alleged violation of the civil rights of Joan Barry, red-haired actress, who was ordered to leave town after she accused Charles Chaplin of being the father of her baby.



Joan Barry

The jury deliberated the request of Judge Charles Griffin, who sentenced Miss Barry for vagrancy, to be allowed to testify before it.

Miss Barry claimed that she was convicted of vagrancy while she was holding down a job and was given a suspended sentence on the condition that she go back to New York.

The FBI agents had questioned scores of movie personalities and friends of both Chaplin and Miss Barry in connection with the alleged violation of her civil rights.

Spencer
Wesley
Kittling
Cartwright

31-6

File
F. 2.

31-65496-A
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85 JAN 26 1944

60 JAN 26 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION 1-30-44

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



JOAN BERRY,
Grand jury witness.

Joan Berry Testifies Before Grand Jury

By the Associated Press.
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21.—A Federal grand jury investigating circumstances of Joan Berry's arrest in Beverly Hills a year ago will continue its inquiry into next week, United States Attorney Charles H. Carr says.

The 23-year-old movie aspirant, who has filed a suit asking that Comedian Charles Chaplin be declared the father of her baby daughter, spent three and a half hours in the juryroom yesterday. She was smiling when she left.

She told reporters her 3½-month-old baby is "fantastically good" and weighs 11 pounds 8 ounces.

Her testimony was followed by that of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

Miss Berry received a suspended sentence in Beverly Hills Justice Court after her arrest last January on a vagrancy charge. Later she withdrew her guilty plea and the record of the case was expunged.

*File
F. H. H.*

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JAN 25 1944

JAN 21 1944
WASHINGTON STAR
Page A 2

Broadway

By DANTON WALKER

Unfinished Business

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is determined to put through the National Service Act, come what may, and Secretary Stimson's recent pronouncement that strikes have retarded victory is Roosevelt-inspired . . . Vice President Wallace is a last-minute addition to the speakers at the Democrats' Jackson Day dinner in Washington. They invited him because he sold himself to the Southern governors last Monday with an "inspired" speech . . . Washington's ever-active grapevine is buzzing with talk that the War Labor Board will either be abolished or completely reorganized, because of past performances . . . Steve Hannagan is slated to handle publicity for the Republicans' presidential campaign . . . The Democratic party has tentatively set July 24 as the date of its National convention at the Chicago Stadium . . . A Brooklyn reader inquires if the million dollars insurance reputed to be carried by Lepke will have anything to do with whether he will die in the electric chair or from natural causes.



Joan Crawford

FEARFUL that the public wouldn't accept its theme, Paramount held up release of "Miracle of Morgan's Creek" for more than a year. New York critics are unanimous that it's a smash hit! . . . In the next three months, there will be a tremendous turnover in sponsors of top radio programs, with the performers having more to say about the programs than vice versa . . . Jack Douglas, ex-writer-comedian, did the unprecedented thing by tearing up his contract and walking out on a top-flight radio show rather than inflict on the public lines he was called on to read, lines that had been substituted by studio writers for his own material.

THE late General Hugh Johnson's secretary is penning a biography of him to be titled "Old Ironpants" . . . Elmer Leterman, the insurance man, is paging Marilyn Green, whose dad was murdered in that Manhattan restaurant at Fifty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. She has \$6,000 insurance money awaiting her . . . Vincent Lopez' tome of astrological prognostications, "What's Up?", will be on the newstands in February . . . New York's Secretary of State Curran, discussed in veterans' circles as a mayoralty candidate, would prefer the G.O.P. U. S. senatorial nomination at the next election . . . Hollywood hears that Charlie Chaplin, at long last, is about to apply for American citizenship papers. What the public would like to know is, how has he managed to stay over here for 30 years or more without 'em // . . . There's a choice story behind the recent sale of the Roney-Plaza Hotel in Miami Beach and the part a columnist's inspired "scoops" played in it.

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

Carte

Washington Post
1-21-43

— HEDDA HOPPER —

Comedians Will Hunt Wailing Wall!

Hollywood, Calif., Jan. 20.—Up to now, only producers have used a wailing wall, but that's going to be different when comedians get a squint at Danny Kaye in "Up in Arms." Boy! He's a whole blitzkrieg. So much talent it scares you. And how right he was to refuse to come to Hollywood until he was offered a whole picture to romp through.



DINAH SHORE

When his name flashed on the screen at a sneak preview, there wasn't a hand. Nobody knew him. But when it was over, they clapped, screamed, and yelled. It's by far the best thing Dinah Shore's ever done. Constance Dowling is clever and attractive. I'd like to see her in a dramatic picture. The Goldwyn beauties are just that. How they were going to inject glamor on a troop ship was something that worried you. But boy! They did it. Before a soldier said, "There was nothing like this in the last war," and his buddy replied, "No, and there isn't in this either," you had already said it to your neighbor. But it's Danny Kaye's romp. He's what I call sensational.

Our Loss New York's Gain

Billie Burke's en route to New York to co-star with Frank Craven in Zoe Akin's new play "Plans for Tomorrow." It opens early next month . . . How many of you have heard the Whistler, that mystery horror thing on the radio? Columbia's making it into a picture with Richard Dix, Gloria Stuart and J. Carrol Naish. If the first goes, it becomes a serial . . . Was Mary Pickford's appearance with Fred Allen a rehearsal for her own show? . . . Frank Morgan, divorced from Baby Snooks, heads his own radio show this fall. ~~Frank~~ Lubitsch is looking for a picture or an idea for Tallulah Bankhead. I still don't believe

Tallulah will do "There Shall Be No Night."

Seems Strange, Yes?

Would you believe that Edward Arnold will play Greer Garson's son-in-law? Well, he will in "Mrs. Parkington." But that's when Greer reaches the age of 84. They haven't cast her granddaughter yet. How about Susan Peters? She's ideal for it. Tay Garnett directs . . . Did you know that was Linda Darnell as the virgin in "Song of Bernadette?" Alan Marshall and his wife are off on a bond tour. So is Errol Flynn. It starts in New Orleans and ends in Kansas City. No, he won't take his pet blue fox along . . . Leo McCarey has invited me to the trial when Myron Selznick's suit against him comes up, and promises the best comedy he's ever turned out.

They're Doing It

It was a little old lady who ordered a grand jury investigation into the Joan Berry-Charles Chaplin situation. She read about things going on and it worried her that an alien could interfere with the civil liberties of an American citizen. The more she pondered it, the more worried she became, so she took her worry to Charles Carr,

United States attorney, and asked that it be looked into.

Only Need a Story

Laurette Taylor has been here visiting her son Dwight. Since Marie Dressler's passing, we've been wanting some one to take her place. Might I humbly suggest that Metro that Laurette receive that honor? She is one of the great actresses of our time. Frances Marion, who wrote most of Marie's successes, is at Metro, so it would seem to me a set-up. How about it, fellows? . . . Andy Lawlor made a handsome profit when he sold his hill-top home to Rise Stevens and husband, even though Orson Welles and Rita Hayworth almost wrecked the joint.

131-68101-A
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87 JAN 22 1944

53

Federal Jury Hears Story Of Joan Barry

By FREDERICK C. OTHMAN
HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 20 (U.P.).

The 22 gentlemen of the Federal grand jury listened closely today to the lurid story of Joan Barry, Charlie Chaplin's one-time drama student, who charges that he railroaded her out of town when she was about to become the mother of a baby she claims is his.

With her red curls brushing the shoulders of her white blouse, the modestly-clad Miss Barry looked somewhat like a plump young housewife as she went into the jury's luxurious quarters in the Federal Building and took a seat in the brown-leather witness chair.

Testimony Secret

Her testimony, of course, was secret. It is against the rules to print unofficial reports of it, but it is breaking no law to say that before Miss Barry emerged, red-eyed and almost on the verge of hysteria, she undoubtedly had told the whole story of her life as the girl whom Chaplin paid \$100 a week while he taught her Shakespeare.

Miss Barry charges that he suddenly terminated the financial arrangement more than a year ago and that when she tried to see him, she was placed in the Beverly Hills jail on vagrancy charges, only to be released and escorted by police to a train for New York. She says Chaplin bought the ticket. When she got as far as Omaha, she left the train and rushed back to Beverly Hills to find herself again in jail. She eventually was released when a medical examination disclosed she was about to become a mother.

*Bureau copy
Infamation*

Has Gained 20 Pounds

These tribulations added up to being deprived of her civil rights, she charges, and such deprivation is a criminal offense under Federal law. She accuses Chaplin; Judge Charles J. Griffin, who sentenced her, released her, and sentenced her again; the police who took her to the train; and other officials with conspiring to break the law.

As for the baby, known before its birth as Jane Doe Chaplin and later christened Carol Ann, Miss Barry said she was getting along "fantastically fine." A reporter remarked that Miss Barry herself was looking well.

"I certainly am feeling well," she said, as the flash lamps exploded. "Why, I've gained 20 pounds since I left the hospital three months ago."

Baby to Get Blood Test

That was when the baby was born. Next month it will undergo a blood test to determine whether Chaplin might have been its father.

Miss Barry went into a last minute huddle with U. S. Attorney Charles Carr, whom she called her "father confessor" and walked confidently into the jury room.

Three hours later she walked out again, red-eyed, and visibly unstrung emotionally. Attendants said that at times she had been almost hysterical, but that they expected a couple of hours rest would do her good. She left the Federal building with two of the G-men, who had been investigating the case, for lunch.

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

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87 JAN 25 1944

77 JAN 25 1944

Cartwright

THE STARS AND STRIPES

**G-Men to Testify in Quiz
Into Joan Barry's Arrest**

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23—U.S. Atty. Charles E. Carr said that among witnesses to be called in the investigation of the arrest last year of 23-year-old Joan Barry in Beverly Hills would be several FBI agents. Miss Barry was arrested on charges of vagrancy after she brought suit against Charlie Chaplin, charging him with being the father of her child. A federal grand jury is investigating a complaint that Miss Barry's civil rights were violated when she was taken to the railroad station and given a one-way ticket to the east. She was jailed when she returned.

*File
F.H.V.*

"THE STARS AND STRIPES"
London, England
January 24, 1944

SUBMITTED BY A. M. THURSTON
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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87 FEB 8 1944

[Handwritten initials]

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

Charlie Chaplin Asks Delay In Parental Blood Test

File
F. X. 2

By FLORABEL MUIR
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (N. Y. News).—Charlie Chaplin, faced with a possible appearance before the Federal Grand Jury this week in the Joan Barry case, has asked for a delay in the blood test set for February 2 to determine whether he could be the father of her baby.

Joan, 23-year-old former protegee of the white-haired actor-producer, who charges that he sired her four-months-old daughter Carol Ann, said today a delay in the test was O.K. with her.

"It has been an ordeal for me, too, to testify before the grand jury and relive all those bitter days when I was jumping around from one jail cell to another," she

said. "If Charles wants to wait until March for the blood test it is all right with me."

The grand jury is seeking to determine whether Joan's civil rights were violated last summer when she was sentenced on a charge of vagrancy after she "annoyed" the 54-year-old actor.

Meanwhile, the payments of \$100 a week from Chaplin, pending the outcome of the case, continue.

District Attorney Charles Carr refused today to speculate on what the grand jury will decide, but said a decision would be made before the week ends. There will be one more witness before the 23-man jury on Wednesday, he said, but would not identify that witness.

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

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55 FEB 5

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

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By FLORABEL MUIR

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Carver
File
F. Z. Z.

*Mr. Tamm adv.
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MIX

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OK

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

Mann Act Indictment Accuses Chaplin of N. Y. Trip With Joan

By **FREDERICK C. OTTMAN**
United Press Hollywood Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 11—Charlie Chaplin dug deep today for \$1000 bond to insure his presence in Federal court for what apparently is destined to be the most lurid criminal trial in Hollywood history.

His troubles began when he refused to make red-haired Joan Barry wife No. 4. She told her story to the Federal Grand Jury, with emphasis on the baby she claims is his, the two abortions she underwent, and her experiences with alleged peeping toms in blue coats, whom she charged with undressing her while she languished as a vagrant in Beverly Hills' model jail.

The jurors named Chaplin as a violator of the Mann Act, because they said he transported Miss Barry across state lines for immoral purposes. They charged him with trying to use undue influence upon a judge who sentenced her to jail for vagrancy, and they accused him, the judge, himself, and several others with conspiring to deprive her of her civil rights.

The Mann Act counts said that Chaplin twice violated the law; that first, on Oct. 5, 1942, "he feloniously transported and caused to be transported Joan Barry from Los Angeles to New York City for immoral purposes, and that second, he brought her back three weeks later.

15-YEAR JAIL TERM POSSIBLE

The disclosure of the trip to New York, presumably together, was a surprise in the chain of eye-poppers uncovered by the indictment. The junket had not been mentioned before and none of the principals had even intimated that the trip figured in the case.

Should the white-haired, 54-year-old Chaplin be found guilty on all counts, he could be subjected to a \$15,000 fine, 15 years in Federal prison, one year in county jail, and probable deportation to England as an undesirable alien.



JOAN BARRY AND BABY
Her charges bring action



CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Faces 15-year jail term

failed; sought to commit suicide, and failed again.

Issuance of the indictment late yesterday came as a stunning blow to Hollywood and to Chaplin and his 18-year-old bride, Oona O'Neill. Miss O'Neill had supplanted the 23-year-old Miss Barry as Chaplin's drama student and had married him, shortly before Miss Barry's baby was born.

The Brooklyn born Miss Barry said she studied Shakespeare with Chaplin for a year and submitted to his love-making, only to have him take her off the pay roll late in 1941. She said that on New Year's Eve of 1942 she went to call upon him. A guard told her to get out and when she didn't move rapidly enough, pushed her.

(Continued on Page 48)

Carroll

131-68496-A
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"We must remember that the Constitution presumes Mr. Chaplin to be innocent," said his attorney, Jerry



Mr. Geisler



Miss O'Neill

Giesler, who defended Errol Flynn in a spectacular statutory rape trial last year. The bald-pated and portly Geisler, known as the most successful criminal lawyer in the West, asked the public to withhold judgment until after the trial and promised to have his newest client in court Monday with the \$1000 to make bail.

The other defendants, most of whom were represented by Attorney S. S. Hahn, were expected to make bond this afternoon. They included:

Police Judge Charles Griffin, who sentenced Miss Barry to jail twice as a vagrant, and later changed his mind.

HOLLYWOOD STUNNED

Police Capt. W. W. White, whom Miss Barry charged with giving her the bum's rush by placing her on a train to New York, with a berth as far as Chicago and a chair car for the rest of the way.

Robert Arden, refugee from Austria, a radio speller on international affairs for a credit dentist, and a pal of Chaplin, who is accused of delivering the railroad ticket and \$100 expense money to Capt. White.

Tim Durant, usually identified as "a sportsman," another Chaplin crony, who is charged with a part in the alleged conspiracy.

Jessie Billie Reno, police matron, who insisted that no police stooped to being peeping toms and who said that, anyway, Miss Barry never was forced to sit in jail in the nude.

Police Lieut. Claude Marple, who booked Miss Barry on the original vagrancy charge, after she tried to break into Chaplin's hilltop mansion and

she reported that she went to the house of Hans Kraus, a friend, put on a pair of his pajamas, phoned Elaine Barrie, former wife of the late John Barrymore, to say that she was doing away with herself, and then downed half a bottle of sleeping tablets. Police found Miss Barry semi-conscious on the back seat of a parked auto. The officers put her to bed in jail and presented her in Judge Griffin's court next morning.

Capt. White also had called upon the judge and, according to testimony, told him that Miss Barry had become a nuisance at the Chaplin house. The judge sentenced her to 90 days in jail, but suspended sentence upon her promise to leave Beverly Hills—forever. As she walked out of court, she said Capt. White handed her the ticket to New York. She said Capt. White told her he got the money from Arden. The latter said he got it from Chaplin. A couple of days later Capt. White and his wife escorted Miss Barry to the train.

MADE LOVE AGAIN

"But I couldn't endure the thought of arriving in New York broke, after all those fine promises to make me a movie star," she said. "I got off the train in Omaha and went to Tulsa, Okla., where I borrowed some money from the secretary of Paul Getty. He

is the oil millionaire. I had known him for years and in a roundabout way it was thru him that I met Charles.

Charles seemed to be attracted to me almost at once. He said he thought I was photogenic. He signed me to a contract and told me that he was going to star me and we became more than friends. Suddenly I was not so interested in my screen career as I was in just loving Charles."

She added that during her career as Chaplin's "Hunchy"—which she said was his baby talk for honey—she had submitted to two abortions and that after one of them she had remained at his home to recuperate.

He was so sweet and kind to me then," she said.

Not until she had returned to Hollywood from Omaha, via Tulsa, did she learn that she was pregnant, she added.

"I just had to see Charles," she said. "I knew he was giving me the brushoff and if I couldn't see him, I determined to kill myself. I bought a revolver, broke a window at his house and climbed in. He seemed frightened when I confronted him with my gun, but when he learned I didn't mean to kill him, he got a kick out of it. First thing I knew he was making love to me all over again."

Washington Daily News
2/12/44

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

Christwright

Chaplin's Prints to Be Taken Monday

By United Press

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 12—Some of the highest priced legal talent in the West went into a huddle today on the best way to keep Charlie Chaplin out of Federal prison on charges preferred by 23-year-old Joan Barry of Brooklyn, Tulsa, Okla., Mexico City, Hollywood and way places.

She has accused Chaplin of being the father of her child, said he took her East for immoral purposes, got tired of making love to her, and conspired to deprive her of her civil liberties. A Federal grand jury took up where Miss Barry left off and indicted Chaplin on two white slavery charges under the Mann Act. It also issued counts against him, a judge, three police officers and two pals, charging conspiracy.

Chaplin will surrender for fingerprinting Monday. So will Police Judge Charles J. Griffin of Beverly Hills; Police Capt. W. W. White; Police Lieut. Claude Maple; Police Matron Jessie Billie Reno, and Robert Arden, the refugee radio broadcaster, who lost his credit dentist sponsor when he became involved in the Chaplin case.

Only defendant unheard from is Tim Durant, movie producer. U. S. Atty. Charles Carr said he'd be arrested if he didn't turn up with the others, all of whom were at liberty on their own recognizance, tho originally they had been ordered held on \$1000 bail.

Three weeks after their fingers are inked, Chaplin must appear in Federal court for arraignment and setting of a trial date, probably in late spring.

7:K

Mr. [unclear]

File F.7.4.

*Hood says Durant is available - nothing to this
2/12/44
[signature]*

7:K

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87 FEB 16 1944

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

Charlie Chaplin, Grim Face Surrenders, Is Fingerprinted

Comic Snaps at 'Photogs'

Charlie Chaplin, grimmer than he has been in many a day and almost as silent as in the days of his greatest movie comic successes, today surrendered himself to the United States marshal on Grand Jury indictments charging white slavery and conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Miss Joan Barry, his former protegee, who claims he is the father of her baby.

Apparently at ease, though, the comedian made a dramatic appearance through a long line of movie fans, federal building workers and other citizens as he went into the office of the marshal for the formalities leading up to his formal arraignment on the charges next Monday. He will be tried alone on the morals charges, but with six others on the conspiracy accusations.

Dressed in a white sport shirt, a yellow sweater, brown trousers and carrying an overcoat, the hatless, white-haired comic and his attorney, Jerry Gleaser, arrived at the Federal Building at 10:40 and finished there half an hour later.

56 MAR 9 1944

SNAPS AT NEWS MEN

He snapped at news photographers when they sought to picture him being fingerprinted, declaring he would "stand on his rights," but he later relented and posed as his fingers were inked and pressed against the same sort of card any other federal prisoner is required to use.

As Chaplin protested against photographs, U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr, believing he was objecting to fingerprinting, declared:

"He's no different from anyone else."

Later Carr said he had misunderstood the situation.

When he originally complained against photographs, the British actor said: "I have my rights; I insist that I must make a protest that if any pictures are taken of me it will be under duress," but then he relented.

Just before he went into the small fingerprinting room, his confidant, Robert Arden, Austrian born radio commentator, also indicted on conspiracy charges, finished his assignment there and left. He, along with Chaplin and the others, are free without bail pending formal arraignment in federal court next Monday.

Police Capt. W. W. White and Police Lieut. Claude Marple of Beverly Hills also went through the mugging department, while late this afternoon, Tim Durant, friend of Chaplin and, also named in conspiracy charges, was to surrender, it was announced. Police Judge Charles Griffin and Police Matron Jessie Billie Reno are to surrender later, U. S. Attorney Carr, who handled the case, announced.

CHAPLIN IS MUM

Pressed for a statement, Chaplin was mum, but Gleaser said "he has nothing to say."

After he was fingerprinted, however, Chaplin was introduced to attorneys S. S. Hahn, Bates Booth, Warner O. Graf and Eugene H. Marcus, representing some of the other defendants, and said:

"I am very sorry these people are involved, because they are also innocent."

When it was erroneously reported that Chaplin had protested against being fingerprinted, he smiled broadly for the first time since his appearance and said: "Who am I to impede the American courts?"

There were reports that as he passed through a cordon of crowds of curiosity seekers, one of two elderly women said audibly: "The rat!"

While Deputy Marshal George Rossini took the fingerprints impassively, Arden's attorney took occasion to say that "the constitution and laws of the United States are made as much for the protection of foreigners as for theirs."

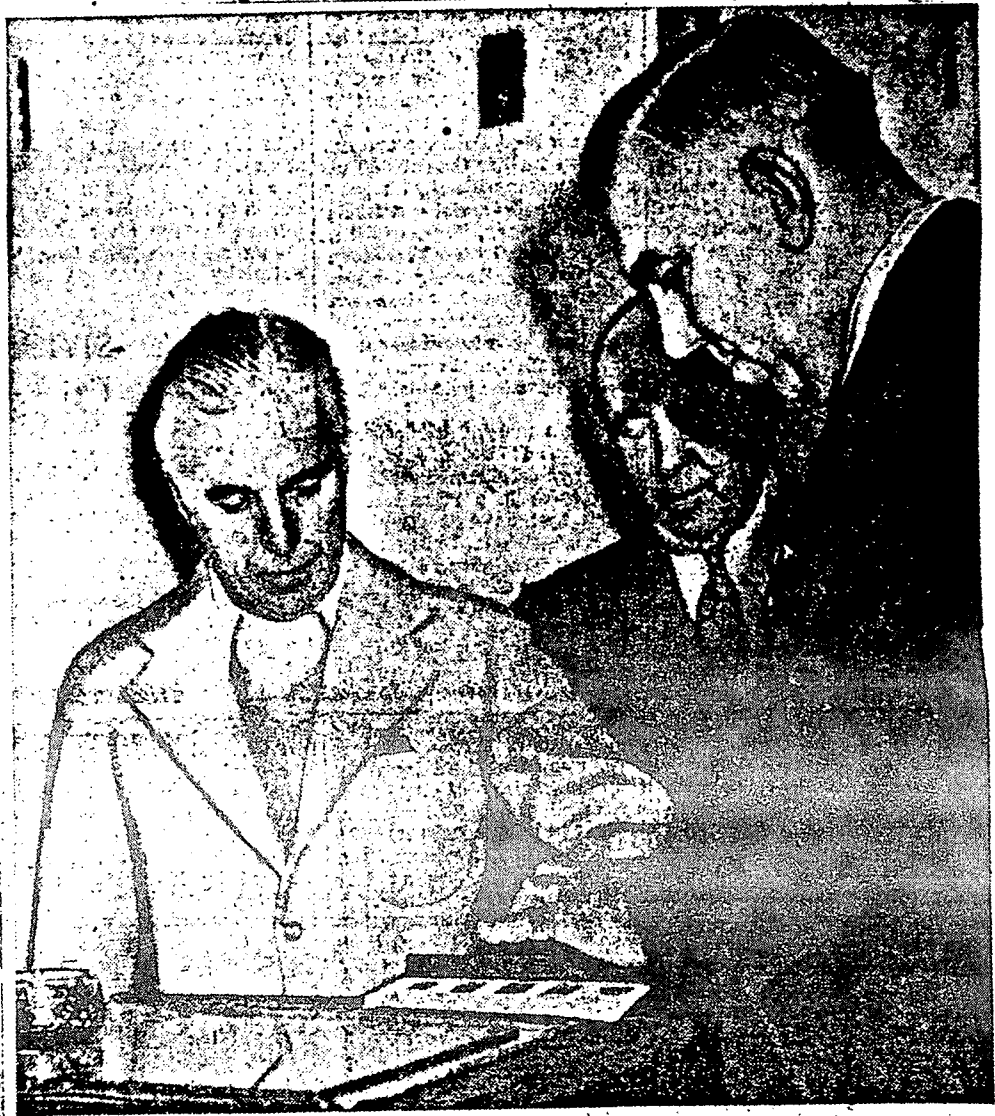
Chaplin's last stand in the marshal's office was when he was questioned and asked to sign the fingerprint card. His nervousness came up as he fumbled with pen and ink and then scrawled his name. He told Rossini he was 5 feet 6 1/2 inches tall, weighs 142 pounds, has gray hair and gray blue eyes. He added he was born in London April 16, 1889, and that he has had no prior convictions and never had been arrested. He gave his address as 1055 Summit drive.

Morals charges against Chaplin are based on the allegation he transported Miss Barry to New York and return for immoral purposes. None of the others are involved in that indictment.

Miss Barry, who has a suspending asking that Chaplin be declared the father of her months-old daughter, alleged was "floated" out of Beverly Hills Jan. 2, 1943, and it was around this that the charges against the others are based.

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LOS ANGELES HERALD
2-14-44



GRIM-FACED COMEDIAN

Charlie Chaplin, left, grim and unsmiling, is shown being fingerprinted by Deputy United States Marshal George Rossini as the white-haired film comedian surrendered on white slave and conspiracy

charges today. Chaplin, who has faced thousands of cameras during his long screen career, at first protested against the fingerprint photographs but later reluctantly posed for the pictures.

LOS ANGELES HERALD

2-14



SIGN FINGERPRINT CARDS

Chaplin, left, and Lieut. Claude Marple of the Beverly Hills police force, who was also indicted on a con-

spiracy charge, are shown signing the fingerprint cards after they were fingerprinted.

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPRESS

2-14-41



CHAPLIN FACES THE CAMERAS

A battery of news photographers faced Charlie Chaplin, shown in background, as he and others who were indicted with him on conspiracy charges surrendered today. Next to him is his attorney,

Jerry Giesler. In foreground, Capt. W. W. White of the Beverly Hills police is pictured, left, with his attorneys, S. S. Hahn, center, and W. O. Graff after White surrendered.

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXAMINER

2-14-44



COMEDIAN AND ATTORNEY

Wearing a white sport shirt, a yellow sweater and carrying a top coat, Chaplin, left, is shown with his attorney, Jerry Giesler, as he came to the Federal Building to surrender.



ARDEN ALSO SURRENDERS

Robert Arden, radio commentator, who was also indicted on charges of conspiracy, dries his fingers with a towel after being fingerprinted.

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPRESS

2-14-44

Chaplin howls as cameras catch fingerprinting scene

Charlie Chaplin, who was forever being thrown into the pokey in his early silent screen pantomime epics, angrily objected to photographers taking his picture being fingerprinted in real life today.

The lighting was good. The background was perfect. And the officers in charge were strictly in character; in fact, they were the real thing.

But Chaplin, wearing sport togs and a scowl, felt the United States marshal's office was no place to pose for the cameras—newspaper cameras.

"I don't want my photograph taken while I'm being fingerprinted," he snapped at officers, and walked from the room.

But United States Atty. Charles Carr felt differently.

"He's no different from anyone else," Carr said, just as though the comic was any old Charlie Chaplin, and the English bora come-man, who made millions in America, was marched right back into the marshal's office for printing and mugging.

It took 20 minutes to dip the tapering Chaplin digits in the black ink—opening scene in the current drama, "Whodunit and what to Joan Barry."

The overture to this opera without music was played last week when a federal grand jury indicted Charlie and six others on charges of interfering with Miss Barry's civil rights, and Chaplin on two counts of violating the Mann act.

Five of the seven were granted the privilege of remaining at liberty without shelling out \$1000 bail each, and stage hands prepared the setting for today's opening scenes.

Our Hero, meaning Charlie, appeared offstage about 10:35 a. m., noticeably upset, noticeably angry, noticeably lacking a haircut.

In the wings, he wrung his hands as nervously as he did in many of his early pictures, and had he worn his famous black moustache, there would have been a twitch or two.

Then came the cue for Chaplin's grand entrance.

He came to front and center, paced by his famous attorney, Jerry Giesler, and whom should he come smack-bang against but a battery of newspaper photographers, several hundred movie fans, and a few officers who seen their duty and were determined to do it.

That's when Charlie—or "Charles," as Miss Barry prefers it—began to protest. The newsmen followed suit and protested to Carr. The United States attorney picked it up from there and threatened to issue a bench warrant if Chaplin didn't go through with it all.

So our hero returned, camera-men went to work, and officers began dipping the 10 well-manicured fingers in ink, right thumb, left thumb, right index, middle, third and little, then whole hand at once.

He told officers he was born in London, on April 16, 55 years ago. He said he was 5 feet 6½ inches tall and weighed 142 pounds. His eyes, he said, were gray-blue, though for a while this morning, he had blood in 'em.

No, he said, he had no prior record of arrests or convictions off the screen.

It took 20 minutes to complete the process, Chaplin becoming progressively miffed.

That completed, he had to find a convenient washroom to clean off the ink. Attorney Giesler tried to help. He carried the towel.

Chaplin and Giesler stopped and talked with other attorneys in the case, after Charlie managed to get most of the ink from his hands. Giesler introduced Chaplin to attorneys S. S. Hahn and W. O. Graf.

"Mr. Chaplin," he said, "this is one of the lawyers in the case (turning toward Graf). He represents the Beverly Hills officers."

"I'm glad to meet you," Chaplin said. "I'm very sorry for your clients. They are innocent."

The opening scene had a few little byplays, including similar appearance and bookings of other defendants in the case.

Robert Arden stopped "looking forward" long enough to place in the black smear the same hands he once used to bounce Joan Barry from the Chaplin mansion—according to Joan.

Two Beverly Hills police officers—Capt. W. W. White and patrolman Claude Marple—went through the same process with much more decorum and dignity—acquired, no doubt, through years of doing the same thing to other guys.

That leaves three others yet to appear.

Attorneys indicated that all three—Beverly Hills police matron Jessie Belle Reno, sportsman Tim Durant and police judge Charles Griffin—would arrive in the marshal's office later today or tomorrow.

Then the curtain will be run down on scene 1, act 1, waiting until next Monday for the scheduled arraignment of the septet from Beverly Hills.

—Zone Year Mail—

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

Outright
ya
File

LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

2-14-44



—Daily News photo.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN WASHES IT OFF HIS HANDS
Meaning fingerprint ink, of course, not the Joan Barry case

LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

2-14-44



—Acme photo
BOOKED. Charlie Chaplin, left, finally let officer George Rossini, right, place his paddies on finger-
print paper, after violent protest. Attorney Jerry Geisler, center, looks on. Chaplin objected to
photographers taking his picture being fingerprinted. (Story on Page 1.)

LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

2-14-44



SURRENDER. Police officer Claude Marple of Beverly Hills also is printed in Chaplin case by officer Rossini. In picture at right, Spieler Robert Arden, with attorney Bates Booth, left, walks to United States marshal's office for booking. —Daily News photo

LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

2-14-44

Chaplin Talks At Cameras, Then Gives In

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (INS).—Completely at ease except when he signed his arrest card, Charlie Chaplin surrendered today on Federal "white slave" and conspiracy charges involving Joan Barry, 24, his former protegee who accused him of being the father of her daughter.

Chaplin, charged by the Government with taking Miss Barry to and from New York for immoral purposes and later conspiring with six others to "deport" her from California, spent a busy 20 minutes being booked preparatory to formal arraignment next Monday.

Surrounded by reporters and photographers, Chaplin objected only once to the procedure. He at first refused to be photographed while being fingerprinted.

When he was led to the fingerprint table, Chaplin noticed the photographers getting their cameras ready and whispered to his attorney, Jerry Giesler. Then Chaplin said:

"It is my prerogative not to be photographed while being fingerprinted. If I do, it's under duress."

U. S. Marshal Clark then appeared from his private office and said Chaplin's wishes must be respected. While the fingerprinting was in progress, however, the comedian relented and told photographers to go ahead. When his prints had been taken, Chaplin glanced at his ink-smudged fingers and made a wry face.

He was flustered only for a moment when he started to sign the arrest card. He attempted several times to dip the pen in a capped bottle, then noticed his mistake and smiled.

Under a Federal court order, Chaplin was not required to post bond. When he was introduced to attorneys representing other defendants, he shook hands and said: "I'm so sorry for your clients, they also are innocent."

In his record Chaplin said he was born in London April 16, 1889.

Police Capt. William W. White and Robert Arden, former radio commentator, were the first named with Chaplin in the Federal indictments to surrender.



(AP Wirephoto) Surrendering in Mann Act conspiracy case, a nattily-dressed, but nervous, Charlie Chaplin signs card at U. S. Marshal's office.

(Other Photo on Front Page)

White assertedly took Miss Barry to a New York-bound train 13 months ago after she had agreed to leave Beverly Hills in order to get a suspended sentence on a vagrancy charge. The Government charged Chaplin conspired to have her "deported" from California in violation of her civil rights.

Arden assertedly was the "go-between" in the arrangements, giving White the one-way ticket to New York and \$100 in cash.

Police Lt. Claude Marple, of Beverly Hills, who allegedly booked Miss Barry after her arrest, surrendered next.

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

FEB 15 1944

New York Daily Mirror

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87 FEB 17 1944

54 FEB 16 1944

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

Chaplin Fingerprinted



Associated Press WIREPHOTO
 IT ISN'T FUNNY—George Rossini, fingerprint expert at the Los Angeles U. S. marshal's office, records Charles Chaplin's fingerprints while Attorney Jerry Giesler watches after Chaplin surrendered yesterday on Federal grand jury indictments charging violation of the Mann Act and conspiracy to defraud Joan Berry, his former protege, of her civil rights

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

'It Will Get Tougher':

Chaplin, in Rainbow' Garb, Surrenders to U. S. Marshal

**Flash Bulbs Flare, Curious Stare as
Frowning Comedian Is Fingerprinted**

By FLORABEL MUIR

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (N. Y. News).—A nervous, scowling Charlie Chaplin, accused of conspiring to violate the constitutional rights of Joan Barry, his one-time protegee, clutched for some constitutional

straws of his own today, and found they weren't there.

Surrendering to the U. S. marshal for fingerprinting, the 54-year-old British comedian ran such a gantlet of flashlighting photographers as Hollywood hasn't seen for many a day, and when asked by the lensmen to pose while having his elegantly manicured pinkies inked, snapped:

"I won't do it. I'll stand on my constitutional rights."

"You mean," queried one reporter, "your constitutional rights as an alien?"

Chaplin was plainly confused.

Mann Act Charge

Chaplin was indicted by a Federal grand jury last week for violation of the Mann Act, as well as for conspiracy to deprive the

23-year-old Joan of her civil rights by railroading her out of California after, the girl said, she had informed him she was to become the mother of his child. Indicted with him on the conspiracy charge were six co-defendants who also began surrendering today.

Nattily Dressed

The actor arrived at the marshal's office accompanied by his attorney, Jerry Geisler, who successfully defended Errol Flynn against charges of statutory rape last year. As the chain of photographers' flash bulbs began to flare, Chaplin exclaimed:

"My word! This is really tough."

Geisler, hurrying his client

FEB 15 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

Page _____

along, replied out of the corner of his mouth:

"From here on it will get nothing but tougher."

Charlie was nattily attired for his ordeal in typical California sports array. His oyster-colored tweed jacket fitted snugly over his slightly rotund middle. Under the coat he wore a mustard-wool sweater. Well-cut brown gabardine trousers and buckskin sneakers on his tiny feet completed the ensemble.

But his reaction to the cameras was reminiscent of the morning, last May, when Joan, now the mother of a daughter, Carol, whom she seeks to establish as Chaplin's own, stared into the same flashlights while she ahrank, weeping, behind the protecting matron in Los Angeles county jail. He was playing the role of the poor little misunderstood man which he portrays with such success on the screen. His blue eyes stared mostly into space and his lips were pressed tightly while perspiration dampened his shock of white hair.

Prosecutor Takes Over

By some error, word reached United States Attorney Charles Carr that Chaplin had refused to be fingerprinted and this brought the red-haired prosecutor charging down from the sixth floor.

"He'll be fingerprinted or I'll send the marshal out after him with a warrant," shouted Carr.

Speaking softly, Geisler hastened to explain that his client wasn't expecting any special privileges.

"He just doesn't want the newspapers publishing copies of his prints," Geisler said. "He doesn't think that would be right."

Down the long corridor the little procession turned. A girl employe brashly asked for Chaplin's autograph as he passed, but the actor didn't seem to hear. And as he wrote six autographs in the marshal's office his fingers grew cramped and his writing became scarcely legible. His pen went dry and he stabbed frantically at an ink bottle, the top of which hadn't been removed. He chuckled nervously when he saw what he had done.

The fingerprinting itself was painfully laborious. When the job was finished after 20 minutes, Chaplin was led to the washroom, Geisler striding beside him with a gasoline-soaked towel.

Nothing to Say

"He doesn't have anything to say," the attorney tossed to reporters while Charlie scrubbed.

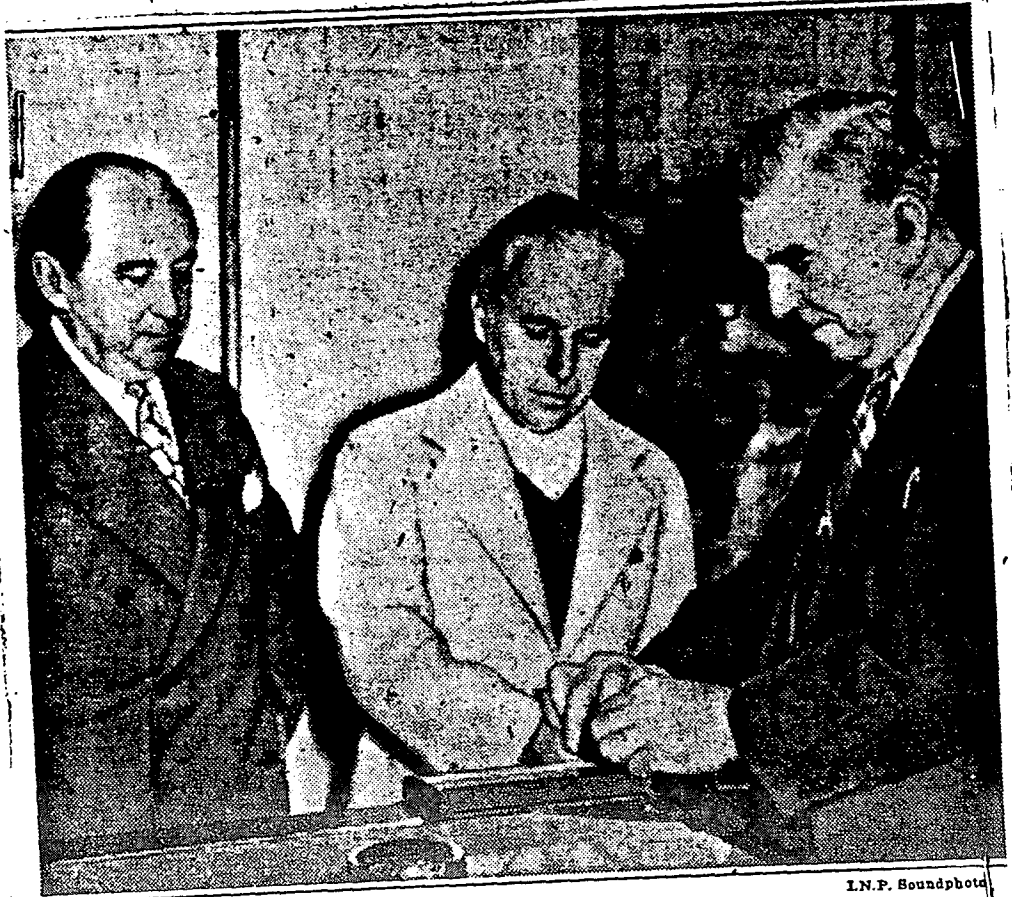
Also surrendering today were Robert Arden, also an alien, who is accused of handling money provided by Chaplin for slipping the unwanted Joan out of the State; Capt. W. W. White of the Beverly Hills police, charged with putting Joan on a train after she had been sentenced to jail as a vagrant, and Lieut. Claude Marpel, who booked the girl on the vagrancy charges. Tom Durant, sportman pal of

the actor, was to surrender later today and Beverly Hills Police Judge Charles J. Griffin, who passed sentence on Joan, will face the U. S. marshal Wednesday. Police Matron Jessie Billie Reno, the seventh defendant, will surrender next Monday when all will be arraigned.

After his appearance in the U. S. marshal's office, Chaplin was asked about reports that he had abandoned his plan to make a picture called "Bluebeard."

"It is difficult for me to work when my mind is torn between all my court appearances, blood tests and other legal procedure," was his only comment.

Where this leaves 24-year-old Alida Epland, former New York model, who was said to have been signed by Chaplin on a long-term contract, was not made clear.



I.N.P. Soundphoto

U. S. Marshal Takes Charlie Chaplin's Fingerprints

Charlie Chaplin's fingerprints are added to the Federal file by George Rossini, deputy U. S. marshal, as the white-haired comedian's attorney, Jerry Geisler looks on. Chaplin and six other co-defendants surrendered to the marshal yesterday.

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

V

White
File 77721

Chaplin in Serious Role



—News-Act
 Charlie Chaplin, film comedian, is shown above as he surrendered to a United States marshal in Los Angeles on a Mann Act indictment charging that he was responsible for transporting Joan Barrie to New York. Charlie is shown with towel removing fingerprint ink.

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FEB 15 1944

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131-68496-4
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 87 FEB 18 1944

Chaplin Surrenders to U.S. in Mann Act, Conspiracy Case

Comedian Booked; Will Be Arraigned on Money

Charlie Chaplin yesterday started on the road to trial on Mann Act and conspiracy charges. His face as white as his hair, but outwardly calm, the 34-year-old comedian, citizen of Great Britain, surrendered to federal authorities and was fingerprinted in connection with the charges that he conspired with six others to "railroad" his one-time protegee, Joan Barry, 23, out of California, in violation of her civil rights as an American citizen.

Hatless, clad in a sports ensemble, Chaplin, escorted by his attorney, Jerry Giesler, made his way to the fifth floor of the Federal Building through a barrier of several hundred women employees who scampered for a peek.

ENTER ANTEROOM

As they sauntered into an anteroom of U. S. Marshal Bob Clark's office, Chaplin turned to Giesler and asked:

"Shall I leave my coat out here?"

Permission granted by the lawyer, Chaplin dropped a brown topcoat onto a chair and proceeded into the "booking" room where Deputy Marshal George Rossini waited with a freshly inked pad.

A battery of cameras appeared to unnerve Chaplin. He whispered to Giesler, then, in a louder tone, declared:

"It is my prerogative not to be photographed while being fingerprinted. If I do it's under duress."

However, the veteran funny-man of the films, exercising his "prerogative" again, changed his mind and assented to the camera recording of his first real-life appearance in the toils, theoretically, of a non-Keystone "cop."

Rossini took a firm grasp on

Chaplin's digits and began the somewhat messy task of thoroughly inking each finger on the pad, then transferring the fingerprint impression to a card.

The job completed, Chaplin glanced at his smudgy fingers, then at Giesler and liked over to a washbowl where, undismayed by a crowd of Federal employees who "crashed" the door about that time, he managed to rub off most of the ink.

Chaplin played a return engagement at the booking desk to sign his arrest card. He fumbled a few times trying to dip a pen into a capped bottle. This provoked his only smile.

During the surrender process, attorney S. S. Hahn, who appeared with Detective Captain W. V. White of Beverly Hills, a co-defendant, sought to introduce his associate, Attorney W. O. Graf.

EXTENDS HAND

Chaplin looked startled. Giesler interceded and explained who Graf was. Chaplin extended his hand and remarked:

"Well, I'm very glad to meet you. I'm very sorry for your clients. They are innocent."

Chaplin, who is on his own recognizance, as are the other defendants, will return for arraignment before Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor next Monday, when a date will be set for entry of pleas, which probably will be preceded by motions to quash the four indictments returned last week.

The others surrendering yesterday were, in addition to White:

Thomas Wells "Tim" Durant, wealthy socialite sportsman and patron, charged by the Government of Chaplin, who played a go-between role in the conspiracy, according to the bill. Represented by Attorney Frank P. Doherty, Durant's only comment was: "I am very sorry for Joan Barry. I have not violated any law."

Robert Arden, whose true name is Rudolph Kligler, Austrian-born "off-the-air" radio commentator, who is accused, in effect, of running errands for Chaplin during the alleged conspiracy.

BOOKED MISS BARRY

Police Lieutenant Claude Marple of Beverly Hills, who, according to the grand jury, booked Miss Barry for vagrancy on January 1, 1943, after receiving a telephone call from Chaplin's home.

"The Constitution and laws of the United States are made as much for the protection of foreigners as for others," declared Bates Booth, Arden's lawyer. "This case will be tried in the courts of the United States and Mr. Arden is entitled to that protection."

On behalf of Marple, Attorney Eugene H. Marcus assured that "we shall establish Lieutenant Marple's innocence not only to the satisfaction of the court of law but also to the complete satisfaction of his friends and neighbors in Beverly Hills."

United States Attorney

Charles H. Carr, who will personally prosecute the case, said it will "take its regular place on the calendar—it will not be expedited or retarded for any reason."

JUDGE TO SURRENDER

Scheduled to surrender tomorrow is Police Judge Charles J. Griffin, who imposed an "out-of-town floater" sentence on Miss Barry, allegedly as part of the conspiracy to "railroad" the red-haired actress out of the state after Chaplin tired of her.

Mrs. Jessie Billie Reno, police matron, charged by the Government with refusing Miss Barry permission to see an attorney, is to surrender Monday before arraignment.

The conspiracy that the defendant Chaplin got rid of who says he is the father of a baby, Carol Ann, by having her arrested, induced to plead guilty and deported, with the comedienne putting up the railroad fare.

Twenty-two overt acts set out how this allegedly was accomplished—by Arden talking White; the officer inducing Miss Barry to plead guilty, then conferring with Judge Griffin chambers; the judge imposing the "floater"; Arden buying railroad tickets for her and White, escorting her to the depot.

GOT OFF AT OMAHA

According to Miss Barry, she got on the train, but when she got to Omaha she got off and came back here. That result in her rearrest last May for probation violation when she supposedly created a disturbance trying to see Chaplin.

Disclosure of her jailing, made in the Examiner, resulted in FBI investigation of all circumstances surrounding earlier "banishment" and decision to take the case before Federal grand jury.

Chaplin alone is under indictment in the Mann Act case—accused of sending Miss Barry to New York and back to Los Angeles in October, 1942, for moral purposes.

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LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
2-15-44

MAR 9 1944



ARREST CARD—Federal offices were crowded when Charlie Chaplin, who here is filling out his arrest card and other papers, surrendered yesterday.

Left is Deputy Marshal George Rossini. Jerry Giesler, Chaplin's attorney, is on the British comedian's right. Chaplin was here and wearing a sports ensemble. —Los Angeles Examiner photo.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

2-15-44



FINGERPRINTED—Outwardly calm is Comedian Charlie Chaplin (left) as his fingerprints are taken by Deputy Marshal George Rosini.

The actor surrendered to Federal authorities escorted by his attorney, Jerry Giesler, right. Chaplin will be arraigned Monday on Mann Act and conspiracy charges involving Joan Berry. —Los Angeles Examiner photo.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
2-15-44



WASH-UP—Thomas Wells "Tim" Durant, right, specialite sportsman and crony of Chaplin, washes the fingerprinting ink off his hands following booking. U. S. marshal Bob Clark watches. —Los Angeles Examiner photo.



SURRENDERS—Robert Arden, radio commentator and friend of Chaplin, surrenders to U. S. marshal in conspiracy case. —Los Angeles Examiner photo.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

2-15-44

Chaplin Yields In Indictment On Mann Act

**Surrenders With Four on
Federal Jury's Charges
and Is Fingerprinted**

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (AP). — Charles Chaplin, preserving his poise with visible effort, walked down a Federal building corridor between solid ranks of the curious today and formally surrendered on Federal grand jury indictments charging violations of the Mann act and plotting to deprive Joan Berry, his former protege, of her constitutional rights.

Accompanied by his attorney, Jerry Gleaser, the English film comedian went immediately to the United States Marshal's identification department, where he was fingerprinted.

Four of Chaplin's co-defendants surrendered a few minutes earlier. They are Robert Arden, radio commentator; Captain W. W. White and Lieutenant Claude Marple, of the Beverly Hills Police Department, and Thomas Wells Durant, friend of the actor. United States Attorney Charles Carr said he expected the two remaining defendants, Police Judge Charles Griffin and Police Matron Jessie Billie Reno, of Beverly Hills, to appear by tomorrow.

Chaplin alone was indicted on Mann act charges. Thursday's indictment charged that he took Miss Berry to New York in October, 1942, for immoral purposes. Miss Berry has alleged in a civil suit that the fifty-four-year-old actor is the father of her child. The actor and the six others are accused of plotting through a vagrancy charge to compel Miss Berry to leave California. All seven will be arraigned Monday.

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

Miss Goss

Carver
M
710

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE

DATED FEB 15 1944
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SEEN COMEDIAN FINGERPRINTED



Charles Chaplin after he surrendered yesterday at the U. S. Marshal's office in Los Angeles. On the right is George Rossini, fingerprint expert, and looking on is Jerry Geisler, Chaplin's attorney.

Associated Press Wirephoto

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin walked down a Federal Building corridor today between solid ranks of the curious and formally surrendered as the result of Federal grand jury indictments charging violations of the Mann act and of plotting to deprive Joan Berry, his former protégé, of her constitutional rights.

He and his attorney, Jerry Geisler, went immediately to the United States Marshall's identification department, where he was fingerprinted. At first Chaplin refused to submit to fingerprinting while photographers were in the room.

"I'm exercising my prerogative," he declared. "If I do, it's under duress."

After a conference with his counsel and United States Attorney Charles Carr, however, he agreed to permit the cameramen to return.

He told reporters that he had no comment and Mr. Geisler also refused to make a statement.

Four of the co-defendants, Robert Arden, radio commentator; Capt. W. W. White and Lieut. Claude Marple of the Beverly Hills Police Department and Thomas Wells Durant, friend of the actor, had surrendered earlier.

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

Castro
File

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. TIMES

DATED FEB 15 1944

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

'Mind Torn,' Chaplin May Halt Film

Los Angeles, Feb. 15—Charlie Chaplin, beset by more trouble than ever plagued the little man he impersonated in the films, was reported today to be planning to end all movie production.

When he was fingerprinted yesterday after surrendering to face charges of Mann Act violation and conspiracy to violate the constitutional rights of Joan Barry, 24, Chaplin intimated that he might suspend work on his current picture "Bluebeard."

"It is difficult for me to work when my mind is torn between all my court appearances, blood tests and other legal procedure," he admitted.

The 54-year-old British comedian is accused of taking Miss Barry to New York for immoral purposes in October, 1942, returning her here and then having her railroaded out of the state early last year after she told him she was to become the mother of his child.

Four of six others indicted with him on the charge of violating Miss Barry's constitutional rights surrendered yesterday. The other two, Police Judge Charles Griffin of Beverly Hills and Jessie Bill Reno, police matron, were expected to give themselves up today.

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

Cartwright
File

CLIPPING FROM THE
NEW YORK POST

DATED FEB 15 1944

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Map Fight On Chaplin Indictment

Defense in Move To Quash Charges Against Comic

Charles Chaplin, 54-year-old London-born film comedian, indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on white slave and violation of civil rights charges as an outgrowth of his association with his former protege, Joan Barry, today remained in the sheltered seclusion of his Beverly Hills home while a battery of high-powered attorneys mapped a legal fight to quash indictments against him before the case even comes to trial.

Six other persons were charged with Chaplin in the civil rights indictments.

Four of these, and Chaplin, surrendered to federal custody yesterday at the United States marshal's office amid a hectic fanfare. They are now on liberty on their own recognizance until arraignment in Federal Court next Monday.

Those who have surrendered, in addition to Chaplin, are:

Robert Arden, radio commentator and pal of Chaplin, also known as Rudolph Kligler.

Thomas Wells "Tim" Durant, film producer, also a Hollywood friend.

Beverly Hills Police Capt. W. W. White.

Beverly Hills Police Lieut. Claude Marple.

The two defendants who have not surrendered are Beverly Hills Police Judge Charles Griffin and Jessie B. Reno, police matron at the Beverly Hills jail.

The defendants are all charged with having been involved in causing Miss Barry from Beverly Hills more than one year ago, after she had been arrested on vagrancy charges which were later dismissed.

Chaplin is also accused of having transported her from Los Angeles to New York and back here again, for immoral purposes.

Judge Griffin is scheduled to surrender at the marshal's office tomorrow at 1:30, and Mrs. Reno just prior to the Monday arraignment.

The arraignment, attorneys said, will be very brief, with each attorney for each defendant asking more time before entering plea. When plea is entered any motions, or demurrers to quash the indictments will be made, and lengthy arguments are expected at a later date, particularly insofar as the civil rights charges are concerned.

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPRESS

2-15-44

Chaplin Gives Self Up to Face Federal Trial

Illustrated on Page 3, Part I
 Charlie Chaplin, loudly demanding his "rights," shying from news photographers and squabbling with a codefendant as to who was to be fingerprinted first, surrendered yesterday to the United States marshal to stand trial on multiple Federal indictments.

Four other codefendants in a conspiracy charge—Tim Durant, a former film executive, Beverly Hills Police Captain W. W. White and his lieutenant, Claude Marple, and Robert Arden, confidant of Chaplin and erstwhile radio commentator, also surrendered during the day.

But it was Chaplin, the veteran dead-pan pantomimist, who was the star of the day's activities, even as in the motion-picture productions he sponsored, wherein he had the leading role.

Usually, almost carelessly dressed, as in the pictures where he made a fortune portraying an unhappy, shuffling tramp, Chaplin walked into the Federal Building to meet a battery of photographers and news reporters.

For a moment he flinched, but proceeded down a long hallway where he was photographed at will.

Then he entered the marshal's office, and balked outright at being photographed while being fingerprinted.

"I stand on my rights and prerogatives," he told newsmen. Jerry Giesler, counsel for the English-born comedian who has never become a citizen of the United States, backed up his client.

"No warrant has been issued," said Giesler, "and there is no reason why he should be photographed."

Marshal Summoned

Reminded that all other codefendants of Chaplin had posed willingly for photographers, Giesler insisted on calling Marshal Robert Clark.

Chaplin, at this point, interrupted, saying:

"I want to go on record. Then Giesler dragged him away for a private conference.

When they came back, however, Chaplin proclaimed:

"Under duress, I may... Again he was silenced by Giesler.

This followed by only a few moments an exchange between Giesler and Eugene H. Marcus, counsel for Lt. Marple.

Marple, who surrendered some time before Chaplin, was in the fingerprinting room before the white-haired comedian arrived.

Marple Counsel Scores
 Chaplin, breezing in and sitting down to have his history taken by Dep. U.S. Marshal George Rossini, stood up and announced he was ready to be fingerprinted.

Marcus, however, halted the proceedings, saying:

"Just a minute, Mr. Marshal, this is a civil rights case and demand that my client take precedence."

Marple did.
 He was followed by Chaplin who by that time had forgotten his original protest at being photographed while being fingerprinted.

Not until Durant arrived, however, was the name of Joan Berry, Chaplin's former \$100-a-week-contract protegee mentioned. Durant, close friend of Chaplin, who introduced to the comedian the red-haired actress aspirant now suing him as the asserted father of her baby girl, remarked simply:

"I'm so sorry for Joan."

He refused to elaborate on his statement. Frank P. Doherty, his attorney, also declined comment.

Charges Involved

Chaplin faces prosecution by the Federal government on charges of violating the Mann Act, the so-called "white slave" law, and of conspiring with six other prominent persons to "railroad" Miss Berry out of town after they quarreled and he told her he was through with her.

Two others named in the Federal grand jury's indictments still are waiting to surrender.

They are Police Judge Charles J. Griffin of Beverly Hills and Police Matron Jessie Reno, both alleged to have had a hand in the handling of the case, wherein Miss Berry was arrested as a vagrant, assertedly induced to plead guilty and then given a 90-day suspended jail sentence on condition she leave Beverly Hills.

Surrender Expected

Judge Griffin is expected to surrender today. Leo Silverstein, former acting United States Attorney here, admitted he had been contacted by the jurist to represent him but that no arrangement had yet been reached.

S. S. Hahn and W. O. Graf, counsel for Capt. White, said they probably will not represent Matron Reno, but indicated she will surrender Monday when all defendants, including Chaplin, face arraignment before Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor. At that time a date will be set for hearing of their pleas or demurrers attacking validity of the Federal jury's true bills.

Comedian Nervous

Chaplin, his face drawn, his hands clasped behind him and working nervously, was a sullen defendant as he surrendered.

He was clad in chocolate-brown slacks, white sports shirt open at the neck, a cream-colored sports jacket, and shapeless buckskin sandals. The only note of color about him was a lavender handkerchief peeking from his coat pocket.

The short, stocky comedian spoke with vigor when he tried to force his way past photographers.

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

Chaplin, his...
 Arden, Aug...
 this country...
 is now the...
 portation pro...
 staying his leave...
 one of Chaplin's closest friends...
 and the man named in the jury...
 indictment as the one who ar...
 ranged for Miss Berry to leave...
 town under the comedian's al...
 leged order.
 Bates Booth, attorney for Ar...
 den, and the other counsel...
 sued statements on surrender...
 ing their clients, in which the...
 said they have confidence...
 are innocent of the accusations.

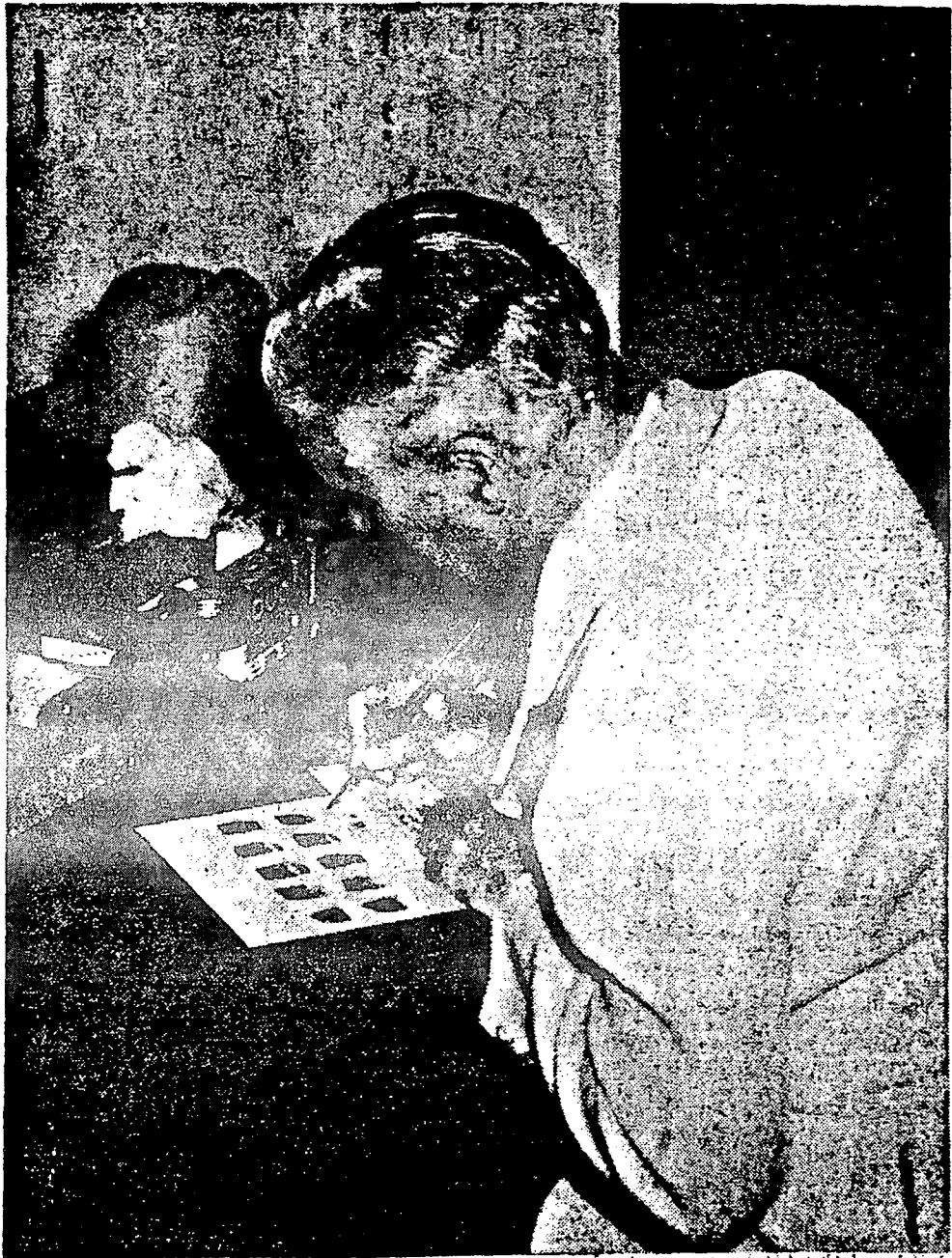
LOS ANGELES TIMES
 2-15-44

Chaplin Surrenders on U.S. Charge



STAR OF THE DAY—Charles Chaplin pictured being fingerprinted yesterday by Dep. U.S. Marshal George Rossini, right, as Defense Attor-

signed fingerprint record card: He surrendered on Mann Act and conspiracy charges involving his associations with Joan Berry. Four codefend-



2-15-44



FINGERPRINTED—Capt. W. W. White of Beverly Hills Police Department, left, being fingerprinted by George Rossini, Deputy United States Marshal, in Chaplin case.

Times photo



BOOKED — Rossini also fingerprinted Lt. Claude Marple of Beverly Hills Police Department. Marple is one of seven persons indicted on conspiracy charges in the case.

Times photo

LOS ANGELES TIMES

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CODEFENDANT—Tim Durant, close friend of Chaplin, shown as he was about to enter Federal Building where he surrendered to U.S. Marshal on conspiracy charge.

Times photo



SURRENDERS—Robert Arden, Austrian-born radio commentator and confidant of Chaplin, was fingerprinted at United States Marshal's office on conspiracy charge.

(AP) photo

LOS ANGELES TIMES

2-15-44

Decision Clearing Chaplin in Paternity Case Is Accepted

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16.—Charlie Chaplin was relieved today of one burden—Joan Berry's charges that he is the father of her 4-month-old daughter.

Counsel for Chaplin and Miss Berry accepted the verdict of a medical board in Miss Berry's paternity suit against the actor.

"Under the terms of our stipulation the decision is conclusive," said J. J. Irwin, attorney for Miss Berry, 24, who bore the baby, Carol Ann, last October. "We must and will abide by the doctors' decision."

Chaplin had denied paternity but paid Miss Berry \$15,000 for medical expenses and agreed to undergo a blood test to settle the matter.

Three Doctors Agree.

Chaplin, under Federal grand jury indictment for alleged Mann Act violation involving Miss Berry, was cleared of the paternity charge when three doctors yesterday made blood tests of Chaplin, Miss Berry and the baby and unanimously agreed that the actor could not have been the father.

Chaplin, with six others, also is charged in indictments with having conspired to compel Miss Berry to leave California after a quarrel at the actor's Beverly Hills home.

The physicians making the blood tests were Dr. Roy Hammack, representing Miss Berry; Dr. V. L. Andrews, for Chaplin, and Dr. Newton Evans, a neutral scientist. Their decision was announced by attorneys for both sides.

Mann Act Charges Stand.

Irwin and Loyd Wright, Chaplin's personal attorney, agreed that dismissal of the paternity suit would be a mere formality. The decision in the civil case has no legal bearing on the Mann Act and conspiracy charges.

Chaplin is charged in the Mann Act indictment with having transported Miss Berry to New York for immoral purposes. In the conspiracy indictments he and the other six are accused of plotting to deprive Miss Berry of her constitutional rights by forcing her to leave California after her arrest on a vagrancy charge, later dismissed.

Last June, about two weeks after Miss Berry filed her paternity suit, Chaplin eloped to Santa Barbara with his fourth bride, Playwright Eugene O'Neill's daughter, Oona, 17. He previously had been married to Actresses Mildred Harris, Lita Grey and Paulette Goddard.

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

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

Tests Show Chaplin Is Not Baby's Father

Attorneys for Both
Sides Report on
Findings of 3 Doctors

Los Angeles, Feb. 15 (AP).—Attorneys for Charles Chaplin and Miss Joan Berry announced tonight that blood tests had shown the 54-year-old movie producer was not the father of the 4-months-old baby of his 23-year-old former protege.

The attorneys, Loyd Wright, representing the British-born producer-actor, and John Irwin, attorney for Miss Berry, said the blood tests had been completed today by three physicians.

They were listed as Dr. Roy Hammack, representing Miss Berry; Dr. V. L. Andrews, representing Chaplin, and Dr. Newton Ewins, a neutral physician in the case.

Six Others Also Indicted

Chaplin was indicted last Thursday by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of violating the Mann Act by allegedly transporting Miss Berry to New York and return for immoral purposes.

The grand jury also indicted Chaplin and six other persons on charges of conspiring to deprive Miss Berry of her civil rights by allegedly forcing her to leave suburban Beverly Hills where Chaplin's home is located.

In a surprise move, Chaplin, accompanied by his attorney, entered a clinical laboratory where the three physicians were waiting to conduct the tests.

Wright said Dr. Andrews drew a small quantity of blood from Chaplin's veins. Chaplin then retired from the scene.

An hour later Miss Berry and her

baby, Carol Ann, appeared at the laboratory with Irwin.

Physicians Keep Silent

Dr. Hammack then took blood from Miss Berry and the child, Irwin stated, and the tests were begun.

The two attorneys said that shortly afterward, the three physicians emerged from a test room and submitted confidential reports to them.

The physicians afterward refused to discuss the case, referring all questions to the two attorneys.

"This vindicates Mr. Chaplin," said Wright. "Naturally, we're going to file a dismissal to Miss Berry's paternity suit as soon as we can."

In connection with Miss Berry's paternity suit, Chaplin agreed under a court stipulation, to pay her \$15,800 for hospital and other costs pending the blood test. It was agreed then that her case would be dismissed unless the tests established the possibility of Chaplin being the father of the child.

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WASHINGTON POST
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Blood test disproves paternity accusation, decision of 3 doctors

Charlie Chaplin proved conclusively yesterday that he could not be the father of Joan Barry's child.

He did it by comparing his celebrated corpuscles with those of Joan's baby, Carol Ann, who observed her fifth monthiversary Feb. 4.

And by so doing, he automatically earned a dismissal of Miss Barry's paternity suit filed against him, and noticeably strengthened his defense against federal grand jury charges that he violated the Mann act and conspired to deprive Joan of her civil rights.

It was a tremendous victory for the 54-year-old comic—or, as his attorney, Jerry Giesler, put it—a "courageous victory."

Because Chaplin went into a clinical laboratory well aware that the odds were 14 to 1 against him proving conclusively that he was not Carol Ann's daddy.

Blood comparisons can show only two results: that a person definitely is not the parent of a child, or that he "might be." And because there are only four blood types, the odds are overwhelming that the "might be" conclusion would result.

Giesler said he was confident of his client's innocence.

"He has sworn to me time and again that he was not the child's father," the roundfaced attorney said. "It took a lot of courage to submit to the blood test—something a man would not have done if he wasn't innocent."

Miss Barry's attorney, John J. Irwin, had similar thoughts about his client. He admitted that the blood tests conclusively excluded Chaplin from being the father of Joan's baby, then added:

"I have been confident all along that Miss Barry told me the truth. In view of the circumstances, she had every reason to believe that Mr. Chaplin was her baby's father. But medical science has proved her wrong."

Irwin said that the case was finished as far as he was concerned. He reminded newsmen that the temporary settlement stipulation reached between Chaplin and Miss Barry last summer provided that if two out of three doctors agreed that the comedian could not be the child's father, the defendant—Chaplin—could enter a dismissal plea.

As the stipulation was approved by the court, the dismissal proceedings will be nothing more than a formality.

Chaplin's permanent attorney, Loyd Wright—Giesler has been retained to defend Charlie only against the federal charges—was noticeably jubilant about the blood tests.

"It was the unanimous opinion of the three doctors that Chaplin could not possibly be the child's father," he said.

Neither Chaplin nor Miss Barry could be reached for statements.

Yet they came near to meeting yesterday, when, within a few hours of each other, they appeared at the clinical laboratory of Drs. Hammack, Zeller and Maner at 857 S. Westlake ave.

Chaplin arrived first, accompanied by Wright. On hand were Chaplin's physician, Dr. V. L. Andrews of Pasadena; Miss Barry's medic, Dr. Roy Hammack, and a third impartial blood expert—Dr. Newton Evans—selected by the first two physicians.

The English born movie pioneer who left his fingerprints for posterity Monday, seemed anxious to have his blood sampled to prove that one member of posterity was not his daughter.

He pushed up the sleeve of his sport coat, doubled his fist until his freckles flashed and his vein bulged right across his funnybone, and told Dr. Andrews to go ahead. He did.

He stuck his needle in the vein as gingerly as punching a cake with a toothpick to see if it was done, and drew out a couple cubic centimeters of the Chaplin blood.

Two hours later Joan and daughter arrived at the laboratory.

They were accompanied by Irwin and by Dr. Russell Starr, who delivered Joan's baby last October, and who identified the child to the satisfaction of the three doctors.

First they took Carol Ann's blood. The baby, with reddish hair, seemed to enjoy the whole thing. She neither whimpered nor drooled or whatever young babies do.

Then Joan gave a thimbleful of her blood, too, just for the record. After this was completed, Drs. Andrews, Hammack and Evans went into the laboratory, began making slides of the different bloods. They made several different tests. Finally they reached their verdict.

This verdict probably drops the curtain on the Barry-Chaplin relationship, as Joan is only a witness in the federal case.

This little relationship began when the two met in a Hollywood cafe, and Chaplin offered to give Joan dramatic coaching. He paid her \$75, taught her the works of Shakespeare, offered her a leading lady role in a movie, she said.

The tutoring ended in 1942 and Joan was virtually forgotten until she told Chaplin she was pregnant, and that the child was his. She followed this with the paternity suit, asking \$10,000 medical charges, \$2500 monthly support and \$5000 attorney fees.

The temporary settlement last summer granted her \$2500, plus \$4600 for medical care, plus \$100 weekly support until the blood tests.

These payments will end at once. But more important, attorney Giesler feels that his client's defense has been fortified, and that the forthcoming battle in federal court will see a few typical Giesler surprises.



—Daily News photo.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
He stood the test...

Partwright
File



JOAN BARRY AND CAROL ANN "2"

Maybe it WAS the fork

LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

2-16-44

Beverly Hills backs own in Chaplin case

The Beverly Hills city council stood firm last night on the democratic tenet that a man is innocent until proven guilty, and refused to take any action against four of the city's employees indicted in the "Chaplin case."

At the regular Tuesday night meeting in its plushly elegant chambers in the city hall of the tight little, right little community, the council, presided over by Mayor Arthur L. Erb, announced that it would take no action against Police Judge Charles J. Griffin, detective Capt. W. W. White, police Lt. Claude Marple and jail matron Jessie Billie Reno, fellow inductees of Charles Chaplin, Robert Arden and Tim Durant.

Instead, the council directed them to go back to their jobs.

"Our message to these employees," said Mayor Erb, "is 'go back to your work.'"

"We hope that time will vindicate you men in the action you took."

Erb was referring to the manner in which Joan Barry was escorted out of Beverly Hills following her arrest on vagrancy charges and which a federal grand jury said constituted conspiracy to deprive her of her civil rights.

In his announcement to the sparse audience, Erb made much of the fact that the girl's counsel, John J. Irwin, had made a public statement to the effect that Judge Griffin had handled the case "in the only way he could have handled it."

Erb reflected Beverly Hills' general unhappiness over the national publicity when he said the case had heaped "no bouquets" on the city.

"We regret the indictments," he said.

"We don't look lightly upon federal indictments, but when the case first broke, we made an investigation, and if anything had been found action would have been taken at that time."

"We are not going to take any action now."

"These men are to return to their jobs."

The council's action last night brought to a conclusion a little side skirmish precipitated on his

Anderson, upon being informed of the indictments, called Captain White before him, assertedly stripped him of his gun and badge and informed him he was suspended.

Inasmuch as a rule previously had been passed by the council, directing that the chief of police could not fire or suspend anyone without the authorization of the council, this suspension of White was brought to the mayor's attention.

This rule was put through following a recent unpleasantness in Beverly Hills which involved attempts to give the police chief the heave ho.

Anderson's action in suspending White was questioned by the mayor, with the result that White's suspension was abruptly terminated three hours after it had begun.

Before any other council business was taken up attorney S. S. Hahn, prefacing his remarks with his usual statement that he has been a resident of Beverly Hills for 17 years, rose to plead that "no action be taken hastily."

Although a sad shadow was thrown over the Beverly Hills escutcheon, the council decided—in advance of the meeting, Erb said—to string along with democracy and hope for vindication of the city employees' action in the Barry case.

Judge Griffin was not among those present last night.

He was saving himself for a personal appearance today in the United States marshal's office, where he will be booked on charges contained in the indictment.

Jail matron Reno, it was indicated, will hold off a similar visit until Monday, right on the heels of the mass arraignment.

—Zero Year Mail

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Loring	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

Stewart
file

Try to upset blood test in Chaplin case

Joan Barry's counsel today threw the brakes on the legal machinery which was set to grind out a dismissal of Miss Barry's paternity suit against comedian Charlie Chaplin.

Atty. John J. Irwin refused to sign the dismissal on the ground that a federal investigation may be conducted into legality of the blood tests made yesterday, upon which three doctors stated that Chaplin could not be the father of Miss Barry's child.

Irwin tossed this grenade into the works after previously calling the case closed and recalling that the temporary settlement stipulation reached last summer provided Chaplin could enter a dismissal plea if two out of three doctors declared him not the father.

The attorney had an appointment for this afternoon to go over the blood test question with United States Atty. Charles Carr, who has pointed out a California supreme court ruling that such blood tests are not conclusive.

This was in the case of Daniela Arias against Louis Kalensikoff, in which Superior Judge Thurmond Clarke ruled that Kalensikoff was the father despite a blood test that eliminated him.

The appellate court overruled Judge Clarke but the state supreme court upheld this ruling, quoting authority to the effect that expert testimony "is to be given the weight to which it appears in each case to be justly entitled."

The law, it was further stated, makes no distinction between expert testimony and evidence of other character, and when there is a conflict as to facts the jury or trial court must determine the relative weight of each.

Attorney Loyd Wright, who represents Chaplin in the paternity case, was astonished to hear that Irwin had refused to sign the dismissal.

"The paternity suit as far as Mr. Chaplin is concerned is at an end," Wright declared.

"Mr. Irwin told me last night that he was going to dismiss the case and I have no reason to suspect he won't. In the event he does refuse I will certainly take the necessary steps to see that court orders are carried out."

Wright stated he could understand United States Atty. Carr's concern, "but the best medical advice we can get is that the test when negative is 100 per cent accurate."

Irwin made his move while attorneys for Chaplin and other defendants on federal grand jury charges were still rubbing their hands gleefully over the medical decision.

Attorney Jerry Giesler, representing Chaplin in the criminal case, declined to comment on what use he might make of the possible wedge thus given, but it was expected he might seek to quash the indictment charging Chaplin with Mann act violation and conspiring to violate Miss Barry's civil rights.

This would be done probably next Monday, when Chaplin and six other indicted persons are to appear for arraignment in federal court.

S. S. Hahn, one of the defense attorneys, appeared to have thoughts along that line when he commented today.

"The blood test report eliminating Chaplin in the paternity accusation vindicates Judge Charles Griffin and the Beverly Hills police officers, because it knocks the sting of the federal indictment into a cocked hat."

Beverly Hills Judge Griffin, one of those charged with conspiracy to deprive Miss Barry of her civil rights, was expected to surrender to the United States marshal tomorrow.

Chaplin went into a clinical laboratory yesterday well aware that the odds were against him proving conclusively that he was not Carol Ann's daddy.

Blood comparisons can show only two results: that a person definitely is not the parent of a child, or that he "might be." And because there are only four blood types, the odds are overwhelming that the "might be" conclusion would result.

Giesler said he was confident of his client's innocence.

"He has sworn to me time and again that he was not the child's father," the roundfaced attorney said. "It took a lot of courage to submit to the blood test—something a man would not have done if he wasn't innocent."

Neither Chaplin nor Miss Barry could be reached for statements.

Yet they came near to meeting yesterday, when, within a few hours of each other, they appeared at the clinical laboratory of Drs. Hammack, Zeller and Maner at 657 S. Westlake ave.

Chaplin arrived first, accompanied by Wright. On hand were Chaplin's physician, Dr. V. L. An-

draws of Pasadena; Miss Barry's medic, Dr. Roy Hammack, and a third impartial blood expert—Dr. Newton Evans—selected by the first two physicians.

The English born movie pioneer who left his fingerprints for posterity Monday, seemed anxious to have his blood sampled to prove that one member of posterity was not his daughter.

He pushed up the sleeve of his sport coat, doubled his fist until his freckles flashed and his vein bulged right across his funnybone, and told Dr. Andrews to go ahead.

He did.

He stuck his needle in the vein as gingerly as punching a cake with a toothpick to see if it was done, and drew out a couple cubic centimeters of the Chaplin blood.

Two hours later Joan and daughter arrived at the laboratory.

They were accompanied by Irwin and by Dr. Russell Starr, who delivered Joan's baby last October, and who identified the child to the satisfaction of the three doctors.

First they took Carol Ann's blood. The baby, with reddish hair, seemed to enjoy the whole thing. She neither whimpered nor drooled or whatever young babies do.

Then Joan gave a thimbleful of her blood, too, just for the record.

After this was completed, Drs. Andrews, Hammack and Evans went into the laboratory, began making slides of the different bloods. They made several different tests. Finally they reached their verdict.

The Barry-Chaplin relationship began when the two met in a Hollywood cafe, and Chaplin offered to give Joan dramatic coaching. He paid her \$75, taught her the works of Shakespeare, offered her a leading lady role in a movie, she said.

The tutoring ended in 1942 and Joan was virtually forgotten until she told Chaplin she was pregnant, and that the child was his. She followed this with the paternity suit, asking \$10,000 medical charges, \$2500 monthly support and \$5000 attorney fees.

The temporary settlement last summer granted her \$2500, plus \$4000 for medical care, plus \$100 weekly support until the blood tests.

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

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 [Signature]
 [Signature]
 [Signature]

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

File

SLAVE' CHARGE AGAINST CHAPLIN TO BE PUSHED

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPRESS

2-16-44

ared By Paternity t in Girl's Suit

ent prosecution of Charles
of violating the Mann White
that he and six others con-

are matters
concerning a civil action and
are not involved in a criminal
prosecution by the govern-
ment."

Indications that new blood-
tests might have to be made
came with reports that the mi-
croscopic slides involved in the
Chaplin paternity tests have
"been discarded." It was ex-
plained that the slides "had
served their purpose to the
satisfaction of everyone in-
volved in the case and there
was no need to preserve them."

Some sources said they ex-
pected a storm of scientific
controversy might be aroused
over the matter.

It was science that said Chaplin
could not be the father, and Holly-
wood today wondered "who?" as
it buzzed with excitement over
the outcome which tended to fully
clear the British actor of respon-
sibility for the motherhood of his
Brooklyn-born former dramatic
student.

The civil action has no refer-
ence to the government charged
plot to "float" Miss Barry out of
Beverly Hills.

The agreement provided that
if the bloodtest determined Chap-
lin was not the father the suit
would terminate and there would
be no further \$100 a week pay-
ments to Miss Barry. When the
stipulation was filed, approxi-
mately \$15,000 was paid the girl
to cover attorney fees and hospi-
tal expenses.

CHAPLIN COUNSEL JUBILANT
Attorney Wright was jubilant

"It was the unanimous opin-
ion of the doctors that Mr.
Chaplin could not possibly have
been the father of the child,"
he said, and smiled expansively.

"I believed all along that my
client was telling the truth; I
felt very sorry for her," was
the immediate, if disappointed,
statement of Irwin, who filed
the paternity suit for Miss
Barry. "I have no reason to
change my convictions. How-
ever, we entered into a stipula-
tion and, in accordance there-
with, three of the outstanding
physicians in their field presid-
ed over the tests called for and
decided against us. We must,
therefore, abide by their de-
cision."

Dr. Roy Hammack, represent-
ing the Barry child, Dr. W. L. An-
drews, representing Chaplin, and
Dr. Newton Evans, an impartial
observer, made the test.

Chaplin, accompanied by
Wright, appeared at a laboratory
at 657 South Westlake avenue,
just before noon yesterday. His
visit was unheralded. He bared
his arm and a thimbleful of blood
was extracted by Dr. Andrews.

A couple of hours later, Miss
Barry, accompanied by her
mother, Mrs. Gertrude Barry,
Irwin and the child, put in an ap-
pearance. A draft of the baby's
blood was taken.

Then the three physicians
huddled, having accepted the
identification of Dr. Russell
Starr, who delivered the baby,
that the child was in fact Miss
Barry's. The test got under
way.

The doctors refused to discuss
the tests upon which their find-
ings were based, but the two
blood tests for parentage recog-
nized by legal authorities depend
upon coagulation.

In these tests, one by blood
group and the other by blood
type, the wrong group or the
wrong type of blood will cause
coagulation in another blood.
They are not considered as
proving parentage, but only
that certain parentage is im-
possible.

Scientists, it was explained,
have determined that certain
factors which cause coagulation
cannot appear in the blood of
a child unless present in the blood
of one or both parents, and that
a parent belonging to specific
groups cannot give rise to a child
in other groups.

"The findings of the physi-
cians is something for the
United States attorney to think
about," said Attorney Jerry
Glesler for Chaplin.

"Ordinarily," said Attorney
Glesler today, "I would have
comment to make, but since
Carr has expressed his opin-
I shall say that my opinion as
to whether the findings of the
medical experts have a bearing
on the criminal charges is con-
trary to his. It is up to the
court to determine this issue."

"The blood test report elimi-
nating Chaplin in the paternity
accusation vindicates Judge
Charles Griffin and the Beverly
Hills police officers," declared
Attorney S. E. Hahn, who re-
presents that group.

"Mayor Arthur Erb and his
councilmen are to be com-
mended for their official ex-
pression of confidence in the
integrity of the indicted in-
dividuals."

2-16-44



CONTROVERSY OVER BLOOD TESTS

Chaplin case brings up again the conclusiveness of blood tests. California courts and some others have

generally upheld validity of blood tests but in some other states they have been dismissed.



CAROL ANN BARR
Center of Debate

LOS ANGELES HERALD

2-16-

Chaplin Ruled Out as Berry Child's Father

Clinical Blood Tests Clear Comedian in Paternity Suit

Charles Chaplin, gray-haired multimillionaire comedian, yesterday was exonerated of being the father of 4-month-old Carol Ann, daughter of Joan Berry, his former protege, after clinical tests of his blood, that of Miss Berry and of the baby.

Although the tests had been announced as set for some date after March 15, Chaplin, flanked by his attorney, Loyd Wright, in a surprise move entered the Clinical Laboratories at 657 S. Westlake Ave. at 11 a.m. yesterday.

Three Doctors Attend

Three doctors, Dr. Roy Hammack, representing the Berry interests, Dr. V. L. Andrews, representing Chaplin, and Dr. Newton Evans, a neutral observer, were already there waiting to conduct the tests.

Dr. Andrews drew a thimbleful of blood from Chaplin's veins. Chaplin then retired from the scene.

An hour later, Miss Berry and the baby, in company with Miss Berry's attorney, John J. Irwin, appeared. Dr. Hammack took her blood and that of the child. Then the tests began.

Chaplin Lawyer Pleased

A short time later, the three doctors submitted a confidential report to both attorneys. It brought smiles to the face of Wright. Irwin was grim. Later, Irwin admitted the report had exonerated Chaplin and said the case would be dismissed.

Wright was jubilant. "This vindicates Mr. Chaplin," he declared. "Naturally, we're going to file a motion for dismissal to Miss Berry's paternity suit as soon as we can."

Young Mother Unavailable

Miss Berry was reported near collapse at her West Los Angeles home. Telephone calls to the house were answered by her mother, Mrs. Gertrude E. Berry, who told callers that her daughter was unavailable.

Irwin issued the following statement:

"I entered upon the case convinced that Miss Berry was sincere in her claims against Mr. Chaplin. I have had no reason to change my convictions. However, we entered into a stipulation and, in accordance therewith, three of the outstanding doctors in their field presided over the tests called for and decided against us. We must, and abide by their conclusions."

Chaplin was unavailable last night for comment on the tests.

Baby Doesn't Mind

An eyewitness to the tests said the red-haired baby, which closely resembles its mother, seemed to enjoy the proceedings. She gurgled and cooed and did not seem to feel the prick in her arm.

The tests yesterday were the result of an out-of-court agreement made by Chaplin after

Miss Berry filed her paternity suit last year. The tests were to determine whether he could or could not be the father of the child.

Physicians pointed out that if his blood fell into a certain classification he could not be the father of the child. In the tests, it was definitely established that he could not be the father, both sides agreed.

Terms of Settlement

Under the settlement he agreed to pay \$15,800 for Miss Berry's hospital and medical expenses, attorneys' fees and various costs pending the blood tests.

One item in the eight page agreement provided that in the event the examination shows the comedian is not the father it is agreed that the action shall be dismissed and that Chaplin shall not, thereafter, be obligated to make any other or further payments.

It was the second time with two days in which Chaplin had made an official appearance.

Monday he appeared at the United States Marshal's office and surrendered on a Federal indictment. He faces prosecution on charges of violating the Mann Act and of conspiring with six other prominent persons to "railroad" Miss Berry out of town, after they quarreled and he told her he was through with her.

Origins of Case

The Federal case had its beginning when Miss Berry was given a 90-day suspended sentence and was allegedly "floated" out of the city of Beverly Hills. At that time she had pleaded

guilty to a vagrancy charge. Later she was booked for violation of probation when she created a scene at the Chaplin home.

Last June 11 Judge Charles Griffin expunged her record after she withdrew her guilty plea. Later Federal attorneys stepped into the case and conducted an investigation which resulted in the indictments by the Federal grand jury on various charges of Chaplin, Judge Griffin, Police Capt. W. W. White, Lt. Claude Marple and Police Matron Jessie Reno of Beverly Hills, Thomas Wells (Tim) Durant, a friend of Chaplin, and Robert Arden, former radio commentator.

Jerry Giesler, Chaplin's attorney in the comic's case pending in the Federal courts, declined to comment on how the blood test action might reflect on the Mann Act indictment.

"That's a matter for the United States Attorney to think about," said the lawyer.

No Suspensions

Last night Mayor Erb of Beverly Hills announced that the City Council was withholding any punitive action against Judge Charles J. Griffin, police judge of the city, and the three members of the police department, named in the Federal indictment.

"We have made our own investigation of this case and at the present time we feel that there is no justification for any action to be taken against the city employees. Therefore we have decided not to suspend them from duty," Mayor Erb said.

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

R.

Costello

file

Lawyers Say Blood Tests Clear Chaplin

Three Doctors Declared Agreed in Paternity Check of Barry Baby

Latest bombshell in the Charlie Chaplin-Joan Barry case came last night with the disclosure that a test of Chaplin's blood and that of Miss Barry's baby "proved conclusively that the 54-year-old comedian cannot be the father of the child."

The announcement of the test and its result was made by Chaplin's attorney, Loyd Wright, and was confirmed by Miss Barry's attorney, John Irwin.

The test was made, with all principals present, yesterday afternoon in the clinical laboratory of Dr. Roy Hammack at 675 South Westlake avenue.

Three Collaborate in Tests

Collaborating with Dr. Hammack in the test were Dr. V. L. Andrews and Dr. Newton Evans. Attorney Wright said the three physicians were "unanimous in their opinion."

The immediate effect on the Chaplin-Barry litigation will be the dropping of Miss Barry's paternity suit against Chaplin, it was stated by Attorney Irwin.

Under an agreement made last June 10 before the four-month-old child was born, Miss Barry consented to drop the paternity charges if the blood tests proved negative.

Chaplin agreed at that time to a \$2500 cash payment and \$100 per week support. In addition to red-headed Joan's immediate support and medical care, Chaplin provided, in a document filed with Judge William S. Baird, for other payments amounting to \$4600.

The agreement contained the should it be proved that Chaplin is not the father the comedian "shall not, thereafter, be obligated to make any other or further payments."

The tests that were made in the Chaplin-Barry case are based on microscopic factors, the presence of agglutinogens, which are substances that cause blood cells to coagulate.

There are two established blood tests for the termination of parentage, by blood group and by blood type. In either case the wrong blood will pro-

duce a reaction in another blood. The blood grouping tests are governed by the laws of heredity, but they don't prove parentage. They only prove that a certain parentage is impossible.

The blood drama began yesterday at 11 a. m. when Chaplin appeared at the laboratory with Attorney Wright.

The three doctors were present, Dr. Hammack, representing Miss Barry, Dr. Andrews as Chaplin's representative and Dr. Evans as a neutral consultant.

After Dr. Andrews drew a small quantity of blood from Chaplin's arm, the comedian retired. A short while later Miss Barry with her baby, accompanied by Attorney Irwin, arrived and blood samples were taken from the mother and child.

The three doctors worked for three hours before they appeared to submit a confidential report to both attorneys.

"EXONERATES CHAPLIN"

"The test exonerates Mr. Chaplin," Wright said. "As soon as we can we will file a motion for dismissal of the paternity suit."

Irwin was somber. "I engaged in prosecution in this case convinced of Miss Barry's sincerity in her claim of paternity against Mr. Chaplin," he said. "I have no reason to change that conviction."

However, in accordance with the stipulation entered in last June three of the foremost medical experts in their specialties conducted the blood test provided for. Their findings must be and are conclusive. Asked if the laboratory firm that Chaplin could not have the baby's father would have any effect on the charges pending against him in Federal Court, U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr said he had no comment to make at this time.

Meanwhile six co-defendants Chaplin, a British citizen, on conspiracy charges involving a alleged plot to deprive the year-old Miss Barry of her rights as an American citizen prepared for two probable assaults on the Government case.

JUDGE TO SURRENDER

There were a few preliminary details, however—the summary today of Police Judge Charles Griffin of Beverly Hills, who accused of "banishing" Miss Barry from the suburb, an arraignment of all seven defendants Monday before Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor.

On Monday Chaplin and others will be given additional time to enter pleas to indictments.

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

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C O U
This will pave the way for the first legal "push," the filing of demurrers and motions to quash the indictments. If these are unsuccessful, it is believed the next step will be demands by several of the defendants for separate trials.

OTHERS HAVE APPEARED

Except for Judge Griffith and Mrs. Jessie Billie Reno, police matron, who is to surrender Monday, all others have appeared.

They are:

Robert Arden, also known as Rudolph Kligler, radio commentator and an alien; Thomas Wells "Tim" Durant, sportman and "pal" of Chaplin; Detective Captain W. W. White and Police Lieutenant Claude Marples of Beverly Hills.

At a meeting last night, the Beverly Hills City Council voted unanimously against suspending White, Marples and Matron Reno from the police force pending the outcome of their trials.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

2-16-44

7-17

PAGE FOUR

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The Charlie Chaplin C

THE "world's greatest comic" w
the other day as he appear
States' marshal's office in Los A
surrender on a charge of violation
a charge connected with the
against Chaplin by Joan Berry.
It was an angry, flustered Ch
down the long corridor in the fo
commenting bystanders, and wh
against the presence of newspaper photograph
the room when he was about to be fingerpr
His effort to bluff his way into a strictly p
session did not work, however, for the United S
attorney present in the room said it had bee
custom to permit news photographers to tak
tures of the fingerprinting ceremony, and C
was "no better than anyone else". And so Ch
head half bowed, was pictured getting his
fingers pressed upon an identification card.

There is something inexplicable about the s
of Charlie Chaplin in recent years—somethin
may make it difficult for him to regain publ
lowing if he ever tries it again. (He is s
have ambitions to play tragedy, and he ce
has the money to tackle such a venture if h
fit to finance it himself.) He has gotten him
involved in several unsavory messes. It has als
hinted several times that he has lent suppo
possibly provided money, for radical move
And, although he has been in this country for
years, and obtained practically all his large f
from and through the American people, he
not a citizen and apparently not interes
becoming one.

There seems to be more than a trace o
gance in Chaplin's attitude, off the screen, f
air of "I'll do as I please with my life; law
apply to me, for I am the Great Chaplin".
common trait in Hollywood, apparently, wher
are perhaps more inflated egos per square in
anywhere else in the country (with the poss
ception of Washington), but nevertheless on
think that Chaplin would realize that this n
eager to look upon him as a beloved charact
dean of the great comedians and a man v
brought laughter to countless millions. Ins
seems to feel that his screen career has pla
above any mere question of public disapprov

It remains to be seen, of course, what t
will do with the Chaplin case; he is entitle
day in court and may be acquitted. But it
evident that he has developed, in recent
great capacity for getting himself into si
which do not present him in a favorable li
in consequence he is fast dropping in publi
whether he realizes it—or cares, for that
— or not.

THE NEW LONDON DAY
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

DATE 2/16/44

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Bureau

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

etc.

File 27#

Blood Tests Fallible, Prosecution Insists In Chaplin Case

By the Associated Press.
 LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17.—The California Supreme Court holds that blood tests to determine paternity are not conclusive evidence. United States Attorney Charles H. Carr said following the announcement that such tests had cleared Charlie Chaplin of being the father of Joan Berry's baby.

Declaring his office was not interested in the tests' finality, however, and that in any case the 54-year-old actor would be prosecuted on Mann Act and conspiracy indictments, the prosecutor yesterday thus quoted a 1937 State Supreme Court decision:

"The Landsteiner or Bernstein blood grouping test . . . may not be accepted as conclusive evidence that an alleged father is not in fact the father of a child whose paternity is in dispute."

Differ on Federal Charges.

Mr. Carr and Chaplin's attorneys, meanwhile, issued opposing statements on whether the blood tests would have any effect on Chaplin's trial on charges that he transported the 23-year-old Miss Berry to New York and back for immoral purposes and that he and six other defendants conspired to deprive her of her civil rights by forcing her to leave Beverly Hills.

The Federal prosecutor declared the report of three doctors that blood grouping tests indicated the comedian is not the baby's father affects only Joan's civil suit to have him declared father of her 4-month-old daughter and does not involve "the pending criminal charges by the Government."

Chaplin's attorney, Jerry Giesler, retorted:
 "That's a matter of opinion. Mine is different from Mr. Carr's and my view is that it would be quite material. However, that is an ultimate question for the courts to decide."

Give Details of Report.

Lloyd Wright, Chaplin's attorney in the paternity case, and John J. Irwin, counsel for Miss Berry, said the three doctors reported that Chaplin's blood was in group O, type MN; Miss Berry's in group A, type N, and the child's in group B, type N.

The lawyers quoted the physicians' report:
 "Conclusion reached as the result of these blood grouping tests

is that in accordance with the well-accepted laws of heredity the man, Charles Chaplin, cannot be the father of the child, Carol Ann Berry. . . ."

The tests were made by Drs. V. L. Andrews, Roy W. Hammack and Newton Evans.

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Mann Act Charges Stick: Joan's Attorney Refuses To Withdraw Paternity Suit

Chaplin's Blood May Have Been Doped, Irwin Says; Investigation Requested

By FLORABEL MUIR

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16 (N. Y. News).—The possibility that a secret drug had affected the blood test which "proved" yesterday that Charlie Chaplin was not the father of Joan

Barry's baby, today caused her attorney, John J. Irwin, to refuse to sign a dismissal of the paternity suit against the white-haired comedian and motion picture magnate.

After several prominent medical men here came forward with the information that certain drugs could be used to alter reactions in blood tests, Irwin said he would wait until a thorough investigation is made by Federal authorities.

Joan Principal Witness

Although the blood test directly affects only the civil paternity suit, Joan, Chaplin's former drama protege, was the principal witness before the Federal grand jury

which last week indicted Chaplin for violation of the Mann Act, and him and six others on charges of violating the girl's constitutional rights.

Advisable to Wait

Therefore, it was believed, Federal authorities would thoroughly sift the whole matter of the blood test, which was made by three physicians as a result of a court stipulation made last year when Chaplin paid Joan \$15,800 to cover medical and other expenses pending trial of the paternity suit.

Information received by Irwin was that a drug taken by one of

the participants in a blood test could temporarily change the type of blood and lead the testing physicians to a false conclusion.

"If this is true," Irwin said, "then an investigation would have to be made of the whole matter. I believe it is advisable to wait for a few days before agreeing to the dismissal of the paternity suit."

The tests originally were scheduled to be made February 2 when the blue-eyed Carol Ann was 4 months old. At that time, however, Chaplin obtained a delay and it was reported they would be made March 15. Yesterday morning Chaplin went to the Westlake laboratory and gave a sample of his blood. A few minutes later Joan brought Carol Ann in and a sample of her blood was taken.

"I don't think the blood tests change the picture at all," Joan said when informed of the result. "I was not afraid to undergo the test and I was the one who didn't want the test delayed. I understand the California law has ruled such tests are not conclusive, anyway. That is some comfort to me.

"At any rate, I do not care if anything is ever done about it. I have a beautiful baby and I can work to support her."

Here's Official Report

The official report of the blood test, signed by Drs. Newton Evans, Roy W. Hammack and V. L. Andrews, said:

"Examination of the bloods of Charles Chaplin, Joan Barry and Carol Ann Barry gives the following results:

	Group	Type
"Charles Chaplin	O	MN
"Joan Barry	A	N
"Carol Ann Barry	B	N

"Conclusion reached as the results of these blood tests is that in accordance with the well-accepted laws of heredity, the man Charles Chaplin cannot be the father of the child Carol Ann Barry. The law of heredity which applies here is: 'The agglutinationogens A and B cannot appear in the blood of a child unless present in the blood of one or both parents.'"

The California Supreme Court has ruled, however, that a blood test is not conclusive. The decision was handed down in a case in which one Louis Kalensikoff was ruled to be the father of the child of a Daniela Arias in spite of a blood test that had ruled him out. In the decision, it was stated that the blood test had apparently been considered previously by only one American court of last resort, and had not then been accepted as legal evidence.

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

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BLOOD TEST RULING CITED

State High Court Held Such Not Conclusive, Says Carr

United States Attorney Charles H. Carr yesterday cited a California Supreme Court decision which he said holds that blood tests to determine paternity, such as were given Charlie Chaplin and Joan Barry and her baby, are not "conclusive evidence."

The decision, handed down December 27, 1937, in an illegitimacy case titled "Arais vs. Kalensnikoff," stated in part with reference to illegitimate children:

"The blood test as legal evidence of paternity is 'expert opinion' because the conclusions reached by the examiner are based upon medical research and involve questions of chemistry and biology with which a layman is unfamiliar.

NOT CONCLUSIVE

"The 'Landsteiner or Bernstein blood grouping test' which is a test for establishing paternity, predicated upon the medical theory that the red corpuscles in human blood contain two affirmative agglutinating substances, that every individual's blood falls into one of four classes and remains the same through life, and that this blood individuality is hereditary so that no agglutinating substance can appear in the blood of a child which is not present in the blood of one of its parents, may not be accepted as conclusive evidence that an alleged father is not in fact the father of a child whose paternity is in dispute.

"Expert testimony is to be given the weight to which it appears in each case to be justly entitled.

The law makes no distinction between expert testimony and evidence of other character in so far as the weight to be given each is concerned, and weight to be given is limited to that which each is entitled to in the particular case.

JURY MUST DECIDE

"The demonstration of the truth of issues before a court by any means which are generally accepted as tending to prove the facts in dispute is encouraged, but when there is a conflict between scientific testimony and testimony as to facts, the jury or trial court must determine the relative weight of the evidence.

"Whenever the subject under consideration is one within the knowledge of experts only and is not within the common knowledge of laymen, the expert's opinion is conclusive to the extent that it may not be contradicted by the testimony of nonexpert witnesses.

The court also held that "evidence respecting numerous visits made by defendant to home of child's mother and defendant's actions with alleged child was sufficient to establish paternity notwithstanding that scientific grouping test purported to show the impossibility of such relationship."

The case was tried by Superior Judge Thurmond Clarke, who

held the defendant, Louis Kalensnikoff, was the father of the child of Daniela Arais, despite a finding that a blood test showed he could not be the father.

Judge Clarke heard testimony that the defendant never went to the woman's home or had relations with her, but the mother testified he had visited her frequently and had been intimate with her.

Exact Doctors' on Chaplin Blo

Here is the exact report made conducted the blood tests in the CH Barry paternity case:

Examination of the bloods of CHARLES CHAPLIN, JOAN BARRY and CAROL ANN BARRY give the following results:

	Group	Type
"Charles Chaplin.....	O	MN
"Joan Barry.....	A	N
"Carol Ann Barry.....	B	N

"Conclusion reached as the result of these blood-grouping tests is that in accordance with the well-accepted laws of heredity, the man, Charles Chaplin, cannot be the father of the child, Carol Ann Barry. The law of heredity which applies here is 'the agglutinogens A and B cannot appear in the blood of a child unless present in the blood of one or both parents.'

(Signed) "Newton Evans, M.D., Pathologist.
"Roy W. Hammack, M.D.
"V. L. Andrews."

Mr. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Nease
Mr. Nease

LOS ANGELES
2-17-44

Legal snipers open fire in Chaplin case

The United States marshal was ready today to receive another indictee in the Chaplin case, while various factions fussed over legal points involved in Joan Barry's paternity suit against Charlie.

Beverly Hills Police Judge Charles Griffin, who once sentenced Joan for vagrancy and later changed his mind, arranged to surrender during the day on federal grand jury charges accusing him of conspiracy to violate the girl's civil rights.

All other defendants in the federal case have surrendered except Jessie Belle Reno, Beverly Hills police jail matron, who is expected to take care of that technicality next Monday, just prior to arraignment of the seven indicted persons, including Chaplin.

The comedian is accused also of Mann act violation.

Meanwhile, John J. Irwin, counsel for Miss Barry in the paternity suit, indicated he wasn't going to agree immediately to drop the action despite the verdict of three doctors, on the basis of blood tests, that Chaplin was not the father of Miss Barry's 5-month-old daughter.

A temporary settlement stipulation reached last summer provided Chaplin could enter a dismissal plea if two out of three doctors declared him not the father.

The attorney had an appointment yesterday to go over the blood test question with United States Atty Charles Carr, who has pointed out a California supreme court ruling that such blood tests are not conclusive, but if they met they kept it a secret.

The ruling was in the case of Daniel Arias against Louis Ka-

lanikoff, in which Superior Judge Thurmond Clarke ruled that Kalkensikoff was the father despite a blood test that eliminated him.

The appellate court overruled Judge Clarke but the state supreme court upheld this ruling, quoting authority to the effect that expert testimony "is to be given the weight to which it appears in each case to be justly entitled."

The law, it was further stated, makes no distinction between expert testimony and evidence of other character, and when there is a conflict as to facts the jury or trial court must determine the relative weight of each.

Attorney Loyd Wright, who represents Chaplin in the paternity case, was astonished to hear that Irwin had refused to sign the dismissal.

"The paternity suit as far as Mr. Chaplin is concerned is at an end," Wright declared.

"Mr. Irwin told me last night that he was going to dismiss the case and I have no reason to suspect he won't. In the event he does refuse I will certainly take the necessary steps to see that court orders are carried out."

Wright stated he could understand United States Atty Carr's concern, "but the best medical advice we can get is that the test when negative is 100 per cent accurate."

Miss Barry, who had been reported prostrated by the physicians' decision, broke her silence last night.

"I had not been afraid of the blood test," she said, "and I took it willingly. As a matter of fact, I have been willing to do anything my attorney might say, because I have complete confidence in him."

"I have a beautiful baby, and I can work to support her if necessary."

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

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 1944

U.S. to Prosecute Chaplin Despite Blood Test Report

Findings of Doctors Challenged; Supreme Court Decision Recalled

United States Attorney Charles H. Carr yesterday challenged the "conclusiveness" of blood tests conducted by three physicians who said Charlie Chaplin could not be the father of Carol Ann Barry, daughter of Joan Barry, 23, the comedian's former protegee.

He waved aside defense claims that the tests finally disposed of the question about the fatherhood of the 4-months-old baby, by announcing he will proceed with the prosecutions of indictments accusing Chaplin of Mann Act "white slavery" violations and the actor and six others of conspiracy to deprive Miss Barry of her civil rights.

DECISION CITED

In his challenge of the so-called proof offered by Chaplin's civil attorney, Loyd Wright, based on the report of the three doctors, Carr cited a California Supreme Court decision which said such a test "may not be accepted as conclusive evidence that an alleged father is not in fact the father of a child whose paternity is in dispute."

At the same time Wright flared with anger at queries regarding reported destruction of microscopic slides used in the blood tests, and said:

"I don't know what's happened to them—what difference does it make? We have the word of three reputable physicians and that's enough! I don't know where the slides are."

"There has not and will not be any cash 'settlement' made on Miss Barry other than what is already a matter of court record.

"Only one person is going to suffer from the rumors, innuendos and veiled references that have accompanied this case. That is the child and we are trying to protect her. On behalf of myself, my client and the eminently qualified doctors in this matter I resent the questions that are being asked.

"This ends the whole business as far as the legal aspects are concerned. It is my understanding after talking to Mr. John Erwin (Miss Barry's counsel) this morning that he agrees the case should be dismissed with prejudice. He can do it or we can do it. As far as we are concerned it is over with."

A copy of the official report of the physicians, Drs. Newton Evans, Roy W. Hammack and V. L. Andrews, was obtained by the Examiner.

In it they stated:

"Conclusion reached as the result of these blood grouping tests is that in accordance with the well-accepted laws of heredity, the man, Charles Chaplin, cannot be the father of the child Carol Ann Barry."

COURT RULING

As against this, Carr pointed to a portion of the Supreme Court decision, handed down in a legitimacy case, which stated:

"The 'landmark' or 'scientific' blood grouping test which is a test for establishing paternity, predicated upon the medical theory that the red corpuscles in the human blood contain two affirmative agglutinating substances, that every individual's blood falls into one of four classes and remains the same through life, and that this blood individuality is hereditary so that no agglutinating substance can appear in the blood of a child which is not present in the blood of one of its parents, may not be accepted as conclusive evidence that an alleged father is not in fact the father of a child whose paternity is in dispute."

The prosecutor, concurrently, announced he has every intention of pushing the trial of the indictments. In a formal statement, he declared:

"The Federal grand jury indicted Chaplin for violation of the Mann Act and for conspiracy to deprive Miss Barry of her constitutional rights, and so far as this office is concerned, he will be tried on those charges.

"The opinions reported by the press concerning the parentage of Miss Barry's child, even if conclusive, are matters concerning the civil action and are not involved in the pending criminal charges by the Government."

To this, Chaplin's lawyer in the criminal cases, Jerry Giesler, retorted:

"That's a matter of legal opinion. Mine is different than Mr. Carr's and my view is that it would be quite material. However, that is an ultimate question for the courts to decide."

The red-haired Miss Barry, meanwhile, was reported in a state of collapse. Irwin not only forbade interviews with her, but also declined to make any statement in her behalf.

It was learned by the Examiner that some members of the United States Attorney's office believe the agreement between Irwin and Wright could be challenged in court as disposing of a child's rights before it is born. The agreement, it was

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

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Carr
File

understood, was entered into prior to Carol Ann's birth.

They questioned its legality for this reason and also pointed out that under the law an unborn child has certain legal rights.

They further believe, it was learned, that the case to establish paternity of Carol Ann still would be pressed for these reasons.

The tests, in which blood samples were taken from Chaplin, Miss Barry and the baby, were made Tuesday in Dr. Hammack's clinical laboratory at 675 South Westlake avenue.

Dr. Hammack represented Miss Barry, Dr. Andrews was there for Chaplin and Dr. Evans was called in as a neutral consultant.

There was no meeting between Chaplin and Miss Barry and the baby.

Last June 10 Chaplin had agreed to make a \$2500 cash payment and also pay \$100 a week support pending outcome of the tests. Miss Barry agreed to drop the civil suit if the tests proved negative.

The "odds" against Chaplin when he went into the laboratory to have his arm pricked and the blood withdrawn were said to have been 14 to 1—in so far as proof that he is not Carol Ann's father was concerned.

Attorney S. S. Hahn, speaking on behalf of Police Judge Charles J. Griffin of Beverly Hills and the suburb's police officers who are under indictment with Chaplin, declared:

"The blood test report eliminating Charles Chaplin in the paternity accusation vindicates Judge Griffin and the Beverly Hills police officers, because it knocks the sting of the Federal indictments into a cocked hat."



IN BLOOD TESTS—Joan Barry, reported in conclusion with her baby, Carol Ann, after blood tests which doctors maintain prove that Charles Chaplin could not be the child's father. —Los Angeles Examiner photo.

- Mr. Tolson.....
 - Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
 - Mr. Clegg.....
 - Mr. Coffey.....
 - Mr. Glavin.....
 - Mr. Ladd.....
 - Mr. Nichols.....
 - Mr. Rosen *RG*.....
 - Mr. Tracy.....
 - Mr. Carson.....
 - Mr. Hendon.....
 - Mr. Mumford.....
 - Mr. Stork.....
 - Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
 - Mr. Nease.....
 - Miss Gandy.....
- Castro*

Asserts Drug Can't Change Blood Type

By International News Service
 CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, said today in discussing the Charlie Chaplin paternity case in Los Angeles that there is no drug which might have changed the type of Chaplin's blood.

"Nothing can be done," he said, "to doctor or change the type of one's blood. Such tests as Chaplin underwent now are accepted as conclusive evidence in the courts of many states and countries.

"If the blood tested in the Chaplin case was Chaplin's and the baby's, the test would be conclusive."

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Federal Authorities Skeptical of Tests Which Clear Chaplin

Federal authorities, skeptical of the infallibility and reliability of the blood tests taken Tuesday which assertedly absolved Charlie Chaplin of the parentage of Miss Joan Berry's 4-month-old child, will investigate the matter on their own, it was learned yesterday.

This came to light amid a flurry of statement-taking by attorneys involved in the case, headed by U.S. Atty. Charles H. Carr, who insisted that the findings in the civil case, in which Miss Berry, former protegee of Chaplin, accuses the actor of being her child's father, will not affect the Federal charges facing the movie mimic.

"The Federal grand jury," stated Carr, "indicted Chaplin for violating the Mann Act and for conspiracy to deprive Miss Berry of her constitutional rights, and so far as this office is concerned he will be tried on those charges."

"The opinions reported by the press concerning the parentage of Miss Berry's child, even if conclusive, are matters concerning the civil action and are not involved in the pending criminal charges by the government."

It was learned from other sources that Federal authorities are not overly convinced of the results of the blood tests and have instigated an investigation to determine the infallibility and reliability of such tests to determine parentage.

Giesler Statement

Jerry Giesler, attorney for Chaplin in the criminal proceedings, said he did not know of the blood tests until the results had been announced. He was somewhat taken aback by Carr's statement, so he issued a statement of his own, like this:

"I had not intended to say anything, but since the United States Attorney has made a statement, I will say that the whole thing is a matter of legal opinion, and it is his legal opinion with which I do not agree. Therefore it is a matter for the courts to decide."

Then came Loyd Wright, personal attorney for Chaplin. Wright reviewed the whole distasteful matter in clipped, precise phrases and concluded:

"This is a final determination of the issue of parentage so far as Mr. Chaplin is concerned."

'Vindicates Clients'

This all caught Attorney S. S. Hahn with his statement down. But Hahn—attorney for Capt. W. W. White, Lt. Charles Marple and Matron Jessie Reno, all of Beverly Hills Police Department, and Police Judge Charles Griffin—recouped admirably with this:

"The blood test report eliminating Chaplin in the paternity accusation vindicates Judge Griffin and the Beverly Hills police officers because it knocks the sting of the Federal indictments into a cocked hat."

Chaplin, the Beverly Hills officials, Thomas Wells (Tim) Durant, boulevardier, and Robert Arden, radio commentator, were indicted for conspiracy to force Miss Berry to leave Beverly Hills following her vagrancy arrest there last year. Chaplin was indicted alone on the charge he transported his contract protegee from here to New York and back for immoral purposes.

Denies Statement

Miss Berry's attorney, John J. Irwin, denied a statement attributed to him that he believed there was a possibility that the type of a person's blood could be changed by injections.

"I have talked to no one, made no decision and will make no decision until I have studied the facts," he said.

Announcement that the blood tests of Chaplin, Miss Berry and her child absolved the actor of parentage came from three physicians—Dr. V. L. Andrews, selected by Chaplin; Dr. Roy W. Hammack, selected by Miss Berry, and Dr. Newton Evans, a neutral observer.

The doctors reported to Wright and Miss Berry's lawyer that Chaplin's blood was in Group O, Type MN; Miss Berry's

blood was in Group A, Type N, and the child's blood was in Group B, Type N.

"Conclusion reached as the result of these blood grouping tests is that in accordance with the well-accepted laws of heredity the man, Charles Chaplin, cannot be the father of the child, Carol Ann Berry. The law of heredity which applies here is the agglutinogens A and B cannot appear in the blood of a child unless present in the blood of one or both parents."

No Move for Dismissal

Although upon these findings both Wright and Miss Berry's attorney admitted Miss Berry's civil case against Chaplin is quashed under terms of a stipulation entered into when the action was brought, neither lawyer moved to dismiss the proceedings.

Either side can institute dismissal proceedings. Miss Berry's attorney, however, is delaying pending happier legal possibilities in the future. Wright said he won't act to dismiss the suit until it becomes apparent that Miss Berry's lawyer is being obstinate.

Chaplin Aloof

Judge Griffin is expected to surrender to the United States Marshal's office today at 1:30 p.m., his surrender having been delayed twice by his attorney, Hahn. Miss Reno will surrender Monday just prior to the arraignment of all defendants on the criminal accusations, Hahn said.

Chaplin remained aloof from the flurry of statements, being reported in the throes of music composition at his Beverly Hills home. Miss Berry was in seclusion behind a silent telephone, the recently changed number of which the operator had been instructed not to give out.

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

Cartwright
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